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Prof. J. Wood-Mason^a

^a Calcutta

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XXX.—Description of a new Species of Mantidæ.

By Prof. J. WOOD-MASON.

Fischeria laticeps, n. sp.

Male. Body very long and filiform. Antennæ tolerably stout, rather longer than the prothorax. Head very broad, fully twice as broad as high, compressed, its frontal surface much inclined, flat; the vertex narrow, slightly arcuate in outline as seen from the front. Ocelli oval, placed on the ends of the rays of a triradiate elevation, the lower one a little larger than the two upper ones. The face apparently as in *Fischeria ocellata*, Saussure. Eyes compressed and laterally prolonged into a cone, the apex of which is blunt.

Prothorax slender and much elongated, not longitudinally keeled above, only just perceptibly increasing in width from the supracoal dilatation to the base, its margins finely and smoothly denticulate in front, the denticles, or rather granules, being quite rudimentary behind the dilatation; the ventral surface of the neck thinly sprinkled with sharp granules, as in several allied forms.

Coloration, texture, and general structure of the tegmina and wings as in *Fischeria ocellata*; the discoidal nervure of the latter simple; both in repose reaching as far as to the apex of the fourth abdominal segment.

Legs very long and slender. The coxæ of the fore legs slightly curved, their anterior crest with numerous very minute denticles, the posterior finely serrated; femora very slender, their upper margin straight, the lower faintly arcuate, with four spines on the outer edge, and with a line of granules along the middle of the unarmed portion; tibiæ straight, armed with fourteen spines on the inner, and with seven on the outer edge, the base of which is unarmed. The four posterior femora have a fine distantly spinulose crest on the lower and inner margin; and the four posterior tibiæ and tarsi are armed below with two marginal rows of movable spinules.

Abdomen of uniform width throughout; the supraanal plate longitudinally sharply carinate, triangular, acuminate at the extremity; the infragenital transversely convex, extending rather beyond the basal third of the cerci, its basal third parallel-sided, its terminal and free two thirds acute-triangular, and truncate at the very tip, which carries the two minute styles. Cerci very long, compressed, closely similar to those of *Archimantis latistylus*, differing from them, in fact, only in being somewhat less strongly compressed and rather narrower.

Female unknown.

Length of body 121 millims. ; height of head $4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth of head (measured between the extremities of the eyes) 9 ; length of prothorax 38, of its neck 9, breadth of supracoxal dilatation $4\frac{1}{3}$; length of abdomen 63, of cerci 13, of antennæ 39, of tegmina 59 ; width of tegmina 10, width of marginal area $2\frac{1}{2}$; length of anterior femora 24, of intermediate femora 26, of posterior femora 37.

The above description has been drawn up from a single specimen of the male preserved in alcohol.

Hab. Sheargaon, in the Kolapur State. Captured by Mr. A. B. Foote, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of India.

Calcutta, Aug. 14, 1876.

XXXI.—*Shells of the Littoral Zone, and Freshwater and Land Shells, in Jersey.* By E. DUPREY.

It is a well-known fact that the number and variety of shells inhabiting the littoral zone depend much on the extent and nature of the portion left dry by the receding tide. On the coast of Jersey, where the fall of the lowest spring-tides is rather more than 40 feet, and the recess where greatest (at La Rocque) about two miles, species of shells are found at low water which in other places inhabit a depth of several fathoms. This circumstance is particularly favourable for collectors, the more so as all sorts of ground, rocky, stony, gravelly, sandy, and covered with seaweeds, are to be met with on some part or other of the coast.

The following list of Jersey marine shells comprises those only which are found between tide-marks and are accessible to every searcher who can occasionally avail himself of a few hours for a pleasant low-water excursion. Except when otherwise stated, the specimens have been found living.

The nomenclature is that of Jeffreys's 'British Conchology.'

CONCHIFERA.

Anomia ephippium, L. Attached to rocks and stones.

— *patelliformis*, L. On stones.

Ostrea edulis, L.

—, var. *deformis*, Lam.

Pecten pusio, L. Amongst the "roots" of *Laminaria*.

— *varius*, L. Under loose stones.

— *opercularis*, L. Under stones.

— *maximus*, L. Amongst *Zostera* in St. Aubin's Bay and at La Rocque. One full-grown specimen I found still alive about high-water mark ; a long *Laminaria saccharina* was attached to