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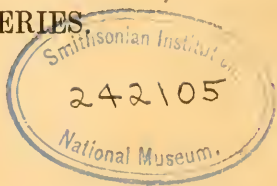
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VOL. XI.—FOURTH SERIES.  
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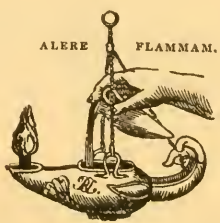
1873.

“Omnes res creatæ sunt divinæ sapientiæ et potentiæ testes, divitiæ fe-
 humanæ:—ex harum usu *bonitas* Creatoris; ex pulchritudine *sapientia* D.
 ex œconomiâ in conservatione, proportione, renovatione, *potentia* majore
 elucet. Earum itaque indagatio ab hominibus sibi relictis semper æstim
 à verè eruditiss et sapientibus semper exulta; malè doctis et barbaris semper
 inimica fuit.”—LINNÆUS.

“Quel que soit le principe de la vie animale, il ne faut qu’ouvrir les yeux po
 voir qu’elle est le chef-d’œuvre de la Toute-puissance, et le but auquel se rappo
 tent toutes ses opérations.”—BRUCKNER, *Théorie du Système Animal*, Leyde
 1767.

. The sylvan powers
 Obey our summons; from their deepest dells
 The Dryads come, and throw their garlands wild
 And odorous branches at our feet; the Nymphs
 That press with nimble step the mountain-thyme
 And purple heath-flower come not empty-handed,
 But scatter round ten thousand forms minute
 Of velvet moss or lichen, torn from rock
 Or rifted oak or cavern deep: the Naiads too
 Quit their loved native stream, from whose smooth face
 They crop the lily, and each sedge and rush
 That drinks the rippling tide: the frozen poles,
 Where peril waits the bold adventurer’s tread,
 The burning sands of Borneo and Cayenne,
 All, all to us unlock their secret stores
 And pay their cheerful tribute.

J. TAYLOR, *Norwich*, 1818.



CONTENTS OF VOL. XI.

[FOURTH SERIES.]

NUMBER LXI.

	Page
I. Transformation of an entire Shell into Chitinous Structure by the Polype <i>Hydractinia</i> , with short Descriptions of the Polypidoms of five other Species. By H. J. CARTER, F.R.S. &c. (Plate I.) ..	1
II. On a new Species of <i>Nettapus</i> (Cotton-Teal) from the River Yangtze, China. By R. SWINHOE, H.M. Consul at Ningo	15
III. On <i>Berardius</i> and other Ziphioid Wales. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.	17
IV. On the Peregrine Falcon from Sardinia. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum	20
V. Notes on the Longicorn Coleoptera of Tropical America. By H. W. BATES, Esq., F.L.S.	21
VI. Growth or Evolution of Structure in Seedlings. By JOHN C. DRAPER, M.D.	45
VII. <i>Sequoia</i> and its History. By Professor ASA GRAY, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.	52
VIII. Physico-chemical Investigations upon the Aquatic Articulate. By M. FÉLIX PLATEAU. Part II.	70
IX. Additional Notes on <i>Spatulemys Lasalæ</i> . By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c. (Plate II.)	73
X. On the <i>Macleayius australiensis</i> from New Zealand. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.	75
On the Reproduction and Development of the Telescope-fish of China, by M. Carbonnier; Additional Observations on <i>Codiophyllum</i> , by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; The Bell Collection of Reptiles; Answer to Herr Ritsema's "Note on <i>Crinodes Sommeri</i> " &c., by A. G. Butler, F.L.S. &c.; On a Mite in the Ear of the Ox; The Horns of <i>Antilocapra</i> , by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; Notice of a new and remarkable Fossil Bird, by O. C. Marsh.	76-80

NUMBER LXII.

	Page
XI. Summary of Zoological Observations made at Naples in the winter of 1871-72. By E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford	81
XII. On the Geographical Distribution, Migration, and Occasional Habitats of Whales and Dolphins (<i>Cete</i>). By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.....	98
XIII. Notes on the Whales and Dolphins of the New-Zealand Seas. By Dr. JAMES HECTOR, F.R.S. With Remarks by Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.	104
XIV. A Monographic List of the Species of the Genus <i>Gonyleptes</i> , with Descriptions of three remarkable new Species. By ARTHUR GARDINER BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c. (Plate III.)	112
XV. Notes on the Longicorn Coleoptera of Tropical America. By H. W. BATES, F.L.S.....	117
XVI. On a new Species of Turkey Vulture from the Falkland Islands and a new Genus of Old-World Vultures. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum	133
XVII. On some Fossils from the Quebec Group of Point Lévis, Quebec. By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.E., Professor of Natural History in University College, Toronto	<i>ib.</i>
XVIII. Notes on Tortoises. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.....	143
 <i>New Books</i> :—Records of the Rocks; or Notes on the Geology, Natural History, and Antiquities of North and South Wales, Devon, and Cornwall, by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S. &c.	
—A Manual of Palæontology for the Use of Students, with a General Introduction on the Principles of Palæontology, by H. A. Nicholson, M.D., D.Sc., &c.	
	149—151
 <i>Anatomical Investigations on the Limuli</i> , by A. Milne-Edwards; On the Boomdas (<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>), by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; On Deep-sea Dredging in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by J. F. Whiteaves, F.G.S. &c.; <i>Nitophyllum litteratum</i> , a new British Alga, by Prof. T. G. Agardh; On a new Freshwater Tortoise from Borneo (<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>), by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; Descriptions of three new Species of Crustacea parasitic on the Cetacea of the N.W. coast of America, by W. H. Dall, U.S. Coast Survey; <i>Orca stenorhyncha</i> (the Narrow-nosed Killer); Preliminary Descriptions of new Species of Mollusks from the North-west coast of America, by W. H. Dall, U.S. Coast Survey; Projectile Power of the Capsules of <i>Hamamelis virginica</i> , by Mr. T. Meehan.....	
	152—160

NUMBER LXIII.

	Page
XIX. On the Original Form, Development, and Cohesion of the Bones of the Sternum of Chelonians; with Notes on the Skeleton of <i>Sphargis</i> . By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c. (Plates IV., V., & VI.)	161
XX. On the Homologies of the Shoulder-girdle of the Dipnoans and other Fishes. By THEODORE GILL, M.D., Ph.D., &c.	173
XXI. Additions to the Australian <i>Curculionidæ</i> . Part IV. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.	178
XXII. On the Silurus and Glanis of the Ancient Greeks and Romans. By the Rev. W. HOUGHTON, M.A., F.L.S.	199
XXIII. Remarks on certain Errors in Mr. Jeffreys's Article on "The Mollusca of Europe compared with those of Eastern North America." By A. E. VERRILL, Professor of Zoology in Yale College, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.	206
XXIV. Remarks on <i>Cervus chilensis</i> and <i>Cervus antisiensis</i> . By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., F.R.S., Secretary to the Zoological Society of London	213
XXV. Further Remarks on the Guémul of Patagonia (<i>Huamela leucotis</i>). By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.	214
XXVI. On the Peregrine Falcon of the Magellan Straits. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum	220
<i>New Book</i> :—Dr. Ehrenberg's Microgeological Studies	224
Proceedings of the Royal Society	227
On Whales in the Indian Ocean, by H. J. Carter, F.R.S. &c.; On a new Subclass of Fossil Birds (<i>Odontornithes</i>), by O. C. Marsh; On two new Free Sponges from Singapore, by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; On the "Capreolus" of <i>Zonites algirus</i> , by E. DUBREUIL; On the Developmental History of <i>Petromyzon</i> , by A. SCHNEIDER; On the Parasites of the Cetaceans of the N.W. Coast of America, with Descriptions of New Forms, by W. H. DALL, U.S. Coast Survey	231—238

NUMBER LXIV.

XXVII. On the <i>Calcispongiæ</i> , their Position in the Animal Kingdom, and their Relation to the Theory of Descendence. By Professor ERNST HÄCKEL	241
--	-----

	Page
XXVIII. Remarks on a few Species belonging to the Family <i>Terebridae</i> , and Descriptions of several new Forms in the Collection of the British Museum. By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S., Zoological Department, British Museum	262
XXIX. On the French Species of the Genus <i>Geomalacus</i> . By D. F. HEYNEMANN, President of the German Malacozoological Society, Frankfort-on-Maine.....	271
XXX. Description of <i>Laburia hemispherica</i> , Gray, a new Species of Hexactinellid Sponge, with Observations on it and the Sarc-hexactinellid Sponges generally. By H. J. CARTER, F.R.S. &c. ..	275
XXXI. On a Crustacean of the Genus <i>Zia</i> . By the Rev. THOMAS R. R. STEBBING, M.A.	286
XXXII. Description of a new Species belonging to the Genus <i>Vitrina</i> . By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S., Zoological Department, British Museum	288
XXXIII. Observations on Chelonians, with Descriptions of new Genera and Species. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.	289
XXXIV. Additional Notes on the Guémul. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.	308
Proceedings of the Royal Society.....	310
Fabulous Australian Animals, by Gerard Krefft; Preliminary Descriptions of three new Species of Cetacea from the Coast of California, by W. H. Dall, U.S. Coast Survey; On Hyper-metamorphosis in <i>Palœngenia virgo</i> , and on the Analogies of its Larva with the Crustacea, by M. N. Joly; Deep-water Fauna of Lake Michigan, by P. R. Hoy, M.D.....	315—319

NUMBER LXV.

XXXV. On the Primitive Cell-layers of the Embryo as the Basis of Genealogical Classification of Animals, and on the Origin of Vascular and Lymph Systems. By E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford	321
XXXVI. On a new Australian Species of <i>Thyrsites</i> . By Prof. FREDERICK M'COY.....	338
XXXVII. Notices of British Fungi. By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S., and C. E. BROOME, Esq., F.L.S. (Plates VII.—X.)..	339
XXXVIII. Description of two new Species of Frogs from Australia. By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S.....	349

	Page
XXXIX. Description of a new Saurian (<i>Hyalosaurus</i>) allied to <i>Pseudopus</i> . By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S.	351
XL. Points of Distinction between the Spongiadæ and the Foraminifera. By H. J. CARTER, F.R.S. &c.	351
XLI. On the Dentition of Rhinoceroses (<i>Rhinocerotus</i>), and on the Characters afforded by their Skulls. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c. (Plate XI.)	356
XLII. On some Works relating to a new Classification of Ammonites. By ERNST FAVRE	362
XLIII. Description of a new Snake from Madagascar. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.	374
XLIV. Reply to Professor Verrill's "Remarks on certain Errors in Mr. Jeffreys's Article on the Mollusca of Europe compared with those of Eastern North America." By J. GWYN JEFFREYS, F.R.S.	375
<i>New Books</i> :—Birds of the Humber District, by John Cordeaux.—Lecture on the Feræ Naturæ of the British Islands, by John Colquhoun	377—381
Proceedings of the Royal Society	383—391
Preliminary Notice of some Extinct Tortoises from the Islands of Rodriguez and Mauritius, by Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S.; On the Dorsal Shield of <i>Tolypeutes</i> , by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; Observations on the Structure of the Proboscis of an Hermaphrodite Nemertian from the Marseilles Coast, by M. E. Zeller; French Measures, by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.	397—400

NUMBER LXVI.

XLV. On the Advantage of a Dominant Language for Science. By ALPHONSE DE CANDOLLE, Corresponding Member of the Académie des Sciences, Foreign Member of the Royal and Linnean Societies, &c.	401
XLVI. Notes on the Palæozoic Bivalved Entomostraca. No. X. <i>Entomis</i> and <i>Entomidella</i> . By Prof. T. RUPERT JONES, F.R.S., F.G.S.	413
XLVII. Contribution to our Knowledge of <i>Ceratophrys</i> and <i>Megalophrys</i> . By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S.	417
XLVIII. Note on the Discovery of <i>Ligidium agile</i> , Persoon (= <i>Zia Saundersii</i> , Stebbing), in Great Britain. By the Rev. A. M. NORMAN, M.A.	419

	Page
XLIX. On the <i>Calcispongiae</i> , their Position in the Animal Kingdom, and their Relation to the Theory of Descendence. By Professor ERNST HÄCKEL	421
L. Observations on Pigs (<i>Sus</i> , Linnæus; <i>Setifera</i> , Illiger) and their Skulls, with the Description of a new Species. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.	431
LI. Note on the Appearance in Australia of the <i>Danaüs Archippus</i> . By FREDERICK M'COY, Professor of Natural Science in the Melbourne University, and Director of the National Museum of Victoria, &c.....	440
LII. Descriptions of new Species of Fossorial Hymenoptera in the Collection of the British Museum. By FREDERICK SMITH, Assistant in the Zoological Department, British Museum	441
LIII. Observations on M. Favre's Paper on a New Classification of Ammonites. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.	451
Proceedings of the Royal Society.....	454
Habits of <i>Xenurus uncinatus</i> , or Cabassou, by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., F.Z.S., &c.; On the Fauna of Nowaja-Semlja, by Prof. Ehlers; On "Le Rat de Madagascar," by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; Note on the Anatomy of <i>Comatula rosacca</i> , by E. Perrier; On Mammalia from the Neighbourhood of Concordia, in New Granada, by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; Additional Note on <i>Tolypeutes comurus</i> , by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; On the Respiration of the <i>Psammodromi</i> , by M. J. Jullien; M. Gervais on the Skeleton of the Luth (<i>Sphargis coriacea</i>); On an adult Skeleton of <i>Tyrse nilotica</i> in the British Museum, by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.; Bryozoa of Florida; The late Robert M'Andrew, Esq., F.R.S.	463—471
Index	472

PLATES IN VOL. XI.

PLATE I. Alteration of Shell-substance by Hydractinia.

II. *Spatulemys* Lasalæ.

III. New Gonyleptidæ.

IV. }

V. }

VI. }

VII. }

VIII. }

IX. }

X. }

XI. *Ceratorhinus niger*.

Development of the Sternum of Chelonians.

New British Fungi.

THE ANNALS

AND

MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

[FOURTH SERIES.]

No. 62. FEBRUARY 1873.

XI.—*Summary of Zoological Observations made at Naples in the winter of 1871-72.* By E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford.

MY chief object during a recent stay of some months in Naples was to commence a study of the general and histological development of Mollusca, with the view of ascertaining what significance is to be attributed to the various parts of their organization in the light of the "germ-layer theory," recently extended with such convincing force by the admirable observations of Kowalewsky from the Vertebrata to various groups of lower animals, such as the Vermes and the Insects.

I propose now to give a very short statement of some of these observations, as well as of others made on some of the innumerable interesting forms of marine invertebrates with which the invaluable fishermen of Santa Lucia provided me.

Development of Loligo.

Since the time of Kölliker (1837) no contribution has been made to our knowledge of the development of Cephalopoda. A short note by Mecznikow on *Sepiola* contains very little and is not illustrated. I obtained eggs of *Loligo* first in January, and subsequently with tolerable regularity until April: they are better adapted for observation than those of *Sepia*.

The structure of the ovary is very similar to that of a bird. The branched ovary contains eggs of all sizes enclosed in vascular capsules. The basketwork marking seen on the ovarian egg is not a plication of the proper capsule, but of the surface of the vitellus, where it is in contact with the inner cellular lining of the capsule, which sends deeply penetrating ridges and

fragments of fossil bones, but who when he attempted to name recent skulls, as of crocodiles (of which he has perfect specimens under his eyes), named, described, and published what are now regarded as three distinct species in one case, and two distinct species in another, under the same name, and, on the other hand, a series of skulls of the same species under three different names (see *Trans. Zool. Soc.* vi. 1869, p. 127), and who mixes up together under one name the skulls of two such large and distinct animals as a one-horned and a two-horned rhinoceros as a double-horned one (see *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1867, p. 1015). I need not (but could) refer to many more instances of the same kind. I am in the habit of estimating, from what is written about what I know, the reliance I may place upon what is written of what I do not know, and have thus lost my confidence in this author's writings on zoological questions.

It is an old complaint that persons will write about what they have a limited knowledge of. Thus the comparative anatomists are always giving their opinions on the limits and definitions of genera and the names that ought to be used—subjects not much in their way, and on which they have very crude ideas. What would they say if a zoologist interfered with their anatomical details, their confused nomenclature of bones, and their much controverted homologies? But it is the more remarkable, when we consider how very few animals have been dissected, and how imperfectly those that have been dissected have been described, as is proved by their own papers (see for instance Mr. Clark's paper on the hippopotamus, '*Proc. Zool. Soc.*' 1872, p. 185), that an anatomist should leave his subject and diverge to write upon the synonyma of species and the priority of names, all of which is mere compilation on his part.

XIV.—*A Monographic List of the Species of the Genus Gonyleptes, with Descriptions of three remarkable new Species.*

By ARTHUR GARDINER BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Plate III.]

Family *Gonyleptidæ*, Wood.

Genus *GONYLEPTES**, Kirby.

1. *Gonyleptes horridus*.

Gonyleptes horridus, Kirby, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* xii. p. 452, pl. 22. fig. 16 (1818).

Gonyleptes curvipes?, Koch (nec Guérin), *Arachn.* vii. pl. 224. fig. 555 (1839).

Hab. "Brazil" (Kirby); Surinam. One example. B.M.

* I take this genus in its restricted sense, as used by Gervais ('*Aptères*, iii. pp. 102–105). Wood, in his recent papers on *Gonyleptidæ* and *Phalangidæ*, applies it equally to *Goniosoma* and *Cosmetus*!

2. *Gonyleptes aculeatus*.

Gonyleptes aculeatus, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. p. 452 (1818).

Var. ? *Faucheur acanthure*, Duméril, Dict. Sc. Nat., Ent. pl. 60. figs. 14-16 (1819).

Gonyleptes acanthurus, Gervais, Aptères, iii. p. 105, pl. 46. fig. 2 (1844).

Hab. Monte Video (*Darwin*). Two examples. B.M.

3. *Gonyleptes scaber*.

Gonyleptes scaber, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. p. 453 (1818); Koch, Arachn. vii. pl. 223. figs. 553, 554 (1839).

Hab. Monte Video?; Valdivia (*Cuming*). Three examples. B.M.

4. *Gonyleptes acanthopus*.

Phalangium acanthopus, Quoy & Gaim. Voy. de l'Uranie, Zool. p. 546, pl. 62. figs. 2, ♂, 3, ♀ (1824).

Eusarcus grandis, Perty, Del. Anim. p. 206, pl. 40. fig. 2, ♀ (1830-34).

Gonyleptes horridus, Koch, Arachn. vii. pl. 222. figs. 551, 552 (1839).

Hab. Brazil. Five examples. B.M.

5. *Gonyleptes asperatus*.

Gonyleptes asperatus, Gervais, Gay's Chili, Zool., Arachn. pl. 1. fig. 9 (1849).

Hab. Chili.

6. *Gonyleptes planiceps*.

Gonyleptes planiceps, Gervais, Mag. de Zool., Arachn. pl. 2; Aptères, iii. p. 105 (1844); Gay's Chili, Zool., Arachn. pl. 1. fig. 10 (1849).

Hab. Chili.

7. *Gonyleptes pectinatus*.

Gonyleptes pectinatus, Koch, Arachn. xii. pl. 402. fig. 971 (1845).

? *Gonyleptes curvipes*, Koch, Arachn. vii. pl. 224. fig. 555 (1839).

Hab. "Bahia" (*Koch*); near Rio Janeiro (*A. Fry*). One example. B.M.

8. *Gonyleptes curvipes*.

Gonyleptes curvipes, Guérin, Icon. du Règne Anim., Arachn. pl. 4. fig. 5 (1842-49); Gervais, Aptères, iii. p. 104, pl. 46. fig. 1 (1844); Gay's Chili, Zool., Arachn. pl. 1. fig. 6 (1849).

Gonyleptes chilensis, G. R. Gray, Anim. Kingd., Arachn. pl. 20. fig. 2.

Hab. Chili. Four examples. B.M.

9. *Gonyleptes armatus*.

Gonyleptes armatus, Perty, Del. Anim. p. 205, pl. 39. fig. 13 (1830-34).

Hab. Rio Negro.

G. spinipes and *asper* of Perty are referred by Koch to his genus *Ampheres*; *G. curvispina* and *elegans* to his genus *Cælopygus*.

10. *Gonyleptes acanthops*.

Gonyleptes acanthops, Gervais, Gay's Chili, Zool., Arachn. pl. 1. fig. 4 (1849).

Hab. Chili.

There is a species nearly allied to this in the British Museum.

11. *Gonyleptes bicuspidatus*.

Gonyleptes bicuspidatus, Koch, Arachn. vii. pl. 224. fig. 556 (1839).

Hab. Brazil (Koch).

12. *Gonyleptes muticus*.

Gonyleptes muticus, Koch, Arachn. vii. pl. 225. fig. 557 (1839).

Hab. Brazil (Koch).

13. *Gonyleptes polyacanthus*.

Gonyleptes polyacanthus, Gervais, Gay's Chili, Zool., Arachn. pl. 1. fig. 7 (1849).

Hab. "Chili" (Gervais); —? One example. B.M.

14. *Gonyleptes modestus*.

Gonyleptes modestus, Gervais, Gay's Chili, Zool., Arachn. in vol. iv. p. 23. n. 4 (1849).

Hab. Chili?; Valdivia (Cuming). Two examples. B.M.

15. *Gonyleptes bicornis*.

Gonyleptes bicornis, Gervais, Gay's Chili, Zool., Arachn. in vol. iv. p. 21. n. 2 (1849).

Hab. Chili.

16. *Gonyleptes subsimilis*.

Gonyleptes subsimilis, Gervais, Gay's Chili, Zool., Arachn. pl. 1. fig. 8 (1849).

Gonyleptes polyacanthoides, Gervais, Aptères, iv. p. 577 (1847?)*.

Hab. Chili.

Seems to be a female closely allied to *G. aculeatus* ♀; several of the species at present referred to the genus *Goniosoma* have much the same aspect, and may possibly have to be referred to this genus when we know both sexes of them. The two genera have been somewhat artificially separated; but I have thought it better to leave them for the present as Gervais left them.

G. ornatum of Say, recently figured and redescribed by Wood as a *Gonyleptes*, in which genus Gervais also retained it (Apt. iv. p. 344), belongs to the genus *Cosmetus* (Phalangidæ),

* A reference is given at p. 576 to the pagination and plates of Gay's 'Chili.'

the palpi being unarmed. We have four examples from Georgia, where the type also was taken; they agree closely with Say's description, but not with Wood's.

With regard to the species recently described from Ecuador (Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. s. xiii. 1869, pp. 435-440, pl. xxiv.), *G. prædo*, *G. injucundus*, and *G. spinipalpus* appear to be *Goniosomata*, and *G. multimaculatus* a mutilated and greasy example of *Cosmetus cordatus*; the species (*O. marginatus*) forming the new genus *Octophthalmus* is unknown to me at present; *O. bilunata** and *O. ferox*, forming the genus *Ortonia*, are also unknown to me, although the latter appears to be congeneric with *Goniosoma raptator* of Gervais, which I have always considered the type of a distinct genus.

The following are new species:—

17. *Gonyleptes armillatus*, n. sp. Pl. III. figs. 1, 2.

Colours: above pitchy, the marginal tubercles of cephalothorax tawny in the centre; tarsi ochraceous; palpi olivaceous; below brownish in parts, the joints of the legs testaceous; mandibles or chelæ olivaceous, their pincers ferruginous.

Male. Above with oculiferous tubercle prominent, arched forwards, and obtusely bifurcate; immediately behind it and in front of the transverse suture two groups of five to six minute tubercles; central area of cephalothorax transversely ovate, margined on either side by six gradually increasing prominent tubercles, and in front of these to just above the suture by a series of minute shining granules; bearing on either side a robust obtuse incurved spine above base of coxæ of hind legs; distinctly convex and crossed by six to seven transverse irregular series of moderate-sized tubercles, besides six prominent central ones placed longitudinally in pairs; posterior area trisegmented, tuberculate, second segmentation bearing a prominent terminal spine: legs short, coarsely rugose, spinous, pilose; hind legs with coxæ obtusely spinous; femora coarsely tuberculate, externally obtusely dentate-spinous; tibiæ coarsely tuberculate: sternal surface entirely tuberculate and pilose, as also the segments of the abdomen; palpi ("mandibles palpiformes" of Gervais) of moderate length, compressed, with slender spines; cheliceres short, pilose, the chelæ cylindrical, pincers minutely serrated internally.

* This species has quite the aspect of a *Cosmetus*, so far as one can judge by the figure; but the description says, "Palpi . . . penultimate joint broadly dilated, somewhat triangular, thin, and armed with minute slender spines on its margins, and a pair of larger ones on its distal end; the distal article more cylindrical, with one or more acute spines, against which the movable claw works."

Length of cephalothorax 4 lines; relative length of legs 1, 3, 4, 2, the second pair being the longest.

Female. Differs chiefly in its narrower cephalothorax, which has smaller tubercles and less strongly developed lateral spines; the legs also are much less spinose.

Hab. Ecuador (*Buckley*). ♂ ♀. B.M.

Must be placed next to *G. curvipes*, but is a very distinct and beautiful form.

18. *Gonyleptes ancyrophorus*, n. sp. Pl. III. figs. 5, 6.

Colours: cephalothorax above pitchy, becoming testaceous at the margins; legs black-brown, with coxæ ochraceous and base of femora ferruginous; femora of hind legs entirely ferruginous; palpi blackish olivaceous, terminal claw and points of spines ochraceous; cheliceres olivaceous, with pincers ochraceous; body below dirty testaceous, clouded with olivaceous, and becoming blackish posteriorly.

Cephalothorax above with oculiferous tubercle prominent, bearing two well-developed and moderately acute divergent spines; entire dorsum unusually convex; posterior area trapezoidal, and bearing on its hinder margin two slightly divergent and well-developed acute spines; legs long, smooth; hind legs irregularly spined along inner margin of femora; palpi rather longer than cephalothorax, their joints more or less cylindrical, irregular, coarsely spined; cheliceres with second joint above trispinose behind; chelæ rather large, fixed finger with two obtuse teeth on its inner margin: inferior surface smooth, the metasternum bearing on either side (about halfway between the third and fourth pair of legs) a strong acute perpendicular spine, and on its outer margin, below the retracted abdominal segments, a long, thick, incurved, and nearly perpendicular horny process, bifurcate at its tip.

Length of cephalothorax 4 lines; relative length of legs, apparently, 1, 3, 2, 4.

Hab. Quito (*W. C. Hewitson*). B.M.

Not nearly allied to any described species.

19. *Gonyleptes telifer*, n. sp. Pl. III. figs. 3, 4.

Colours almost as in *G. armillatus*, but (with the exception of the cheliceres) rather darker; under surface of body pitchy.

Cephalothorax similar in general form to that of *G. armillatus*; irregularly tuberculate, marginal tubercles smaller, some of them obtusely spinose; oculiferous tubercle very prominent, bispinose; six central tubercles of cephalothorax elongated into obtuse spines, the hindmost pair being the longest; margin

above base of coxæ of hind legs bearing two widely divergent obtuse spines; posterior area trisegmented, tuberculate, second segmentation bearing a prominent central acute spine, third segmentation terminating in a long, feebly curved, and very robust spine, three lines in length; legs long, rugose, denticulate; hind legs, with the exception of the femora, internally dentated; body below, including abdomen, coarsely tuberculate; palpi moderately long, subcylindrical, with slender spines; cheliceres small; the chelæ cylindrical, pilose, pincers crossing at the tips and strongly denticulate internally.

Length of cephalothorax (excluding terminal spine) $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; relative length of legs 1, 3, 2, 4.

Hab. Ega (*Bates*). One specimen. B.M.

Most nearly allied to *G. armillatus*, but in general appearance utterly unlike any thing previously described: it reminds me of a similarly ornamented fossil form described by Mr. Henry Woodward (*Geol. Mag.* vol. viii. p. 385, pl. xi. 1871) as *Eophrynus Prestvicii* (*Curculioides* of Samouelle); the latter, however, excepting in ornamentation, appears to come nearer to *Ischyropsalis* of Koch.

XV.—Notes on the Longicorn Coleoptera of Tropical America.
By H. W. BATES, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 45.]

GENUS ACYPHODERES.

Serville, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1833, p. 549; Lacord. *Genera*, vol. viii. p. 505.

The character given by Serville as distinguishing this genus was the broadly ovate depressed uneven thorax. A more constant feature is the rather abruptly subulate elytra. The thorax is sometimes oblong-ovate and convex. The antennæ in all the species are robust and strongly serrated.

I. *Apex of elytra entire.*

A. *Thorax without dorsal ridges.*

1. *Acyphoderes crinitus*, Klug.

Stenopterus crinitus, Klug, *Entom. Bras. Specim. alter.* p. 56, t. xlv. f. 11.

Rio Janeiro.

2. *Acyphoderes mæstus*, n. sp.

A. niger, velutinus, dense breviter hirsutus; thorace elongato, sub-

