

T. Perroteti. Pl. VII. figs. 5, 6, 7.

Psammophis Perroteti, Dum. & Bibr. vii. p. 898.

Dryophis tropidococcyæ, Gthr. Catal. Col. Snakes, p. 157.

Brownish-green; without epidermis, green (*Dryophis*); a whitish line along the side of the belly (*Dryophis*). Upper labials eight, the fourth and fifth* coming into the orbit. One anterior and one posterior ocular. Scales in fifteen rows.

Hab. Madras.

LV.—On an undescribed Crustacean of the Genus *Mysis*.

By the Rev. ALFRED MERLE NORMAN, M.A.

[With a Plate.]

THREE members of the genus *Mysis* are described in 'Bell's British Crustacea.' Since the publication of that work, the number of British species has been doubled. In the year 1853, Mr. Gosse described a new form in this Journal under the name of *Mysis productus*†. In the spring of 1855, I met with two additional species in rock-pools at Falmouth; and these were described the following year by Mr. R. Couch, who had taken them at Penzance‡. The six above-mentioned species, together with that now to be characterized, may be divided into the following sections:—

A. *Telson (central lamina of the tail) with the apex bifurcate.*

Mysis flexuosus, Müller; *Mysis Lamornæ*, R. Q. Couch; *Mysis Spiritus*, n. s.

B. *Telson with the apex entire.*

Mysis vulgaris, J. V. Thompson; *Mysis Oberon*, R. Q. Couch; *Mysis Griffithsiæ*, Bell; *Mysis productus*, Gosse.

It will be necessary, in order to draw attention to the distinguishing characteristics, to describe the species of the first section.

Mysis flexuosus, Müller. Pl. VIII. figs. 2 & 3.

Cancer flexuosus, Müller, Zool. Dan. vol. iv. p. 34, tab. 66.

Mysis spinulosus, Leach, Linn. Trans. xi. p. 350; Desm. Consid. p. 242; M.-Edw. Crust. ii. p. 457.

Praunus flexuosus, Leach, Ed. Enc. vii. p. 401.

Mysis Chamæleon, J. V. Thompson, Zool. Researches, p. 28, figs. 1–10; M.-Edw. Crust. 457; Bell. Brit. Crust. p. 336; White, Pop. Hist. Brit. Crust. p. 143.

Mysis Leachii, J. V. Thompson, Zool. Researches, p. 27.

Mysis albescens, cinereus, viridis vel brunneus. *Thorax* cylindricus.

* My former statements, that the third and fourth (p. 157) or the fifth and sixth (p. 158) upper labial shields enter the orbit, are erroneous.

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 2nd ser. vol. xii. p. 156, pl. 6. fig. 5.

‡ The Zoologist, vol. xiv. (1856), pp. 5284–5288.

Abdomen a thorace ad caudam gradatim diminuens. *Appendix antennarum squamiformis* oblongo-lanceolata, apice oblique truncato, spina ad marginis exterioris apicem munita; apex margoque interior dense ciliati; margo exterior sine ciliis. *Thoracis frons* rostrata; rostrum breve, obtusum, vix tertiam oculorum partem superans. *Oculi* appendicis antennarum tertiam partem vix æquant. *Antennæ* prælongæ. *Telson* (sive lamella caudalis media) apice fissio intermedias fere pervenit lamellas; fissura brevis.

Colour very variable, whitish, ashy, green or brown of various shades. Carapace cylindrical. Rostrum short, triangular, not exceeding one-third the length of the eye-peduncle. Antennal scale oblong-lanceolate, with an obliquely truncate apex, three times the length of the eye, and more than twice that of the peduncle of the internal antennæ; a spine at the apex of the outer margin, which is not ciliated; inner margin and apex densely ciliated. Antennæ long and slender. Telson about as long as the intermediate laminæ, bifurcate about one-third of its length.

The most widely diffused species on our coasts; common in rock-pools.

Mysis Lamornæ, R. Q. Couch. Pl. VIII. figs. 4 & 5.

Mysis Lamornæ, Couch, The Zoologist (1856), p. 5286; White, Pop. Hist. Brit. Crust. p. 143.

Mysis crassus, sanguineus vel aurantius. *Thoracis* latera pone multum dilatata. *Abdomen* lateribus fere parallelis, segmentisque subæqualibus. *Appendix antennarum squamiformis* obovata, brevis, utrinque dense ciliata, nulla spina instructa. *Thoracis frons* breviter rostrata. *Pedunculi* oculorum perbreves, attamen appendicis antennarum brevis plus quam dimidium superantes. *Antennæ* prælongæ. *Telson* breve, ad apicem atque per longitudinis tertiam partem fissum, intermediarum dimidium lamellarum tantum attingit.

Colour "arterial-blood-red" or orange. Carapace greatly widening behind, and "more enlarged posteriorly than in any other long-tailed Crustacean" (Couch). Abdomen of nearly equal diameter throughout. Rostrum short, triangular, one-third the length of the very short peduncle of the eye. Antennal scale ovate, with the apex rounded, very short, slightly exceeding the length of the peduncle of the internal antennæ, ciliated all round, and having no spine on the external margin. Antennæ long. Telson short, half the length of the intermediate laminæ, the bifurcation through half its length.

This species approaches very near to *M. oculatus* O. Fab. (*Cancer oculatus*, O. Fab. Faun. Græn. p. 245; *Mysis Fabricii*, Leach, Linn. Trans. vol. xi. p. 350; Thompson, Zool. Researches, Part 1), and may prove to be synonymous with it.

Rock-pools: Penzance (Couch); Falmouth (Norman).

Mysis Spiritus, n. s. Pl. VIII. figs. 1 & 1*.

Mysis gracilis, pellucidus, vitreus. *Thorax* cylindricus. *Abdomen* a thorace ad caudam gradatim diminuens; abdominis segmentum penultimum longius quam cætera. *Appendix antennarum squamiformis* subtriangularis, apice acuto; spina in medio marginis exterioris posita; margo interior atque exterior supra spinam dense ciliati; margo exterior sub spina non ciliatus. *Thoracis frons* vix rostrata, fere subtruncata. *Pedunculi* oculorum longi, appendicisque antennarum dimidium superantes. *Antennæ* breves, thorace vix longiores. *Telson* apice fissio intermedias fere æquat lamellas; fissura brevis.

A perfectly colourless, glassy, transparent species, and, like *M. Oberon*, scarcely to be distinguished except by its black eyes; very slender and graceful in form. Carapace cylindrical, not widening behind. Abdomen gradually tapering towards the tail. The front margin of the carapace can scarcely be said to be rostrate, being very nearly truncate. Antennal scale subtriangular, with the apex acute, not twice as long as the very long peduncle of the eye, and slightly exceeding the peduncle of the interior antennæ; a spine placed half-way up the outer margin; internal and external margins above the spine densely ciliated; external margin below the spine plain. Antennæ remarkably short, not so long as the carapace; the peduncles of the interior exceed their filaments in length. Telson two-thirds the length of the intermediate lamellæ; the bifurcation is through about a third of its length.

Taken in sandy rock-pools at the "Black Hall Rocks," on the coast of Durham.

The following differential characters may be usefully borne in mind by the carcinologist:—

M. Lamornæ has no spine on the antennal scale.

M. flexuosus has a spine at the apex of a lanceolate, obliquely truncate scale.

M. Spiritus has a spine about the centre of the outer margin of a subtriangular pointed scale.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1. *Mysis Spiritus* (Norman). [The spine on the antennal scale is represented too high up.]

Fig. 1*. Telson of *Mysis Spiritus*.

Fig. 2. Head of *Mysis flexuosus* (Müller).

Fig. 3. Tail of the same.

Fig. 4. Head of *Mysis Lamornæ* (Couch).

Fig. 5. Tail of the same.

Sedgefield, co. Durham, Oct. 22, 1860.

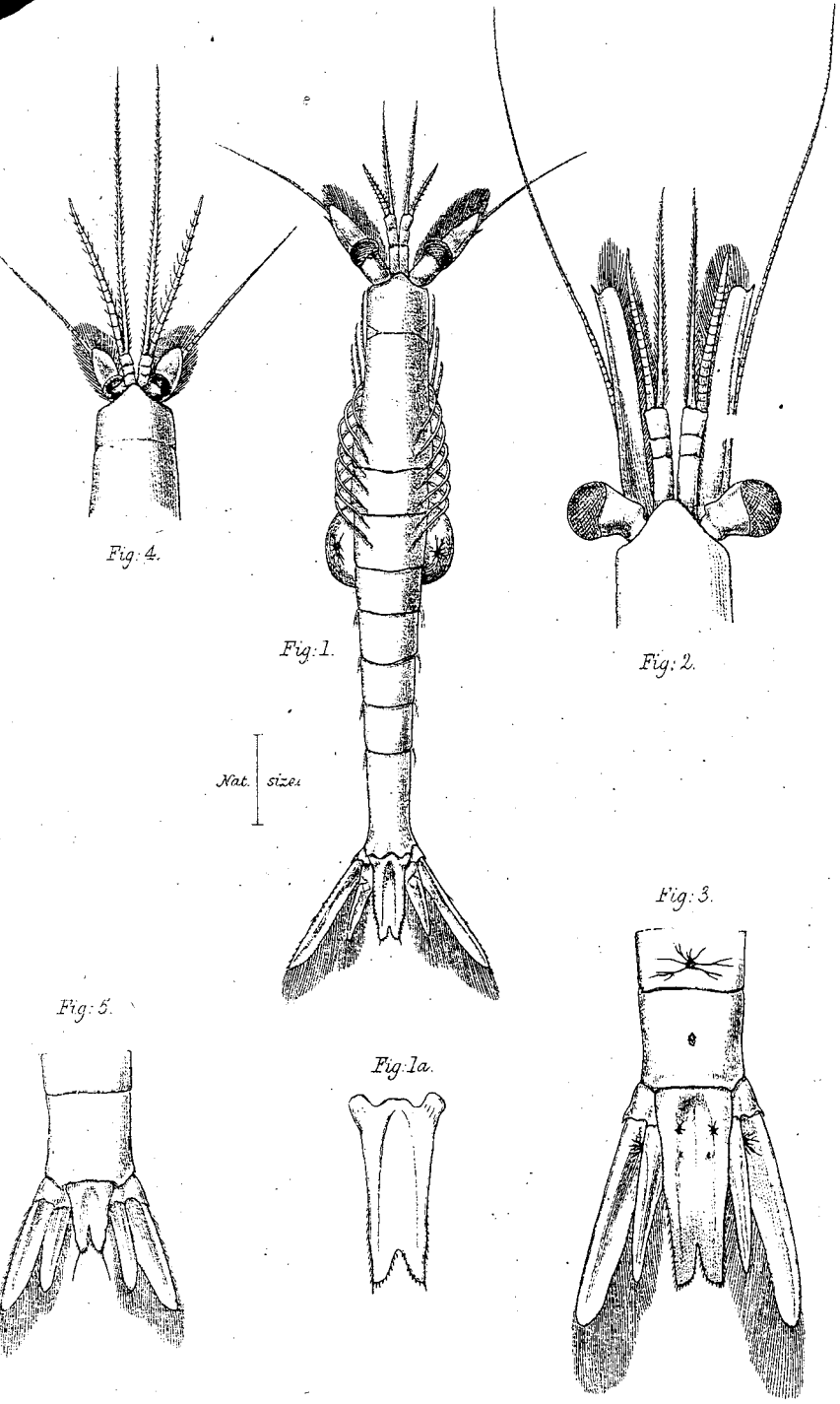


Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Nat. size

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 1a.