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Golianthinus (Sphyrorrhina) Wisei

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of some kind of siphonaceous alga: the cavities left by their decay were subsequently filled in by sediment under pressure. If the upper surface of *O. antiqua* were more resistant than the lower, this might account for its preservation in relief. The microscopical examination of slate containing *Oldhamia* affords evidence of original and secondary structures which has an important bearing on this question.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Golianthinus (Sphyrorrhina) Wisei.

By E. A. HEATH, M.D., F.L.S.

SINCE publishing a description of the above, from East Africa (*ante*. p. 397), I have come across a description and figure of a beetle described by Dr. Kraatz from the other side of the continent, and named by him *Fornasinius Hauseri*. This is the nearest ally to my species in form, structure, and markings, from which, however, *G. Wisei* differs by having *three sharp* outer spines on the front tibiæ; the terminal spines in Dr. Kraatz's specimen are very blunt, semitruncate; the first segment of the front tarsus is nearly twice as long as in my species. The markings on the thorax also are quite different; beside the three centre lines, which are somewhat similar in both species, Dr. Kraatz's species has a lateral line reaching from the anterior border to the middle of the thorax, and a line on both outer borders of the thorax from the base of the head, where it joins the last-mentioned short lines, to the shoulder of the elytra; my species is quite devoid of these short lines and the marginal lines; in mine the horn is much thicker than in Dr. Kraatz's species.

I have used the older name of *Golianthinus* as a generic name, as it more clearly indicates the group to which it belongs.

Two mistakes occurred in my description: for *Golianthus* read *Golianthinus*, and in the last line of the description instead of "femora" read "tibiæ."

May 14th, 1900.

On the Skeleton of the Snout and Os carunculæ of the Mammary Fœtus of Monotremes. By Prof. J. T. WILSON, M.B., Ch.M.

For the research three specimens were utilized: one was the foetal *Ornithorhynchus*, whose external characters were described by the writer in a previous paper before the Society; another was a