This article was downloaded by: [NSTL]

On: 08 September 2015, At: 20:39

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:

1072954 Registered office: 5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1WG

Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 1

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah07>

Red colour of the blood in *Planorbis imbricatus*

M. de Quatrefages

Published online: 16 Dec 2009.

To cite this article: M. de Quatrefages (1846) Red colour of the blood in *Planorbis imbricatus*, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 1*, 17:114, 454-454, DOI: [10.1080/037454809495860](https://doi.org/10.1080/037454809495860)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/037454809495860>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

allel with those of Audubon in his 'Synopsis.' I would propose as an appropriate English name for this bird, the "Long-tailed Black-cap Titmouse."—*Ibid.*

Red Colour of the Blood in Planorbis imbricatus.

By M. DE QUATREFAGES.

In examining by transmitted light *Planorbis imbricatus*, M. de Quatrefages has perceived that this little mollusk, very common in the soft water of the environs of Paris, has red-coloured blood. With a weak magnifying power the liquid is seen to fill the cavities of the pericardium and of the ventricle, and at moments to colour the general cavity of the whole body on its lower surface. M. de Quatrefages has not seen any distinct globules in this liquid. Other specimens, of a very small size, have colourless blood. M. de Quatrefages presumes that these are the young of the *P. imbricatus*, the blood of which acquires its characteristic tint only with age; and he remarks that if this conjecture is verified by observations which he intends to continue, it would be exactly the same with these mollusks as with the *Annelides*.—*Institut*, Jan. 7, 1846.

INDIAN SPECIES OF PAPILIO.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

Brixton, May 18th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been informed by Mr. Westwood that he had written to Dr. Erichson on the subject of my comments upon his Report on Entomology for 1842, and having been led to expect that an early answer would be received, I delayed replying to Mr. Westwood's communication in your January number.

From what I have lately heard from Mr. Westwood, it does not appear that he has now much expectation of a speedy reply, in fact that it may be deferred to the Greek calends, or may perchance have fallen on the road,

Lassaque facta viâ, lassaque facta mari;

and there lies waiting strength to continue its journey.

This being the case, I must decline to delay any longer a re-assertion of my belief that *Dr. Erichson is in nowise blameable for the errors I have pointed out in his Report, but was misled by erroneous information from England*; at the same time asserting the correctness of the Ray Society's version of the passages in question, the word Mr. Westwood would translate differently being commonly used by German entomologists to signify absolute specific identity, —a fact which I am surprised Mr. Westwood could overlook.

It is equally surprising to me that Mr. Westwood can assert that so acute an entomologist as Dr. Erichson could imagine, from my description of *P. Xenocles*, that it was identical with *P. Pollux*. I think it quite as probable for him to suppose that a minute description of a kittiwake compared with the short Linnæan description of the jackdaw proved their specific identity.

I must also beg leave to deny Mr. Westwood's right to assume, from the conversation he refers to, that my remarks were intended