

repetition of that which has already been published in our Transactions in reference to the *Semnopithecus Entellus**. The form and size of the cæcum, and the length and disposition of the intestinal canal in the *Colobus* equally corresponded with those parts of the anatomy of the closely allied genus *Semnopithecus*."

Mr. Waterhouse observed, that the animal dissected by Prof. Owen had been presented to the Society by the Earl of Derby, and had lived for some time in the Menagerie. Soon after its death he had carefully examined it with a view to ascertain whether it possessed cheek-pouches. Of these he found not the slightest trace.

Mr. Lovell Reeve then read his "Description of a new species of *Corbis*, a genus of acephalous mollusks of the family *Nymphacea*."

CORBIS SOVERBII. *Corb. testá transversá, tumidá, gibbosá, lacted aut rubellá; radiis roseis obsoletis ab umbonibus ad marginem divergentibus; lamellis transversis elevatis, remotiusculis, utrinque serratis, anticè valdiùs; striis numerosis radiantibus, intra lamellas; margine subcrasso, profundè crenulato; umbonibus longitudinalibus, minutis, oppositè incurvis; lunulá parvâ, subcordatâ.*

Long. $2\frac{3}{8}$; lat. $3\frac{1}{8}$ poll. Mus. Stainforth, Norris.

Junior, testá depressiusculâ, radiis roseis longitudinalibus plus minusve distinctis.

Long. $1\frac{2}{8}$; lat. $1\frac{7}{8}$ poll. Mus. Stainforth.

Hab. ad insulam Negros, Philippinarum.

Found in loose coral sand on the reefs at low water.

"I have much pleasure in dedicating this beautiful species of *Corbis*, figures of which will appear in the third part of my 'Conchologia Systematica' (pl. lviii.), to that industrious author and artist Mr. G. B. Sowerby, jun. Only one recent species of this characteristic genus of *Nymphacea* has been hitherto known; it is therefore gratifying to be able to make so valuable an addition. The *Corbis Soverbii* differs materially from the *Corbis fimbriata*: instead of the closely fimbriated character of the outer surface, the valves are crossed transversely with distinct elevated lamellar ridges, between which there are numerous striæ running in a longitudinal direction. It is also characterized by being strongly tinged with pink, particularly in an early stage of growth, when the valves are vividly painted with deep-coloured rays passing from the umbones to the margin: as the shell increases in age it increases in convexity, the lamellæ become thickened, and the rays obsolete. This interesting species more nearly resembles the *Corbis lamellosa* of Lamarck, known only in a fossil state; it differs, however, in having the valves much more gibbous or ventricose, and in the lamellæ being strongly serrated on the anterior side. Some little time since I was fortunate enough to obtain, at a public auction at Rotterdam, four specimens of the *C. Soverbii*, two in the young and two in the adult state. The sale consisted of a valuable collection of shells, formed with considerable

* Vol. i. p. 65. pl. 8.

taste by the late Dutch governor, General Ryder, stationed at the Moluccas. It included many of extreme rarity and beauty; amongst others, I had the honour of bringing to this country a beautiful new species of the glassy Nautilus, equal in size to the *Carinaria vitrea* that has been seen in this country, a wax model of which has been exhibited in the British Museum for many years, taken from the original, and I believe unique, specimen in the Museum at the 'Jardin des Plantes,' Paris.

"Mr. Cuming has kindly furnished me with the above locality, having met with a few specimens of the *Corbis Soverbii* in his researches amongst the Philippines, at the island of Negros."

The next paper read was from Mr. Stutchbury, and is entitled, "Description of a new Sponge from Barbadoes."

"The Museum of the Bristol Institution having lately become possessed of a very interesting sponge through the liberality of Dr. Cutting, of Barbadoes, to whom we are also indebted for the 'recent' *Pentacrinus*, 'recent' *Pholadomya*, and numerous other valuable donations; and as this tribe has met with the able attention of microscopists, whose researches appear to have excited considerable interest;—I have thought a brief account of the specimen would be acceptable to naturalists."

"The peculiarities of this very beautiful sponge consist in the following distinctive characters; the most remarkable of which is, its being formed entirely of silex, the reticulate structure of the mass being composed of transparent vitreous tubuli, without any admixture of keratose or calcareous matter; the silex forming the mass itself, and not, as in other instances, arranged as spicula in the horny membranes; consequently, it is perfectly rigid and sonorous when struck.

"When viewed by a simple lens it exhibits a frothy glass-like appearance: under a magnifying power of seventy-five linear, the net-like meshes are seen to be composed of beautiful glassy tubes, anastomosing one with the other in every direction, the external surface of the cylinders having a rugged aspect; the newer or last formed portions appear to emanate from centres, and at certain distances from spherical masses, from which straight tubes again arise, thus forming the reticulate structure.

"Amidst the interstices of the sponge are found numerous small bodies loose and unattached (also composed of silex*), characterized by Ehrenberg under the generic appellation of *Xanthidium*, of which several species in a fossil state are described as occurring in flints and other siliceous minerals; this minute body may be described as

* In testing the mineral character of the sponge a small portion was examined under the microscope; then placed in a test tube, and upon the addition of dilute hydrochloric acid no effervescence occurred: it was then dried, and again placed in the field of the microscope, when no change appeared to have taken place; upon submitting it to the action of the blow-pipe, the only alteration was its losing its glassy aspect by becoming opaque, but it was not altered in form.



Reeve, Lowell Augustus. 1841. "Description of a New Species of Corbis, a Genus of Acephalous Mollusks of the Family Nymphaea." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 9(10-26), 85–86.

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