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### Varieties of the Tiara (*Galera barbata*)

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*R. lasiotis* longer, more appressed (or tending to lie flat on the skin), of a light greyish-brown colour, and somewhat glistening at certain angles of vision. In *R. sumatrensis* the muzzle anterior to the nasal horn is much broader, and the space between the ears is proportionally much less. Moreover Mr. Slater states that "the tail of the Malacca animal is shorter and nearly naked; in that from Chittagong it is longer and tufted at the extremity;" on the contrary, it is conspicuously shorter in *R. lasiotis*, and even with its tuft does not descend so low as in the other. That of *R. sumatrensis* is correctly represented in Mr. Slater's figure of the species, in which also the very strongly marked crease behind the shoulders is not at all exaggerated.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

*Varieties of the Tiara (Galera barbata).*

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

THIS animal is generally brown, with a pale head and a large white or yellow blotch on the throat. It has a large distribution in the tropical or subtropical parts of America.

The British Museum has lately received two half-grown specimens, which have the whole head, neck, and front of back between the shoulders pure white; one of the specimens has the chin and middle of the throat grey. These come from Xalapa in Mexico.

Mr. Salvin sent to the Museum a specimen from Costa Rica, which is entirely black, without any pale colour on the head and neck; and there is a young specimen in the Museum which is entirely of a pale whitish-brown colour.

*On Branchipus and Artemia.* By C. VOGT.

At the meeting of the "Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles" held at Fribourg in August last, M. Vogt gave a summary of the results of his researches upon these genera. The first species investigated by him was *Branchipus diaphanus*, found in August 1871 near the summit of the Reculet (Jura), in artificial ponds dug by the herdsmen for the use of their cattle. M. Vogt obtained several hundred individuals of this species, among which the males and females were nearly in equal numbers. When placed in an aquarium they lived there very well at first, and produced a multitude of eggs, from which larvæ issued; but towards the end of September they all perished by degrees. At the approach of cold weather the water was emptied out of the aquarium, leaving only the mud at the bottom, which was completely frozen during the winter. Towards the end of February the aquarium received some new inhabitants, namely about 50 larvæ of *Petromyzon*, which concealed themselves in the mud. In the month of May of the present year a certain number of larvæ of *Branchipus* made their appearance, being hatched, no doubt, from eggs which had remained in the mud. M. Vogt succeeded in rearing several generations of them, which enabled him to follow all the phases of their development. Several