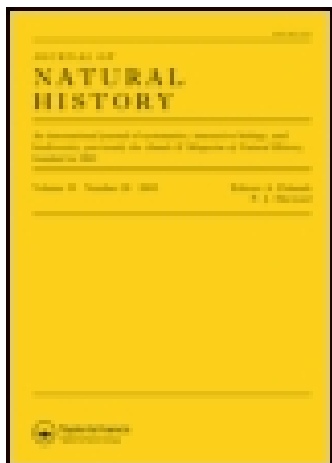


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Nudibranchs in fresh water

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superior incisor is elevated and terminated by a single point; the second, lying outwards, is low and projects but little from the gum.

The ears are rounded quadrangular, entire, margined, clothed with short hairs within; the outer margin terminates sharply a little behind the angle of the mouth, and bears there a distinct lobe. The auricle is bent inwards, rounded at the apex, broadest below the middle, and furnished with a small notch at the base. The metacarpal joints of fingers 3 to 5 differ but little from each other in length. The wing-membranes are thin, naked, and adherent as far as the roots of the toes. The interfemoral membrane encloses the tail as far as its apex, and is sparingly furnished with hair both above and below to the end of the first third. The spur bears a distinct membranous lobe. The penis of the male is provided with a bone.

Pale brown, the hairs of the back rather darker at the base; wing-membrane dark brown.

Measurements of an adult male.

	metre.
Total length	0.092
Head	0.016
Entire elevation of ear	0.015
Anterior margin of ear	0.010
Breadth of ear	0.0125
Length of auricle	0.007
Length of tail	0.042
Humerus	0.024
Forearm	0.0365
Length of fingers:—	
1st metacarpal, 0.0025; 1st phal. 0.003; 2nd ph. 0.0025	0.0075
2nd „ 0.034; „ 0.0004	0.038
3rd „ 0.035; „ 0.015; 2nd ph. 0.0185; Cart. 0.005	0.076
4th „ 0.034; „ 0.011; „ 0.0105 „ 0.002	0.067
5th „ 0.033; „ 0.010; „ 0.006 „ 0.0015	0.049
Thigh	0.018
Leg	0.018
Foot	0.007
Spur	0.017

Monatsb. Berl. Akad. Wiss. Dec. 7, 1868, p. 626.

Nudibranchs in Fresh Water.

Mr. Kent described, at the last meeting of the Zoological Society, a new Nudibranch under the name of *Embletonia Grayii*, discovered in the Victoria Docks at Rotherhithe. When I mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Möbius at Kiel, he observed:—

“It was very interesting to me to find that a mollusk of the family *Æolidiæ* had been discovered in brackish water near London Bridge. In the Baltic Sea, *Embletonia pallida* extends as far as East Prussia, near Königsberg, where the water has only 7 of salt in 1000. In like manner, *Protolimax capitatus* (= *Limapontia nigra*)

endures almost fresh water at Bornholm and Gothland in the Baltic."

Mr. Kent informs me that *Embletonia Grayi* is very nearly allied to *E. pallida*, and it was found in company with *Daphnia*, *Floscularia*, and many other freshwater Entomostraca and Rotifera.—J. E. GRAY.

Siliceous Spicules of Solanderia.

Since I sent the extract from Dr. Möbius's description of *Solanderia* to the 'Annals,' Dr. Möbius most kindly sent to me a small portion of the specimen he described, for comparison with those in the British Museum. When I examined the fragment, I found that the surface was covered with a parasitic *Halichondria*; and as it formed a whitish coat, I feared that it might have been regarded as part of the coral. I have since received from Dr. Möbius the following correction of his description:—

"The specimen of *Solanderia verrucosa* described by me was overspread on all its twigs with the sponge whose needles I have figured on tab. 1. fig. 6. I found this parasitical sponge (which I erroneously regarded as a dermal formation of the polype) not merely on the lower part of the stem, but going up to the very points of the twigs. Your *Homophyton Gattyæ* (Proc. Zool. Soc. Jan. 9, 1866) appears to me to be very like my *Solanderia verrucosa*. This comes also from the coast of South Africa (Algoa Bay)."—J. E. GRAY.

On the Anatomy of the Test of Amphidetus (Echinocardium) Virginianus, Forbes; and on the Genus Breynia. By P. MARTIN DUNCAN, M.B., F.R.S., Sec. G.S., &c.

The Miocene *Amphidetus* from the Virginian Tertiaries and the recent species of the genus from the European and Australian seas form a group of very closely allied forms. The Crag specimen of *A. sordatus* described by Forbes could not be found; but the examination of a series of recent specimens decided that they were not specifically different from the Miocene form.

The unusual form of the ambulacral spaces, the nature of the fasciole crossing them, and the resulting absence (more or less) of pores within the fasciole, were asserted to be of a third-rate character as regards structural importance; and the author did not consider that the genera *Echinocardium*, *Breynia*, *Lovenia*, &c. had a common origin, or that there was a close genetic relationship between them, because they had this fasciolar structure. He considered the fasciole to be an appendage to several generic groups which were distinctly separated by other structural distinctions. The result of an examination of the Nummulitic *Breynia* in the Society's collection satisfied Dr. Duncan that there were only race characters separating them from *Breynia Australiensis*—a recent Echinoderm. The persistence of these species, widely distributed and of great geological age, was very remarkable.—*Proc. Geol. Soc.* Nov. 25, 1868.