Monocreus citrinum. *Mon. testâ ovatâ, crassâ, lævi, citrinâ; apice acuminato; anfractibus quinque, superioribus plerumque unicarinatis, carinâ obtusâ, ultimo gibboso; labro crasso, plerumque lævi, ætate initio dentato, dentibus validis, albis: long.* 1·4, *lat.* 1· *poll.*

Variat *anfractu ultimo transversim costellato, costellis squamulosis.*

*Hab.* apud Coquimbo.

Found in the crevices of rocks.—G. B. S.

Specimens were exhibited of various *Hymenopterous Insects*, partly from the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope, and partly from that of Mr. Westwood. They were accompanied by characters by Mr. Westwood.

Genus Plagiocera, *Klug. Jahrb. für* 1834.

Plagiocera apicalis. *Plag. fulvo-lutescens; capite viridi-nigro, antennis nigris; pedibus albidis, apice tarsorum fusco; abdominis segmentis quatuor apicalibus purpureo-nigris; alis flavidis, stigmate apiceque latè fuscis.*

Antennarum, nervorum alarum, et unguium structura ut in *Plag. thoracicâ.*

Long. corp. lin. 7¼. Exp. alar. lin. 16.

*Hab.* in Americâ Meridionali. Rio Janeiro.—In Mus. Dom. Hope.

*Obs.* Genus *Plagiocera Cimbicidas* cum *Hylotomidis* arctè conjungit.

Genus Prionopelma, *Westw.* (Fam. *Chalcididæ.*)

*Caput* latum, anticè subtridentatum.

*Antennæ* 11-articulatæ; articulis 2do et 3tio fere æqualibus, minutis, reliquis 8 longitudine sensim decrescentibus.

*Abdomen* subsessile, oviducta corpore fere duplo longiore, vaginulis pilosis.

*Pedes* graciles, intermediis crassioribus cum tibiis paullo curvatis, calcari valido armatis, tarsis intermediis dilatatis.

*Obs.* Genus *Callimomen* (oviductu elongato) cum *Espelmo* (pedibus intermediis) conjungens.

Obs. Genus *Phlebopenes*, Perty (Del. An. Art. Bras., 3.), cum *Callimomi* fortè conjungendum.

Prion. viridis. *Prion. aureo-viridis purpureo nitens; abdomine nitido; femoribus viridi-nigris, tibiis tarsisque obscurioribus, geniculis pedum intermediorum albidis; antennis nigris; alis pallidè fulvescentibus, in medio paullo obscurioribus, nervis fuscis.*

Long. corp. lin. 3½; oviductus, 5'. Exp. alar. lin. 6.

*Hab.* in Brasiliâ.—In Mus. Dom. Hope.

Genus Fenus, *Fab.*

Fenus Australis. *Fen. piceo-niger, punctatissimus, thorace variolosо; capite anticè, thoracis abdominisque lateribus, corporeque toto subtùs piceo-ferrugineis; antennis nigris; pedibus piceo-ferrugineis,*

*femoribus suprà lineâ nigrâ notatis; mandibulis elongatis, similiter dentatis, dente valido interno basali, dentibusque tribus parvis ante apicem positis; alis vix coloratis apicibus nonnihil infuscatis.*

Long. corp. lin. 7¼. Exp. alar. 9.

*Hab.* in Novâ Hollandiâ.—In Mus. Westw.

### Genus Thoracantha, *Latr.*

Thoracantha flabellata. *Thor. nigro-cærulea, nitida; scutello abdomen longè superante, nitidissimo, acutissimo, ad apicem in spinas duas gracillimas desinente, longitudinaliter striato; thorace transversim striato; alis sub scutello omnino occultatis; antennis nigris 12-articulatis, articulis duobus basalibus fulvis, reliquis nigris et singulis (ultimo elongato excepto) ramum longum emittentibus; pedibus fulvis.*

Long. corp. (scutello incluso) lin. 2⅔.

*Hab.* in Brasiliâ.—In Mus. Dom. Swainson.

### Genus Campylonyx, *Westw.* (Fam. *Proctotrupidæ.*)

*Caput* latum, oculis valdè prominulis, fronte emarginato.

*Antennæ* ♀ graciles, elongatæ, apicem versus parum incrassatæ.

*Thorax* valdè elongatus, continuus, collare longius quam latum.

*Metathorax* longus, bicarinaliculatus.

*Pedes* antici valdè elongati, raptorii, tarsorum unguiculis maximis recurvatis.

*Alarum nervi* ut in genere *Anteone*.

*Abdomen* ovale.

Obs. A genere *Conatopo* differt thorace continuo et alato, ab *Anteone* thoracis et antennarum structurâ.

Campylonyx Ampulliciformis. *Camp. niger, punctatus; abdomine lævi nitido; antennis (nisi ad basin), pedibus (nisi femoribus et tibiarum apice), collaris lateribus, marginibusque segmentorum abdominalium testaceo-rufescentibus; capite anticè obscurè flavescente; alis brevibus pallidè flavescentibus, fasciis duabus fuscis ornatis.*

Long. corp. lin. 4. Exp. alar. lin. 3.

*Hab.* "humi luco de Feuillent, 8 Julii, 1807," prope villam "Lyons" Galliæ.—In Mus. Com. De Jeanii.

### Genus Trigonalys, *Westw.*

*Caput* magnum, planum, anticè latius.

*Mandibulæ* validæ, 3-dentatæ.

*Palpi* elongati.

*Antennæ* capitis cum thorace longitudine, graciles, filiformes, ad apicem attenuatæ, 24-articulatæ.

*Thorax* ovatus.

*Abdomen* convexum, anticè et posticè attenuatum, vix pedunculatum, apice incurvo.

*Alæ* cellulâ 1 marginali, 4 submarginalibus, quarum 1mâ majore,

2dâ elongato-triangulari, 3tiâ parvâ, nervum 2dum recurrentem excipiente.

*Pedes* graciles, haud spinosi, tarsis simplicibus.

Obs. Genus anomalum familiæ dubiæ. Caput et antennæ *Lydæ*, abdomen *Mutillæ*. Alarum nervi fere ut in *Myrmosâ* dispositi.

Trigonalys melanoleuca. *Trig. nigra, punctata, subpubescens; capite anticè et lateraliter maculisque duabus parvis posticis, thorace posticè, abdominisque basi albis; alis anticis in medio fuscis.*

Long. corp. lin. 4. Exp. alar. lin. 7.

*Hab.* in Americâ Meridionali. Bahia.—In Mus. Brit. et Westw. Communicavit Dom. Turner.

## Genus Diamma, *Westw.* (Fam. *Mutillidæ.*)

*Corpus* oblongum, nitidum, apterum.

*Caput* subhorizontale, fere rotundatum.

*Mandibulæ* elongatæ, curvatæ, graciles, dentibus tribus minutis internis.

*Antennæ* breves, convolutæ, ad apicem graciliores.

*Thorax* elongatus, binodosus.

*Abdomen* elongatum, convexum, segmentis basalibus subcoarctatis.

*Pedes* brevinsculi, spinosi.

Obs. Genus *Myrmecodi* affine.

Diamma bicolor. *Diam. niger, purpureo cyaneoque nitens; antennis, pedibus, mandibulisque rufis, his ad apicem nigris.*

Long. corp. lin. 9¼.

*Hab.* in Novâ Hollandiâ.—In Mus. Westw.

## Genus Meria, *Ill.*

1. Meria Klugii. *Mer. tota nigra, nitida; alis nigris, dimidio apicali purpurascente; collari oblongo-quadrato; scuto mesothoracico lineis quatuor brevibus longitudinalibus impresso; metathorace scabroso; abdomine nitidissimo, elongato; alis cellulis submarginalibus completis tantum duabus [2dâ triangulari minutissimâ in Meriis veris pedunculatâ, in hac specie obliteratâ]; aculeo longissimo.*

Long. corp. lin. 9¼. Exp. alar. lin. 12.

*Hab.* apud Sierra Leone.—In Mus. Dom. Hope.

2. Meria Spinolæ. *Mer. nigra, nitida; capite rufo, ore antennisque nigris; abdomine utrinque maculis tribus parvis albis; alis fuscis, dimidio apicali obscuriore iridescente; tarsis piceis; alarum nervis ut in Meriis veris.*

Long. corp. lin. 7½. Exp. alar. lin. 10¼.

*Hab.* apud Sierra Leone.—In Mus. Westw. Communicavit Dom. Hope.

3. Meria Millefolii, *St. Farg. & Serv., in Encycl. Methᵈ.*, x. 394., a Klugio sub nomine *Mer. nitidulæ*, anno 1810, in tomo 2do libri 'Beiträge zur Naturkunde' descripta.

4. Meria rufiventris, *Klug, loc. cit., tab. iv. fig. 7.*

5. Meria Latreillei, *Fabr.*, (Bethylus). Tiphia tripunctata, *Panz.* Tachus staphylinus, *Jur.*

6. Meria dimidiata, *Spin.* (Tachus).

Obs. Meria dichroa, *Perty, Del. An. Art. Bras., t. 27. f. 13,* haud congenerica.

The following Notes, extracted by Sir Robert Heron, Bart., from his Journal, were read.

1814.—For a good many years I have attended to the habits of *Peafowl*, and for the last eleven have written down my observations. I find the individuals to differ as much in temper as human beings: some are willing to take care of the young ones of others, whilst some have pursued and killed them, and this whether they had a brood of their own or not. Some cocks have assisted in the care of young ones, whilst others have attacked them. An early hen frequently has a brood herself the next year. Age makes no difference in the number of the brood. I have had six from a hen a year old, and one from an old hen. The hens have frequently a great preference to a particular peacock. They were all so fond of an old pied cock, that one year, when he was confined in view, they were constantly assembled close to the trellice walls of his prison, and would not suffer a japanned peacock to touch them. On his being let out in the autumn, the oldest of the hens instantly courted him, and obtained proofs of his love in my presence. The next year he was shut up in a stable, and the hens then all courted his rival; for the advances in these birds are always made by the female.

The japanned breed are, I believe, a variety originating in England. In Lord Brownlow's numerous breed of common, white, and pied, the japanned suddenly, in my memory, appeared amongst them. The same thing happened in Sir J. Trevelyan's flock of entirely the common sort; also in a breed of common and pied given by Lady Chatham to Mr. Thoroton: and in both cases to the extinction of the previously existing breed.

1821–2.—A black Poland cock, belonging to my friend and neighbour Mr. Kendall of Barnsley, was seized last winter, near the house, by a fox, but his screams being heard by the servants, he was rescued, desperately wounded, with the loss of half his feathers. In time the remainder of his feathers came off, and he is now become perfectly white. This seems to have some relation to the human hair becoming white at once from fear.

1827.—Mr. Reid, near York, has two Water Tortoises, brought over from the siege of Belleisle, which commenced in 1761: one of them, having wandered, was missing for sixteen years, when it was found on cleaning out another pond. They are both alive, and very tame.

1833, *April* 20.—This morning I found a large white Gold-fish in great distress. A large male toad had fastened itself upon the

head and shoulders of the fish. On removing the toad, the fish swam away, apparently unhurt.

Colonel Sykes read a paper "On the *Quails* and *Hemipodii* of India," which he illustrated by the exhibition of a very extensive series of those *Birds*, belonging partly to his own collection, which was made in Dukhun, and partly to that of the Society, which has been enriched by specimens from various Indian localities.

The author prefaces his descriptions of the species by some general observations on generic distinctions and characters, and illustrates his remarks by commenting on some of the genera and species constituting the genus *Tetrao* of Linnæus and his followers. He shows that the form of beak alone is inadequate as a mark of generic distinction, and that the form, and number, and size of the toes and nails, are not always of themselves to be regarded as sufficient for generic characters. Passing to the characters deriveable from the combined consideration of the beak and feet, on which Brisson's system was founded, he remarks on some incongruous associations which were thereby occasioned. Size, the most convenient mode (in his estimation) of distinguishing the *Quails* from the *Partridges*, cannot, he remarks, be admissible as affording adequate grounds for generic distinction. Habits, also, present many difficulties in defining associations into genera; those assigned by authors to an entire group belonging frequently to only one or a few of the species included in it, while in some cases, such as that of the *common Quail*, the habits differ in different localities; that bird being in Europe migratory, while in India (and probably in China also) it is stationary: its solitary habits, except at a particular season, are preserved in India, but its evident congener, the *Col. textilis*, is never flushed without a second being found within a few paces. Plumage, although in many genera there is an evident tendency to assume a particular livery, is evidently unsuitable for general adoption as affording adequate grounds for generic distinction, however useful it may be in the discrimination of species.

After passing in rapid review the genera adopted by M. Temminck in the family of *Tetraonidæ*, and offering brief remarks on the validity of the several groups, Colonel Sykes proceeds to state that having felt himself disappointed in his attempts to form a just and precise estimate of generic differences from external characters only, he sought in internal organization, in the form of the tongue, and in the colour of the *irides* for additional guides and evidences of affinities or dissimilarities. As regards the former of these, he turned his attention principally to the stomach, the cæca, the proportional length of the cæca to the intestine, and the proportional length of the intestine to the body. Notes of these several particulars, as observed by him in India in nearly two hundred species of animals, are now in his possession; from which he extracts and arranges in a tabular form such as relate to the *Quails* and *Hemipodii*, and, by way of further illustration, such also as relate to some species of *Perdix*, *Francolinus*, *Columba*, and *Pterocles*.

the acquisition of this specimen, a short paper, which he proposed to entitle "Additional remarks on the Genus *Lagotis*, with some account of a second Species referrible to it."

Mr. Reeve exhibited specimens of two *Shells*, which he regarded as previously undescribed, and compared them with the species most nearly related to them, which he also exhibited.

The first of them is characterized by Mr. Lake as follows:

Cypræa subviridis. *Cyp. testâ ovatâ, pyriformi, subventricosâ; dorso convexissimo, subviridi, fasciis duabus tribusve latis, fulvo brunneoque variè picto; basi convexâ, pallidâ; margine subincrassato, rufescenti-brunneo, extremitates versùs subproducto; ore lineari, sublato, posticè recurvo, dentibus submagnis subdistantibus, columellâ convexâ: long.* 1¼, *lat.* ½, *alt.* ¾ *poll.*

*Hab.*

This shell seems to partake of the characters of *Cyp. Errones* and *Cyp. pallida*; having for the most part the colouring and marking of the former, and the form of the latter: it is, however, specifically distinct from either. It is of a ventricose pyriform shape; the back is of a light green colour, variously painted with yellowish brown; and the margin is of a reddish brown colour, darker towards the extremities.—L.

The second species is thus characterized by Mr. Reeve:

Lucina regifera. *Luc. testâ rotundatâ, lenticulari, convexiusculâ, albicante spadiceo-rufescente concentricè subfasciatâ; striis radiatis elevatis aliisque concentricis rugosâ; intùs albâ; ano trigono, impresso, minimo: long.* 2¼, *lat.* 2, *alt.* 1 *poll.*

*Hab.* ad oras Novæ Hollandiæ.

This shell is closely allied to *Luc. tigerina*, (*Cytherea tigerina*, Lam.,) and appears at first sight to be the var. β of that species (Lam., Anim. sans Vert., nouv. ed., p. 219): but upon examination it is found to differ, principally in the longitudinal *striæ* being more elevated, and crossing the transverse *striæ*, and in the interior being perfectly white: it is also from a very different locality. There is in the collection of Mr. Cuming a specimen of the variety of *Luc. tigerina* above mentioned which answers exactly to Lamarck's description.—L. A. R.

Specimens were exhibited, partly from the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope, and partly from that of Mr. Westwood, of various *Hymenopterous Insects*, which Mr. Westwood regarded as new to science. They were accompanied by the following characters by Mr. Westwood:

Genus Dirhinus, *Dalm.*

Dirhinus Mauritianus. *Dir. æneo-niger; capite thoraceque crassè punctatis, illius cornubus brevioribus obtusis; antennis nigris articulo* 1mo *ad basin et apicem piceo; tibiarum quatuor anticarum apicibus tarsisque omnibus testaceis; scutello in medio lævisculo; metathorace longitudinaliter* 4*-costato et utrinque angulato; abdomine nigro nitido, subtùs* (♀) *fornicato.*

Long. corp. lin. 2. Exp. alar. lin. 3.

*Hab.* in Insulâ Mauritii, *Dom. Templeton.*

Genus Metapelma, *Westw.* (Fam. *Chalcididæ.*)

*Thorax* ante alas elongatus, declivis.

*Antennæ* gracilcs, fere thoracis longitudine, apicem versus paullo crassiores, apice ipso obliquè truncato.

*Abdomen* compressum, oviductu exserto, abdominis longitudine.

*Pedes intermedii* longiores, femoribus paullo retrò-curvatis, tibiis calcari longo instructis, tarsis vix dilatatis subtùs ciliatis, articulo 1mo longiore: *postici* crassiores, tibiis tarsorumque basi valdè dilatatis compressis.

Obs. Genus *Eupelmo* affine.

Metapelma spectabilis. *Met. capite thoraceque viridibus cupreo nitentibus; antennis nigris; abdomine nigro, chalybeo purpureoque nitente; pedibus quatuor anticis ferrugineis viridi subnitentibus; tarsis intermediis fuscis ad basin albidis; pedibus duobus posticis fuscis, femoribus basi rufis, tibiis basi albis; oviducto nigro; alis pone medium nubeculâ vix infumatis.*

Long. corp. lin. 2¼; oviductûs, lin. 1. Exp. alar. lin. 3¼.

*Hab.* in Georgiâ Americæ.—In Mus. Brit.

Genus Schizaspidia, *Westw.* (Fam. *Chalcididæ.*)

*Corpus* breve, crassum.

*Antennæ* breves, crassæ, 13-articulatæ, articulis 2do et 3tio fere æqualibus, 4to–10mum internè serratis, reliquis tribus in unum coalitis.

*Scutellum* magnum, posticè supra abdomen productum et ejus dimidium basale superans, ad apicem furcatum.

*Abdomen* thorace paullo majus, suprà planum, pedunculo (fere tertiam partem abdominis longitudine æquante) ad thoracem affixum.

Obs. *Perilampum* (habitu) cum *Eucharide* (scutello armato) conjungens.

Schizaspidia furcifer. *Schiz. ænea; thoracis parte antici transversim striatâ; scutelli lateribus longitudinaliter sulcatis; abdo-*

*minis dimidio basali cæruleo, apicali fulvo; antennis pedibusque fulvescentibus; alis maculâ substigmaticali fuscescente.*

Long. corp. lin. 2¼. Exp. alar. lin. 4½.

*Hab.* apud Bengaliam.—In Mus. Brit.

*Variat* magnitudine minore; antennis profundiùs serratis; thorace magis sulcato; abdomine toto fulvo. (An sexus alter? ♂?)

Genus Pentacladia, *Westw.* (Fam. *Chalcididæ.*)

*Eulopho* affinis: differt antennis 9-articulatis, articulo 2do parvo, 3tio–7mum ramum longum emittentibus, 8vo 9noque majoribus oblongo-ovalibus; abdomine compresso.

Pentacladia elegans. *Pent. splendidè purpureo-cærulescens, antennis obscurioribus.*

*Eulopho ramicorni* dimidio longior.

*Hab.*?—In Mus. Com. Dejean (olim Latreillii).

Genus Chalcitella, *Westw.* (Fam. *Chalcididæ.*)

*Antennæ* ad os insertæ, 12?–13?-articulatæ, articulo 2do brevi, 3tio et sex sequentibus paullo majoribus, valdè continuis, reliquis tribus vel quatuor massam elongato-conicam efformantibus.

*Metathorax* valdè declivis.

*Pedunculus* dimidium abdominis longitudine æquans, gracilis, cylindricus.

*Femora* intermedia ad basin gracilia, ad apicem subclavata; coxæ posticæ crassæ, longæ; femora postica maxima, subtùs 7-dentata.

Obs. Genus *Chalcidibus* typicalibus (ex. gr. *Sispes*) affine.

Chalcitella Evanioides. *Chalc. nigra, punctata; abdomine compresso, nitido; antennarum basi, geniculis et interdum pedunculo piceis; tibiis tarsisque magis testaceis.*

Long. corp. lin. 1½. Exp. alar. lin. 2.

*Hab.* in Insulâ Mauritii, *Dom. Templeton.*

Genus Macrotelia, *Westw.* (Fam. *Proctotrupidæ.*)

*Corpus* longissimum, lineare.

*Caput* rotundatum, thoracis latitudine.

*Antennæ* in utroque sexu thoracis longitudine, 12-articulatæ, ♂ articulis fere æqualibus, submoniliformibus, ♀ articulis sex terminalibus clavam crassam oblongam efformantibus.

*Thorax* ovatus: *scutello* inermi.

*Alæ* abdomine multo breviores, nervis ut in genere *Pteromalo* dispositis.

*Abdomen* fere sessile, longissimum, longitudinaliter striatum, seg-

mentis quatuor basalibus æqualibus, depressum, marginatum; in ♀ longius et posticè valdè attenuatum: *oviductu retracto.*

Obs. Genus *Teleadi* affine.

Macrotelbia Cleonymoides. *Macr. nigra; abdomine piceo; antennarum basi pedibusque rufescentibus;* (♂): ♀ *picea; capite antennarumque clavâ nigris; abdomine testaceo, apice nigro.*

Long. corp. ♂ lin. 1¼, ♀ 2¼. Exp. alar. lin. 2¼.

*Hab.* in Insulâ Mauritii, *Dom. Templeton.*

Genus Anodontyra, *Westw.* (Fam. *Scoliidæ.*)

*Corpus* elongatum: *abdomen*, articulis continuis, oblongo-ovatum, ad apicem inerme.

*Antennæ* graciles, 13-articulatæ, articulo 2ndo discreto, ♂.

*Mandibulæ* dente valido interno ante apicem armatæ.

*Palpi* maxillares elongati, 6-, labiales 4-articulati.

*Alarum nervi* fere ut in *Tengyra Sauvitali* dispositi.

Obs. *Tengyris* affinis: statura minus elongata quam in *Tengyris* et *Myzinibus* ♂.

Anodontyra tricolor. *An. nigra; collari anticè flavo linuato; segmentis abdominalibus 2do, 3tio et 4to ad marginem posticum flavo interruptè marginatis, subtùs etiam maculâ parvâ laterali ejusdem coloris notatis; tibiis tarsisque testaceis; alis fulvo-testaceis, ante apicem nubilo fuscescenti notatis.*

Long. corp. lin. 8¼. Exp. alar. lin. 14¼.

*Hab.* in Chili.—In Mus. Dom. Hope.

Genus Sericogastra, *Westw.* (Fam. *Vespidæ?*)

*Caput* magnum, planum, quadratum: *oculi* integri, ovales.

*Antennæ* (♀) capite non longiores, in medio faciei insertæ, geniculatæ, 12-articulatæ, articulo 1mo longo, reliquis valdè continuis.

*Labrum* corneum, triangulare.

*Mandibulæ* mediocres, ante medium et sub apicem internè excisæ.

*Maxillæ* et *Mentum* elongatæ: *palpi maxillares* 6-, labiales (breviores) 4-articulati.

*Labrum* e lobis duobus parvis carnosis constans.

*Thorax* brevis: *scutello* haud elevato.

*Abdomen* ovale, subdepressum, segmentis continuis.

*Pedes* breves, antici (♀) haud fossorii, tibiis posticis spinosis.

*Alæ* anticæ cellulâ 1 marginali subappendiculatâ, cellulis 2 submarginalibus completis quarum 2dâ nervos duos recurrentes recipit.

Obs. Genus quoad affinitates dubium. *Ceramium* (habitu) *Philanthis* vel potius *Sapygis* (structurâ orali) quasi conjungens.

Sericogaster fasciatus. *Ser. niger; scutello, antennis, pedibusque rufescentibus; femoribus posticis ad basin apicoque antennarum piceis; abdominis segmentis flavo irregulariter marginatis.*
Long. corp. lin. 4½. Exp. alar. lin. 6¾.
*Hab.* in Novâ Hollandiâ.—In Mus. Dom. Hope.

## Genus Dorylus, *Fabr.*

Dorylus Orientalis. *A* Dor. helvolo *distinguitur, statura paullo graciliore, nervo recurrenti alarum anticarum pone medium areolæ submarginalis inserto, nervisque binis internis (posticarum) nervis duobus transversis connexis.*
*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali.—In Mus. Westw. Communicavit Dom. W. W. Saunders, F.L.S.

Mr. Owen read a paper "On the Anatomy of *Distoma clavatum*, Rud.," an *Entozoon* of an intermediate grade of structure between the two subjects, *Trichina* and *Linguatula*, which he has recently brought under the notice of the Society: the one manifesting simply a homogeneous granular pulp enveloped in a transparent, thin, elastic tegument; and the other having distinctly developed nervous *ganglia* and filaments, a muscular tunic, a digestive canal contained in an abdominal cavity, ovaries, oviduct, and fecundating glands.

The specimen of *Dist. clavatum* examined by Mr. Owen measured 2 inches and 2 lines in length, and 1¼ inch in circumference at its thickest part. Its outer integument was thin, crisp, and semitransparent; transversely and minutely wrinkled, and evidently fibrous in the same direction; and adhering but slightly, at least after maceration in spirit, to the succeeding layer. This latter tunic was evidently muscular, and was composed of longitudinal fibres: it adhered pretty closely to the membrane immediately inclosing the cellular *parenchyma* of the body, but was separable from it by careful manipulation. The muscular tunic was beautifully ornamented by tortuous vessels containing a dark-coloured fluid.

The anterior orifice is surrounded by a muscular sphincter, forming a suctorious disc, at the bottom of which is a minute orifice leading to the digestive tubes. These are two in number, and are continued, slightly enlarging and diverging from one another, to the cells at the posterior part of the body.

The large cup-like cavity, about 3 lines posterior to the anterior end of the animal, is simply for adhesion, and has no communication with the interior of the body; but immediately in front of it is a small transverse slit, concealed by the wrinkles of the integument, which forms the outlet of the generative organs.

At the posterior extremity of the body there is a minute central orifice, leading into a narrow cavity formed between two layers of a

villous membrane, extending vertically across the terminal dilated part of the animal. Between this cavity and the rest of the body no communication could be detected, on the most minute inspection. Its internal surface is of a yellowish white colour, and smooth. Its function is probably excretory, and it may, therefore, be regarded as exhibiting a rudimentary condition of the respiratory system. On each side of it is a large lateral cavity, internally black and minutely wrinkled, and filled (in the individual examined) with a dark brown fluid, similar in appearance to partly digested blood. This nutriment is conveyed to the lateral cavities by the intervention of the smaller cells anterior to those from the two alimentary canals leading from the mouth, and is distributed into the dark-coloured vessels of the muscular tunic: so that the lateral cavities, analogous to those which have been considered as chyle-receptacles in *Amphistoma*, &c., hold an intermediate position between the alimentary and the sanguiferous canals. The cells at the smaller end of the body were occupied by a yellow fluid, containing numerous *ova* of the same colour, many of which had thence passed into the tortuous oviduct.

*Distoma* is thus seen to possess, in addition to the cellular *parenchyma* of the body, the three systems of canals, digestive, vascular, and generative, which are usually met with in the *Trematoda*. An analogy to the *Leech* may be traced, not merely in the external suckers, but also in the form of the cells, which at the posterior part of the body communicate with, and form part of, the digestive apparatus, especially of the two last cavities, which very closely resemble the last pair of gastric *cæca* that occupy, in the *Leech*, a similar position.

The reading of the paper was illustrated by the exhibition of the animal described in it, and of drawings of its several parts.

Mr. Owen subsequently read "Some Remarks on the *Entozoa*, and on the Structural Differences existing among them; including Suggestions for their Distribution into other Classes."

The difficulty of assigning to the internal parasites of other animals a definite character, by which they may be distinguished as a class, is evident on a mere inspection of the definition proposed for the *Entozoa* by Cuvier: it rests chiefly on their *habitats*, and on certain negative properties, and attempts to combine with these a general resemblance of form. Rudolphi at one time imagined that he had overcome this difficulty, by denying to the *Entozoa* a nervous system; but he was subsequently under the necessity of regarding the *Nematoidea* as excluded from this definition, and he proposed to associate this portion of the *Entozoa* with the *Annelida*. But the possession by the *red-blooded Worms* of a distinct respiratory system would alone be sufficient to forbid this association, even if the essen-