

THE ANNALS
AND
MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY,

INCLUDING

ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, AND GEOLOGY.

(BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE 'ANNALS' COMBINED WITH LOUDON AND
CHARLESWORTH'S 'MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.')

CONDUCTED BY

PRIDEAUX JOHN SELBY, Esq., F.L.S.,
CHARLES C. BABINGTON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.,
JOHN EDWARD GRAY, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.Z.S. &c.,

AND

WILLIAM FRANCIS, Ph.D., F.L.S.

VOL. XV.—THIRD SERIES.

LONDON:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY TAYLOR AND FRANCIS.

SOLD BY LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, ROBERTS, AND GREEN; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL,
AND CO.; PIPER AND CO.; BAILLIÈRE, REGENT STREET, AND PARIS:
LIZARS, AND MACLACHLAN AND STEWART, EDINBURGH:
HODGES AND SMITH, DUBLIN: AND ASHER, BERLIN.

1865.

into a simple arch, and the zygoma may be ankylosed with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; and that both in *Brady* and *Cholœpus* the two arms of the stapes are at first separate, and subsequently become converted, by the deposition of new bony matter, into a plate or columella, which may be regarded as the normal form of this ossicle in these genera.—*Monatsber. der Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin*, December 1864, p. 678.

On the Transformation of the Ocular Peduncle into an Antenna observed in a Species of Palinurus.

On the 21st of November, 1864, M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards communicated to the Academy of Paris the following abnormal condition of the eye of a Langoustian Crustacean (*Palinurus penicillatus* Olivier) which had been sent to the Museum, among many other specimens of Crustacea, by M. Roget de Belloquet, from the Isle of Mauritius.

On the right side all the organs were normally developed, and so on the left, except the eye, which, instead of being so, carried a long multiarticulate filament, similar in all respects to the terminal filament of an antenna.

The ocular peduncle preserves its basal part in its ordinary form, and even a rudimentary cornea is visible, from the centre of which the filamentary appendage grows. Its length is about 4 centimètres. It is finely articulated, and furnished with hairs upon the superior border of its terminal portion, disposed in a manner similar to those of the inferior filament of the true antennæ.—*Comptes Rendus* tom. cix. p. 851.

On a new Antelope from Zambesia. By Dr. J. KIRK.

NESOTRAGUS LIVINGSTONIANUS, n. sp.

Shupanga and Lupata, where it is named "Rumsa" or "Lumdsa."

This small Antelope is very nearly allied to *N. moschatus* of the island of Zanzibar, under which name it is probably mentioned in Dr. Peters's 'Mammalia.' Yet it seems to me different from that of Zanzibar, of which I have seen three recently killed specimens in that island. The size of the two animals is nearly the same; the colour of that on the Zambesi lighter, and the hair softer, the ears larger and broader, horns more closely ringed, and nostrils more narrowed.

The habits of this Antelope resemble those of the Zanzibar animal; it frequents dense underwood jungle; lives in pairs. On being started, it runs quickly, not unlike a hare, turning quickly, and concealing itself in some tuft of grass or small bush.

It seems to me that between the specimen in the British Museum from Zanzibar and the head from the Zambesi there are specific differences, sufficient to justify the latter being at present regarded as a distinct species. Better specimens of both are much needed.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Dec. 13, 1864.

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[THIRD SERIES.]

No. 89. MAY 1865.

XXVI.—*Notes on Prof. Steenstrup's Views on the Obliquity of Flounders**. By Prof. WYVILLE THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., F.G.S.

[Plate XVIII.]

Any contribution from the pen of the accomplished author of the 'Alternation of Generations' must be welcome; and the present communication "On the Migration of the upper Eye of Flounders, across, through the Head, from the blind side to the eye-side," almost vies in novelty with the author's earlier memoir. The original paper is in Danish, and consequently a sealed book to most English students; and many interesting points are omitted in Prof. Steenstrup's French letter to M. Milne-Edwards. We shall therefore commence with a tolerably full abstract of the communication to the Danish Academy, reserving any remarks we may have to offer until the reader is in full possession of the author's views.

I.

The general fact of the obliquity of the Pleuronectidæ is well known. All Flounders have a high compressed body, whose two sides are unequally developed. This want of symmetry is universally accompanied by another peculiarity: both eyes are brought round to one side of the head, so that the fish acquires an eye side and a blind side. The former is coloured and turned upwards towards the light; the latter is colourless or white, and turned downwards in motion or rest. The fish moves or lies

* J. Japetus Sm. Steenstrup:—'Om Skjaevheden hos Flynderne, og navnlig om Vandrigen af det øvre Øie fra Blindsiden til Oiesiden tværs gjennem Hovedet.' Kjöbenhavn, 1864. Saerskilt Aftryk af Oversigt over K. D. Vid. Selsk. Forhandl. i Nov. 1863.

"Observations sur le Développement des Pleuronectes." Par M. Steenstrup. (Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Novembre 1864.)

apex, with the angles acute; dorsal obtusely truncated. Anterior tarsi dilated and fringed.

Obydos.

28. *Colobothea forcipata*, n. sp.

C. gracilis, postice valde attenuata, nigra, vertice thoraceque vitta lata communi cinerea; elytris cinereo nebulosis, relictis plagis lateralibus et vitta lata apicali nigris; antennis nigris, articulo 6^o albo annulato; maris segmento ventrali terminali forcipato. Long. 4-5½ lin. ♂.

Head black, forehead spotless, vertex with a broadish ashy line, which continues along the middle of the thorax, enlarging posteriorly, the rest of the surface of the thorax deep black. Antennæ black, sixth joint alone marked with a white ring. Elytra gradually attenuated from base to apex, the latter sinuate-truncate, sutural angle prominent, external spiniform; surface punctured, setose, and marked with an ashy cloud extending from the scutellum to near the apex, and emitting several irregular branches; the apical part is crossed by a broad black vitta, the apex itself being edged, as usual, with white. Body beneath ashy; sides of thorax and abdomen with a broad yellowish vitta. Legs ashy, spotted with black.

♂. Terminal ventral segment with each side produced into a long, compressed, incurved, horny lobe, the apex of which is obliquely truncated; dorsal plate obtusely rounded at apex.

Eggs, rare.

[To be continued.]

XL.—Diagnoses of new Forms of Mollusca from the West Coast of North America, first collected by Col. E. Jewett. By PHILIP P. CARPENTER, B.A., Ph.D.

[Concluded from p. 182.]

Mangelia variegata.

M. testa valde attenuata, tenui, parva, pallide carnea, rufo-fusco normaliter bizonata, interdum unizonata, seu zonis interruptis; vertice nucleoso conspicuo, anfr. uno et dimidio, apice mamillato; anfr. norm. vi., subrotundatis, suturis valde impressis; costis radiantibus ix., angustis; costulis spiralibus crebris, validioribus, in spira circ. x., costas superantibus; apertura valde elongata; canali brevi, aperto; labro tenui, juxta suturam conspicue arcuato; labio tenui. Long. .31, long. spir. .17, lat. .1 poll., div. 22°.

Variat costis crebrioribus, sculptura minus expressa.

Hab. Sta. Barbara (Jewett).

Mangelia (? *variegata*, var.) *nitens*.

M. testa M. variegatæ simili, sed nitentiore, fascia alba et altera

rufo-fusca attingente spiram ascendentibus. Long. .25, long. spir. .15, lat. .08, div. 20°.

Hab. Sta. Barbara (Jewett), rare.

Mangelia angulata.

M. testa parva, rufo-purpurea, vix gracili, epidermide tenui fugaci; anfr. nucl. iii., helicoideis, primum lævibus, dein cancellatis, apice mamillato; anfr. norm. iv., convexis, suturis impressis, in medio spiræ obtusangulatis; costis radiantibus circ. xii., acutioribus; costula spirali circa angulum, inter costas subobsoleta; tota superficie tenuiter spiraliter crebrisulcata, sulculis sub lente sæpius bifidis; apertura pyriformi, canali longiore, recto, aperto; labro acuto, postice conspicue sinuato; columella haud contorta; labro obsoleto. Long. .35, long. spir. .18, lat. .13, div. 30°.

Hab. Sta. Barbara (Jewett).

Myurella simplex.

M. testa rufo-cinerea, minore, minus tereti, epidermide tenui; anfr. xii., planatis; fascia suturali valida, nodosa, tuberculis ovalibus crebris validioribus (anfr. penult. circa xv.) ornata; testa adolescente costulis radiantibus, postea evanescentibus; striolis antice et postice spiralibus, circa peripheriam sæpe obsoletis; basi rotundata; canali brevissimo, alte emarginato; carina supra canalem acuta, columellam plicante; labro acuto, vix undato. Long. 1.03, long. spir. .76, lat. .27, div. 20°.

Variat tuberculis subobsoletis.

Hab. Sta. Barbara (Jewett); S. Pedro (Cooper).

Ostomia inflata.

O. testa majore, tenui, pallide cinerea, epidermide cinerea induta; vert. nucl. subito immerso; anfr. norm. iv., rapidissime argentibus, subplanatis, suturis impressis; tota superficie minutissime et confertissime spiraliter striolata; umbilico nullo; basi et apertura valde elongatis; labro acuto; labio tenuissimo; plica acuta, transversa, parietem attingente; columella valde arcuata, antice effusa. Long. .26, long. spir. .09, lat. .14, div. 60°.

Variat spira elatiore. Long. .24, long. spir. .11, lat. .13, div. 45°.

Variat quoque striolis subobsoletis.

Hab. Sta. Barbara (Jewett); Farralcone Islands, in cavities, on *Halotis* (teste R. D. Darbishire); near San Francisco (Rowell); Neeah Bay (Swan).

Chemnitzia crebriflata.

C. testa satis tereti, subalbida, haud regulari; anfr. nucl. ii., helicoideis, decliviter sitis, margines spiræ parum excurvatos paullum superantibus; norm. viii., quorum primi subrotundati, ultimi vix planati; suturis valde distinctis; cost. rad. circ. xxiv., subrectis, acutioribus, angustis, interdum attingentibus, anfr. ultimo cre-