

THE
ZOOLOGIST:
A
POPULAR MISCELLANY
OF
NATURAL HISTORY.

CONDUCTED BY
EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., MEMB. IMP. L.-C. ACAD.

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THE ZOOLOGIST

FOR

1866.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

November 6, 1865.—F. P. PASCOE, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Additions to the Library.

The following donations were announced, and thanks voted to the donors:—
'*Philichthys Xiphiæ, Stp.*, monographisk fremstillet af V. Bergsoe;' presented by the Author. '*Nye Oplysninger om Philichthys Xiphiæ, Stp.*, af J. Steenstrup;' by the Author. '*Synopsis of the Bombycidæ of the United States*,' by A. S. Packard, jun.; by the Author. '*Materials for a Monograph of the North-American Orthoptera*,' by Samuel H. Scudder; by the Author. '*Reports on the noxious, beneficial and other Insects of the State of New York*,' by Asa Fitch, M.D., Reports 3—9, 1859-65; by the Author. '*The British Hemiptera*, Vol. i. (Hemiptera-Heteroptera),' by J. W. Douglas and J. Scott; by J. W. Dunning. '*Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire Naturelle du Mexique, des Antilles, et des Etats-unis*,' IVe Livraison (Orthoptères, Blattides); by the Author, Mons. H. de Saussure. '*Blattarum novarum Species aliquot, conscripsit H. de Saussure*;' by the Author. '*The Zoologist*' for November; by the Editor. '*The Entomologist*,' No. 21; by the Editor.

The addition, by purchase, of the 129th livr. of Duval, Fairmaire et Migneaux, '*Genera des Coléoptères d'Europe*,' was also announced.

Election of Members.

Samuel McCaul, Esq., B.C.L., of the Rectory House, London Bridge; and Henry Reeks, Esq., of the Manor House, Thruxton, were severally ballotted for, and elected Members.

Exhibitions, &c.

Professor Westwood, on behalf of Mr. S. Stone, exhibited a specimen of *Acherontia Atropos* which had been born with only one antenna, the right-hand organ being entirely wanting; also the pupa-skin from which the moth had emerged, and which showed a rudimentary antenna, which, however, was not placed in its normal position along the side of the thorax, but projected out from the body and was then curved or thrown backwards, like the horn of a cow or ram.

Additional Notes on the Spinous Shark taken in Mount's Bay (S. S. 102).—I have since I wrote you examined the skin of my spinous shark, whilst in pickle preparatory to being stuffed. I find from it that the fish has four rows of teeth, all shaped as those of the front row, of irregular size, varying from half an inch to a quarter of an inch in width, and about half as long as they are wide. There is a serration marked, rather than developed, along the edge of each tooth. These four rows are erectile, and lie overlapping each other very close together, and much more perpendicularly in the jaws than is usual in sharks, so that the outer row being erect, and the lower ones all covered by the semidetached membrane of which I spoke, the mistake which I made of noting only one perfect row is one which would be likely to occur to any one examining the fish only whilst in its original form. Indeed so closely packed are the rows that it was not until I was in the act of extracting one of the front teeth that I observed the others. I send herewith the largest and the smallest tooth which I observed. In each the points are worn; they were sharper in most of the others. The large tooth is from the front row of the lower jaw; the small one is from one of the interior rows of the same jaw. The teeth lie in the jaws with the large end directed backwards. Besides the larger spines over the body, there are innumerable very small tubercles in every part of the skin, making it (being in itself soft and leathery) feel as if it were full of small pins' heads. Of the larger spines most stand alone, but many stand in groups of two, three, four, and even five and six, together. The bases of these groups are of irregular shape, and consist of the bases of the individual spines welded (if I may use the word) together. The large callous of which I spoke to you turned out, under this close examination of the skin, to be one of these groups, in which I could count no less than twenty-three distinct spines. There were most certainly spines, but small ones only, on all the fins. This examination also enabled me to ascertain the form and position of the gill-openings, which, as I told you, were too much torn on the outside to permit of accurate observation. They were five in number, all placed before the pectorals, and long and narrow. The nostrils were large and lobed, and there was not the opening behind the eyes which is usual in ground-sharks. I believe I have exhausted all my observations, and I have certainly troubled you at a length which only the rarity of the specimen can justify.—*Thomas Cornish; Penzance, January 30, 1866.*

Description of a Nereis new to Science.—The remarkable and beautiful animal described below I have raised to the rank of a new genus, based upon Col. Montagu's description and excellent figure, which I showed to Dr. Baird, and that gentleman pronounced it new to him, and I cannot find anything at all like it in any works I have referred to. The form and the remarkable curved lobes of the head, with other peculiarities described, will distinguish this from the rest of the Nereidæ.

DORVILLEA, *n. g.*

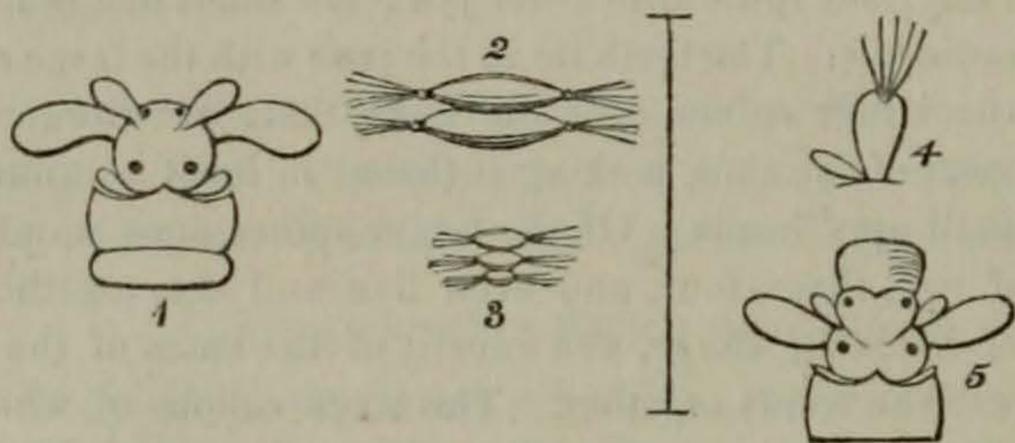
Nereis pennata, *Montagu's MSS.* p. 92, t. 47, f. 1, A, f.

Dorvillea lobata, *Parfitt.*

Head nearly round, convex above, the sides a little depressed; the antennæ are developed into two small elliptical and two large curved lobes. Eyes four, two placed in front and two far behind. Body gradually, but very distinctly tapers from the head

towards the posterior end, composed of about fifty articulations, each segment being very distinct, convex in the middle, and very much depressed at their junction with each other; feet lobes obovate, with a bundle of rather short stiff bristles. At the base of the foot-lobe is a narrow linear one naked. Proboscis similar to *Nereis*, crimson-red. Head and the flat lobe-like antennæ white; the former smaller than the first segment of the body; the two anterior eyes are placed so as to be frequently obscured by the anterior antennæ when the proboscis is exerted; the head is emarginate in front, but when at rest it is rounded in front (see figs. 1 and 5). Body rather pale crimson-red and white, the articulations very distinct; the anterior tricornuted in front and nearly as wide again as the following, somewhat depressed above, the most convex or actual dorsal surface of each articulation has a white transverse line, so that the body is alternately banded with white and crimson-red; the bundles of bristles in the foot-lobes pale yellow. Length one inch.

South coast of Devon; rare.



1. Head and first and second segments; 2. Segments in middle of body; 3. Three posterior segments; 4. Foot-lobe; 5. Head with proboscis protruded, and the lobes pressed forward, showing also the emargination of the anterior when the proboscis is extruded.

I have named this genus as a slight tribute of regard to Mr. H. D'Orville, who kindly placed Colonel Montagu's MSS. and drawings in my hands. The beautiful drawings were made by Mr. D'Orville's mother, many of which were transferred into the Linnean Society's 'Transactions,' to illustrate Colonel Montagu's papers on the animals of South Devon.—*Edward Parfitt; Devon and Exeter Institute, Exeter, January, 1865.*

Notes on a Voyage round the World. By BENJAMIN T. LOWNE, Esq.

I.—OCEANIC BIRDS.

In publishing the first of a series of papers on my observations during my voyage and stay in Australia my only excuse is that the observations were independent and original, and hence I hope will possess some interest, if the facts stated are not altogether new,—and I believe many are very well known,—yet they may be at least new to some of my readers, or possess corroborative interest, so I have at length been induced to publish the greater part of my notes, which had been consigned to oblivion for several years.