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depression or mouth opening near their base. But what distinguishes this Protozoon from the Flagellata in general is the possession of numerous filiform, rigid, straight pseudopodia covered with granulations, in fact similar to those of the *Acanthocystides*, and by means of which the animal attaches itself to the ground and moves slowly. This organism is furnished with a central nucleus and a contractile vesicle, and can feed equally by the whole of its surface, after the fashion of the Heliozoa. Although this Protistan must be regarded as a Flagellate, it seemed to me to be of interest to mention it here, as it appears to have acquired certain elements characteristic of a very different group of Protozoa.

XIX.—*Description of a new Species of Sorex from Saghalien Island.* By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., F.R.S.

THE following description of the largest species of the genus *Sorex* as yet known to inhabit the Eastern Hemisphere is derived from an examination of four specimens, two adult females preserved in alcohol and two skins with skulls, which form part of the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

Sorex unguiculatus.

Larger than *Sorex alpinus*, but with a considerably shorter tail, and distinguished from every known species of the genus by the extraordinarily large size of the manus and its claws, which have their parallel only in *Crocidura macropus*. In the shape of the head, body, and tail this species resembles *S. vulgaris*; the tail is clothed evenly with short, rather stiff hairs, which do not form a pencil at the extremity; the fur is dark brown above, on the under surface the extremities of the hairs are ashy; the dorsal surface of the manus is clothed with a few short, shining, grey hairs, but the digits are naked and the rings of integument are divided into tubercles, not entire as in *S. vulgaris*.

The manus and pes are very large, especially the former, which greatly exceeds that of *S. vulgaris* both in breadth and in length, the claws of the three middle digits being nearly as long as the digits without claws; on the other hand those of the digits of the pes are not unusually large.

The skull differs altogether from that of *S. vulgaris* in its

much greater width between the mastoid processes and also in the proportions of the teeth. The second incisor is the most vertically extended and largest of the upper unicuspidate teeth, presenting in this respect a character almost peculiar to the species; the third unicuspidate tooth is about the same size as the second, but considerably exceeds the fourth unicuspidate tooth in vertical extent; the penultimate premolar stands in the tooth-row and is nearly as large as in *S. alpinus*. These are the characters of the teeth in the four specimens available for examination; but, owing to all being examples of full-grown animals, the cusps are more or less worn, so that it is impossible to give their exact relative size.

x 7.

The following are the measurements of an adult female specimen preserved in alcohol:—Length, head and body 68 millim.; tail 53; eye from end of muzzle 12; ear, length 7; elbow to end of middle digit, without claw, 20; manus to extremity of middle claw 11; ditto, without claw, $8\frac{1}{2}$; pes 14; distance between tips of first upper incisor and last premolar 5.

Hab. Saghalien Island; Nikolajewsk, at the mouth of the Amur River.

Type, an adult female, No. 1535, preserved in alcohol in the St. Petersburg Museum, collected by Dr. L. von Schrenck.

This species by its dentition belongs to that section of the genus characterized by the large size of the penultimate premolar, which also stands in the tooth-row, and of which *S. alpinus* and *S. minutus* are typical; but it differs, as above remarked, from all known species in the remarkably large size of the manus and its claws.

XX.—*Divergent Evolution and the Darwinian Theory.*

By Rev. JOHN T. GULICK, Ph.D.*

IN a paper on "Divergent Evolution through Cumulative Segregation" (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zoology, vol. xx. pp. 189-274) I have endeavoured to show that selection, whether natural or artificial, is a process that has no tendency to produce divergent evolution, unless different sections of one

* From the 'American Journal of Science,' January 1890, pp. 21-30.