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LIII.—Natural history notes from the R.I.M.S. ship 'Investigator,' Capt. T. H. Heming, R.N., commanding.—Series III., No. 12. Preliminary report on the Indian Stalked Barnacles

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longitudinal black fasciæ much widened at base; mesonotum with two anterior obscure central obconical spots; tympanal cavities ochraceous; a spot at base of face, anterior margins between face and eyes, legs, opercula, segmental margins to abdomen beneath, and the anal segment ochraceous or pale testaceous; broad longitudinal streaks to femora and bases of tibiæ piceous; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation and costal membrane, postcostal area, and lower basal streak to the first ochraceous, the upper vein to lower ulnar area emitted from radial vein at about length of basal cell.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 21 mm.; exp. tegm. 65 mm.

Hab. New South Wales (Coll. Dist.) · Sydney (Stockholm Mus.).

LIII.—*Natural History Notes from the R.I.M.S. Ship 'Investigator,' Capt. T. H. Heming, R.N., commanding.*—Series III., No. 12. *Preliminary Report on the Indian Stalked Barnacles.* By N. ANNANDALE, D.Sc., Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

THE Stalked Barnacles collected from time to time by the Surgeon-Naturalist on board the Survey Ship 'Investigator' were obtained between latitudes 5° and 27° north and longitudes 50° and 99° east, and with a few exceptions from a depth of over 100 fathoms. Though the collection is not very large as regards individual specimens, a considerable number of forms are represented, a large proportion of which fall within the genus *Scalpellum*. Several of these are new, but Høek's *acutum*\*, *velutinum*\*, *tenue*\*, and *novæ-zealandiæ*\* are each represented by at least one characteristic example. Over one half of the individuals, moreover, belong to Weltner's *Scalpellum squamuliferum*, which is abundant in the neighbourhood of the Andamans and occurs at a depth of from 112 to 1840 fathoms. Our large series of this species is very uniform.

In the present paper I propose merely to describe the hermaphrodites or females of those forms which are in my opinion new †, all but two of them belonging to the above-mentioned genus. My thanks are due to Lieut.-Col. A. W. Alcock, I.M.S., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Indian

\* See my paper on "Malaysian Barnacles &c.," *Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. i. (1905).


† Only those forms which are represented by at least two specimens have been described.

Museum, for many valuable suggestions. As regards taxonomic order, I have followed Gruvel's 'Monographie des Cirrhipèdes' (Paris, 1905) as far as possible. The forms here described will be figured in the next volume of the "Illustrations of the Zoology of the 'Investigator'" (1906). The specimens are, almost without exception, in an excellent state of preservation.

### Genus SCALPELLUM.

(a) *Forms with imperfectly calcified valves.*

#### *Scalpellum Gruvelii*, sp. n.

*Capitulum* irregularly ovoid, laterally compressed, with 13 plates, which are widely separated one from the other, deeply embedded in and partially concealed by a thick, feebly translucent, externally smooth and hairless membrane. *Carina* more or less distinctly bent at an angle, with umbo on a tooth which projects upwards through the membrane some distance from the distal extremity of the plate; the latter separated from the terga; the præumbinal portion expanded distally, flattened or feebly convex upwards, variable in extent; subumbinal portion nearly straight or bowed in a very wide arc, with its dorsal surface concave, with ill-defined borders, decreasing considerably from below upwards, its base overlapped by the carinal latera, its sides with a dorsal ridge. *Terga* -shaped, the shorter limb overlapped at its distal extremity by the apex of the scuta, the larger directed towards the carina, the apex slightly retroverted towards and above the carina. *Scuta* subtriangular, with a sharp tooth near the upper extremity of the lateral margin; below this point the margin is boldly excavated. *Upper latus* with perfectly calcified portion pentagonal, subtriangular, sharply pointed at the apex, which is directed towards the notch below the scutal tooth; the base feebly angular. *Rostral latus* sausage-shaped, its main axis forming an angle with the basal margin of the scutum, its median extremity close to the latero-basal angle of that plate. *Infra-median latus* an isosceles triangle with its base parallel to the base of the capitulum; a club-shaped ridge with its expanded extremity uppermost projects outwards through the membrane almost to the external surface, the remainder of the plate being deeply buried. *Carinal latus* triangular, with apex at free extremity, which projects backwards for some distance behind the carina; upper margin slightly

concave; margin directed towards upper latus feebly excavated. Except this plate, all are widely separated from the car'na.

*Peduncle* short, flexed, cylindrical, with the base expanded into a small flat disk, irregularly armed with large heterogeneous plates, which are compressed from above downwards and have a sharp edge directed outwards; normally these are covered with a thick smooth membrane.

*Appendages &c.*—Cirri normal, first widely separated from second, devoid of pigment. Anal appendages short, slender, reaching a short distance beyond the junction of the two rami of the sixth cirrus, with six joints and a terminal row of about six stiff hairs. Penis absent.

*Mouth.*—Labrum large, feebly bullate. Maxilla small, with free edge straight, bristles few and feeble. Mandible very small, with only two main teeth, the outer notched near the extremity of its outer margin and with a subsidiary tooth at its base inwards, the inner small and simple. Altogether the mouth-parts of this species are feebly developed. There are no traces of pigment on them or on any other part of the surface of the animal.

*Dimensions.*—

	mm.
Length of capitulum .....	30
Breadth                    "	21
Length of peduncle.....	15

*Localities.*—Between Laccadives and mainland, 1022 fath.; Gulf of Manaar, 1006 fath. and 859–880 fath.; Andaman Sea, 930 fath. On dead Lamellibranch shell; on skeletons of Gorgoniids and of *Caryophyllia*; on glassy fibres of *Hyalonema*. Five specimens.

*Var. quadratum.*

Upper half of subumbinal carina bent into a semicircle. Peduncle with medium-sized plates arranged in ten longitudinal series, with about 8 plates in each series. Otherwise agreeing with typical form.

A single specimen was taken in the Gulf of Manaar at a depth of between 859 and 880 fathoms, side by side with one of the typical form.

This is evidently a variety in the true sense of the word. Possibly all intermediate stages exist, as some of the typical specimens are nearer that of the variety than others.

*Scalpellum Alcockianum*, sp. n.

*Capitulum* oval, with or without a notch above, with 13 plates, which are widely separated, embedded in and concealed by a thick, brownish, externally corrugated and velvety membrane. *Carina* simply bowed, its upper extremity not very widely separated from or in contact with, but not entering between, the terga, not or barely reaching carinal latera below; dorsal surface convex, without borders, decreasing comparatively little from below upwards; sides straight; umbo terminal. *Terga* irregularly quadrilateral, of moderate size; the apex not or very little superior to that of carina; carinal margin angular, receding from carina both above and below, both portions feebly concave towards carina; scutal margin excavated, but not strongly; occludent margin straight, forming a wide angle with the lateral margin of the scuta. *Scuta* large, completely calcified, triangular, the apex sometimes passing slightly in front of the lower extremity of the occludent margin of the terga, but not overlapping it. Calcified portion of *upper latus* triangular, very small, widely separated from other plates, its base convex towards the carinal latus, its apex slightly retroverted towards the lateral margin of the scutum. *Rostral latus* long and narrow, its main axis parallel to the basal margin of the scutum, from which it is separated. *Inframedian latus* triangular, the margin directed towards the carinal shorter than that directed towards the rostral latus, the base deeply embedded in the membrane, the remainder of the plate curling outwards. *Carinal latus* stout, irregularly triangular, not projecting far behind the carina; umbo subterminal, a small postumbinal portion directed upwards and slightly retroverted; the bases of the two latera meeting below the base of the carina.

*Peduncle* short, cylindrical, expanded into a large flat disk at base, armed with transversely elongated plates, which are larger above than below and are arranged above in alternating and below in simple series; their number is variable; a row of minute slanting plates surrounds the basal disk.

*Appendages* &c.—*Cirri* long, curled at the tip, of a purplish-black colour; the first pair widely separated from the second, with the posterior rami shorter by six joints than the anterior. Anal appendages at least one third, sometimes more than one half, as long as the sixth cirri, slender and tapering, with about thirty joints, faintly suffused with purple. Penis slender and short, minutely annulated, covered with short hairs of a purplish colour.

*Mouth*.—Labrum moderate. Maxillæ large, with distal

extremity almost straight; bristles feebly differentiated. Mandibles with 4 main teeth: the innermost very blunt, fringed with short bristles, the others pointed; the outermost large, widely separated from the next; a small subsidiary tooth near the base of the inner margin of the former. The whole of the mouth-parts covered with minute star-shaped pigment-cells.

*Dimensions.*—

	mm.
Length of capitulum .....	55
Breadth                    "	40
Length of peduncle.....	22

*Localities.*—Gulf of Manaar, between 880 and 859 fath.; Andaman Sea, 960 fath. On glassy fibres of *Hyalonema* and on Gorgoniid skeleton, together with *S. Gruvelii*; three specimens.

This species, like the last, is somewhat variable as regards the capitulum and peduncle. On the whole, the structure of the body is constant; but the length of the anal appendages varies considerably.

*Scalpellum laccadivicum*, sp. n.

*Capitulum* regularly oval, laterally compressed, with 13 plates, which are completely covered by a fine, hairless, grey membrane; those of the lower whorl completely, the remainder imperfectly calcified. *Carina* simply bowed, with umbo subterminal, in contact with the terga above or just entering between them; the dorsal surface flat or concave, with well-defined borders, sides narrower below than above, concave outwards below, becoming convex above, with dorsal ridges. *Terga* almost triangular; the scutal margin excavated, but not very boldly; the occludent margin slightly, regularly convex outwards; the carinal margin feebly concave towards the carina, with less than a third of its length above the umbo of the latter; umbo terminal, hardly retroverted. *Scuta* subtriangular; the lateral margin excavated, with the tooth above the excavation blunt, short, simple; the occludent margin regularly convex outwards, slightly overlapping that of the terga above. *Upper latus* large; the perfectly calcified part irregularly triangular, constricted above; the base almost straight, without a notch; the margin directed towards the scutal margin of the tergum parallel or almost parallel to and separated from it throughout. *Rostral latus* quadrangular, meeting its fellow below the aperture, deeper behind than at this point; no trace of a rostrum. *Infra-*

*median latus* triangular, narrow, with apex not retroverted in either direction, sometimes expanded into a small knob. *Carinal latus* subtriangular; the free extremity bent inwards behind the carina, but separated from its fellow; umbo subterminal.

*Peduncle* at least half as long as capitulum, stout, cylindrical, armed with a variable but always considerable number of regular transverse series of small transversely elongated plates covered and almost concealed by membrane.

*Appendages &c.*—First cirrus with the two rami narrow, subequal, widely separated from second cirrus; second to sixth cirri moderate, with the basal portion elongated, colourless. Anal appendages long and slender, with nine joints; the three distal joints much attenuated, the base of the third being slightly beyond the junction of the rami of the sixth cirrus. No penis.

*Mouth.*—Labrum small, feebly bullate. Maxilla well developed, free edge slightly convex outwards in a regular arc, with three large subequal spines (one terminal) alternating with the same number of smaller ones; two groups of short, stout bristles towards the inner extremity. Mandible with four teeth; the outermost very long, its extremity fringed with short spines, pointed; the three innermost with their bases close together, short, simple, pointed; the distal arm narrow and elongated.

*Dimensions.*—

	mm.
Length of capitulum .....	17
Breadth                   " .....	11
Length of peduncle.....	11

*Locality.*—Laccadive Sea, 1154 fathoms. On living shells of *Dentalium*, with var. *investigatoris* and an Actinian; three specimens.

Externally this form closely resembles Høek's *S. intermedium*, from which it may readily be distinguished by the length of its peduncle, the regular outline of its capitulum, and the shape of its upper latus. The spines of the maxilla are also shorter and stouter than in Høek's species and arranged differently, while the mandible is narrower. Apparently *S. laccadivicum* is dioecious in the strict sense of the word, whereas Høek talks of his specimens as "female and hermaphrodite." The 'Investigator' examples are fully adult, containing (like the types of *S. Alcockianum* and *S. Gruvelii*) both eggs and dwarf males. These I hope to describe later.



Var. *investigatoris*.

Differs from the typical form in the following characters only :—The capitulum is relatively narrower and the peduncle stouter; the scutal margin of the tergum is more nearly straight, the whole plate being triangular, with only a notch in the base; the inframedian latus is reduced to a rudiment or altogether suppressed. Only the upper latus, the tergum, and the lateral part of the scutum are imperfectly calcified. The proportions of peduncle and capitulum are more variable than in typical specimens.

This interesting form practically breaks down the separation between the sections of the genus with imperfectly and with perfectly developed valves; but I cannot regard it as more than a variety of *S. laccadivicum*, the structure of the appendages &c. of the two forms being identical and the general external similarities very close. We have six specimens of the variety, all taken in the Laccadive Sea at a depth of 1154 fathoms, on two living *Dentalium* shells, together with the types of the species. The capitulum of the largest is 14 mm. long and has several dwarf males attached to it.

(b) *Forms with fully calcified valves and a simply bowed carina.*

*Scalpellum bengalense*, sp. n.

*Capitulum* narrow and elongated, almost quadrangular, laterally compressed, with 15 slightly separated, fully calcified plates, which are conspicuously striated, covered by a very fine, transparent, yellowish, hairless membrane, and have the lines of growth well marked externally. *Carina* almost straight; umbo terminal, in contact with the carinal margin of the terga; dorsal surface convex, without borders; sides narrow, with dorsal ridges, in contact or almost in contact with other plates throughout. *Terga* large, rhomboidal; umbo terminal, not retroverted; occludent margin straight, vertical; carinal margin angular, the apex of the angle opposite the umbo of the carina, both parts straight or nearly straight. *Scuta* almost pentagonal, rather small; occludent margin straight, in a line with that of the terga, but with the extreme edge bent in slightly towards the aperture. *Upper latus* large, quadrilateral. *Rostral* and *carinal latera* small, subequal, triangular, not reaching the edge of the capitulum. *Inframedian latus* larger, regularly lozenge-shaped. *Rostral* large, subrhomboidal, with the

upper extremity protuberant and slightly introverted towards the base of the aperture. *Subcarinal latus* small, irregularly lozenge-shaped.

*Peduncle* about half as long as capitulum, stout, regularly cylindrical, armed on the sides with a variable number of slanting vertical rows of small plates, each plate separated from its neighbour horizontally. The rows on each side meet in the middle line of the occludent surface of the peduncle, the carinal surface being devoid of plates.

*Appendages &c.*—First cirrus elongate, slender, not very widely separated from the second, the two rami subequal. Remaining cirri elongate and slender. Anal appendages sausage-shaped, constricted at the base, short, consisting of a single apparent joint, with a bunch of long and rather stout bristles at the apex; the appendage, apart from the bristles, reaching slightly beyond the junction of the rami of the sixth cirrus. Penis long, slender, tapering, not distinctly ringed, covered with fine scattered hairs.

*Mouth.*—Labrum conical, rather large. Maxilla well developed, with biting-edge distinctly bilobed, armed with numerous stout bristles, of which those towards the outer extremity are slightly larger than the remainder. Mandible boldly arched, with 4 teeth; the outermost largest, widely separated from the others; the innermost not quite at the extremity of the margin, with a distinct notch at its base within; the base of the three smaller teeth densely covered with fine hairs, which also form a fringe on the inner edge of the mandible.

*Dimensions.*—

	mm.
Length of capitulum .....	10
Breadth „ .....	5
Length of peduncle.....	5

*Locality.*—Bay of Bengal, off Ganjam coast, 98–102 fath. Eight specimens on a dead Gorgoniid.

*Scalpellum Wood-Masoni*, sp. n.

*Capitulum* irregularly quadrilateral, compressed, covered with a very fine, smooth, hairless, transparent membrane; the occludent edge straight, almost vertical. Fourteen thick, white, striated plates, with the lines of growth well marked upon their surface. *Carina* bowed in a moderate arc, not reaching the carinal margin of the terga; umbo subterminal; dorsal surface flat or feebly concave, with a V-shaped ridge across the base, without definite borders; lateral surface for

the most part flat, concave towards the umbo. *Terga* large, triangular, separated from the carina throughout, with the carinal margin nearly straight and extending far beyond the carina in a slanting direction; scutal and occludent margins straight, the former longer than the latter, both shorter than the carinal margin. *Scuta* irregularly quadrangular, with a well-developed ridge slanting vertically across the centre of their external surface; umbo terminal, overlapping the scutal margin of the *terga* very slightly, slightly retroverted. *Upper latus* large, subtriangular, divided into two subequal parts by a slanting ridge; umbo terminal; scutal margin concave, parallel to the adjacent margin of the *scuta*. *Rostral latus* rather large, almost rectangular, much longer than deep, overlapping the *rostrum*, which is lozenge-shaped, vertical, and very small. *Carinal latus* large, feebly protuberant behind, irregularly pentagonal, meeting its fellow in the middle line posteriorly. *Inframedian latus* very narrow, horn-shaped, pointed above, truncated below, slightly retroverted towards the occludent edge of the capitulum above.

*Appendages &c.*—First cirrus short, widely separated from second; the rami laterally flattened. Other cirri normal, not very long. Anal appendages slender, moderately short, with numerous joints, extending well beyond the junction of the rami of the sixth cirrus. Penis absent.

*Mouth.*—Labrum small, feebly bullate. Maxilla with distal arm rather narrow, with 4 teeth. External tooth large, pointed; two intermediate teeth moderate, subequal; internal tooth large, very blunt, with two minute projections at the tip. Maxilla moderate; the biting-surface distinctly bilobed, with a very large spine at the external extremity and with about twelve other large subequal spines.

*Dimensions.*—

	mm.
Length of capitulum .....	14
Breadth       " .....	11
Thickness     " .....	3
Length of peduncle.....	8

*Locality.*—Gulf of Oman, 890 fath. Two specimens on a glassy sponge-filament.

*Scalpellum subflavum*, sp. n.

*Capitulum* irregularly oval, truncated below, covered with a fine, hairless, transparent membrane, which varies in colour from pale yellow to greyish white. Thirteen delicate white plates with the lines of growth well marked upon them, but

otherwise smooth. *Carina* feebly arched ; umbo subterminal, almost in contact with the carinal margin of the terga ; dorsal surface flat, with well-defined borders ; lateral surfaces feebly concave. *Terga* large, irregularly triangular ; the carinal and scutal margins sinuous, the former extending far above the carina ; umbo terminal, retroverted ; occludent margin convex outwards. *Scuta* large, subtriangular, with a well-defined tooth above the apex of the upper latus ; lateral margin sinuous ; lower margin convex downwards ; umbo terminal, slightly over the scutal edge of the terga. *Upper latus* moderate, pentagonal, subtriangular. *Carinal latus* of almost the same size, triangular, not projecting behind the carina, but meeting its fellow in the middle line below the base of this plate. *Inframedian latus* moderate, triangular, pointed, and slightly retroverted towards the carina below, rather broad above. *Rostral latus* small, shallow, oblong, shallower below the opening than towards the inframedian latus.

*Peduncle* shorter than the capitulum, but somewhat variable in length ; slender, cylindrical, feebly or not at all expanded below, with about eight alternating series of smooth almost linear plates ; about six plates in each series.

*Appendages &c.*—*Cirri* delicate ; the rami of the first cirrus subequal, laterally flattened. Anal appendages long, slender, cylindrical, with about 8 joints and a very long bunch of fine hairs at the tip. No penis.

*Mouth.*—*Labrum* moderate. Mandible with three teeth ; the inner tooth boldly dichotomous, the outer edge of its inner branch armed with stout curved bristles. Maxilla large, its biting-surface bilobed, with outermost bristle large, the remainder stout and long, few in number.

*Dimensions.*—

	mm.
Length of capitulum .....	15
Breadth „ .....	8
Length of peduncle.....	11

*Localities* —Gulf of Oman ; off Cochin ; Gulf of Manaar ; Andaman Sea : 130–700 fath. On various objects, such as *Hyalonema*-filaments ; numerous specimens.

A common species in the India Seas ; variable as regards its proportions and colour. Several of the specimens bear complemental males.

There are two other species of *Scalpellum* in the collection which may be new, but one of them is possibly identical with Hœk's *truncatum*. It seems better to wait until more material is available before describing them.

## Genus MEGALASMA.

*Megalasma striatum*, subsp. *minus*, nov.

This form agrees in every respect with Høek's *striatum* from the Philippines, except that the semicircular ridge on the lower part of the capitulum, which forms a conspicuous feature in the latter, is quite absent.

*Localities*.—Several stations in the Andaman Sea, 161–484 fath. Numerous specimens, most of which are attached to the spines of various Echinoids, but a few to Corallines.

I call this form a subspecies, not a variety, because it seems to represent a well-defined local race, differing only slightly from the typical form, but with a constant difference. Several very small specimens bear eggs, which are small and spindle-shaped; while other examples are at least as large as the types of the typical form.

## Genus ALEPAS.

*Alepas xenophoræ*, sp. n.

*Capitulum* subtriangular, convex both outwards and forwards below the aperture, laterally compressed above, distinct from peduncle. Aperture about  $\frac{1}{3}$  as long as capitulum, slit-like, slanting outwards from above, with non-tubular, feebly protuberant lips. Integument white, feebly translucent, with shallow, more or less transverse striæ on the surface. No carinal ridge or crest; no plates.

*Peduncle* about  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as capitulum, irregularly annulated, cylindrical.

*Appendages &c.*—Cirri moderate, the first widely separated from the second; the two rami of the fifth and sixth equal. Anal appendages rather long, slender, with 12 joints. Penis short, stout, tapering to a point, not reaching further forwards than the mouth.

*Mouth*.—Labrum moderate. Maxilla with free edge almost straight; the outer spine much larger than the others; a number of subequal spines arranged all along the edge, a bunch of stout hairs near the inner extremity. Mandible with 4 teeth, the innermost with a short sharp projection on its inner margin near the tip; the bases of all the teeth near together and on a very wide arc; the tip of the innermost sharply pointed, the remainder rather blunt; slender spines arranged in a semicircle parallel to the excavation between the third and fourth tooth, in a dense mass at the base of the first and second and almost all over the

innermost, forming a fringe on the inner margin of the latter; a fringe of stout hairs occupying the middle third of the outer margin of the organ.

*Dimensions.*—

	mm.
Length of capitulum .....	12
Breadth       " .....	10
Length of aperture .....	4
"     peduncle.....	7

*Locality.*—Off the S.W. coast of India, 185 fath. On shell of living *Xenophora*; four specimens.

*A. xenophoræ* resembles *A. quadrata*, Aur., in some respects, but may be distinguished externally by its feebly protuberant, non-tubular aperture and subtriangular capitulum. The appendages and mouth-parts differ considerably from those of the Californian species, the structure of the fifth and sixth cirri in particular being characteristic.

LIV.—*Diagnoses of Five new Species of Decapod Crustacea and of the hitherto unknown Male of Spirontocaris rectirostris (Stimps.) from the Inland Sea of Japan, as also of a new Species of Palæmon from Darjeeling, Bengal.* By Dr. J. G. DE MAN, of Ierseke, Holland.

ONCODOLAMBRUS, subgen. nov.\*

A new subgenus of *Lambrus*, Leach. Carapace broadly triangular, once and a half as broad as long. Rostrum acute, projecting and strongly deflexed. No postocular constriction. *Branchial regions extraordinarily swollen, globular, rounded, much higher and broader than the narrow cardiac region, and devoid of tubercles and spines.* Pterygostomial regions traversed by a ridge that runs parallel with the antero-lateral border. Chelipedes of moderate length, their margins dentate, their surfaces smooth. Ambulatory legs also short.

Related to *Platylambrus*, but distinguished by the much inflated and swollen branchial regions, that are not tuberculate.

*Lambrus (Oncodolambrus) prædator*, sp. n.

Carapace of the single male specimen that was collected 7 mm. long, front included, but without the abdomen; the

\* *ὄγκωδης*, swollen, inflated.