



## V.—Description of a new species of the genus Perionyx

Luigi Cagnetti de Martiis

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*Sylvisorex sorelloides*, sp. n.

A long-tailed shrew, with four unicuspid, allied to *S. sorella*, Thomas, but differing from it by different proportions of the unicuspid and shape of last molar &c., as well as by colour, presence of lateral glands, &c.

Dark brown above, the colour being produced by the long brown tips of the hair, something between "raw umber" (Rép. de Coul. no. 301) and "brownish drab" (*l. c.* no. 302). Fur basally dark plumbeous. Lower side whitish, fur basally plumbeous grey. Hands and feet slender, hairy. Fingers and hands whitish, except the fifth and the lateral parts of the fourth, with the corresponding parts of the hands, which are brown. The two inner toes light. Tail long, slender, annulated, but covered with short hairs which do not conceal the annulation. No long bristles on the tail. Lateral muskglands strongly developed.

	mm.
Length of head and body .....	67
" tail .....	84
" hind foot, s. u. ....	15
Condylar-incisive length of skull .....	18.4
Greatest breadth of skull .....	about 8
Interorbital width .....	4.3
Maxillary series of teeth .....	8

First unicuspid large and sharply pointed. Second unicuspid not reaching half the height of the first and also a little smaller than the third, but much larger than the fourth. Last upper molar not "squarish."

*Type locality.* Acacia steppe, south of Guaso Nyiri.

V.—*Description of a new Species of the Genus Perionyx.*

By Dr. LUIGI COGNETTI DE MARTIIS, R. Museo Zoologico, Torino.

THE earthworm described in the present paper was collected in Shoe Island, a small island near Auckland Island, by one of the officers of the steamship 'Discovery,' on her return from the Antarctic Expedition (1902). I have to express my sincere thanks to Prof. F. J. Bell, who sent me the worm for examination.

*Perionyx shoeanus*, sp. n.

A single specimen only.

*External characters*.—The body measures 165 mm. in length and 5–6 mm. in thickness; the number of segments is 205.

The colour is brownish.

The prostomium is pro-epilobus ( $\frac{1}{5}$ ).

The setæ are arranged in continuous rings as follows:—35/ii., 43/iii., 57/vi., 46/x.; dorsal and ventral gaps in the rings of setæ are not constant. The setæ are provided with some small semilunar excavations on the distal tract.

The clitellum is not yet developed.

The male pores are on xviii. segment, close to the ventral middle line.

A similar position is taken by the three pairs of spermathecal pores in the intersegmental furrows vi./vii., vii./viii., and viii./ix.

Female pores as nephridial and dorsal pores are not visible.

*Internal anatomy*.—The septa vi.–vii. to xv.–xvi. are moderately thickened.

An imperfectly developed gizzard lies in vi. segment. The portion of the œsophagus which occupies segments viii. to xv. is wider than elsewhere and is provided with many deep folds of epithelium. These folds are longitudinal and are provided with a blood-vessel. The intestine begins at the xvii. segment; a typhlosole is not recognizable.

Three pairs of moniliform hearts are found in segments x., xi., and xii.

The nephridia are meganephridia regularly disposed in two longitudinal series, close to the ventral nerve-chain.

A single pair of sparsely lobulated sperm-sacs lies in xii. segment.

A single pair of prostates is present. Each prostate is a tongue-shaped body, not divided into lobes, which projects from the side of the nerve-cord laterally into the xviii. segment. Penial setæ are wanting (perhaps in relation with the immature condition).

The three pairs of spermathecae lie in segments vii., viii., and ix. Each spermatheca consists of an oval main pouch with a very short duct; two small globular diverticula are placed on each side of the distal extremity of the duct.

*Loc.* Shoe Island, near Auckland Island.

The occurrence of a species of the genus *Perionyx* in a subantarctic island is a surprise. This genus was only

known from the Philippine and Sunda Islands, from the Indian Empire, Himalaya (11,900'), Ceylon, and Madagascar.

*P. shoeanus* differs from its nearest ally, *P. saltans*, Bourne, particularly in the dimensions.

# VI.—Additions to the Land-Molluscan Fauna of Rhodesia.

By H. B. PRESTON.

## *Streptaxis gwandaensis*, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Shell perforate, roundly ovate, moderately solid, cream-coloured; whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , the earlier whorls regularly increasing, flattish, the last two rapidly increasing and rounded, the last ascending in front, sculptured with indistinct, rather closely set, transverse, arcuate riblets which are more apparent in the subsutural region; suture impressed, regularly crenellate below by the terminations of the transverse riblets; base of shell rounded, almost smooth; umbilicus moderately narrow,

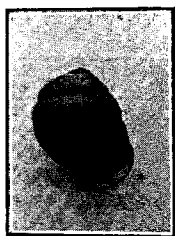


Fig. 1.—*Streptaxis gwandaensis*.



Fig. 2.—*Kaliella victoriae*.

deep, partly overhung by the outward expansion of the columella; columella outwardly broadened, descending obliquely in a gentle curve, diffused above into a rather thin well-defined callus, which reaches the upper margin of the labrum; labrum somewhat reflexed, receding above to form a shallow sinus; aperture edentulate, irregularly subquadrate.;

Alt. 16; diam. maj. 12, diam. min. 11 mm.

Aperture: alt. 8, diam. 6 mm.

*Hab.* Near the Geelong Mine, Gwanda District, Rhodesia.