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V.—Note on the animal of *Limnæa involuta* (Harvey)

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46 Mr. A. G. More on the *Animal of Limnæa involuta*.

N. testaceus, Rambur.

Neuromus testaceus, Ramb. Névrof. p. 442, pl. 10. fig. 1 (1842). *Hermes testaceus*, Walk. Cat. Brit. Mus. Neurop. p. 206.

Java, India (?).

N. intimus, M'Lachlan, *ante*, p. 44.

India.

N. albipennis, Walker.

Hermes albipennis, Walk. Cat. Brit. Mus. Neurop. p. 206 (1853).

Nepaul.

N. montanus, M'Lachlan, *ante*, p. 42.

Himalaya.

N. latratus, M'Lachlan, *ante*, p. 43.

India.

N. fenestralis, M'Lachlan, *ante*, p. 42.

Darjeeling.

N.B. It is possible that some of the South-American species placed under *Corydalís* in the Appendix to Hagen's 'Synopsis of North American Neuroptera,' and mentioned by name only, may belong to *Neuromus*.

I do not feel in a position to give a catalogue of the species of *Corydalís* (which genus is peculiarly American), especially as so many undescribed species are noticed by Hagen.

V.—*Note on the Animal of Limnæa involuta (Harvey)*.

By A. G. MORE, F.L.S.

[Plate III. fig. 3.]

THE shell of *Limnæa involuta* is now to be seen in many collections; but very little appears to be known concerning the external form of the animal itself, which, in the most recent works on British conchology, still remains undescribed, though the species is by general consent placed under *Amphipeplea*, whether as a section or subgenus.

Having last week visited the small lake called Lough Crincaum, on Cromaglaun Mountain, 798 feet above the sea, I collected there a number of specimens, which have been living for several days in a glass bowl under constant observation. I am thus enabled to say, with regard to the disputed question of the investing mantle, that there is no ap-

G. Jarman sc.

pearance of any outer lobe or expansion of the animal covering the outside of the shell, as in *Amphipectea glutinosa*. The mantle in *Limnæa involuta* is not developed to any greater extent than in other allied species, such as *L. peregra* and *L. auricularia*; and the external surface of the shell remains at all times uncovered, whether the animal is expanded or not.

Description.—Body olive-brown shading in the centre into slaty grey, and mottled with darker colour inside the shell. Tentacles broadly triangular. Eyes nearly sessile. Foot broad, oblong, rounded and slightly emarginate in front, narrowed behind into a shortish tail.

Mr. W. H. Baily, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, has kindly made a drawing from the living animal, which has never previously been figured; and from our figure (magnified 2 diams.) it will be seen that the animal closely resembles that of *Limnæa* as drawn in plate iv. of the first volume of Gwyn Jeffreys's 'British Conchology,' except that the body of *Limnæa involuta* is rather narrower, and the tentacles broader at the base.

Glasnevin, May 25, 1869.

VI.—On the Cestoid Worms of the Bustard.

By Dr. H. KRABBE*.

[Plate III. figs. 4–13.]

A TAPEWORM which, from its peculiar appearance, long since attracted attention, and has been easy of recognition, is the *Tænia villosa* occurring in *Otis tarda*. It was described and figured by Bloch†, who gave it the above name on account of the fringed appearance of one of its margins, which is due to the fact that the posterior angle of one side of each joint is drawn out into a narrow process. In five bustards which he examined there were at least 500 in each, and in a young bird which had been reared in captivity he estimated the number of worms at about 1000. Bloch states the length to be 4 feet; and the number of joints should be, according to his calculation, at least 32,000, which, however, is probably about ten times the actual number.

At the same time it was treated of under the name of *Tænia*

* Translated from the 'Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjöbenhavn, for Aaret 1867,' pp. 122–126, by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S.

† Abhandl. von der Erzeugung der Eingeweidewürmer (Berlin, 1782), p. 12, tab. 2. figs. 5–9.