This species is most like the young of *T. gangeticus*; but the dorsal spots are solid, not annular; and the head is olive, dotted with black.

It has some affinity to *Trionyx tuberculatus* of Dr. Cantor from Chusan, which appears, from a drawing by Dr. Cantor in the Indian Museum at Fifehouse, to be distinct from any of the other Asiatic species that have occurred to me. That species has eight large and four small white-edged black spots, placed in pairs, on the dorsal disk, the throat with a dark streak on the middle of each side, the chin yellow, black-dotted. The lateral sternal callosities are large, oblong, and the posterior one round.

4. Descriptions of Two Species of Crustacea belonging to the Families Callianassidæ and Squillidæ. By Adam White, Assistant Zool. Dep. Brit. Museum.

(Plates VI. and VII.)

The *Callianassa* here described is from the Camaroons River, W. Africa, whence it was brought by the captain of an African trader to J. Aspinall Turner, Esq., M.P., the well-known possessor of a very fine collection of African insects. Mr. Turner liberally presented it to the Museum, with the information, that this long-bodied Crustacean appears periodically in the river in prodigious numbers, which disappear in the course of ten days or a fortnight. The natives are very fond of them, as they are delicious eating; and as soon as they make their appearance in the river, the men leave their usual pursuits to catch them.

Genus Callianassa, Leach.

Callianassa turnerana, n. s. (Pl. VI.)

C. processu rostrali breviter trispinoso; digito superiore obtuso, intus quadridentato; abdominis segmentis tertio quarto quintoque plagis duabus pellucidis, pilis densis brunneis postice obsitis.

Long. unc. $6\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Africa occ. (Camaroons).

Moveable finger of the large claw blunt at the end, the back gradually curved, the base with three or four small tubercles arranged longitudinally, and with indications of another row; the inner edge has four teeth, the two largest near the base, united so as to form one large lobe with another tubercle inside. There is a considerable space left between the moveable finger and the fixed one; the edge of the latter is toothless, but is hollowed on the inside and at the base, where it is covered with closely placed rounded tubercles; the immoveable finger is not much arched, and is pointed. The outside and greater part of the inside of the claw are very smooth, the lower edge being fringed with long and rather coarse hairs, which are arranged in tufts, as they are also, in a double row, on the upper edge of the moveable finger. There are, besides, four rows of distant tufts

of hair on the outside of the greater claw. Wrist sharp-edged above and below, and crenulated on the lower margin. Rostral process with three short sharpish teeth. Third, fourth, and fifth abdominal segments with a large tuft of hairs covering the greater part of a pellucid space on each side, in the third and fourth behind the middle of the segment, in the fifth about the middle.

Central caudal plate rather broader than long, at the end three-lobed, the central lobe the longest and the largest: this central plate has two longitudinal furrows, which divide it into three parts, the central part bulging at the base, from the large rounded tubercle which nearly covers it. Outer plate as if formed of two anchylosed plates, with a rounded outer margin, which is closely and densely covered with brown hairs. On the upper side these hairs extend over nearly the apical half of one (the outer) of the two portions of which the outer plate seems to be formed.

In the Illustrated Proceedings of the Society for 1850 there is the description and figure of a fine species of *Gonodactylus*, belonging to the second section of the genus as defined by Milne-Edwards, that in which the rostral plate is rounded and not pointed in front. The species is from China, and, from the peculiar armature of the caudal ring, received the name of *G. cultrifer*. The species now described is remarkable for the singularly armed caudal ring, which, with the sixth abdominal segment, is covered with outstanding spines. This species, which I have named *Gonodactylus guerinii*, belongs to the first section of the genus, that in which the rostral plate is armed on the median line with a long spiniform tooth. It was obtained on the voyage of H.M.S. 'Herald.'

Genus GONODACTYLUS, Latr.

GONODACTYLUS GUERINII, n. s. (Pl. VII.)

G. carapace subquadrato, processu rostrali spinis tribus longis armato; abdominis segmento quinto ad apicem breviter spinosulo, segmentis quinto et caudali spinis plurimis longis erectis armatis.

Long. unc. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. Matuka, Fiji Ins.

Carapace as wide behind as long, in front almost a third narrower than behind, the central plate extending beyond the lateral plates over the base of the rostral process; the anterior lateral angle of outer plate subquadrate, the posterior lateral corner subrotundate; lateral edges of carapace subcoriaceous. Rostral plate with its body wide but not deep, with three strong and sharp spines in front; the central spine longest, not so long as ophthalmic pedicel; the other two come out obliquely, one on each side of the body of the rostral plate.

First four abdominal rings smooth above; fifth abdominal ring smooth at the base, at the tip with four or five transverse rows of short spines longest at the tip; sixth segment with many (about

fifty) crustaceous spines, bluntish, and with a short coriaceous bristle at the end; caudal ring on its dorsal surface with twenty-two long outstanding crustaceous spines tipped like the others, each of the lateral margins with two rows, like combs, of crustaceous spines, which meet behind and terminate at the end of the lateral spines—two of the four which arm the hinder margin of the caudal ring. This hinder margin has three notches, the middle one deepest, their projecting sides ending in the spines, the sides of which are pectinated with smaller spines. Segment of raptorial leg before the claw rather slender, not bulged at the end beneath. The claw minutely serrulate on the inside near the tip. From the indications of marbling in the dried specimen, this curious *Gonodactylus* is most probably finely and variedly coloured when alive.

February 12th, 1861.

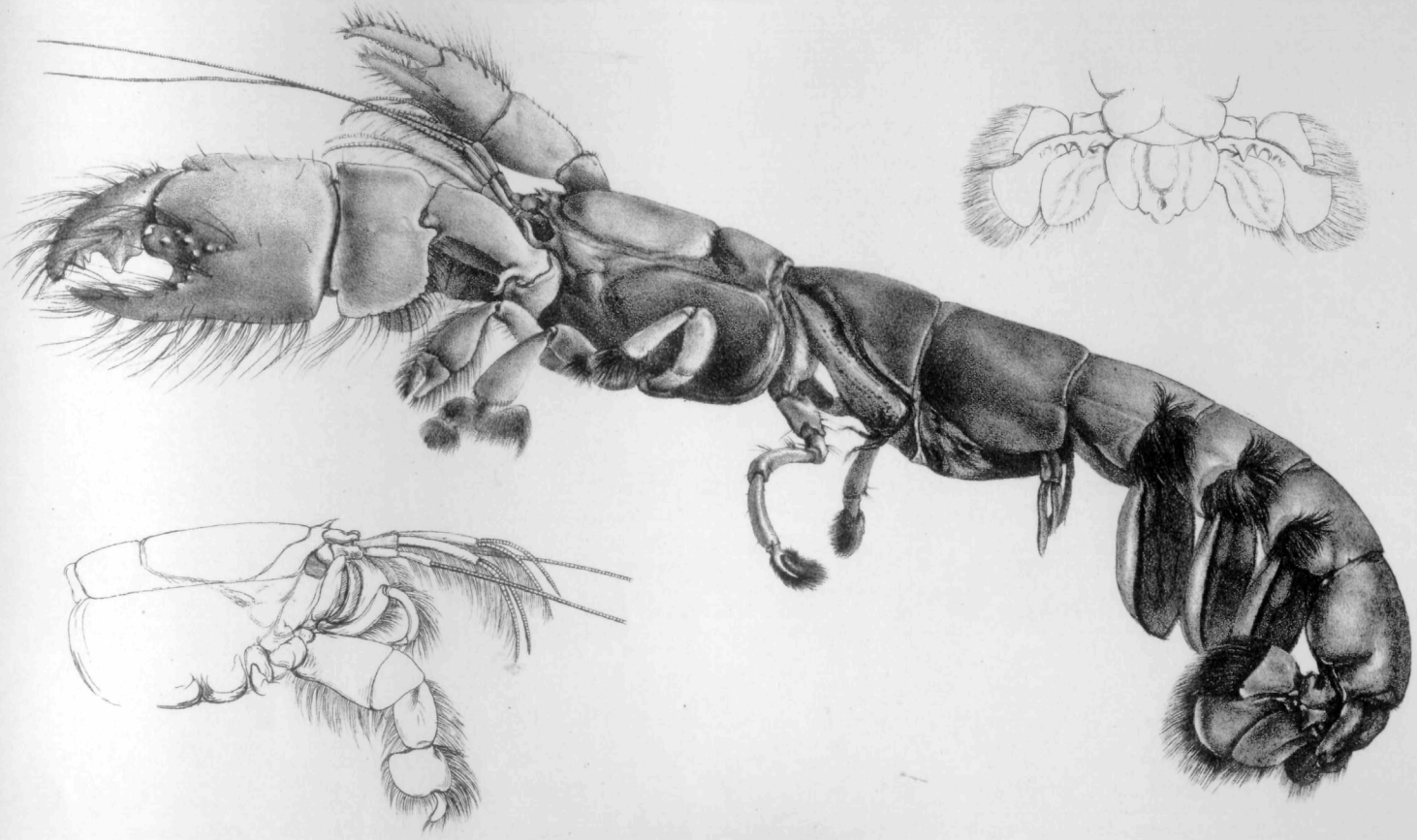
John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

Dr. P. L. Sclater exhibited a specimen of a Caprimulgine bird closely allied to, if not identical with, *Cosmetornis vexillaria* (Gould), from the collection of Edmund Gabriel, Esq., H.B.M.'s Commissioner at Loanda in Angola. This bird had been presented to Mr. Gabriel by the captain of a vessel, who stated that it had flown on board his ship off the west coast of Africa. Of the only two previously examined specimens of this species, one (Mr. Gould's type, now in the British Museum) was said to have come from Socotra; and the other, in Sir William Jardine's collection, had likewise been taken on board a vessel in the Mozambique Channel.

Dr. Sclater also exhibited, on behalf of Capt. Abbott, the hoof of a bull (*Bos taurus*, var. *domesticus*) from the Falkland Islands, in which the hoof was abnormally lengthened, one of the toes turning upwards and curving round backwards. Captain Abbott, the owner of the specimen, stated that such malformations were not uncommon among the wild cattle in the Falklands, and were considered attributable to their always living on the soft boggy ground there everywhere prevalent.

Mr. Bartlett exhibited living examples from the Society's Menagerie of two singular hybrid Ducks—one pair being the produce of the Summer Duck (*Aix sponsa*) and Pochard (*Fuligula ferina*), and the other of the Summer Duck and Castaneous Duck (*F. nyroca*).

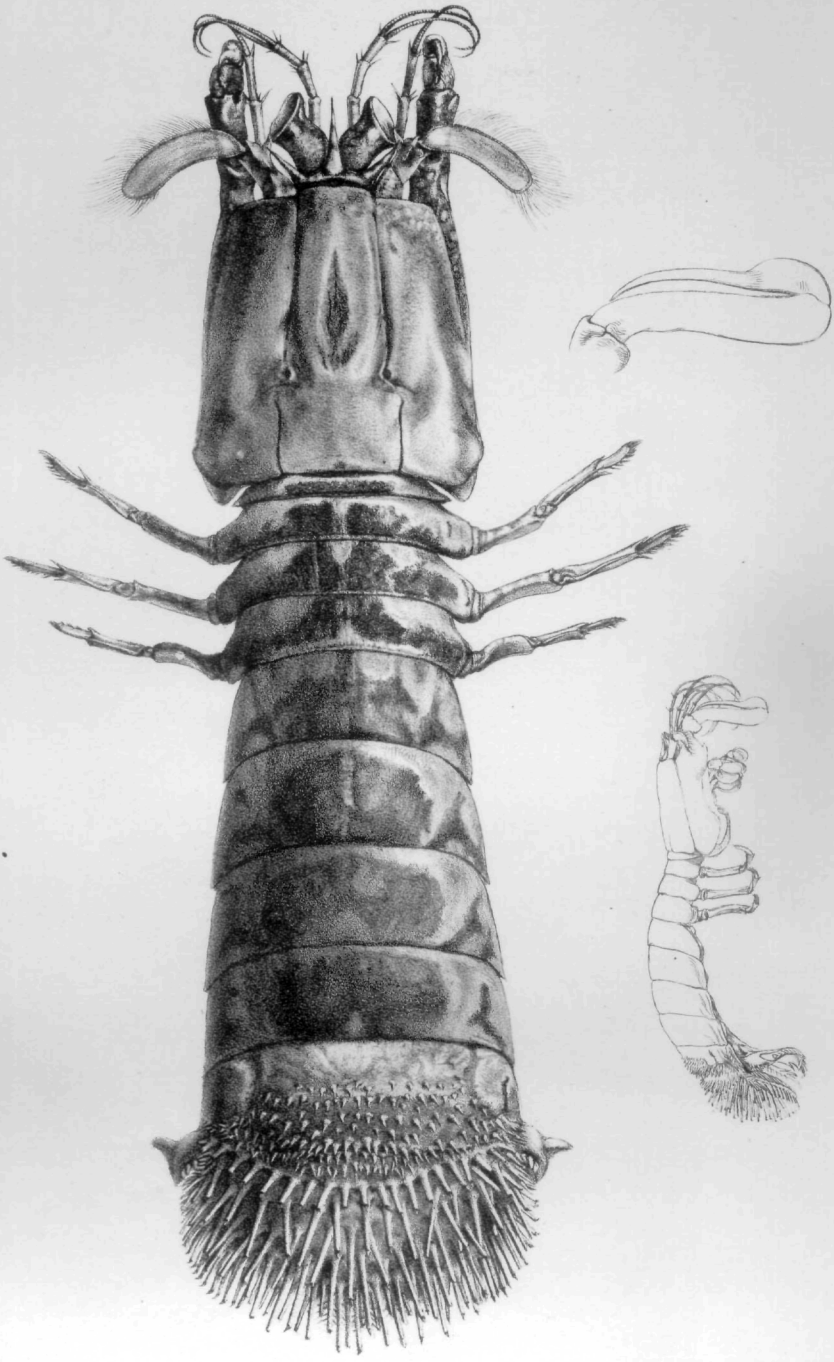
The following papers were read:—



C.H.Ford.

W.West imp.

Callianassa turnerana.



G.H.Ford.

W.West imp.

Gonodactylus guerinii.