

Lamia penicillata. Nigro-brunnea, thorace spinoso elytrisque depressis et flavomaculatis articuloque quarto antennarum fasciculato piloso. Long. lin. 9; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Lamia Germarii. Fusco et testaceo-pubescentibus, thorace pectoreque testaceo villosis elytrisque basi scabris bidentatis. Long. lin. 22; lat. 8.

Callidium cretaceum. Fusco brunneum, thorace maculis albis elytrisque variis cretaciis maculis notatis. Long. lin. 8; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Callidium leucostictum. Precedenti affine. Fusco ferrugineum, thorace lineâ albâ longitudinali elytrisque maculis albis notatis. Long. lin. $5\frac{3}{4}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Saperda rubescens. Pallide rubens, thorace quatuor nigris maculis elytrisque rubescentibus. Long. lin. $8\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 2.

Saperda 14-maculata. Sulphurea, thorace 6-maculato elytrisque octomaculatis pedibusque testaceis. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{3}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Clytus leucoscutellatus. Rufus, thorace globoso, elytrisque strigibus tribus undatis et albis. Long. lin. 6; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Clytus annulatus. Thorace rotundato virescenti elytrisque bidentatis subvirescentibus fasciisque tribus nigris primâque annulari. Long. lin. 6; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Clytus bicinctus. Rufus, capite nigro, thorace globoso elytrisque strigibus tribus undatis et albis. Long. lin. 6; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Clytus undulatus. Rufus, thorace rotundato, elytrisque fascia irregulari flava ornatis. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{4}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Clytus assimilis. Summa affinitas, Call. Verbasco, Fabr. Virescens thorace trimaculato elytrisque maculatis. Long. lin. 5; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Clytus albicinctus. Niger thorace gibboso elytrisque tribus fasciis albis. Long. lin. 3; lat. 1.

Clytus testaceus. Testaceus, elytris duabus strigibus albis vix distinctis. Long. lin. 4; lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Molorchus Indicus. Niger elytris subulatis femoribus posticis valde clavatis abdomineque flavo. Long. lin. 4; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Megalopus 7-maculatus. Rufus, thorace trimaculato elytrisque quadrimaculatis. Long. lin. 4; lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Crioceris unicolor. Rubra elytris punctato striatis pedibusque rubris. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Adorium scutellatum. Testaceum, apicibus antennarum fuscis, abdomineque nigro. Long. lin. $4\frac{3}{4}$; lat. 3.

Galleruca trifasciata. Pallide flava antennis pedibusque elytrisque trifasciatis. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Galleruca spilota. Prædecens affinis. Fuscotestacea, thorace flavo elytrisque maculatis. Long. lin. 6; lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Galleruca quadrifasciata. Flava, antennis tibiisque nigris, elytrisque quadrifasciatis. Long. lin. 5; lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Galleruca grossa. Nigricans, antennis thorace pedibusque testaceis, elytrisque nigricantibus. Long. lin. 8; lat. $4\frac{1}{4}$.

Galleruca chalybea. Chalybeo violacea thorace scutello pedibusque flavis. Long. lin. $6\frac{3}{4}$; lat. 3.

Galleruca purpurascens. Violacea, thorace testaceo elytris que purpurascens. Long. lin. 5; lat. 3.

Galleruca rubricollis. Cyanea thorace rubro elytris que cyaneis pedibusque rubris. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Galleruca Vigorsii. Cyanea, duabus fasciis auratis pedibusque violaceis. Long. lin. 5; lat. 3.

Galleruca cærulans. Oblonga, violacea, thorace viride antennis tarsisque nigris. Long. lin. 4; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Galleruca Bennetti. Thorace rubro, elytris que cæruleo testaceis. Long. lin. 4; lat. 3.

Galleruca bicolor. Rubrotestacea, thorace bimaculato elytris que nigromaculatis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Galleruca cervina. Totum corpus cervinum. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Galleruca scutellata. Testacea, antennis nigris ano pedibusque flavis. Long. lin. $3\frac{2}{3}$; lat. 2.

Galleruca consentanea. Affinis Gal. simili, Fabr. Ovato-oblonga testacea pectore nigro, abdomine rufescente pedibusque testaceis. Long. lin. 3; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Galleruca tetraspilota. Fulva thorace rufo elytris que quatuor maculis nigris pedibusque testaceis. Long. lin. 2; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Galleruca flavocincta. Nigra, thorace rubro, elytris que flava fascia ornatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{2}{4}$; lat. $1\frac{2}{4}$.

Galleruca miniaticollis. Atra, thorace rubro elytris nigris, pedibusque testaceis. Long. lin. 3; lat. 2.

Galleruca Indica. Testacea, thorace quadrimaculato elytris que quadrivittatis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Auchenia viridis. Virens, thorace testaceo elytris que viridibus. Long. lin. 4; lat. $1\frac{2}{4}$.

Auchenia cyanura. Testacea, capite thoraceque maculatis elytris que apicibus cyaneis. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Auchenia sexmaculata. Testacea, antennis fuscis elytris que sexmaculatis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Auchenia æruginosa. Viridis, thorace nigro elytris que æruginosis. Long. lin. 3; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Auchenia marginata. Atra elytris sanguineo marginatis pedibusque nigris. Long. lin. 3; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Ægelocerus mirabilis. Ovato-oblongus, thorace luteo elytris que chalybeo violaceis. Long. lin. $5\frac{2}{4}$; lat. 3.

Haltica rubra. Rubra, antennis tibiisque nigris. Long. lin. $2\frac{2}{4}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Haltica purpurascens. Violacea, antennis nigris tarsisque subtestaceis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Haltica miniaticollis. Nigro cyanea thorace miniato pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. lin. 2; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Chrysomela cyanicollis. Ovato-oblonga gibbosa, thorace cyaneo elytris que testaceis et immaculatis. Long. lin. 6; lat. 4.

Chrysomela Indica. Ovato-oblonga, viridis elytris rubris et immaculatis. Long. lin. 6; lat. $2\frac{2}{4}$.

Chrysomela Nepalensis. Nigro violacea thorace purpurascenti elytris æneoviolaceis et punctatis, punctis majoribus quibusdam seriatis et atris. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 3.

Chrysomela Vishnu. Ænea, elytris margine sanguineo fuscatis? Long. lin. 4; lat. $2\frac{1}{3}$.

Chrysomela Mahesa. Aurea, thorace tribus vittis puniceis elytrisque gibbosis, sutura binisque vittis puniceis fasciaque antice interrupta concolori. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Chrysomela mutabilis. Violacea, antennis pedibusque nigricantibus. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Chrysomela miniaticollis. Viridi ænea thorace miniato, elytris viridibus pedibusque rufotestaceis. Long. lin. 3; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Colaspis variolosa. Ænea, antennis pedibusque nigris elytrisque æneis et variolosis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Eumolpus nitens. Viridis nitens thorace elytrisque punctatis antennisque compressis. Long. lin. $4\frac{2}{3}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Eumolpus lateralis. Præcedenti affinis, viridis, thorace elytrisque punctatus binisque lateralibus lineis elevatis. Long. lin. $4\frac{2}{3}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Eumolpus rutilans. Igneus, thorace nigrocyaneo pedibusque nigris elytris igneorubidis. Long. lin. 3; lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Eumolpus splendens. Præcedenti affinis, Igneus, thorace nigro antennis pedibusque nigris. Long. lin. $2\frac{2}{3}$; lat. 2.

Cryptocephalus Orientalis. Rubrotestaceus, thorace nigrofasciato elytris duobus fasciis atris. Long. lin. 3; lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Cryptocephalus spilotos. Flavotestaceus, capite atro, thorace nigro-lineato elytris quatuor punctis fasciaque lata notatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{2}{3}$; lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Cryptocephalus ensifer. Testaceus, thorace punctis duobus, elytris quatuor maculis fasciaque undulata notatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Cryptocephalus triangularis. Rubrotestaceus thorace bimaculato elytris decemmaculatis. Long. lin. 2; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Cryptocephalus rubripes. Viridis, antennis testaceis femoribusque rubris. Long. lin. 2; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Cassida trilineata. Pallida thorace tribus lineis confluentibus elytrisque flavo nigroque maculatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{2}{4}$; lat. 2.

Cassida pallida. Rotunda, capite supra pallide testaceo subtusque nigro. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Coccinella miniata. Subhemisphærica, nigra, thorace macula laterali flava elytrisque miniatis. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 5.

Coccinella 6-spilota. Rubra, thorace macula laterali flava elytris sexmaculis nigris notatis. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Coccinella 15-maculata. Affinis C. versicolori, Fabr. Hemisphærica, rufa thorace macula media nigra elytris quatuordecim maculis nigris notatis. Long. lin. 4; lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Coccinella 15-spilota. Præcedenti affinis. Rufa, thorace immaculato elytris quatuordecim punctis nigris notatis. Long. lin. 4; lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Coccinella dimidia. Affinis C. dimidiatæ, Fabr. at duplo major subhemisphærica, elytris rubris apice atris. Long. lin. 4; lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Coccinella bicolor. Præcedenti affinis at minor. Rubrotestacea thorace macula media nigra elytris que rufis apice atris. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Coccinella 12-spilota. Flava, thorace maculis duabus, elytris que octomaculatis duobus communibus. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Coccinella pubescens. Affinis C. innubæ, Oliv. Obscure lutea thorace maculato pubescenti, elytris que septem maculis majoribus punctisque quinque in singulis notatis. Long. lin. 3; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Coccinella marginicollis. Nigra, thorace lateribus flavis elytris que septem maculis flavis notatis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Coccinella Straminea. Lutea, thorace maculato elytris que quatuor maculis fulvis in singulis notatis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$; lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Coccinella vulnerata. Lutea, thorace elytris que tribus pallide flavis maculis notatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Coccinella uniramosa. Flava, thorace fulvo elytris que vitta nigra notatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Coccinella univittata. Hemisphærica, elytris rubris sutura margine lineaque abbreviata nigris. Long. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Coccinella cincta. Rubra, thorace nigro antice margine testaceo elytris que rubris latoque margine atrato cinctis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$; lat. 2.

Coccinella 11-spilota. Rubra, thorace margine testaceo elytris que maculis nigris decem notatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Coccinella tetraspilota. Rubra, capite binis albis punctis notato, thorace marginato, elytris que punctis nigris maculatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Coccinella virescens. Supra viridibrunnea, subtus que rubrotestacea. Long. lin. 3; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Coccinella subglobosa. Brunneoviridis, elytris punctatis corpore que subtus testaceo. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 2.

Chilocorus rubidus. Ruber, thorace nigro elytris que concoloribus nigroque marginatis. Long. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Cyrtoscelis piceus. Piceus, thorace nigro, convexo elytris que lineato-punctatis. Long. lin. 6; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Opatrum tuberculatum. Elongatum, thorace tuberculato elytris que striatis fulvoque griseis. Long. lin. $4\frac{3}{4}$; lat. 2.

Tenebrio rubripes. Oblongus, niger, elytris striatopunctatis pedibus que rubris. Long. lin. 6; lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Tenebrio longipes. Ater, thorace punctato, elytris punctatostriatis, pedibus longissimis. Long. lin. $9\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 3.

Tenebrio glaber. Nigro-brunneus, thorace glabro, elytris que substriatopunctatis. Long. lin. $11\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Blaps Bengalensis. Nigra, scutello flavopubescenti, elytris que substriatopunctatis et acuminatis. Long. lin. 16; lat. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Blaps Indica. Nigra, thorace depresso et marginato, elytris que subacuminatis et costatis. Long. lin. 7; lat. 3.

Cistela lutea. Sulphurea, antennis, tibiis, duobus ultimis segmentis abdominis atris. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 2.

Amarygmus cyanopterus. Oblongus, thorace nigro elytris que purpureo-cyaneis. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 3.

Lagria basalis. Villosa, cyaneo thorace antice parte dimidio elytrorum posticaque concolori testacea. Long. lin. 8; lat. 4.

Lagria Nepalensis. Villosa, thorace cyaneo elytris que aurovirescentibus, pedibusque nigris. Long. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 2.

Lagria quadrimaculata. Rufa, antennis nigris, thorace rubro elytris que testaceis et quadrimaculatis. Long. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 2.

Lagria ruficollis. Fusca, antennis nigris thorace rufo elytris que fusco-brunneis. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 2.

Ripiphorus Indicus. Ruber, antennis pedibusque nigris. Long. lin. 4. lat. 2.

Lydus melanurus. Niger, elytris rubrotestaceis fasciaque apicali nigra. Long. lin. 9; lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Lytta Nepalensis. Nigra, capite postice miniato, elytris pedibusque nigerrimis. Long. lin. 11; lat. $3\frac{3}{4}$.

Lytta rubra. Rubens, thorace nigro elytris que rubris. Long. lin. 7; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Staphylinus flavipennis. Ater, capite thoraceque nigro, elytris que villosa aureis abdomineque nigro. Long. lin. $7\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 2.

Staphylinus unipunctatus. Niger, capite rubro, thorace nigro elytris que violaceis. Long. lin. 5; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Descriptions of eight new species of Indian Butterflies, (PAPILIO, Lin.), from the collection of General HARDWICKE, by GEORGE ROBERT GRAY, Esq.

Papilio Glycerion. P. alis flavescens, fasciis nigris; posticis caudatis, apice nigro, lunulis marginalibus cæruleis, angulo ani striga flava. Expansio alarum 3 poll. Habitat in Nepaul.

Papilio Philoxenus. P. alis repandis nigris; anticis strigis albidis; posticis dentatis, caudatis, apice maculâ albâ, lunulis 5 strigâque ad angulum ani rubris. Expansio alarum, $4\frac{3}{4}$. Habitat in Nepaul.

Papilio Minereus. P. alis repandis nigrescentibus, strigis nigris; posticis caudatis, nigris, maculâ albâ suturis divisâ et lunulis 4 rubris. Expansio alarum, $4\frac{3}{4}$. Habitat in Nepaul.

Papilio Agestor. P. alis griseis, venis margineque exteriore nigris, griseo punctatis; posticis corticinis, disco punctato griseis. Expansio alarum, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Habitat in Sumatra

Parnassius Hardwickii. P. alis integerrimis albidis, basi nigris: anticis fasciis tribus nigris, quarum ultimâ maculis tribus rubris, ocellorubro nigro-circumdato in medio marginis posterioris; posticis medio ocellis duobus rubris nigro circumdati, margine posteriore ocellis quinque nigris pupillis albis, subtus pallidioribus, basi rubris. Expansio alarum, $2\frac{3}{4}$. Habitat in Nepaul.

Pieris Horsfieldii. P. alis suboblongis, integerrimis, nigris, maculis albidis triangularibus, anticis subtus maculis apicalibus tribus

flavis; posticis basi, margineque interiore flavis, subtus maculis ad marginem posteriorem flavis. Expansio alarum $3\frac{1}{2}$. Habitat in Nepaul.

Pieris Agathon. P. alis suboblongis integerrimis nigris, basi strigis albidis transversis, fasciis macularibus duabus flavis ad marginem posteriorem; posticis subtus basi maculâ flavâ. Expansio alarum . Habitat in Nepaul.

Argynnis Childreni. A. alis subrotundatis, subdentatis, fulvis, nigro maculatis; posticis margine posteriore viridi-cæruleo, subtus flavescenti viridi, strigis argenteis. Expansio alarum, $3\frac{1}{4}$. Habitat in Nepaul.

Description of three new species of Fish from the Sandwich Islands, in the British Museum.

Arched Holocanthus. *Holocanthus arcuatus.* Oblong, tail and fins rounded. Brown, paler beneath; a broad black arched band from the eye to the caudal end of the dorsal fin; the anal and caudal fin with a white edged broad black band. P. 14, D. 12—21 or 22? C. 16 or 18, A. 3—11, V. 1—6.

Ornamented Chatodon. *Chatodon ornatus.* Oblong, orbicular, greenish, (when dry;) head with four transverse black bands; sides with six or seven black edged broad yellow oblique longitudinal bands; hinder part of the dorsal, anal, and caudal fin with a black edged yellow marginal band; tail end slightly rounded. Length 8, height 5 inches. P. 18, D. 12—27, C. 16, A. 3—22? V. 1, 5.

Four-spotted Chatodon. *Chatodon 4-maculatus.* Oblong, olive black; beneath whitish, (when dry) with a white cross band before and behind the eyes, and a white spot on the middle of the back, and another near the tail; tail rounded; tail, anal fin, and edge of the dorsal fin yellow; anal and dorsal fin with a black edged longitudinal submarginal, arched band; cheek with two narrow cross bands. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$, height 3 inches. P. 11, D. 14, C. 16, A. 2—27, V. 4—5.

Description of five new species of Indian Birds.

Hay's Bucco. *Bucco Hayii*, n. s. Bill short, very strong, smooth, toothless, horn coloured; head rusty black, feathers pale edged, shafts rigid acute; above, black brown, feathers of back and rump obscurely pale edged; cheeks and ears rusty brown; orbits naked; chin brownish white; chest and beneath dirty silky white; thighs black behind; feet reddish. Length 6, of wing $3\frac{1}{2}$, of tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of bill to forehead 7, to gape 15 lines. Inhab. Molucca. Collection of Capt. Hay.

Molucca Chloropsis. *Chloropsis Moluccensis*, n. s. Back verditer green; secondaries rather bluer; quills and tail blue green; beneath, very pale yellow green; smaller wing coverts bright metallic blue green; forehead, sides of the throat bright straw colour; occiput and back of neck greenish yellow; face from the nostrils to the front angle of the

eye and throat fine velvety black; a spot on the side of the lower jaw fine dark blue; inner edge and under side of quills dusty black; under side of tail glaucous blue. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, of wing $3\frac{1}{2}$, of tarsus 7 inches, of bill 5 lines. Inhab. Molucca. Collection of Capt. Hay.

Olive Pachycephale, *Pachycephalus olivaceus*. Above yellowish olive brown; head blackish grey; throat, chin, and sides of the face white varied with black; breast pale brown; sides of the abdomen and vent white; quills and larger wing coverts dark brownish with yellowish edges; feet strong; bill thick, and short; whiskers rather long, black. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, tarsus 1 inch, 4 lines; bill to gape 8 lines. Inhab. ———. Collection of the British Museum, given by Gen. Hardwicke.

Nepaul Pomatorhine, *Pomatorhinus Nepalensis*. Olive brown; sides of neck and abdomen paler; chin, throat, and beneath white; bill and feet pale horn colour. Nepal. Collection of the British Museum.

Crishna Drongo, *Edolius barbatus*. Crishna Crow, Lath. Hist. 3. 51. t. 40. Black with green reflections, especially on the wing, tail, and breast; tail divaricate, even; the outer feathers bent upwards; forehead with three or four long reflex bristles; bill very large, as long as the head; only slightly bent down at the tip; quills, first, second and third graduated, the fourth and fifth longest and equal. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, wing $6\frac{1}{2}$, bill $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Description of a new genus of Hemipterous Insect, discovered by Major General HARDWICKE in India.

Gen. PTILO CERUS.

Fam. *Reduviadae*.

Antennæ setaceous, moderate, inserted at the inner angles of the eyes, of four joints, first, thick, short, bent, bald; second, very long, linear; third, very short; fourth, rather longer; all covered with two-rowed hairs; beak short; exposed; head moderate; neck, narrow, distinct; eyes prominent; body short, convex; thorax narrow in front, dilated, and two lobed behind; scutellum moderate; elytra longer than the abdomen, nerved; wings short; legs moderate, fringed with a series of long hairs.

Brown Ptilocerus, *Ptilocerus fuscus*. Pale brown; head, thorax, and body dark; base of wing yellowish. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Most allied to *Holoptilus* of Serville, but the antenna is 4-jointed.

Description of two new species of Celliferous Corals, discovered by MISS ELLIOT in the Harbour of Kinglade, near Cork.

Elliot's Hippothoa, *Hippothoa Elliota*. Coral attached; irregularly branched; pearly white; cells ovate; base contracted; mouth, large, roundish, placed near the apex of the cell. Attached to *Pinna ingens*, Montagu; when alive appears like dew drops; and is easily separated from the shell by a pin; but is strongly attached when dry.—

The genus *Alecto* of Lamouroux, Expos. t. 81, f. 12, 14, (not Leach) appears to differ by the cell being cylindrical. At the same time was found *Obelia tubifera*, an interesting addition to the British Fauna.

Lanceolate Hippothoa. *Hippothoa lanceolata.* Coral attached, slender, dichotomously and divaricately branched, pearly white, cells slender, linear, ovate, base filiform, generally emitting a cell at right angles from the middle of each side; mouth small, round, with a raised margin, placed near the top of the cell. On *Pinna ingens*.

This species is very like *Hippothoa divaricata*, t. 10, f. 15, 16, Lamouroux Expos. but he describes and figures the cells as fusiform, and not ovate, lanceolate, and his is from a *Fucus*.

Description of some new species of Cowries, as an addition to the Monograph in the Zoological Journal.

Friend's Cowry. *Cypræa Friendii.* Shell ovate; back rather gibbous, pale reddish brown, with large red brown spots; spire elongated, conical, prominent, acute. Base, black brown, convex, rounded, produced at each end, as long as the spire behind, and attenuated in front; margin rounded; mouth, white, narrow, slightly widened in front, inner lip nearly toothless, with a few rather large conical teeth in front, the outer lip with rather large regular teeth. Columella concave in front, flat behind, without any plaits; inside white.

When worn; back with transverse wavy streaks interrupted by three narrow spiral bands. Inhab. New Holland near Swan River. My collection. Dedicated to Capt. Friend, F.R.S. to whom I am indebted for several new shells from this habitat. Length of mouth $2\frac{3}{4}$; diameter of shell $1\frac{1}{2}$; length of spire $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

This shell has a good deal the colour and form of a *Cypræa stercoraria*, but the base is not so dilated and is coloured like *Cypræa Talpa*, and the spire is more elongated than in any Cowry that I know. The worn shell has three broad interrupted spiral bands occupying nearly the whole of the shell, the middle band being double.

Two-warted Cowry. *Cypræa bicallosa.* Shell oblong, ovate, pinkish brown, with large irregular bay spots; the base orange, shelving at the sides; the extremities produced, recurved, with a rather large callous tubercle over each end; the teeth large, deeply separated, twenty-two or twenty-three on each side; the outer margin rather produced, sharp, slightly pitted on each side of both extremities. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, breadth 10 lines. When worn orange yellow. Differs from *Cyp. helvola* by being larger, with two callosities, and in the teeth being longer and more numerous. My Collection, Col. Freeth's, and that of Mr. Swainson and Mr. Tucker.

I may also remark that I have lately received from Mr. Turner two specimens of *Cypræa gangrenosa* of a large size; covered with a milk white enamel, leaving a subcentral yellowish dorsal line, but agreeing in all other respects with the common state of the species.

Doubtful Cowry. Cypræa dubia. Shell, backspeckled with chestnut brown, the spots closer together and forming a kind of band along the back, and at the extremities are a series of black irregular spots; the sides just above the margin rather thickened and wavy; purplish white with a large square purplish spot on the centre of the outer margin; outer lip and base flattish; inner side rather convex, obscurely shelving inwards, with four rather large teeth in front extending without interruption over the convex front of the columella, and nine or ten blunt teeth behind, the outer lip flat with twelve rather large conical teeth. Inhab———. My collection.

Very like *Cypræa erronea*, but rather larger, the teeth rather less numerous, otherwise exactly similar; the sides over the margin with scattered unequal black spots; the spire is flattish, partly exposed; front extremity slightly margined on each side. It differs from *C. erronea* in the spotting of the margin, and from *C. felina* in the number of its teeth.

Allied Cowry. Cypræa similis. Shell ovate; back pale pinkish brown, with a very obscure broad, rather darker central band; spire flat; suture distinct, covered by a thin callosity; margin pale whitish brown, thickened on the outer side, and especially on both sides of each extremity, obscurely waved on its upper edge; base pale whitish brown, convex, smooth, with three unequal plaits in the front; mouth rather wide, and wider in front; columella short and flat in front; teeth of the inner lip about twenty, rather large, unequal, and close together, especially on the hinder side, whitish. The outer lip much inflexed, and rather thickened, with eighteen or nineteen rather large distinct fulvous brown teeth, extended over two-thirds of the breadth of the lip.

Axis 1 inch 5 lines. Diam. 11 lines. Inhab.———. In the collection of Mr. G. B. Sowerby.

It agrees with *C. Algoensis* and *C. fusco-dentata* in shape, and in the three or four irregular plaits in the front extremity of the base, but differs from the first in the colour, breadth, and strength of the teeth of the outer lip, and from *C. fusco-dentata* in the large size, distinctness, and shortness of the teeth of the inner lip, which are not extended over the base, and in the teeth of the outer lip being more numerous and rather closer together.

Rose-spotted Cowry. Cypræa exigua. Shell oblong, pellucid, white, with pellucid rose-coloured spots and streaks, with transverse ridges, which are branched near the margin; the interspaces between the ridges smooth, polished; the extremities rather produced, rounded. Dorsal ridge none. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines. My collection. Allied to *Cypræa rugosa*, but is smaller, rose-spotted, and the ridges fewer, larger, and the interspaces between them smooth.

Description of a new Genus of Star-bearing Corals.

Gen. STYLASTER.

Coral subcylindrically branching with scattered cells; cell deep cylindrical, base with a central, subcylindrical tubercle with a rounded end

about one half the height of the cell; edge with a raised rim, with numerous small notches in its inner edge, each ending in a pore; surface of the coral scattered with minute simple pores and vesicular tubercles.

The structure of the cell of this genus is very particular; for in *Fungia*, *Caryophyllia*, and many of the allied genera, the cell is completely divided into several cells by numerous radiating plates. In *Porites* the internal parietes of the cells are furnished with longitudinal laminae, and the centre is filled up with perpendicular columns, whilst in *Pocillopora* the cells have the longitudinal fold of the last genus but the centre is simple and hollow, and in this the internal parietes of the cells are smooth, with the centre half filled by a long protuberance, and instead of the laminae round the parietes the margin is rounded, and furnished with pores, each communicating with the cell by a slit.

This coral has very little affinity with the genus *Oculina*, with which it has been always placed, as that genus has the same kind of cell as the *Caryophyllaei*; it must be nearly allied to *Stylophora*, but the centre column is not produced beyond the surface of the coral, which is also differently formed. Two species may be referred to this genus.

Oculina rosea. Rose coloured, with the cells scattered on the whole surface.

Oculina flabelliformis. Pale yellowish red. The coral fanshaped, the branches compressed, with the cells forming series along each side.

In *Oculina hirtella* the laminae of the star occupy nearly the whole of the cells, while in *Oculina virginea* and its allies the cells are very deep, the laminae funnel-shaped, leaving a cavity, while another *Oculina* in the Museum has very shallow laminae like those of *Pocillopora*.

Descriptions of some new genera and species of Bats.

Hardwicke's Rhinopoma. *Rhinopoma Hardwickii*. Dark brown, rather paler beneath; tail longer than the body, more than two-thirds free. Inhab. Bengal. Gen. Hardwicke's collection; the collection of the British Museum.

Gen. ISTIOPHORUS, PIT-NOSE BAT.

Vespertilionidæ.

The nose-plates extended behind into a lanceolate leaf, with a deep pit in the centre of the front part between the nostrils; tragus lanceolate, toothed; interfemoral membranes only margining the legs; tail none; rest like *Megaderma*.

Pale Pit-nose Bat. *Istiophorus flavescens*. Pale yellowish, the hairs long, irregular and silky. Length of body and head 19, of fore-arm bone 18 lines, expanse 10 inches. In the collection of the British Museum.

Gen. HIPPOSIDEROS.

Nose plate like *Rhinolophus* but shorter in front with rounded nostrils and with an elevated cross ridge behind, over which is produced a reflexed nose-leaf attached to the cross rib by three longitudinal membranaceous ridges. This genus is separated from *Rhinolophus* in not having any longitudinal caruncle, and in the nose-leaf being more complicated. It contains eight species, two of which have a pore on the forehead, as

H. speoris and *H. elongatus*, and the rest are without it as *H. diadema*, *H. larvatus*, *H. vulgaris* and *H. deformis*, all from Asia, and *H. tridens* from Africa.

Gen. BARBASTELLUS. BARBASTELLE.

The ears large and united together at the base over the forehead which has a bare longitudinal furrow with inflexed bald edges; the nostrils terminate with a lunate groove on their outer side extending behind the nostrils, and with a small elevated membranaceous ridge extending across the nose and uniting the back edges of the grooves together.

The Australasian Barbastelle. Barbastellus Pacificus. Blackish; the ears very long, nearly twice as long as the head. Inhab. the Islands of the Southern Pacific, Mr. Stutchbury. Collection of the British Museum; in spirits. I have also observed in the collection of the Linnean Society a stuffed Bat apparently of this genus, it is mouse-coloured above, and rather paler beneath, with dark membranes. It differs from the above in the ears being much shorter, and may be indicated as the *New Holland Barbastelle, B. Novæ Hollandiæ.*

Gen. PLEOTUS, Geoffroy. LONG-EARED BAT.

This genus was proposed by Geoffroy, but has not been generally adopted, however it has a very good external character in the form of the nostrils, which at once distinguish it from the common Bats, they being like the above genus furnished with a groove on the outer side, their forehead is also naked. The *P. auritus* and *P. Barbastellus* both have this character.

The Bats, the *Vespertiliones* of Geoffroy, might for convenience be divided into three genera, the true Bats, *Vespertilio*, with thin ears and membranes and a hairy face, the *Pachyotus* with thick ears and membranes and bald swollen cheeks, including the genera *Nycticejus* and *Scotophilus* and the hairy-tailed species of America, (*Lasiurus.*)

Description of two new genera of Frogs discovered by JOHN REEVES, Esq. in China.

Gen. HOULEMA.

Fam. Ranide.

Body subcylindrical; rather depressed; skin minutely warty; head small; upper jaw minutely toothed; parotids and ears indistinct; legs short; fore toes quite free, tapering to a point; hind toes long webbed to the tips. It has the teeth of a Frog, the feet of a Pipa, and the skin of a Toad. Only a single species is known.

The Lurid Houlema. Houlema obscura. Olive, beneath pale olive, blackish marbled.

Gen. KALOULA.

Fam. Bombinatoride.

Body gibbous, mouth beneath tubercular; head small; teeth none. tympanum and parotids none; legs short; toes 4-5, free to the base, subcylindrical; the last joint of the front ones dilated, ovate, truncated, of the hind ones like the lower joints, blunt.

Beautiful Kaloula. Kaloula pulchra. Black brown; black spotted; beneath pale; with a broad band across the forehead and the fore legs, and one on each side extending from the eye to the groin, rose red.

Description of a new species of Bombyx from Nepal, discovered by Dr. WALLICH. In the collection of Major General HARDWICKE.

Wallich's Bombyx. Bombyx Wallichii. Wings rounded, upper wings above bay; black spotted; black cross banded at the base; the hinder half of the outer end with numerous parallel slightly waved, narrow lines; hinder wing above black, with a broad yellowish margin; varied with numerous parallel wavy blackish lines; wings beneath black, with a broad yellow margin, varied with very narrow obscure wavy lines; antennæ pale brown, strongly bipectinated; body black; abdominal rings brown-edged. Length 2; expanse of wings 6 inches. Very like *Phalæna maxima Chusan*, Petiver Gaz. t. 18, f. 3. but in that figure the wavy marginal lines extend to the front edge of the wing, and the band of the base of the wing does not extend to the whole breadth.

Description of a new genus, and some undescribed species of Crustacea.

GOMEZA.

Thorax ovate, convex, gradually converging behind; with long spines over the eyes, and the margins denticulated. The *outer antennæ* longer than the body, ciliated above and below; eyes enclosed in a pit, longer than the stems; outer double feet palpi, with the second joint of the inner foot stalk shorter than the first, rounded, triangular, produced on its outer angle; the first joint subcylindrical; the outer foot stalk, with the first joint broad, compressed; legs 10, the first pair longest, didactyle, shorter than the body; other legs compressed, the claws slender, elongate, ciliated; abdomen of the male very slender, 5-jointed; joints short, narrow; of the female ———?

This genus is apparently intermediate between *Corystes* and *Atelecydus* of Leach, having the long antenna of the first, and the short claws, the pedipalpi, and somewhat the shape of the latter.

Two-Horned Gomeza. Gomeza bicornis. Pale yellow; (dry), thorax ovate convex, polished, with thick-set white granules, the front rather produced, bifid, with a long conical subulate horn over each eye; the side margin with nine or ten tubercles on each side; the front one acute and distant; the hinder ones short, blunt and approximated; the fore claws convex, external, granular. Length 11; diam. 7 lines. Inhab. Indian Ocean. Gen. Hardwicke.

Eyed Corystes. Corystes ocellata. Pale brown, with two red rings in the middle and two smaller in the hinder part of the sides of the thorax; thorax convex, punctate, front rather produced, slightly nicked; front of margin with four distant acute teeth; carpus of fore legs convex, with a single strong spine on its front upper edge and thumb of claw spineless grooved. British Museum. It differs from *Corystes Cassivelanus* which has the side of the thorax three-toothed, two in front and one behind.

Spinous-footed Xantho. Xantho spinosa. Thorax dark red, covered with close set short hairs; rather convex, covered with small roundish

granules; the front semilunar and bifid in the centre; the fore feet rather compressed, rounded, externally covered with rather larger rounded tubercles, the feet depressed, with acute subulate spines, placed along the upper ridge of the first, and scattered over the upper surface of the other joints. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Inhab. New Holland. My collection.

New Holland Inachus. Inachus Australis. The beak produced, linear, bifid, with an acute broad lobe before each eye; thorax depressed; back flattish, convex in the middle and concave over the beak, with an expanded bifid lamina on each side; legs subcylindrical, the carpus, especially of the front pair ending in three compressed spines. Length 10; diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Inhab. Seas of New Holland. My collection.

The second joint of the legs compressed crested, the right fore arm longest; somewhat allied to *Inachus Arabicus*, Rüppel, t. 5, f. 4; but the beak is bifid; the back smooth, and the sides expanded.

Four-toothed Ebalia. Ebalia 4-dentata. Thorax small, convex, tubercular; front rather produced, truncated, four-toothed, the outer teeth largest; the side margin four-tubercled, the first and fourth tubercles largest and highest; the hinder edge convex, rather produced, with two tubercles placed in a central line. Legs———? Inhab. New Holland. My collection. Tubercles of back placed 1. 2. and 5. in a cross line, and 1. 1. 1. longitudinally; abdominal joints 3 to 6 united.

Side-toothed Dromia. Dromia lateralis. Thorax subglobose; back evenly convex; front rather produced, deeply two cut, with a central tubercle beneath; sides rather produced with two large and one hinder smaller denticulation, sides of the front edge concave, with a small tubercle over the centre of each eye. Length 7; breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Inhab. New Holland. My collection.

Indian Dromia. Dromia Indica. Thorax subglobose; back smooth, evenly convex, covered with short hairs; front bifid with an obscure central inferior tubercle; each side with five roundish tubercles, the three front on each side closest together and equidistant: upper edge of front, and of carpus tubercular. Length 19; breadth 18 lines. Inhab. Indian Ocean. Collection of Gen. Hardwicke.

Very like *Dromia Caput Mortuum*, but in it the back is grooved, the second and third tubercles on the front margin are close together, and the carpus is smooth.

Hardwicke's Crab. Cancer Hardwickii. Red brown; thorax convex, smooth behind, tubercular and grooved in front; front six lobed, neck with two smaller tubercles over the central, one on each side; the side slightly produced and reflex denticulated, divided into four rather distant teeth, the front and two hinder acute; the claws large subinequal; the hand convex; above granular; legs fringed; the eyes with a broad lobe before and behind below, and a small one in front above. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth 2 inches. Inhab. Indian Ocean. Collection of Gen. Hardwicke.

Very like *Cancer tenax*, Rüppel, t. 2, f. 1, but front different.



Chameleon tricornis n.7





Bucco trimaculatus n. 3



Doubtful Cowry. Cypræa dubia. Shell, back speckled with chestnut brown, the spots closer together and forming a kind of band along the back, and at the extremities are a series of black irregular spots; the sides just above the margin rather thickened and wavy; purplish white with a large square purplish spot on the centre of the outer margin; outer lip and base flattish; inner side rather convex, obscurely shelving inwards, with four rather large teeth in front extending without interruption over the convex front of the columella, and nine or ten blunt teeth behind, the outer lip flat with twelve rather large conical teeth. Inhab———. My collection.

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granules; the front semilunar and bifid in the centre; the fore feet rather compressed, rounded, externally covered with rather larger rounded tubercles, the feet depressed, with acute subulate spines, placed along the upper ridge of the first, and scattered over the upper surface of the other joints. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Inhab. New Holland. My collection.

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The second joint of the legs compressed crested, the right fore arm longest; somewhat allied to *Inachus Arabicus*, Rüppel, t. 5, f. 4; but the beak is bifid; the back smooth, and the sides expanded.

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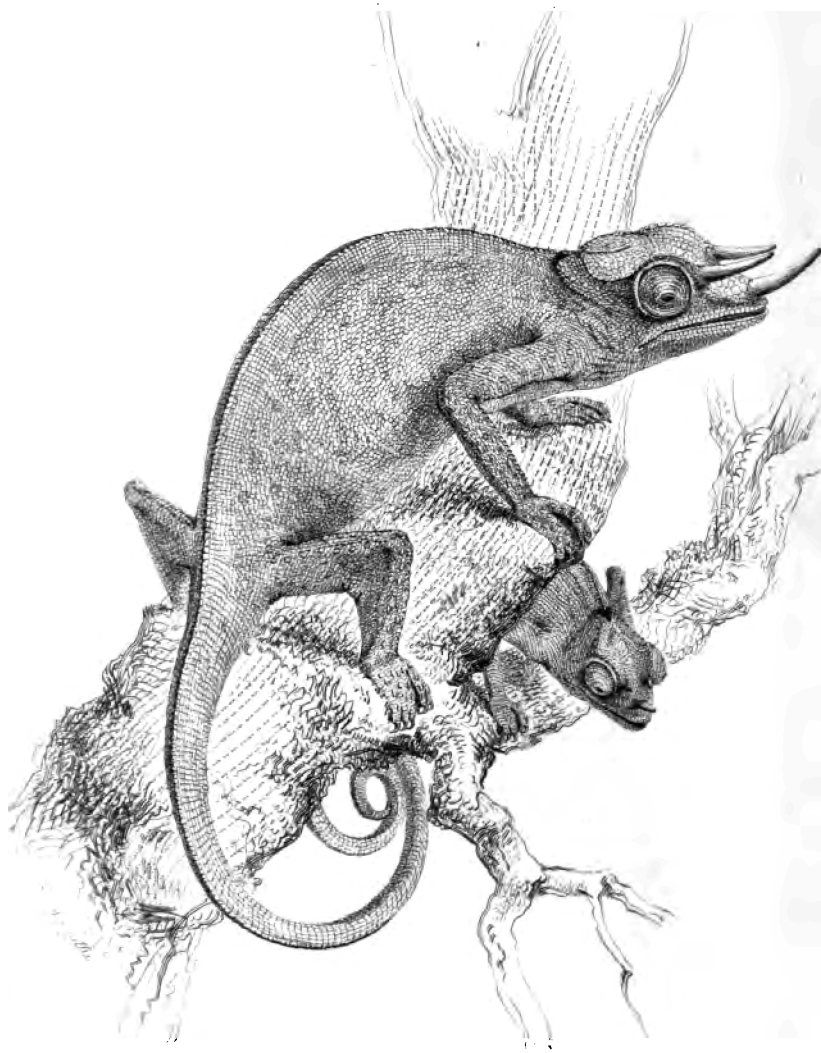
Side-toothed Dromia. Dromia lateralis. Thorax subglobose; back evenly convex; front rather produced, deeply two cut, with a central tubercle beneath; sides rather produced with two large and one hinder smaller denticulation, sides of the front edge concave, with a small tubercle over the centre of each eye. Length 7; breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Inhab. New Holland. My collection.

Indian Dromia. Dromia Indica. Thorax subglobose; back smooth, evenly convex, covered with short hairs; front bifid with an obscure central inferior tubercle; each side with five roundish tubercles, the three front on each side closest together and equidistant: upper edge of front, and of carpus tubercular. Length 19; breadth 18 lines. Inhab. Indian Ocean. Collection of Gen. Hardwicke.

Very like *Dromia Caput Mortuum*, but in it the back is grooved, the second and third tubercles on the front margin are close together, and the carpus is smooth.

Hardwicke's Crab. Cancer Hardwickii. Red brown; thorax convex, smooth behind, tubercular and grooved in front; front six lobed, neck with two smaller tubercles over the central, one on each side; the side slightly produced and reflex denticulated, divided into four rather distant teeth, the front and two hinder acute; the claws large subinequal; the hand convex; above granular; legs fringed; the eyes with a broad lobe before and behind below, and a small one in front above. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth 2 inches. Inhab. Indian Ocean. Collection of Gen. Hardwicke.

Very like *Cancer tenax*, Rüppel, t. 2, f. 1, but front different.



Chameleon tricornis h.7







Coccothraupis badius p 3

H. speoris and *H. elongatus*, and the rest are without it as *H. diadema*, *H. larvatus*, *H. vulgaris* and *H. deformis*, all from Asia, and *H. tridens* from Africa.

Gen. BARBASTELLUS. BARBASTELLE.

The ears large and united together at the base over the forehead which has a bare longitudinal furrow with inflexed bald edges; the nostrils terminate with a lunate groove on their outer side extending behind the nostrils, and with a small elevated membranaceous ridge extending across the nose and uniting the back edges of the grooves together.

The Australasian Barbastelle. Barbastellus Pacificus. Blackish; the ears very long, nearly twice as long as the head. Inhab. the Islands of the Southern Pacific, Mr. Stutchbury. Collection of the British Museum; in spirits. I have also observed in the collection of the Linnean Society a stuffed Bat apparently of this genus, it is mouse-coloured above, and rather paler beneath, with dark membranes. It differs from the above in the ears being much shorter, and may be indicated as the *New Holland Barbastelle, B. Novæ Hollandiæ.*

Gen. PLECOTUS, Geoffroy. LONG-EARED BAT.

This genus was proposed by Geoffroy, but has not been generally adopted, however it has a very good external character in the form of the nostrils, which at once distinguish it from the common Bats, they being like the above genus furnished with a groove on the outer side, their forehead is also naked. The *P. auritus* and *P. Barbastellus* both have this character.

The Bats, the *Vespertiliones* of Geoffroy, might for convenience be divided into three genera, the true Bats, *Vespertilio*, with thin ears and membranes and a hairy face, the *Pachyotus* with thick ears and membranes and bald swollen cheeks, including the genera *Nycticejus* and *Scotophilus* and the hairy-tailed species of America, (*Lasiurus*.)

Description of two new genera of Frogs discovered by JOHN REEVES, Esq. in China.

Gen. HOULEMA.

Fam. *Ranidæ.*

Body subcylindrical; rather depressed; skin minutely warty; head small; upper jaw minutely toothed; parotids and ears indistinct; legs short; fore toes quite free, tapering to a point; hind toes long webbed to the tips. It has the teeth of a Frog, the feet of a Pipa, and the skin of a Toad. Only a single species is known.

The *Lurid Houlema. Houlema obscura.* Olive, beneath pale olive, blackish marbled.

Gen. KALOULA.

Fam. *Bombinatoridæ.*

Body gibbous, mouth beneath tubercular; head small; teeth none. tympanum and parotids none; legs short; toes 4-5, free to the base, subcylindrical; the last joint of the front ones dilated, ovate, truncated, of the hind ones like the lower joints, blunt.

Beautiful Kaloula. Kaloula pulchra. Black brown; black spotted; beneath pale; with a broad band across the forehead and the fore legs, and one on each side extending from the eye to the groin, rose red.

Description of a new species of Bombyx from Nepal, discovered by Dr. WALLICH. In the collection of Major General HARDWICKE.

Wallich's Bombyx. Bombyx Wallichii. Wings rounded, upper wings above bay; black spotted; black cross banded at the base; the hinder half of the outer end with numerous parallel slightly waved, narrow lines; hinder wing above black, with a broad yellowish margin; varied with numerous parallel wavy blackish lines; wings beneath black, with a broad yellow margin, varied with very narrow obscure wavy lines; antennæ pale brown, strongly bipectinated; body black; abdominal rings brown-edged. Length 2; expanse of wings 6 inches. Very like *Phalæna maxima Chusan*, Petiver Gaz. t. 18, f. 3. but in that figure the wavy marginal lines extend to the front edge of the wing, and the band of the base of the wing does not extend to the whole breadth.

Description of a new genus, and some undescribed species of Crustacea.

GOMEZA.

Thorax ovate, convex, gradually converging behind; with long spines over the eyes, and the margins denticulated. The *outer antennæ* longer than the body, ciliated above and below; eyes enclosed in a pit, longer than the stems; outer double feet palpi, with the second joint of the inner foot stalk shorter than the first, rounded, triangular, produced on its outer angle; the first joint subcylindrical; the outer foot stalk, with the first joint broad, compressed; legs 10, the first pair longest, didactyle, shorter than the body; other legs compressed, the claws slender, elongate, ciliated; abdomen of the male very slender, 5-jointed; joints short, narrow; of the female ———?

This genus is apparently intermediate between *Corystes* and *Atelecydus* of Leach, having the long antenna of the first, and the short claws, the pedipalpi, and somewhat the shape of the latter.

Two-Horned Gomeza. Gomeza bicornis. Pale yellow; (dry), thorax ovate convex, polished, with thick-set white granules, the front rather produced, bifid, with a long conical subulate horn over each eye; the side margin with nine or ten tubercles on each side; the front one acute and distant; the hinder ones short, blunt and approximated; the fore claws convex, external, granular. Length 11; diam. 7 lines. Inhab. Indian Ocean. Gen. Hardwicke.

Eyed Corystes. Corystes ocellata. Pale brown, with two red rings in the middle and two smaller in the hinder part of the sides of the thorax; thorax convex, punctate, front rather produced, slightly nicked; front of margin with four distant acute teeth; carpus of fore legs convex, with a single strong spine on its front upper edge and thumb of claw spineless grooved. British Museum. It differs from *Corystes Cassivelanus* which has the side of the thorax three-toothed, two in front and one behind.

Spinous-footed Xantho. Xantho spinosa. Thorax dark red, covered with close set short hairs; rather convex, covered with small roundish

granules; the front semilunar and bifid in the centre; the fore feet rather compressed, rounded, externally covered with rather larger rounded tubercles, the feet depressed, with acute subulate spines, placed along the upper ridge of the first, and scattered over the upper surface of the other joints. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Inhab. New Holland. My collection.

New Holland Inachus. Inachus Australis. The beak produced, linear, bifid, with an acute broad lobe before each eye; thorax depressed; back flattish, convex in the middle and concave over the beak, with an expanded bifid lamina on each side; legs subcylindrical, the carpus, especially of the front pair ending in three compressed spines. Length 10; diam. $8\frac{1}{3}$ lines. Inhab. Seas of New Holland. My collection.

The second joint of the legs compressed crested, the right fore arm longest; somewhat allied to *Inachus Arabicus*, Rüppel, t. 5, f. 4; but the beak is bifid; the back smooth, and the sides expanded.

Four-toothed Ebalia. Ebalia 4-dentata. Thorax small, convex, tubercular; front rather produced, truncated, four-toothed, the outer teeth largest; the side margin four-tubercled, the first and fourth tubercles largest and highest; the hinder edge convex, rather produced, with two tubercles placed in a central line. Legs———? Inhab. New Holland. My collection. Tubercles of back placed 1. 2. and 5. in a cross line, and 1. 1. 1. longitudinally; abdominal joints 3 to 6 united.

Side-toothed Dromia. Dromia lateralis. Thorax subglobose; back evenly convex; front rather produced, deeply two cut, with a central tubercle beneath; sides rather produced with two large and one hinder smaller denticulation, sides of the front edge concave, with a small tubercle over the centre of each eye. Length 7; breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Inhab. New Holland. My collection.

Indian Dromia. Dromia Indica. Thorax subglobose; back smooth, evenly convex, covered with short hairs; front bifid with an obscure central inferior tubercle; each side with five roundish tubercles, the three front on each side closest together and equidistant: upper edge of front, and of carpus tubercular. Length 19; breadth 18 lines. Inhab. Indian Ocean. Collection of Gen. Hardwicke.

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