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XXV.—Descriptions of some new Geophilidæ in the collection of the British Museum

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tive share in the stellate disposition of the organism. Pentameric repetition is more often exceeded in this than in any other class, and asexual reproduction from a part of the body is by no means uncommon. Respiration diffuse.

The Ophiuroidea are calciculate, actinogonidial, eleutherozoic, azygopodous Echinoderms, in which there is no distinct ambulacral groove. The "arms" are sharply marked off from the disk, are very rarely more than five in number, and are sometimes elaborately branched. The digestive system, which is aprocous, and the generative are confined to the area of the disk, as is also the specialized respiratory apparatus, which takes the form of deep clefts.

The Crinoidea are calciculate, actinogonidial, statozoic Echinodermata, provided with branching articulated arms. In a number of forms the stalked condition is larval only or it is altogether lost; the power of locomotion is often reacquired. The aboral nervous system is highly specialized. Gonads developed in the arms. Five or more water-pores establish a communication between the cœlom and the exterior.

It is not necessary for the purpose I have in view to offer definitions of the Cystidea or Blastidea; perhaps a palæontologist will oblige.

XXV.—*Descriptions of some new Geophilidæ in the Collection of the British Museum.* By R. I. POOCK.

[Plate XII.]

Geophilidæ.

Henia athenarum, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 1.)

Colour ochraceous; head and maxillipedes darker.

Body robust, more attenuate anteriorly than posteriorly.

Head small, wider than long, wider behind than in front, with convex sides; frontal plate indistinct.

Antennæ of moderate length, filiform, evenly thick throughout, shortly hairy, the segments narrower at their base, the apical segment ovate and longer than the penultimate.

Maxillary coxæ wide, narrowed posteriorly, chitinous lines conspicuous and complete, the anterior border crescentically excavated; *feet* short and stout, not attaining, when

shut, the frontal margin, covered laterally by the head, unarmed; *pleuræ* large when viewed from below, when seen from above appearing in the angle formed where the head meets the basal plate.

Prebasal plate invisible; *basal plate* wide, about four times as wide as long, as wide as the head and first tergite, but not so long as the first tergite, its sides subparallel and lightly convex.

Tergites bisulcate, broader and twice as long as the *prescuta*.

The *pleural prescuta* large and free, larger than the tracheal sclerites, which are in contact with the tergites.

Sternites neither sulcate nor carinate, except the first and last furnished with a conspicuous, median, circular, porous area, those at the anterior end of the body granular, the rest scarcely, or at least inconspicuously, granular.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* wide, wider than long, with converging and convex sides, almost covering the *pleuræ*; *pleuræ* small but not coxiform, smooth and without pores; *sternite* wider than long, as long as the *pleuræ*, with converging sides, mesially impressed; prosternal pieces conspicuous; *legs* short, about as long as the preceding pair, composed of five segments, and unarmed.

Number of pairs of legs 103.

Length 70 millim.

A single specimen from Athens.

I can see no reasons for separating *Scotophilus* * from *Henia*. The species that Meinert described as *Scotophilus* appear to be only well-marked species of *Henia*. In length of body and number of legs this species comes between *H. devia* of Koch and Meinert's species.

Geophilus Grantii, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 2.)

Colour testaceous, head and maxillary segment pale castaneous.

Body much narrowed posteriorly.

Head considerably longer than wide, with straight anterior and posterior borders and convex lateral borders, shining and more or less indistinctly punctured; frontal plate indistinct.

Antennæ longish, hirsute, attenuate, the segments subcylindrical, the last segment not longer than the penultimate.

Prebasal plate invisible; *basal plate* with its posterior

* This name in any case cannot stand, since it is preoccupied for a bat.

border narrower than the anterior border of the first tergite, its lateral margins strongly converging.

Maxillary coxæ wide, lightly depressed longitudinally in the middle line, sparsely punctured, without a trace of chitinous lines, the anterior border notched; the feet not long, largely overlapping the head at the sides, but scarcely overlapping it in front, the joint of the claw falling short of the anterior angles of the head; the femoral segment armed internally with one small tooth, the following two segments obsoletely armed, the claw unarmed.

Tergites smooth, shining, bisulcate, more than twice as long as the prescuta.

The *tracheal sclerites* in contact with the tergites and much smaller than the prescutal sclerites.

Sternites in the anterior end of the body with a posterior median porous area and an anterior median depression; in the middle of the body with a median longitudinal depression and lightly depressed at the sides; at the posterior end of the body without depressions.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* not covering the pleuræ at the sides; *pleuræ* very small and coxiform, without pores; sternite wide, much wider than long, with lateral margins strongly converging posteriorly and posterior margin straight; the prosternal sclerite very large and conspicuous.

Legs considerably longer than those of the preceding somite, hairy, composed of six segments, unarmed, or, at most, armed with a very minute claw; much thicker in the male than in the female.

Number of pairs of legs, in ♂ 55, in ♀ 57.

Length 38 millim.

Two specimens from Madeira, collected by my friend and colleague Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, to whom I have great pleasure in dedicating the species.

This species is remarkable for the smallness of the anal pleuræ.

Geophilus challengeri, sp. n. (Pl. XII. figs. 3, 3 a.)

Colour testaceous, with pale castaneous head.

Body posteriorly attenuate, smooth and sparsely hairy.

Head short, only a little longer than wide, obsoletely punctured, posterior border straight, lateral borders nearly straight, convex only in front and behind.

Antennæ of moderate length, attenuate, the apical segment not larger than the penultimate.

Prebasal plate visible; *basal plate* long and wide, more

than half as long as the head and almost as wide posteriorly as the first tergite, its sides strongly converging.

Maxillary coxæ wider than long, largely covered posteriorly on each side by the episternal plates, without chitinous lines, the anterior border lightly excavated; the *feet* unarmed, largely overlapping the head at the sides, but not in front, being short, with the joint of the claw considerably behind the anterior angle of the head.

Tergites, except the first and a few at the posterior end of the body, bisulcate; *prescuta* of normal size.

Tracheal sclerites in contact with the tergites and smaller than the prescutal pleural sclerites.

Sternites at the anterior end of the body with a median porous area, in the middle and at the posterior end without porous area and not depressed or sulcate.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* narrowed behind, not covering the pleuræ; *pleuræ* small, hairy, but not porous, or at most only porous beneath the margin of the sternite; *sternite* hairy, moderately wide, its sides strongly converging posteriorly; *legs* very hairy, short and thick, only a little longer than those of the preceding somite, the two proximal segments almost fused together and very much thickened, the second, third, and fourth segments posteriorly excavated beneath, the margins of the excavation thickly hairy; terminal segment not armed with a claw.

Number of pairs of legs 73.

Length 59 millim.

A single male specimen from St. Vincent, one of the Cape-Verde Islands, collected by the officers of H.M.S. 'Challenger.'

This species is very distinct and may be recognized by its five-jointed anal legs, by the thickness of the two proximal segments, and by the excavations on the under surfaces of the second, third, and fourth segments of these same appendages. These characters may, however, belong only to the male sex.

Geophilus parthorum, sp. n. (Pl. XII. figs. 4, 4 a.)

Colour ochraceous; head pale castaneous.

Body robust, attenuated anteriorly and posteriorly, but more posteriorly than anteriorly.

Head a little longer than wide, punctured; frontal plate indistinctly defined.

Antennæ composed of 14 segments, moderately long and stout, nearly naked, hairy on the inner surface in the proximal

half, the segments subcylindrical, the fourteenth segment (? apical) the same size as the thirteenth, truncate and hollowed distally.

Prebasal plate visible; *basal plate* as wide posteriorly as the maxillipedes, its sides strongly converging, its anterior border lightly concave.

Maxillary coxæ punctured, wider than long, narrowed at the antero-lateral angles, without chitinous lines, the anterior border feebly excised; the *pleuræ* seen from below large; *feet* punctured, short, stout, largely overlapping the head at the sides, but only attaining the frontal border, unarmed internally.

Tergites, except at the anterior and posterior ends of the body, bisulcate, smooth, at most lightly wrinkled and punctured; *prescuta* a little narrower than the *tergites*; *pleural prescuta* large, larger than the tracheal sclerites, which are in contact with the *tergites*.

Sternites punctured, with a median longitudinal impression, without defined porous area.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* narrowed behind, not covering the *pleuræ*; *pleuræ* without pores above in their posterior half and below along their free margin, the rest of the surface furnished with many (about forty) round pores; *sternite* narrow, twice as wide in front as behind, with the margins lightly convex in front; *prosternal plates* visible; *legs* pubescent, short, a little longer than the preceding pair, composed of six segments, unarmed, stout in the male. *Anal pores* visible.

Number of pairs of legs 69.

Length 73 millim.

A single specimen from Samarkand.

In the structure of its head this species presents some resemblance to *G. carpophagus*, Leach (= *sodalis*, Mein., *condylogaster*, Latz.), which is common in Europe; but the head in *G. parthorum* is narrower. Moreover the anal somite is very different. The antennæ of the specimen described appear to be imperfect, although they are composed of 14 segments.

Geophilus sydneyensis, sp. n. (Pl. XII. figs. 5, 5 a and b.)

Colour ochraceous throughout.

Body nearly parallel-sided, sparsely hirsute.

Head convex from side to side, a little longer than wide, with convex sides and straight posterior margin, wider in front than behind; frontal plate indistinctly defined.

Antennæ slender, nearly parallel-sided, the segments a little narrowed at the base; the apical segment ovate, nearly twice as long as the preceding one.

Prebasal plate invisible; *basal plate* large, wide, but not four times as wide as long, its sides distinctly converging, as wide posteriorly as the first tergite and wider than the head.

Maxillary coxæ long, convex, narrowed posteriorly, chitinous lines distinct and long, the anterior margin straight and not toothed; *pleuræ* large; *feet* stout, short, when closed not overlapping the head in front, posteriorly overlapping it at the sides, all the segments unarmed.

Tergites bisulcate; *prescuta* long and about as wide as the tergites.

Pleural prescuta large, much larger than the tracheal sclerites, which are in contact with the tergites.

Sternites mesially impressed, without distinct porous area.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* wider than long, much narrowed posteriorly, not covering the pleuræ; *pleuræ* moderately large, entirely smooth; *sternite* very wide, twice as wide as long, its sides strongly converging posteriorly; prosternal plates distinct; *legs* short, about as long as the preceding pair, composed of six segments and armed with a claw; in the male very much thicker than in the female. Anal pores indistinct.

Number of pairs of legs 43.

Length 18 millim.

Three specimens (2 ♂ and 1 ♀) from Inner Double Bay, Port Jackson, Australia, collected by Mr. J. Brazier.

This species is from the same locality as *G. concolor*, but differs from it in having a much smaller number of legs, in having short, unarmed maxillipedes, smooth pleuræ, &c.

Geophilus (?) *laticeps*, sp. n. (Pl. XII. figs. 6, 6 a.)

Colour pale testaceous throughout.

Body wide and flat, a little narrowed posteriorly, but more narrowed anteriorly.

Head about as wide as long, convex, with lightly rounded sides, a little narrower anteriorly.

Antennæ about twice the length of the head, thick, very slightly incrassate, the segments a little narrowed at the base, in the distal half of the appendage a little wider than long, the apical segment large, ovate, as long as the two that precede it.

Prebasal plate invisible; *basal plate* wide, about four times

as wide as long, as wide as the head and the first tergite, its sides lightly convex and a little converging anteriorly.

Maxillary coxæ long, wider in front than behind, narrowed at the antero-lateral angles, with complete chitinous lines, the anterior border lightly concave, without teeth; *pleuræ* seen from below large; *feet* short and stout, not overlapping the head in front when closed, but overlapping it a little at the sides, all the segments unarmed.

Tergites twice as long and a little broader than the prescuta, marked with two distinct sulci and with a less distinct median sulcus.

Pleural prescuta large, larger than the tracheal sclerites, which are in contact with the tergites.

Sternites, at least in the anterior third of the body, marked posteriorly with a transversely elongate porous area; the rest marked with a median impression.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* wide, wider than long, nearly covering the pleuræ, narrowed posteriorly; *pleuræ* small but not coxiform, entirely smooth; *sternite* wide, wider than long, its sides strongly converging; prosternal plates distinct; *legs* short, about as long as and a little thicker than the preceding pair, slender (in ♀), composed of six segments and armed with a claw.

Number of pairs of legs 59.

Length 26 millim.

A single female specimen of this species from King Island, in Bass Strait (S. Australia), collected and presented to the British Museum by Mr. Arthur Dendy.

This species cannot be confused with any that have been hitherto described from Australia. It is, in fact, so different from all that perhaps a new genus should be created for its reception.

[*Geophilus morbosus* (Hutton). (Pl. XII. figs. 7, 7 a.)

Syn. *Himantarium morbosum*, Hutton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xx. p. 115 (1877).

Colour ochraceous, with pale castaneous head and maxillary somite.

Body posteriorly attenuate.

Head much longer than wide, wider in front than behind, sparsely punctured; frontal plate indistinctly defined.

Antennæ hairy, attenuate, segments narrower at the base, the apical ovate and a little longer than the penultimate.

Prebasal plate invisible; *basal plate* very small, about half the width of the first tergite, its sides strongly converging.

Maxillary coxæ hairy, punctured, as long as wide, mesially impressed, without chitinous lines, anterior margin with two small teeth; the *pleuræ*, seen from below, very narrow; *feet* elongate, punctured, hairy, largely overlapping the head at the sides and in front, the joint of the claw being on a level with the front margin of the head, the femur and claw armed with a small internal tooth.

Tergites bisulcate.

Sternites with median impression and a fainter impression on each side of the middle line.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* longer than wide, narrowed posteriorly, not covering the *pleuræ*; *pleuræ* moderately inflated, almost wholly smooth, there being a few pores only close to the edge of the sternite; *sternite* wide, about as wide as long, with convex lateral and posterior borders; prosternal plates distinct; *legs* in female slender, composed of six segments, longer than those of the preceding somite, armed with a claw. Anal pores conspicuous.

Number of pairs of legs 39.

Length up to 43 millim.

The Museum possesses two specimens of this species—one from Wellington (New Zealand), presented by the Otago University Museum, the other ticketed merely New Zealand, presented by Mr. F. E. Beddard.

Dr. Erich Haase, when writing his monograph on the Indian and Australian Chilopoda, overlooked the small paper of Hutton's above referred to. Consequently this species and the one described below are not taken into consideration. Since, however, both the species were very briefly described and referred to wrong genera, the omission is of small importance. Fortunately the types of both these species were acquired by the trustees of the British Museum in 1886, and I have gladly taken this opportunity of describing them as intelligibly as I can.]

Geophilus antipodum, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 8.)

Colour deep ochraceous, head and maxillipedes castaneous; shining.

Body attenuate posteriorly.

Head much longer than wide, narrowed behind, widest in its posterior half just beyond the middle line, posteriorly bi-impressed, sparsely punctured.

Antennæ hairy, attenuate, the apical segment ovate and a little longer than the penultimate.

Prebasal plate invisible; *basal plate* sparsely punctured,

very narrow, about half the width of the first tergite, not twice as wide as long, its sides strongly converging.

Maxillary coxæ punctured, mesially impressed, the antero-lateral angles squared, without chitinous lines, the anterior margin bidentate; *pleuræ*, seen from below, very narrow; *feet* long and slender, punctured, largely overlapping the head at the sides and in front, the joint of the claw being on a level with the anterior angles of the head, the femur armed internally with a blunt tooth, the second and third segments armed with a minute tooth, and the claw armed with a conspicuous sharp tooth.

Tergites bisulcate, wider than the prescuta; pleural prescuta large, free, larger than the tracheal sclerites, which are in contact with the tergites.

Sternites with a stronger median and two weaker lateral impressions.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* triangular, very much narrowed behind, not quite covering the pleuræ; *pleuræ* smooth above, furnished below with about twelve conspicuous larger and smaller pores, the posterior interior edges of the pleuræ thickened; *sternite* narrow, much longer than wide, its sides strongly converging; *legs* longer than the preceding pair, composed of six segments, armed with a claw, a little thicker in the male; *anal pores* conspicuous.

Number of pairs of legs in male and female 39.

Length up to 31 millim.

Two specimens ticketed N. Zealand, a third from Maungatua presented by Mr. J. Vaughan-Jennings, and a fourth from Wellington (*H.M.S. 'Challenger'*).

This species is closely allied to *G. morbosus*, the two having probably been confounded by Hutton. It may, however, be distinguished at once by its conspicuously porous anal pleuræ and narrow anal sternite.

Geophilus Huttoni, sp. n. (Pl. XII. figs. 9, 9a and b.)

Syn. *Himantarium ferrugineum*, Hutton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xx. p. 115 (*ferrugineus*, nom. preocc.).

Colour * (*teste* Hutton) entirely pale red, antennæ rather lighter.

Body robust, slightly attenuated posteriorly.

Head a little longer than wide, with straight anterior and posterior margins and lightly convex sides; frontal plate indistinctly defined.

* The colour of the Museum example has been destroyed by exposure to light.

Antennæ (one only remaining) attenuate, short, composed of 12 segments (probably the appendage has been reproduced), the segments constricted at the base; the apical ovate and a little longer than the preceding segment.

Prebasal plate invisible; *basal plate* a little narrower than the first tergite, considerably more than twice as wide as long, its sides strongly converging.

Maxillary coxæ much wider than long, narrowed at the antero-lateral angles, obsoletely punctured, the anterior border emarginate, chitinous lines distinct and complete, but short; *pleuræ*, seen from below, large; *feet* short, stout and unarmed, overlapping the head at the sides, but falling far short of its anterior border.

Tergites, except those at the anterior and posterior extremities of the body, bisulcate and mesially impressed, wider and much longer than the prescuta.

Pleural prescuta large, much larger than the tracheal sclerites, which are in contact with the tergites.

Sternites with a very faint median abbreviated impression, those at the anterior end of the body with an indistinctly defined posterior porous area.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* very narrow, nearly twice as long as broad, its sides lightly convex and subparallel, not nearly covering the pleuræ; *pleuræ* very large, inflated and long, extending forwards on each side so as to touch almost the whole length of the sides of the tergite of the preceding somite, covered above and below with large pores; *sternite* long and narrow, much longer than wide; *prosternal plates* inconspicuous; *legs* slender in female, a little longer than those of the preceding somite, composed of six segments and armed with a claw; anal pores inconspicuous.

Legs of the other somites shorter and thicker at the anterior than at the posterior end of the body.

Number of pairs of legs 109.

Length 118 millim.

One specimen from Wellington (N. Zealand), presented by the Otago University Museum.

Considering its great number of legs, long body, and short maxillipedes, there is small wonder that Hutton referred this species to the genus *Himantarium*. It is, however, it seems to me, a veritable *Geophilus*, although somewhat abnormally constructed.

This species is evidently very closely allied to *G. polyporus* of Haase, from d'Urville Island (Papua). The form of the anal somite appears to be the same in the two species,

but in *G. polyporus* the maxillipedes project much more beyond the sides of the head.

Geophilus provocator, sp. n. (Pl. XII. figs. 10, 10 a, b.)

Colour deep ochraceous; head and maxillipedes pale castaneous; shining.

Body robust, posteriorly attenuated.

Head punctured and hairy, a little longer than wide, wider in front than behind; frontal plate indistinctly defined.

Antennæ of moderate length, thick, attenuate, hairy; segments subcylindrical, the apical ovate and a little longer than the penultimate.

Prebasal plate invisible; basal plate wide, about three times as wide as long, very nearly as wide as the first tergite, its sides strongly converging.

Maxillary coxæ much wider than long, punctured, the antero-lateral angles not narrowed, chitinous lines absent, front border emarginate, without teeth; pleuræ, seen from below, moderately large; feet short and stout, overlapping the head at the sides but not in front, the joint of the claw being some distance behind the anterior angles of the head, the femur armed with a single blunt tooth, the other segments unarmed.

Tergites bisulcate, punctured, a little wider than the pre-scuta.

Pleural prescuta large, free, and much larger than the tracheal sclerites, which are in contact with the tergites.

Sternites in the anterior half of the body with a conspicuous, transversely elongate, porous area in the posterior half, the rest with a median impression, and the posterior end with lateral impressions.

Anal somite.—Tergite a little longer than wide, its sides slightly converging posteriorly, not nearly covering the pleuræ; pleuræ large, but not extending forwards as in *G. Huttoni*, conspicuous from above, furnished with about seven pores above and with from ten to twenty below; sternite longer than wide, twice as wide in front as behind, its sides strongly converging; prosternal plates manifest; legs longer than those of the preceding somite, thick (in male), hairy, composed of six segments and armed with a small claw. Anal pores inconspicuous.

Number of pairs of legs 69.

Length 59 millim.

Two male specimens in the collection from Wellington (New Zealand), collected by the officers of H.M.S. 'Challenger.'

Geophilus alacer, sp. n. (Pl. XII. figs. 11, 11 a.)

Colour ochraceous, with pale castaneous head and maxillipedes.

Body moderately robust and not very markedly attenuate towards the posterior end; very smooth.

Head longer than wide, wider in front than behind, with lightly convex sides and nearly straight anterior and posterior margins, indistinctly and sparsely punctured, and sparsely hairy; frontal plate indistinctly defined.

Antennæ of moderate length, hairy, the segments narrowed at the base, the apical segment nearly twice the length of the penultimate.

Prebasal plate invisible; *basal plate* very small, about a quarter of the length of the head, narrower than the first tergite, with its sides strongly converging, sparsely and indistinctly punctured and sparsely hairy.

Maxillary coxæ subquadrate, the pleuræ, viewed from below, being very narrow, without chitinous lines, the anterior margin bearing two conspicuous teeth; sparsely punctured and hairy; the feet long, considerably overlapping the head-plate laterally and anteriorly, the joint of the claw being about on a level with the anterior border of the head; the claw armed basally with a distinct tooth, the femur with a much smaller blunt tooth.

Tergites sparsely hairy, those in the middle of the body being obsoletely bisulcate.

Tracheal sclerites in contact with the tergites and smaller than the prescutal pleural sclerites.

Sternites without distinct porous area, except those at the anterior end of the body, marked with a median longitudinal groove.

Anal somite.—*Tergite* not quite covering the pleuræ, smooth, narrowed behind; *pleuræ* moderately inflated, smooth above, furnished beneath with seven large pores, of which the two posterior are the largest; *sternite* narrow, longer than wide, its sides posteriorly converging; prosternal pieces small; *legs* a little longer than those of the preceding somite, slender, attenuate, the segments increasing in length from base to apex, armed with a long claw; *anal pores* conspicuous.

Number of pairs of legs 33 in female.

Length 21 millim.

A single specimen from the Straits of Magellan collected by the officers of H.M.S. 'Alert.'

This species is remarkable for its small number of legs, the

only species which it resembles in this respect being, I believe, *G. pusillus* of Meinert, from North Africa. It is undoubtedly very closely allied to the above-described *G. antipodum*, but differs in having a smaller number of legs, in being broader in the head, &c.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. *Henia athenarum*, sp. n. Head from below.
 Fig. 2. *Geophilus Grantii*, sp. n. Anal somite from below.
 Fig. 3. *Geophilus challenger*, sp. n. Head from above.
 Fig. 3 a. Ditto. Head from below.
 Fig. 4. *Geophilus parthorum*, sp. n. Head from above.
 Fig. 4 a. Ditto. Anal somite from below.
 Fig. 5. *Geophilus sydneyensis*, sp. n. Head from above.
 Fig. 5 a. Ditto. Head from below.
 Fig. 5 b. Ditto. Anal somite from below.
 Fig. 6. *Geophilus laticeps*, sp. n. Head from above.
 Fig. 6 a. Ditto. Head from below.
 Fig. 7. *Geophilus morbosus* (Hutton). Head from above.
 Fig. 7 a. Ditto. Anal somite from below.
 Fig. 8. *Geophilus antipodum*, sp. n. Anal somite from below.
 Fig. 9. *Geophilus Huttoni*, sp. n. Head from above.
 Fig. 9 a. Ditto. Head from below.
 Fig. 9 b. Ditto. Anal somite from above.
 Fig. 10. *Geophilus provocator*, sp. n. Head from above.
 Fig. 10 a. Ditto. Head from below.
 Fig. 10 b. Ditto. Anal somite from below.
 Fig. 11. *Geophilus alacer*, sp. n. Head from below.
 Fig. 11 a. Ditto. Anal somite from below.
 Fig. 12. *Cryptops atlantis*, Pocock. Anal leg from the side.

XXVI.—Remarks upon the Genus *Pythina* of Hinds and the Species which have been referred to it, upon *Mysella* of Angas, and the Description of a new Species of *Mylitta*.
 By EDGAR A. SMITH.

[Plate XIII. A.]

(a) ON *PYTHINA*.

THE genus *Pythina* was established by Hinds in 1844 for a small triangular bivalved mollusk collected at New Ireland during the voyage of the 'Sulphur,' which is distinguished by a very peculiar kind of surface-ornamentation or sculpture, namely ribs or folds which extend from each end of the valves in an upward direction, meeting and divaricating at the