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X.—Zoological notices

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X.—Zoological Notices. By Dr. A. PHILIPPI*.

[With a Plate.]

1. On two new species of *Euplocamus*.

Two new species, which appear to be rare in the Neapolitan sea, are added to my genus *Euplocamus*, which stands between *Doris* and *Tritonia*, and with only two species of which I was previously acquainted, *E. croceus* from the Sicilian sea, and *E. claviger* (*Doris claviger*, O. F. Müller). They were discovered by M. Arcangelo Scacchi, who is the best acquainted with the Conchylia of this neighbourhood, and has rendered some services of no slight value to the cause of science by several papers published on this subject, which appear to be entirely unknown out of Italy †. Since he has for some time devoted his attention exclusively to the study of mineralogy he has allowed me to make known his discoveries to the public, and I commence with the present notices; at the same time I may observe that not only has he kindly committed to my care his drawings made from life for this purpose, but also the animals in spirit for my use. The one species I call

Euplocamus frondosus; corpore croceo, verruculoso, branchiis analibus 5, bipinnatis; lateralibus utrinque 6, anticisque 4, arborescenti divisis. Plate III. fig. 1.

The specimen preserved in spirits is greatly contracted; its length amounts to 13^{'''}, its breadth 8^{'''}, its thickness 6^{'''}; it is quite colourless and only exhibits a small grayish space arising from confluent points. The drawing represents an animal 28^{'''} long and 11^{'''} broad, truncate in front, behind narrower and somewhat tapering. Otherwise the animal is nearly quadrate, the upper lateral margins unite posteriorly before the apex, at the same time losing somewhat in distinctness, and each carries six *branchiæ*. The front and upper margin carries four of them, which are somewhat smaller than the side *branchiæ*,

* Translated from Wiegmann's 'Archiv.' Part 2, 1839.

† Lettero di Arcangelo Scacchi su vari testacei napoletani al Signor D. Carlo Tarentino. Napoli 1832.—Osservazioni zoologiche di A. Scacchi. Napoli 1833.—Notizie intorno alle Conchiglie ed a zoofiti fossili che si trovano nelle vicinanze di Gravina in Puglia di Arcangelo Scacchi. Articolo estratto de XII. a XIII. fascicolo degli anali civili. Napoli 1836.—Catalogus Conchyliorum Regni Neapolitani quæ usque adhuc reperit A. Scacchi. Neapoli 1836.

but are otherwise perfectly similar. Both are arborescently ramified. The *anal branchiæ* are situated nearly in the same line with the penultimate side branchiæ, are five in number, the odd one bent forwards and bipinnate. They appear not to be retractile. The anus stands directly behind them in the form of a small tube. The *mouth* is situated on the front side inferiorly, and exhibits in the specimen preserved in spirits a perpendicular fissure and several cross folds. At some distance in front of this is situated on each side an oval epidermal fold, which in an expanded state must form moderately long inferior tentacula. The *dorsal tentacula* are 5^{'''} long in the drawing, and consist as in *Doris* of a cylindrical stem and a pointed foliaceous club; they are also in like manner retractile into cavities, as proved by the specimen in spirits, where only two curved apertures are to be seen in their place. The orifice for the organs of generation is on the right side, somewhat before the third branchia. The colour is orange-yellow, with some scarlet-red points. The small warts represented in the drawing cannot be distinguished on the preserved specimen. *Euplocamus croceus* approaches by its colour and other characters near to the present species; but it is certainly distinguished, 1. by smaller size and especially far less breadth; 2. the lateral branchiæ are proportionally much longer, and only ramified once; 3. the anal branchiæ are almost simple, and only furnished with a pair of short filaments towards the clavate extremity.

Euplocamus cirriger; sordide roseus, branchiis lateralibus utrinque 5, anticisque 4, filiformibus, branchiis analibus 9, filiformibus, ciliatis branchiis? succedaneis filiformibus in dorso quinque. Plate III. fig. 2.

The specimen in spirits, appearing but slightly contracted, measures 8^{'''} in length, 3^{'''} in breadth, 2½^{'''} in height; the drawing is 18^{'''} long and 6^{'''} broad. The form of the body is again paralleliped, truncate in front, narrower posteriorly; the foot however projects further out than in the other species, and terminates posteriorly with a subulate filament, which is not represented in the drawing. The upper border or the margin of the cloak also projects in the form of a narrow epidermal fringe. On each lateral margin are five long filiform

branchiæ (in the preserved specimen they still measure $2\frac{1}{2}'''$), of which the two last are furcately divided, the front margin has four similar merely somewhat shorter filaments, but besides these there are five similar, only somewhat still smaller filaments on the back, between the dorsal tentacula and the anal branchiæ, viz. three in the central line and one on each side before the latter. The *anal branchiæ* amount to nine, are filiform, directed with the exception of the single one anteriorly and furcate, simple, all ciliated on both sides. The anus is situated in the centre. The *dorsal tentacula* stand in a line with the first lateral branchiæ and are very long; as it appears they are not retractile. The frondose club is very long in them. The *mouth* is situated on the front margin close above the foot, and I do not find in them the *tentacula labialia* mentioned in the preceding species; the parts however are too much contracted to admit of my denying their presence. The *sexual orifice* is situated on the right side between the first and second lateral branchiæ.

PLATE III. Fig. 1. *Euplocamus frondosus*, after a drawing of M. Scacchi.

Fig. 2. *Euplocamus cirriger*, after a drawing of M. Scacchi.

2. On the animal of *Pileopsis Garnoti*, Payr.; *Patella Garnoti*, Phil. Enum. Moll. Siciliæ. Plate III. fig. 3.

That *Pileopsis Garnoti*, Payr., is not placed in its correct genus, was evident to me when occupied with my 'Enumeratio,' but I was not more fortunate than Payrandeau, in referring it to *Patella*. The impression of the muscle compared with the whorl ought to have taught me that the vertex stands posteriorly and not in front as in *Patella*; however I may mention in excuse that the correct recognition of the impression of the muscle is very difficult with the strong lustre of the inner side. I lately had an opportunity of finding the living animals on a mass of *Cladocora calycularis*, Ehrenb. (*Caryophyllia calycularis*, Lamk.). It differs essentially from *Patella*. Instead of the round head with the two filiform tentacula, the head is flat, foliaceously expanded in front, deeply excavated in the centre where the mouth lies, and no tentacula exist; perhaps, however, it may also be said that the dorsal tentacula cohere with the ventral into a broad mass, for the

front and inferior part is easily distinguished from the upper thicker part. *Eyes* are distinct on the outside of the head. The perfect mantle surrounds the whole shell, presents no incision, no siphon, and between it and the oval foot there is not a single organ to be found. A specimen thrown into spirits gave more information respecting the internal structure as the intestines shine through the thin peritoneum. The entire hinder space of the body was occupied by the brown liver, as also a part of the right side; the ramified processes of the liver could be plainly distinguished on it. To the right was situated a reddish organ, probably the ovarium. Above the liver, posteriorly and to the left, is situated the intestinal canal with a convexity directed backwards and bending anteriorly and to the right, it disappears before the right end of the muscle which fastens the animal to the shell; in front of the liver is moreover situated a white organ, the functions of which I do not venture to indicate; and in front of this, occupying nearly half the space, appears a cavity, in which an organ with a form closely resembling a folded ruff proceeds nearly parallel with the intestinal canal, and above is adherent to the peritoneum and is evidently the branchia. I now also succeeded in passing a hair through this hole exteriorly, which even appears in front on the right side before the anal aperture in the rather thick border of the mantle, where on more accurate examination I found a small black point. On account of the minuteness of the animal no separate anal aperture and branchial aperture can be perceived externally. I could not discover an orifice for the sexual apparatus. After I had found this out it was easy for me to notice on the few shells at my disposal that they are somewhat prominent in the vicinity of the branchial aperture. From the irregularity of the shell it requires great attention to discover it. But to what genus does the animal belong? This is a question which, from the entire want in this place of literary auxiliary means, I am not able to answer. The first thought is on *Siphonaria*, but as far as I can recollect, the horseshoe-like impression of the muscle is interrupted in this genus by the siphon; in the present species the right arm of the horseshoe is merely shorter than the left. Moreover the animal is

said to be *blind* (Cfr. Rang, 'Manuel de Malacologie,' p. 141.). Does it belong to Escholtz's genus *Acmaea*? or must it form a distinct one, as M. Scacchi thinks, who calls it *Clypeus* in his 'Catalogus,' p. 17, without however saying more of the animal than "*incola ut in Siphonaria, sed testa non canaliculata?*" I will add in conclusion, that the following statement of Rang, l. c. p. 142. "*nous avons vu de jeunes Patelles avoir le caractère des Siphonaires et en conserver des traces dans un âge plus avancé,*" probably relates to species of this genus, and not to young *Patellæ*.

PLATE III. Fig. 3. *Pileopsis Garnoti*, Payr.

- a. The animal after the removal of the shell, magnified four times.
The horse-shoe-form ligamentary muscle, the liver, the ovary, the end of the intestinal canal, and in front the respiratory cavity with the branchiæ.
- b. The animal with the shell, magnified three times, to show the form of the head and the eyes.

3. On the Animal of *Galeomma*. Plate III. fig. 4.

This very remarkable Acephalous genus was established by Turton in 1825 in the 'Zoological Journal,' and thus characterized from the shell: shell bivalve, equivalve, equilateral, transverse; with a large oval gape at the front margin. Hinge without teeth. Ligament internal. Two very small distant muscular impressions; impression of the mantle simple. So also Deshayes in Lamarck's 'Hist. Nat. d. Anim. sans Vertèbres,' (2nd edit. vi. p. 179.) Animal unknown. M. Costa also found the shell and has described it somewhere in the 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles,' (in the absence of M. Costa I cannot state more accurately where, as the entire series of this Journal does not exist in Naples) under the curious name of *Hiatella Poliana*, which escaped M. Deshayes. M. Delle Chiaje has thought to correct his countryman by naming the questionable animal *Hiatella striata* in the tables to the 5th volume of his 'Memorie,' which will never see the light. M. Scacchi has described the animal very accurately, carefully, and well under the name of *Parthenope formosa* in his 'Observazioni Zoologiche,' p. 8 and p. 19. I have also been so fortunate as to observe for some days several living specimens. It occurs between the roots of *Zostera* or *Cavolinia oceanica*, but

appears to be rare. The animal is entirely white, semi-transparent. The *mantle* is split in its whole anterior half for the exertion of the foot, the margin is entire; behind there is a small aperture for the exit of the water and the excrements. Where the mantle quits the margin of the shell there are on each side eight or nine short cirri or rather warts. Between the vertex and the aperture of the foot there is also one, and between the vertex and the posterior aperture three warts. The epidermis is highly remarkable; it easily frees itself from the shell which is quite enveloped by it, and hangs to the mantle (*a* in fig. 4 *d.*); it appears therefore to retain constantly its organization, while in most bivalves it very rapidly dies, yet I would not with M. Scacchi call the shell interior. The foot is nearly cylindrical and can be stretched out to a great length, but it never produces jumping motions, but crawls with its white under surface quite after the manner of the Gasteropods, even up the smooth perpendicular side of a glass, which by the bye I have also seen done by *Lucina commutata*. Thrown into spirits the animal exhibits at the base of the foot a cavity surrounded by a circular prominence, which I suspected to be an organ for the secretion of a byssus, but not a trace of byssus was to be seen either on the roots of the *Zostera* or on the glass. When the mantle is cut open in the centre an almost globular body makes its appearance, which is divided posteriorly by a shallow groove, and on each side are seen two large equal branchiæ terminating free posteriorly. On each side in front are two oval moderately large *appendices buccales*. The two adductors are not evident when the animal lies on its back, but are distinctly recognised when in the reverse position; the hinder one is roundish, nearer to the margin, and somewhat larger than the front oval one. The shell has been elsewhere sufficiently described, but I would hardly call the hinge callous, and the ligament appears to me to be quite internal. A second external one occupies the whole margin of the hinge. The two magnified figures sufficiently show the form and sculpture.

4. *Oculina ramea*, Ehrenberg; *Caryophyllia ramea*, Lamk.

Few persons have seen the animal of this common coral, nor

have I succeeded in obtaining it in a fresh state. M. Scacchi however has been so fortunate and has kindly lent me the drawing, which I shall subsequently publish if I find it impossible to sketch one myself from the living animal. The animal according to this drawing has not the least similarity to the false one of Donati, nor even with that of Shaw. Its colour is of a dirty yellow falling slightly into orange yellow, and it presents about thirty tentacula standing apparently in two series. Each one is $3\frac{1}{2}'''$ long, nearly $1'''$ thick at the base, and gradually tapering towards the apex, which is not clavately thickened. At some distance downwards from the tentacula, and extending about $3'''$ to $4'''$ in breadth, is the somewhat thick and fleshy body which exhibits numerous oblique furrows and as many strong longitudinal furrows as there are tentacula in one row, and then suddenly gives place on the drawing to the thin membrane which covers the coral stem. The mouth projects very considerably, nearly $5'''$ between the tentacula, but it can also be greatly retracted. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}'''$ in diameter, and is surrounded by numerous longitudinal folds.

5. *Chelura terebrans*, a new Amphipod Genus. Fig. 5.

On the 17th of May I found at Trieste near the *Lazaretto Vecchio* several planks just drawn from the sea, which were eaten through and through, so that they nearly wore the aspect of a sponge. The holes were of two kinds; the larger ones of at least $2'''$ in diameter, in which were a quantity of oviferous *Teredo navalis*, and the smaller of about $\frac{3}{4}'''$ in diameter, in which I found the little crustacean, which will presently be described, in such immense numbers that I could not doubt for a moment that these holes and galleries had originated from their devouring. Now if it was already interesting to me to find a second example of a wood-boring crustacean, my joy at this discovery was greatly increased from its not belonging, like *Limnoria*, to the *Isopodes*, but being an *Amphipode*, and moreover strikingly distinguished from all others by its antennæ and more especially by its remarkable tail. A great number of specimens have reached Cassel in safety, and I only brought two accidentally with me to Naples, from which I have drawn out preliminarily the following de-

scription. The animal, including the antennæ and caudal appendages, is $4\frac{1}{3}'''$ long, and without them $2\frac{3}{4}'''$, and about $\frac{3}{4}''$ broad. The head is narrowest, and as long as the two following segments, the body becomes gradually broader from the head, without however departing considerably from the linear form. The eyes are small and round, the superior antennæ of moderate length, setaceous, and with seven articulations. The inferior antennæ are one and a half times as long and consist of six articulations, the two first are very short, the remainder gradually increase in length, become flatter, and the last are densely beset with cilia, so that they appear rather to be an organ for swimming than for feeling. The *pectoral segments* are of equal length and have their lateral parts only slightly developed. The *tail* or *abdomen* consists of five segments: the two first resemble the pectoral segments; the third segment bears on the centre of the back a long curved horn which exactly resembles that of the Sphinx caterpillar, and on each side two small tubercles. The fourth segment is one and a half times as long as broad, beneath somewhat flat, above concave, covered with small protuberances and ciliated on the lateral margins. They are especially distinguished by two small hooks in the centre of the hinder margin. This segment bears on each side two pairs of curious appendages which are articulated on to its base. The front appendages are perpendicularly directed and consist of three longish rounded flaps which are all thickly beset with long hair, and of which the front one is the largest, the hinder one the smallest. The lateral pair of appendages perfectly corresponds to one of the caudal appendages of the *Gammari*, and consists of a stalk which supports two small acute laminae. The fifth segment is very short, exhibits superiorly in a fissure the anus, above in the centre, and inserted at its base (or to the hinder margin of the fourth segment) an oval lamina, and at its extremity an enormous pair of *pincers*, which are nearly twice as long as the two last caudal segments. Their two laminae are compressed, somewhat diverging, attenuated towards the apex, and bent in the form of a hook, and they have serrated margins. The *fourteen feet* increase posteriorly in length, but not considerably. The two front ones have at their extremity a curved

claw, and the tarsus is broad with a diverging tooth. The first pair of feet is much broader than the second. The following feet terminate with a long straight claw but slightly curved in the form of a hook at the apex only, the three posterior have merely a small foliaceous appendiculated member. I did not see the *branchiæ* at their base, but very distinctly the three pairs of *pseudo-abdominal feet*, which consist of a securiform, lamellar basal joint, and two articulated and ciliated spines; so that there can be no doubt to which order of Crustacea this animal belongs. The *cibarian apparatus* seemed to me to consist of a marginated upper lip, a pair of mandibulæ provided with biarticulated palpi, three (?) or four (?) pairs of lamellaceous maxillæ, and two sex-articulated foot-jaws.

PLATE III. Fig. 5. *Chelura terebrans*.

- a. The animal lying on its side, magnified four times.
- b. The fourth and fifth caudal segment from above, as it appears when it is magnified fifteen times.
- c. The same from below. The third pair of false abdominal feet is evident at the basis.
- d. The first foot seen magnified twenty-five times.
- e. One of the posterior feet with the same power.

[To be continued.]

XI.—*Extracts from a few rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas of Buenos Ayres to Tucuman, in 1835.* By JAMES TWEEDIE, Esq., addressed to Sir W. J. Hooker.

[Continued from p. 15.]

THIS morning, the 26th, we regained the post-road which we had left at Pergamena, at 3 leagues beyond the post house of Cabeza del Tigere, 320 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Here the tract turns more to the west, keeping along the east bank of the Rio Corcouñeon, a most delightful tract to behold, being finely interspersed with woods of *Algaroba* and *Chañeos*, the river gliding on at the rate of about a mile in the hour, in a deep ravine whose sides are nearly perpendicular for 30 or 40 feet, especially the east bank where the sun is so powerful as to dry up much of the vegetation, while on the west and north-west, where it is shaded from the midday rays, the crooked course