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PATIRIA? CRASSA.

Pale yellow (dry), five-rayed; rays thick, rather tapering, about half as long again as the diameter of the disc. Dorsal surface formed of convex, subhemispherical ossicules, covered with crowded minute spines. The oral surface with roundish groups of short, crowded spines, like *paxilli*.

Inhab. W. Australia. Mr. Gould.

PTERASTER CAPENSIS.

Body subpentagonal, swollen, edge very thick, rounded; back convex, reticulated, with rounded groups of very small ossicules at the junction of the reticulations.

Inhab. Cape of Good Hope.

The spines of the ambulacra are like those of *Pteraster militaris*, but they are longer, and the series of webbed spines on their outer margins are scarcely longer than those of the ambulacra, while in the northern species they are much longer and thicker, and there is no appearance of the two long glassy spines at the angle of the mouth, so distinct and peculiar in that species.

GANERIA.

Body flat, five-rayed. Back coriaceous, strengthened with numerous small, linear and curved series of very short cylindrical spines. Margin perpendicular, with two series of narrow ossicules, each armed with a central, erect, linear series of short cylindrical spines. Oral surface covered with diverging spines, one being placed on each ossicule. Ambulacra linear, with two series of tentacles, and edged with subulate spines, two on each ossicule, and with a series of diverging spines at the angles near the mouth.

GANERIA FALKLANDICA.

Body five-rayed; rays as long as the diameter of the disc, rather blunt at the tip.

Inhab. Falkland Islands. Captain Sir James Ross.

3. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF FULGORA.

BY ARTHUR ADAMS, ESQ., R.N.

FULGORA (HOTINUS) SULTANA, Adams and White. *Fulg. thorace superiore et rostro sanguineis; elytris ad basin nigro-fuscis lineis ochreis venosis, ad apicem ochreo-fuscis; alis ad basim intense carmineis, ad angulum analem roseis, ad apicem fuscum quatuor vel quinque maculis rotundatis albis ornatis.*

Rostrum and upper surface of thorax of a rich blood-red colour. The form of the beak intermediate between that of *H. clavatus* of Westwood and *H. pyrorhynchus* of Donovan. Elytra blackish brown at the base, traversed by ochraceous veins, with the tip ochraceous brown. The wings with the base of a deep carmine fading to pale pink towards the anal angle, the tips brown, with four or five roundish white spots. Body above straw-coloured.

Body covered, when alive, with a white mealy substance. Lantern not luminous by day or night. Remains in a torpid state during the heat of the day, and becomes more active in the evening.

Forest of Borneo near Tampasook.

4. SHORT DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF CRUSTACEA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. BY ADAM WHITE, F.L.S.

Family PARTHENOPIDÆ.

CRYPTOPODIA DORSALIS, White and Adams, n.s.

Carapace narrower and wider than the same part in the *Cryptopodia fornicata*, the greater part of the back covered with slight pustules; on the posterior part of the carapace are two deep grooves placed longitudinally and slightly bent, so as to have a lyre-shaped form; posterior edge of the carapace with coarser and rounder crenations than in *C. fornicata*; the ridges on the chelæ with blunter tubercles.

This distinct and beautiful species of a singular genus was found by Mr. Adams in the Sooloo Sea, where the bottom was stony.

When alive, it is of a dirty flesh-colour, with brown markings and minute black specks; on each chela there is an orange linear spot: under surface of a dead white, on the breast reddish.

Mr. Adams informs me that the species of this genus resemble those of *Calappa* in their habit of simulating death when disturbed, folding the chelæ close to the front of the carapace and concealing their legs under the dilated sides of the carapace. They are always found in deep water, while the *Calappidæ* are found on sandy flats, sometimes buried under the sand.

Family OCYPODIDÆ.

GELASIMUS CRASSIPES, White, Cat. Crust. in Brit. Mus. p. 36.

Carapace very much arched, suddenly narrowed behind; four hind pair of legs thicker and stronger than in other species; front with a lobe, without narrow stalk.

Hab. Philippine Islands (Siquejor). From Mr. Cuming's collection.

GELASIMUS BELLATOR, White, l. c.

Carapace with the fore-part just behind the insertion of eye-peduncles sinuated, the front slightly dilated into a rounded lobe. Larger hand with the fingers very long, the moveable with the sides nearly parallel, two or three larger tubercles on the edge near the base; fixed finger margined on the under side; the cutting edge with a very wide shallow tubercular sinus at base; at the end of sinus beyond the middle a strong wide tooth, which gradually slopes down to the end, which curves up.

Hab. Philippine Islands. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

GELASIMUS CULTRIMANUS, White, l. c. p. 35.

Front between the eyes with a small dilated rounded lobe. Edge