

north during the summer. In the stomach I found the remains of winged insects (beetles), ants, &c. I have only had opportunity to compare the specimens I brought home with a single young European one, but I found a perfect conformity. The white borders on the tail however were rather different on all the specimens I have seen. The Bengalese name is *Tuntuni*, or the more correct one *Dhundhuni*, which is also used for some other common birds.

16. *Phænicornis peregrina*, Boie.—*Parus peregrinus*, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* xii. 342 (? an ♀). ♂ *Mus. Carlss., Gm., Lath.* *Parus malabaricus*, *Gm., Lath.* ex itinere Sonnerati. *Parus coccineus*, *Gm.* *Motacilla cinnamomea*, *Linn., Gm.* *Muscicapa flammea* var. *b*, *Lath.* L'Oranor, *Levaill. Ois. Afr.* 155 (e Ceylon).

Saturate cinerea, ventre albo, remigibus apice immaculatis. ♂ genis colloque antico nigris, pectore uropygioque fulvo-aureis, rectricibus utrinque 4 valde gradatis, extrorsum oblique luteis. Alæ nigrae, vitta angulata lutea, e basi pennarum cubitalium et fascia media in primariis 6 ultimis. Long. 6 poll., ala 68 millim., tarsus 15 (Calcutta 1 Maii).

♀ seu ♂ jun. ? pallidior collo antico cum regione rostri albidis, pectore flavescenti tincto. Uropygium, fascia alarum et latera caudæ ut in mare, sed dilutiora. (Mus. Stockh.) Rostrum validum, acute carinatum. Nares membrana parva fornicata tectæ. Vibrissæ parvæ. Lingua crassa, late oblonga, planata, apice lacera, non bifida. Hæc, ut fascia alarum, pictura uropygii et laterum caudæ toti generi communia sunt.

This splendid little bird does not seem to be common about Calcutta; I saw it only once. In its actions as well as colour it bears a great resemblance to *Sylvia phœnicurus*, as was even visible in the wagging of its tail. It had insects in its stomach; I heard no sound from it. The Bengalese name given me was *Pawi*.

[To be continued.]

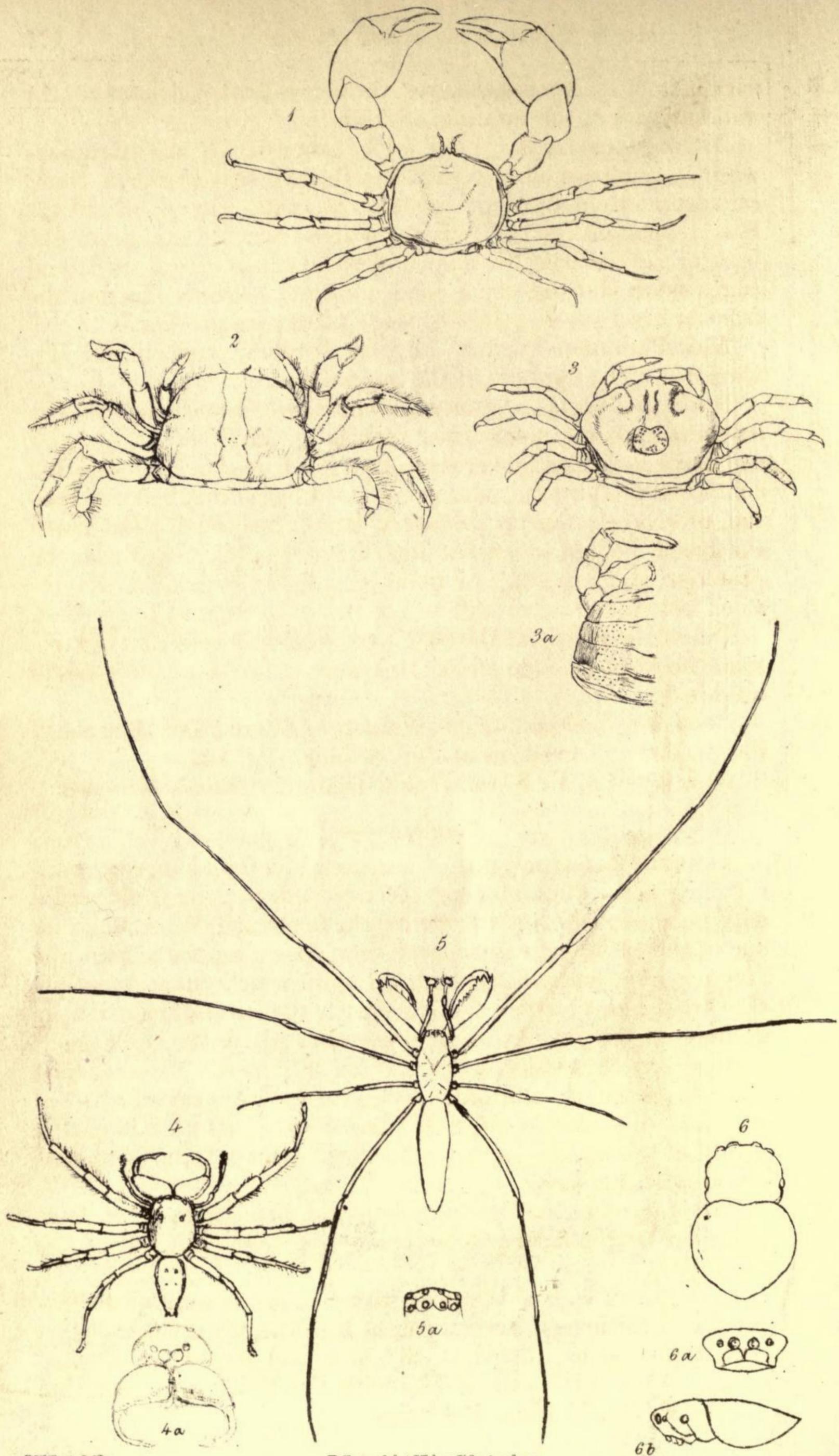
XXI. — Notes on four new Genera of Crustacea. By ADAM WHITE, M.E.S., Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

[With a Plate.]

Family PINNOTHERIDÆ.

XANTHASIA, White. This genus is distinguished from *Pinnotheres* by the extreme roughness and irregularity of the upper surface of the carapace, the extreme bulging of the tail in the female, which has a wide prominent rounded keel down the middle; the legs are short and cylindrical; the claws thick, hooked and sharp-pointed. The front of the carapace projects, and on





W. Wing del.

Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers.

1. HALICARCINUS PLANATUS. (Fabr.): 4. DEINEBESUS WALCKENAERI. White.
 2. XENOPHTHALMUS PINNOTHEROIDES. White. 5. DEINAGNATHA DANDRIDGII. White.
 3. XANTHASIA MURIGERA. White. 6. HOMALATHUS PUSTULATUS. White.

each side of it, outside the eyes, there is a knob which makes the anterior part of the carapace angular.

Xanthasia murigera, White. Pl. II. fig. 3. Of an ochraceous white. Carapace above, with the margin, excepting in front, raised into an elevated ridge, which is curled round behind the lateral knob on the front of the carapace: on the middle of the back of the carapace there is an elevated tubercle with the lateral edges sharp and the upper surface rough; between this and the front are two parallel elevated keels placed longitudinally.

Hab. Philippine Islands. British Museum; collected by Mr. Cuming. The figure is of the natural size.

PINNIXA, White. At once distinguished from *Pinnotheres* by its carapace being much wider than long. First pair of legs with the hand more elongated; second pair of legs slender, somewhat compressed; third pair also compressed, somewhat stouter than the preceding; fourth pair very large, the third joint much thickened, behind somewhat dilated and deeply grooved near the posterior edge; the fifth or tibial joint finely serrated on the inside; last pair of legs small and of the same form as the second.

Tail of the female at the base narrowed, leaving a considerable space between its edge and the insertion of the three last pairs of hind-legs.

Pinnixa cylindrica. *Pinnotheres cylindricum*, Say, Journal of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, i. p. 452.

Hab. Georgia, U. S. (on Jekyll Island). British Museum.

Family — ?

XENOPHTHALMUS, White. Carapace wider than long; the back regularly arched, rounded on the front edges; the front with a wide notch, in which are two slits, the bottom of each containing one of the eyes; eyes small, seen from above, separated from the antennæ by a somewhat cylindrical tooth which runs across the slit; front blunt; outer foot-jaws with the second joint deeply grooved on the outside, which groove extends to the basal joint; carapace on the under side hollowed out above the branchial opening, which is long and very open, the two edges furnished with long stiff hairs meeting at the end, much as in *Dorippe*.

Tail of the male 7-jointed, third joint widest, fifth joint narrowed near the base.

Tail of the female with the fourth and fifth joints of the same width; a long ciliated process proceeding from each side of the third joint.

First pair of legs of the male with the hands somewhat elongated and thickened; second pair of legs with the different joints angled, the tarsus dilated at the base and somewhat serrated on the edge; third pair of legs with the tibial joint and that

which precedes it hollowed on the fore side, the edges of the hollowed part strongly ciliated, the tarsus widened at the base and ciliated; fourth pair of legs the longest, the tarsus flattened, sides parallel and ciliated, tibial joint somewhat elongated, cylindrical; fifth pair of legs with the tarsus flattened and somewhat bent, the tibial joint short.

First pair of legs of the female very small, hands linear, ciliated; second pair much as in male, but not so robust, the tibial joint not so rough on the outside; third pair simple; fourth and fifth pairs much as in male.

Xenophthalmus pinnotheroides, White. Pl. II. fig. 2. Side of carapace in front with the sharp edge ciliated; carapace punctured; two slight waved longitudinal grooves, one extending from each eye over the back of the carapace; most of the joints of the legs ciliated.

Hab. Philippine Islands. British Museum. From the collection of Mr. Cuming. The figure is of the size of nature.

Family MYCTIRIDÆ.

HALICARCINUS, White. A subgenus distinguished from *Hymenosoma* of authors (*Leachium*, MacLeay) by the great size of the thickened fore-feet, by the carapace being generally wider than long, and having the edge of the strongly depressed upper surface with two teeth or angles on each side. The four last pairs of legs are cylindrical and free from hairs, while the claws are considerably curved and compressed. The tail of the male is 6-jointed and deeply notched on each side about the middle. The outer pedipalps, as in *Hymenosoma*, are covered on the outside with short hairs.

This subgenus seems in its family a kind of representative of the *Leucosiadæ*: the type was regarded by Fabricius as a *Leucosia*.

Halicarcinus planatus, Pl. II. f. 1. *Leucosia planata*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. 350. *Hymenosoma Leachii*, Guérin, Icon. t. 10. f. 2; Voy. de la Coquille, ii. p. 22. *Hymenosoma tridentatum*, Hombr. and Jacq. Voyage au Pole Sud, t. 5. f. 27.

This species seems to be abundant in and about the Falkland Islands. In the British Museum are specimens obtained there by W. E. Wright, Esq., and the Antarctic Expedition under Capt. Sir James Clarke Ross, R.N.

Halicarcinus depressus. *Hymenosoma depressum*, Hombr. and Jacq. Voyage au Pole Sud, t. 5. f. 34.

This species, of which there is a specimen in the collection of the British Museum from New Zealand, connects *Halicarcinus* and *Hymenosoma*, having most of the characters of the former.