

the distinct bright-yellow superciliary streak on each side of the head, extending from the nostril to the occiput.

GEOCLEMMYS MELANOSTERNA.

Shell black, one-keeled; the first vertebral plate longer than broad, truncated behind; second and third six-sided, about as broad as long, the fourth broader than long; the keel low, rather interrupted; the areola of the dorsal and marginal shield posterior; the margin rather acute, slightly bent up in front and on the sides; the nuchal shield more distinct; the sternum flat, black, with rather paler edges to the shields; the sterno-costal slope rather convex, pale yellowish; the under surface of the marginal plates pale; the axillary plate moderate, the inguinal plate small, both pale-coloured. The head moderate, rather acute in front, black, with a distinct bright-yellow streak diverging over the eyes and extending from the nostril to the back of the head. The legs and tail brown with black spots, forming more or less distinct streaks; toes 5.4, short, strong, subequal, covered with distinct band-like scales; the claws strong, conical, black.

Hab. The Gulf of Darien: Cherunha.

**6. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SHELLS FROM THE COLLECTION OF
H. CUMING, ESQ. BY DR. H. DOHRN.**

(Plate XXVI.)

1. EPIDROMUS CUMINGI. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 5.)

T. ovato-turrita, costis spiralibus et longitudinalibus fenestrata, alba, passim flavo-maculata; varicibus arcuatis, longitudinaliter striatis, transverse costatis; sutura valde impressa; anfr. 8-9, valde convexi, lente accrescentes, ultimus antice ascendens; apertura ovata; margine columellari callo lato granulato tecto, labro dentato.

Long. 31, lat. 12; ap. long. 12 mill.

Hab. In Insulis Philippinis.

Differt ab *E. clathrato*, Sow., costis eorumque nodis validioribus, varicibus arcuatis, anfractibus convexioribus.

2. MITRA AURORA. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 3.)

T. ovato-fusiformis, nitida, spiraliter punctato-striata, aurantiaca, ad suturam fascia alba irregulari cincta, maculis et punctis albis adspersa; sutura crenata, marginata; spira acuminata; anfr. 8, plani, ultimus basi attenuatus et sulcatus; apertura fere verticalis, intus cærulescenti-albida; labrum crenatum; columella callo 5-plicato tecta.

Long. 35, lat. 13; ap. long. 18, lat. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. In insulis Sandwich.

Accedit ad varietates quasdam *M. coronatæ*, Lam.

3. MITRA ADAMSI.

T. solida, ovata, longitudinaliter costellata, costis albidis, interstitiis

fuscis, spiraliter strigillatis; anfr. 7, planiusculi, ultimus ventrosior, medio fascia alba cinctus, basi spiraliter sulcatus; apertura intus livida, columella 4-plicata.

Long. 16, lat. 8; ap. long. $8\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 3 mill.

Hab. In Insulis Sandwich.?

Affinis *M. dermestinae*, Lam., sed differt costis planioribus, striis spissis intercostalibus.

4. MITRA ARABICA. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 4.)

T. fusiformis, nitida, læviuscula, fulva, sub epidermide decidua cornea, supra medium fascia lata alba, basi lineis fuscis albipunctatis cincta; spira acuminata; anfr. 6-7, planiusculi, ultimus basi attenuatus, medio cylindraceus; apertura intus cærulea; labrum crenatum, columella oblique 4-plicata.

Long. 21, lat. 8; ap. long. 12, lat. 3 mill.

Hab. In Mari Rubro.

Color *M. maculosæ*, Reeve, a qua spira elevata, acuta valde discrepat.

5. MITRA GAMBIANA.

T. fusiformis, spiraliter sulcata, ad suturam carinata, sub epidermide olivaceo-cornea albicans vel flavescens; spira elongata, acuta; anfr. 7-8 angulati, ultimus basi attenuatus; apertura intus alba, labrum simplex; columella 4-plicata.

Long. 20, lat. 6; ap. long. $10\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. In Senegambia.

Differt a *M. carinata*, Swains., sculptura; ceterum proxime ei affinis.

6. NERITINA PRITCHARDI. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 2.)

T. semiglobosa, sordide fusco-olivacea, striis et squamis triangularibus rugosa, supra medium angulata, angulo irregulariter spinis brevibus recurvis armato; spira exserta; apertura et area columellaris flavæ; labium album, parte media arcuata, obsolete multidentata, ceterum rectum, edentulum. Operculum semiovale, crassum, calcareum, flavo-rubens, margine corneo purpureo, latere externo concaviusculo obsolete striato, interno linea mediana angulato, dentibus duobus validis marginalibus armato, quorum superior arcuatus, lamelliformis, inferior brevis, aduncus.

Hab. In Insulis Fidji (Dr. Seemann).

Accedit ad *N. squamosam*, Récl., differt labio, operculo.

7. NERITINA WALLACII. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 1.)

T. ovato-globosa, striis incrementi vix rugulosa, læte olivacea, lineis et fasciis nigris eleganter cingulata; spira exserta; apertura semicircularis, alba; area columellaris crasse albicallosa; labium parte basali edentulum, ceterum crenatum, supra medium fortius unidentatum. Operculum?

Hab. In Insulis Aru (Wallace).

Forma et colore hæc species pulchra accedit ad varietates quasdam *N. dubiæ*, Chemn., a qua differt testa non lævi, labio crenato.

8. *BULIMUS GLAUCOLARYNX*. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 7.)

T. rimata, ovato-turrita, tenuiuscula, lævigata, sub epidermide cornea lutea, cærulescenti-vel purpureo-fusco late strigata et fasciata; spira conica, obtusiuscula, purpurea, raro livida; sutura submarginata, late albocincta; anfr. 6-7 convexiusculi, ultimus $\frac{3}{5}$ longitudinis æquans, basi subangulatus et fascia lata straminea cinctus; apertura obliqua, semiovalis, basi effusa, intus violacea; peristomium expansum, violaceum, marginibus callo tenui junctis.

Extant in Museo Cumingiano varietates major et minor, dextrorsa et sinistrorsa; item varias anfractu ultimo medio albizonato.

a. Long. 45, lat. 17; ap. intus long. $17\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

β. Long. 31, lat. 14; ap. intus long. 13, lat. 8 mill.

Hab. In regno Siam.

Accedit forma ad *B. contrarium*, Müll. et *B. adamsi*, Reeve.

9. *BULIMUS SEEMANNI*. (Pl. XXVI. fig. 6.)

T. subobtecte perforata, oblongo-fusiformis, solidiuscula, longitudinaliter ruguloso-striata, carneo-rufescens vel flavescens; sutura marginata; spira elongato-conica; anfr. 5 vix convexi, ultimus $\frac{3}{5}$ longitudinis superans, medio compressus, antice valde descendens; columella torta et valide plicata; apertura parum obliqua, auriformis, basi effusa; peristomium album late et crasse labiatum, ad columellam reflexum, marginibus callo crasso junctis.

Long. 70, lat. 21; ap. c. perist. long. 40, lat. 18 mill.

Hab. In Insulis Fidji (*Dr. Seemann*).

Species pulcherrima proxime accedit ad *B. cleryi*, Petit; differt sculptura, numero anfractuum, labro albo, calloso, expanso. Speciminibus allatis epidermis deesse videtur decidua, sicut illi; exstant item juniora, quorum labrum imperfectum, callus minus crassus.

7. NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF FILARIA SANGUINEA IN THE BODY OF THE GALAXIAS SCRIBA, A FRESHWATER FISH FROM AUSTRALIA. BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S.

In the beginning of this year, some time in February, several freshwater fishes belonging to the genus *Galaxias* were brought over to this country, alive, from the Murray River, Australia. Though several survived the passage across the Atlantic, only one reached the hands of the importer, Mr. Lloyd, alive.

This little fish was then placed in the freshwater Vivarium in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, but it only lived about a week there, dying in the beginning of March. Upon an inspection of the body after death, an intestinal Worm was discovered making its appearance through the skin near the left pectoral fin. A more minute examination discovered the existence of an abscess in that part of

the body, upon opening which I took out five specimens of a small Worm which occupied the cavity of the abscess, and were apparently making their way through the integuments of the fish. The abscess communicated with the peritoneal cavity of the *Galaxias*, and had evidently caused its death. Upon examining the Worms, they appear to be identical with the species first described by Rudolphi as being found by him lodged under the integuments of the caudal fin of the *Cyprinus gibelio*, or Crucian Carp, and named by him *Filaria sanguinea*. This species has since been found by Creplin in the cavity of the abdomen of the *Leuciscus rutilus*, or common Roach, and by Siebold in the *L. erythrophthalmus*, the Red-eye or Rudd. The specimens taken from the *Galaxias* are from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches in length, and, as Rudolphi has described them, they are thickish in form, obtuse at both extremities; and the larger ones were of a blood-red colour, which, however, has disappeared since they were placed in spirits. It was interesting to discover whether this was a new species or not, and whether it had existed in the body of the fish before it left Australia. A comparison with the specimen of *Filaria sanguinea* in the collection of Entozoa in the British Museum, transmitted to us by Mr. Siebold, leaves no doubt on my mind of its identity with that species; and therefore in all probability these Worms have been developed in the cavity of the abdomen of this little *Galaxias* since it was placed in the tank at the Zoological Gardens, or during its passage from Australia to this country.

May 28th, 1861.

Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to a fine collection of animals presented to the Society by H.E. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor of the Cape Colony, which had arrived in the Gardens on the previous Saturday, May 25th, under the care of the Society's agent Mr. James Benstead. The losses during the voyage had been very few, and the state of the animals on their arrival reflected great credit on the care and skill of Mr. Benstead.

The species received were the following:—

MAMMALS.

1. A female Koodoo Antelope (*Strepsiceros kudu*). This animal, which was believed to be the first example of this beautiful Antelope received alive in Europe, unfortunately died suddenly in the Gardens a short time after its arrival.

2. A female Bless-bok Antelope (*Damalis albifrons*). A single example of this Antelope had been previously received by Lord Derby, and was sold at the sale of the Knowsley Menagerie.



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G.B. Sowerby, del et lith.

W. West, imp.

1. *Neritina wallacei*. (Dohrn) 2. *N. pritchardi*. (Dohrn) 3. *Mitra aurora*. (Dohrn) 4. *M. arabica*. (Dohrn)
 5. *Epidromus cumingii*. (Dohrn) 6. *Bulimus seemanni*. (Dohrn) 7. *B. glaucolarynx*. (Dohrn.)
 8. *B. semipellucidus*. (Tristram) 9. 10. *Helicina salvini*. (Tristram) 11. *Macroceramus polystreptus*. (Tristram.)