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larus, neither is the tip so much deflexed as in that species. The raptorial legs are rather slender, and are considerably compressed, the base of the terminal joint is very slightly thickened, the terminal part elongated and knife-shaped, the inner edge with two teeth; tarsi of the three last pair of legs styliform; abdomen with the lateral margins of the first five segments thin and membranaceous, the fifth with a notch at the hind angle; the sixth segment with six slight crests terminating in short spines, the two middle approximating; the seventh segment with a sharp crest which rises nearly as high above its dorsal surface, as the space between its base and the edge of the segment; the end of this crest is pointed; the marginal teeth of the seventh segment are long and sharp, and have a slight ridge behind; the penultimate joint of the outer branch of the appendages to the sixth ring long, and furnished on the outer edge with a series of nine spines, which are depressed, and cover each other at the base. scyllarus there are twelve of these spines.

This species is about four inches long; in its dry state the greater part of the upper surface is tinged with a reddish hue, and along the

middle of the back there is a pale line.

The species of the genus GONODACTYLUS are,—1. G. chiragra; 2. G. scyllarus; 3. G. Edwardsii, Berthold, Act. Göttingen. 1845, t. 3. f. 6; 4. G. cultrifer; 5. G. styliferus; 6. G. graphurus; 7. G. trispinosus. The G. Edwardsii is the species met with in nearly

every box of insects and fish imported from China.

On the same plate with the  $\hat{G}$ . cultrifer is figured an Amphipod, which may be the species figured by Colonel Montagu in the ninth volume of the 'Linnean Transactions,' t. 5. f. 5, under the name of Oniscus Testudo. I have named this on the plate Acanthonotus Testudo: it belongs to Prof. Owen's genus Acanthonotus: in the British Museum it bears Dr. Leach's manuscript name, Vertumnus Cranchii. The head is produced and pointed between the antennæ, and instead of the small number of segments assigned by Colonel Montagu to his Oniscus, there is the normal number of the various genera of Amphipoda.

- 3. Description of a new Pupina and two new Helicinas, from the Collection of H. Cuming, Esq. By Dr. L. Pfeiffer.
  - 1. Pupina bilinguis, Pfr. P. testá oblongo-ovatá, tenui, pellucidá, nitidá, corneá; spirá sensim attenuatá, obtusiusculá; suturá impressá, vix callosá; anfractibus 6, supremis 3 convexis, confertim striatis, sequentibus subplanis, lævigatis, ultimo \frac{1}{3} longitudinis paulo superante; aperturá verticali, subcirculari, bicanaliculatá, canali utroque aperto, ascendente, supero laminá validá, linguiformi, triangulari formato; peristomate subincrassato, breviter expanso, margine columellari plano, linguiformi, acuto.

Long. 10, diam. 5 millim. Hab. in Australiâ orientali.

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2. Helicina intusplicata, Pfr. H. testá depresso-globosá, tenuiusculá, lævigatá, nitidá, carneá; spirá breviter conoideá, vix acuminatá; anfractibus fere 5 convexiusculis, celeriter accrescentibus, ultimo rotundato, basi planiusculo; columellá recedente, planá, retrorsum in callum tenuem dilatatá; aperturá parum obliquá, semiovali-subtriangulari, altiore quam latá, ad columellam angulatá et plicá intus fere ad marginem decurrente munitá; peristomate simplice, breviter expanso, margine basali ad columellam subangulato.

Diam. 10, alt.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millim. Locality unkown.

3. Helicina diaphana, Pfr. H. testá subconoideo-depressá, tenui, obliquè striatulá, diaphaná, nitidulá, fulvo-lutescente; spirá subelevatá, apice obtusá; anfractibus 4 planiusculis, ultimo obsoletè subangulato; columellá brevissimá, basi subnodosá, in callum circumscriptum, sub lente granulatum retrorsum dilatatá; aperturá subobliquá, semilunari; peristomate simplice, breviter expanso, margine basali leviter arcuato, in nodulum columellarem sensim transiente.

Diam. 5, altit.  $3\frac{1}{3}$  mill. Hab. Honduras; Mr. Dyson.

#### May 28, 1850.

William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary reported, that on the morning of the 25th of May he had the gratification of finding, on the arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Ripon" at Southampton, that the preparations which had been made in that vessel, and the precautions which had been taken by the Hon. C. A. Murray, for the safe trans-

port of the Hippopotamus, had been eminently successful.

The animal had been assiduously attended during the voyage by Hamet Saafi Canana, to whom he had been entrusted since his arrival in Cairo on the 14th of November 1849, and towards whom he exhibits a very marked attachment. Mr. Murray, having returned to England in the "Ripon," had continued to direct this interesting undertaking to its final success. Captain Moresby and the officers of the "Ripon" had given every facility and assistance in their power throughout the voyage; and, owing to the liberal provision which had been made both in Egypt and at Malta, the supply of fresh water required for the animal's bath had been constant and abundant.

The Hippopotamus was shut into his house with Hamet about 10 o'clock A.M. The house was then hoisted by a tackle from the main deck, and safely lowered to a railway truck on the quay at the New Dock. As soon as the other animals were landed, and arranged for the journey to London, they were conveyed by special train to

Nine Elms, and ultimately reached the Garden at 10 P.M.