Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah12>

XXXVI.—A list of the Bornean species of the genus *Opisthostoma*, and descriptions of four new species

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Published online: 06 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: Edgar A. Smith (1894) XXXVI.—A list of the Bornean species of the genus *Opisthostoma*, and descriptions of four new species , *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6*, 14:82, 269-273, DOI: [10.1080/00222939408677803](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939408677803)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222939408677803>

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17. *Cænagrion*, sp.

In this case also it is better to wait for a series than to describe a probably new species prematurely.

1 Grenada.

"Grand Étang (Mountain Lake), 1700 feet, March 9.
Common along the shore."

18. *Micronympha senegalensis*.

Agrion senegalense, Ramb. Ins. Névr. p. 276 (1842).

17 St. Vincent.

"No. 190."

"May."

"500 feet."

"Grand Sable (Windward), by pools near sea, Jan. 4."

"Hermitage Estate, Cumberland Valley, 1000 feet, Dec. 20.
Open stagnant pools."

"Great Head Swamp, southern end of island, near sea,
Dec. 24."

9 Grenada.

Nos. 53, 64 (pair *in coitu*), 71 (3rd collection), and 229.

"Grand Étang (Mountain Lake), 1700 feet, March 9.
Common along the shore."

4 "Mustique Island, Grenada, June."

19. *Lestes spumaria*.

Lestes spumaria, De Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xiii. p. 309 (1862).

Originally described from Porto Rico.

2 Grenada, nos. 204 and 221.

XXXVI.—*A List of the Bornean Species of the Genus Opisthostoma, and Descriptions of Four new Species.* By
EDGAR A. SMITH.

A POPULAR account of the species of *Opisthostoma* from Borneo was published by the writer in March of this year in the first number of the new series of 'Science Gossip.' In addition to the ten different species there referred to, I have now to mention one described by Dr. Boettger and four new forms, of which diagnoses are now given.

All the known species, with the exception of *O. otostoma*, Boettger, have been figured; and as the present paper is unillustrated, it is proposed to give figures of the new forms

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in a future report on some Bornean land-shells, now in course of preparation. It is a satisfaction to record that the British Museum possesses examples of all the known forms, and the types of the nine species described by myself have been most liberally presented by Mr. A. Everett, to whom the chief credit is due of having discovered the majority of these very remarkable shells.

The following is a complete list of the known species, arranged in order of publication :—

1. *Opisthostoma Decrespignyi* (H. Adams).

Plectostoma De Crespignii, H. Adams, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1865, vol. xv. p. 177.

Opisthostoma De Crespignii, W. T. Blanford, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1867, vol. xix. p. 305.

Plectostoma Decrespignyi, Issel, Ann. Mus. civ. Storia nat. 1874, vol. vi. p. 439, pl. vi. figs. 13-15.

Opisthostoma Decrespignyi, Godwin-Austen, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1889, p. 350.

Hab. Labuan (*H. Ad.*), Borneo (*Issel*).

2. *Opisthostoma Wallacei* (Ancey).

Plectostoma Wallacei, Ancey, Bull. Soc. Mal. France, 1887, p. 276.

Opisthostoma Wallacei, Smith, Journ. Linn. Soc. 1893, Zool. vol. xxiv. p. 347, pl. xxv. figs. 14, 14 a.

Hab. Borneo (*Ancey*), Busau, West Sarawak (*Smith*).

3. *Opisthostoma grandi-spinosum*, Godwin-Austen.

Opisthostoma grandi-spinosum, G.-A., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1889, p. 350, pl. xxxviii. figs. 2, 2 a.

Geothauma grandispinosum, Crosse, Journ. de Conch. 1892, p. 283, pl. iv. figs. 1-1 c.

Opisthostoma grandispinosum, Smith, Science Gossip, 1894, vol. i. p. 6 (cut).

Hab. Niah Hills, Sarawak.

4. *Opisthostoma pulchellum*, Godwin-Austen.

Opisthostoma pulchella, G.-A., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1890, vol. vi. p. 245, pl. vii. fig. 1.

Hab. Baram (*G.-A.*); Mulu, Tampasang, and Barit Mountain (*A. Everett*).

The specimens from Barit Mountain have a thicker and less conical spire than typical examples; but as they agree in every detail of sculpture, I think it advisable to regard them at present in the light of a variety rather than as a distinct species.

5. *Opisthostoma Hosei*, Godwin-Austen.

Opisthostoma Hosei, G.-A., Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1890, vol. vi.
p. 246, pl. vii. fig. 2.

Hab. Baram district, North Sarawak.

6. *Opisthostoma mirabile*, Smith.

Opisthostoma mirabile, Smith, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. 1893, vol. xxiv.
p. 346, pl. xxv. figs. 11, 11 a; id. Science Gossip, 1894, vol. i. p. 6
(cut).

Hab. Gomanton Hill, North Borneo.

7. *Opisthostoma Everetti*, Smith.

Opisthostoma Everetti, Smith, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. 1893, vol. xxiv.
p. 346, pl. xxv. figs. 12, 12 a.

Hab. Jambusan, south-west end of Sarawak.

8. *Opisthostoma jucundum*, Smith.

Opisthostoma jucundum, Smith, *op. cit.* p. 347, pl. xxv. figs. 13, 13 a.

Hab. Mantanani Island, off British North Borneo.

9. *Opisthostoma baritense*, Smith.

Opisthostoma baritense, Smith, *op. cit.* p. 347, pl. xxv. figs. 15, 15 a.

Hab. Barit Mountain, North-west Borneo.

10. *Opisthostoma busanense*, Smith.

Opisthostoma busanense, Smith, *op. cit.* p. 348, pl. xxv. figs. 16, 16 a.

Hab. Busan, south-west end of Sarawak.

11. *Opisthostoma otostoma*, Boettger.

Opisthostoma otostoma, Boettger, Nachrichtsbl. deutsch. mal. Gesell.
1893, p. 194.

Hab. Brunei, North-west Borneo.

12. *Opisthostoma Cookei*.

Testa conica, perforata, pallide rufescens; spira subtiliter concave
conica, ad apicem obtusiuscula; anfractus 6-7, superiores convexi,
laeves, inferiores minus convexi, oblique et tenuissime lamellati,
ultimus ad peripheriam obtuse angulatus, antice constrictus,
retroversus, ascendens, conspicue solutus, lamellis validioribus
distantioribus bicristatis ornatus; apertura rotundata, intus

rufescens, ad marginem duplicatam expansam pallida, usque ad suturam tertiam vel quartam sursum porrecta.
 Longit. 2 millim.; diam. maj. $2\frac{3}{8}$, min. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Sarawak (*C. Hose*).

Five specimens of this species were presented to the British Museum by Mr. Charles Hose, but the particular part of Sarawak where they were collected is unknown.

O. Hosei and *O. Decrespigny* are the nearest allies of this species. The former is about the same size, but has a more robust spire, smoother and fewer whorls; but the last is much more strongly lamellated, and has only a single crest, whereas in the present species there are two. *O. Decrespigny* has a less conical spire, more rounded volutions, and the body-whorl is scarcely crested at all.

I have much pleasure in naming this species after the Rev. A. H. Cooke, who has kindly undertaken to figure it in his forthcoming volume on the Mollusca in the 'Cambridge Natural History.'

13. *Opisthostoma depauperatum*.

Testa *O. baritense* similis, sed minor, minus elongata, lamellis distantioribus ornata, anfractu ultimo valde soluto, antice magis ascendente.

Longit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; diam. maj. 2, min. 1; apertura $\frac{2}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Barit Mountain, North-west Borneo.

The smaller size, more distant sculpture, and the more uncoiled last whorl distinguish this species from *O. baritense*; also in that form the body-whorl is not produced upward so much anteriorly, the top of the peristome being about on a level with the second suture, whereas in the present species it almost reaches the third.

14. *Opisthostoma Austeni*.

Testa dextrorsa, conica, angustissime perforata, pallida vel plus minus rufescens; anfractus 6, convexi, regulariter crescentes, sutura profunda sejuncti, liris obliquis tenuissimis curvatis (in anfr. ultimo sensim crassioribus et distantioribus) instructi; anfr. ultimus constrictus, ad aperturam valde ascendens et retroversus, haud solutus; apertura rotunde angulata; peristoma leviter incrassatum, porrectum, vix expansum, extus lamella tenui angusta circumdatum.

Longit. $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; diam. maj. $2\frac{3}{4}$, min. $1\frac{1}{2}$; apertura cum perist. $1\frac{1}{4}$ longa et lata.

Hab. Rumbang, Sarawak.

The upper whorls of this species are sometimes pale and sometimes reddish; this, however, may be due to staining from the animal. The last whorl is invariably reddish, especially the first half.

It is closely related to *O. otostoma*, but may be distinguished by its less convex whorls, the different form of the aperture, and the more thickened peristome, which is scarcely lobed above, and also by the body-whorl being adnate to the spire, whereas in *O. otostoma* it is quite free.

15. *Opisthostoma pumilio*.

Testa *O. Austeni* similis, sed minor, minus conica vel pyramidalis; anfractus 5, perconvexi, liris obliquis leviter distantioribus instructi.

Longit. 2 millim.; diam. maj. $2\frac{1}{4}$, min. $1\frac{1}{4}$; apertura $\frac{3}{4}$ longa et lata.

Hab. Rumbang, Sarawak.

This very small species closely resembles *O. Austeni* in its general features. It is, however, quite distinct. It consists of one whorl less, is of smaller size, has rather more distant liræ or lamellæ, and also a more obtuse or less conical spire. The coloration is the same as in that species.

XXXVII.—Notes on the Pedipalpi of the Family Tarantulidæ contained in the Collection of the British Museum. By R. I. POOCK, of the British Museum (Natural History).

[Plates VII. & VIII.]

Family Tarantulidæ.

Subfam. TARANTULINÆ.

(Simon, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1892, p. 50.)

Three generic names have been employed for the species of this subfamily, i. e. *Tarantula*, *Phrynus*, and *Admetus*. *Tarantula* was first used by Fabricius in 1793 for the species called *Phalangium reniforme* by Linnæus. *Phrynus*, on the contrary, which was also erected for the reception of the same *reniforme*, is not at present known to have appeared in print before 1801; it was then used by Lamarck, who cited the genus as Olivier's (Syst. Anim. p. 175). In the following year Latreille also published the name, and ascribed it to