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# PROCEEDINGS

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# ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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FOR THE YEAR

# 1861.

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much from a specimen lately added to the collection of the British Museum, that I think it advisable to give a short account of it.

Kröyer mentions that the specimens from which he has figured the species are young individuals; and to this, in all probability, is owing the discrepancy between his figure and the specimen in the possession of the Museum, which evidently is an adult. The neck agrees pretty well with his figure, but the head in our specimen is strongly tubercled. The body is somewhat thin and elongated in Kröyer's figure. In the Museum specimen it is shorter and much thicker, and at the bend of the body from which the ovaries are sent off, there are on each side two strong tubercles. Kröyer does not figure the ovaries; it is evident, therefore, that the specimens in his possession, and from which his figures were made, are immature. The ovarian tubes, as seen in the Museum specimen, are beautifully coiled in a spiral, are strong, and marked with small bands of a brown colour. M. Milne-Edwards, in mentioning this species, says that Kröyer does not figure the cephalic horns which distinguish the genus *Lernæa*; and he suspects that this is only owing to a mutilation of the individual observed by that naturalist. It is curious that I have not been able to discover the cephalic horns in our specimen either; but upon a close examination there is to be seen a rupture of the parts to which, if they existed, these horns would have been attached. In all probability they have been torn away when the specimen was dissected from the fish.

#### 4. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CANCER OBTAINED AT MADEIRA. BY JAMES YATE JOHNSON.

(Plate XXVIII.)

##### CANCER BELLIANUS, sp. n.

Carapace of a pale brown, suffused and spotted with red; its surface rough, with small tubercles, and strongly marked with the regional divisions; transversely oblong, with the middle portion moderately elevated. Latero-anterior margin divided into ten quadrate lobes, alternately broad and narrow; the outer edge of each lobe armed with three teeth, of which the middle one is larger. On the broader lobes the lateral teeth are frequently bifid. The hindmost lobe on each side has only one principal tooth, but there are three or four small ones. This lobe passes into the posterior marginal line of the carapace, and this line is beaded with a series of tubercles. The front of the carapace has two dotted lobes or flattened teeth, with a narrow triangular tooth projecting between and beyond them. The superior margins of the ocular orbits are denticulated, and have a strong triangular tooth over the inner canthus, which does not project quite so far as the two principal lobes of the interocular front. The margin between the two superior fissures is denticulated, but has no predominating tooth. Inferior margin of the ocular orbit armed with three teeth, of which the innermost is large and stout. The external

antennæ have their basal joints much elongated, and terminating forwards in an obtuse tooth. The second joint is club-shaped, and the third cylindrical. The anterior half of the internal antennæ is folded directly backwards when at rest.

The sternum is minutely punctated, and its entire surface in the male is set with longish stiff hairs; in the female the hairs are chiefly confined to the posterior portion.

Feet.—First pair subequal, stout, and longer in the male than in the female. Fingers black, marked with longitudinal furrows, and having two or three large tubercles near the extremity of their prehensile edges. Upper surface of hand marked with seven low longitudinal crests or rows of tubercles, some of which bear minute spines; and in the female with a good deal of stiffish hair; under surface minutely punctated. The wrist has the superior surface studded with three or four rows of short sharp spines with broad bases. The inner inferior edge has two stout black spines, the strongest of which is near the anterior extremity of the joint. The arm bears two sharp spines on its upper edge near the anterior extremity, and these are separated by a deep transverse furrow which crosses each of the adjacent surfaces. Remaining feet slightly compressed, irregularly angular, marked with longitudinal spinous crests, and clothed with long stiff hairs. The last joint is remarkably long, spineless, but marked with deep longitudinal grooves, in some of which is a dense line of hair. The terminating spine is reddish. The order of length of the feet in the male is 1, 3, (2, 4), 5.

Abdomen.—The third segment is the broadest in the male, the sixth in the female. In both, the sides of the seventh segment are somewhat sinuated. In the female the margins of the abdomen are thickly fringed with hair, and the surface also bears a good deal of shorter stiff hair.

The measurements of two specimens, a male and female, are subjoined, the figures signifying inches.

	Male.	Female.
Carapace : Length.....	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{16}$
Breadth .....	7	$6\frac{3}{16}$
Feet : First pair—Length.....	7	5
Width of hand.....	2	0
Third pair .....	$6\frac{3}{8}$	5
Abdomen : Total length .....	3	$3\frac{2}{3}$
Width of third segment....	$1\frac{5}{16}$	
Width of sixth segment....		$1\frac{7}{8}$

This species will take its place in the neighbourhood of *Cancer plebeius*, Poëppig, a Chilian species, from which, however, it is distinguished by the stoutness of the first pair of feet, the less prominence of the tubercular spines on the hand, the greater prominence of the middle tooth of the lobes at the margin of the carapace, the greater abundance of hair, the absence of the scroll of white spots which paint each side of the upper surface of the carapace in *Cancer plebeius*, and the much greater unevenness of the carapace, arising from the deeper cutting of the divisions between the regions.

Only two specimens of this Crab have fallen in my way. One is in the British Museum, and the other is in my own collection at Madeira. To both were attached numbers of the rare cirripede *Pæcilasma crassum*, Darwin. I have named it in honour of that learned carcinologist, the President of the Linnæan Society, and the author of a memoir on the genus *Cancer*, printed amongst the Transactions of that body.

#### 5. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW LEDA. BY SYLVANUS HANLEY.

*LEDA DOHRNI. Testa oblongo-acuta, vix inæquilateralis, convexa, cute pallide straminea induta, antice sublævigata, postice et in medio costata; costis planulatis; interstitiis angustis, lævibus. Extremitas antica anguste rotundata: latus posticum gradatim acutangulare. Plicæ umbonalis situs ordinarius angulatim et repente depressus. Margo dorsalis utrinque modice declivis, antice convexus, postice subrectus; ventralis subarcuatus, utrinque (sed antice præsertim) acclivis. Area dorsalis antica vix impressa, subconcentrice sulcata; postica satis magna, impressa, subconcentrice costellata. Nates acutæ, vix elevatae. Umbones lævigati.*

*Hab.* Mare Pacificum.

*Mus.* Dohrn.

The anterior side, which, if either, is the shorter, is smooth, or, at most, obsoletely grooved, and is marked with a radiating shallow indentation, that is chiefly perceptible near the ventral edge. The surface is rather glossy: the ribs become subimbricated near the hinder dorsal area. The posterior dorsal slope is straightish, or subretuse (except in the middle): the hinge-margin is broad; and the teeth numerous on both sides of the small cartilage-pit.

#### 6. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSCA FROM THE PACIFIC ISLANDS. BY W. HARPER PEASE.

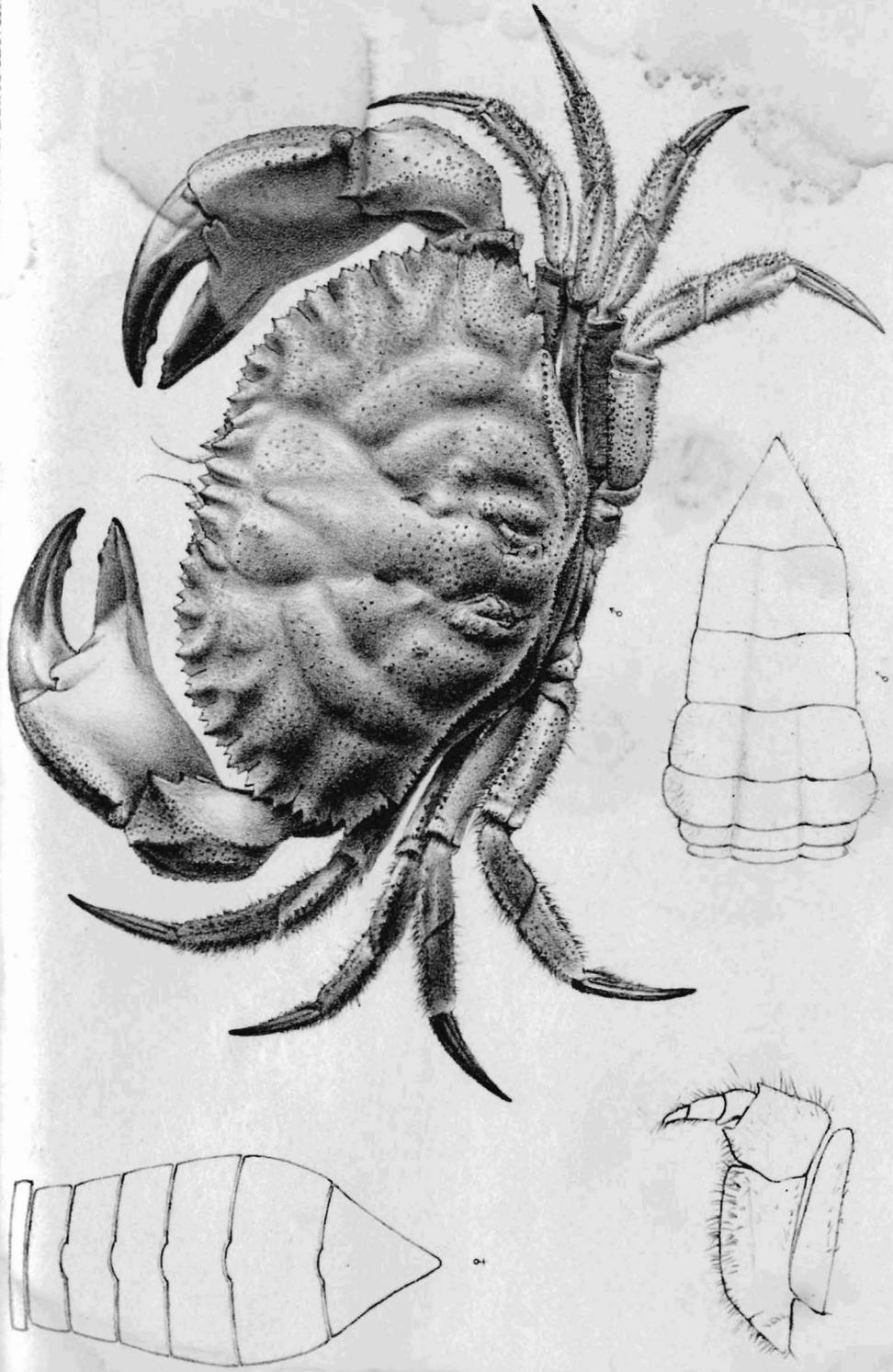
##### PINNA TRIGONALIS.

Shell light, of an elongate triangular shape, slightly curved, basal margin squarely truncate; valves elevated at their centre, forming a ridge extending nearly the whole length of the shell, and slightly contracted at the centre of the basal margin. Beaks ribbed and striated transversely, striæ raised, fine and rather distant, ribs extending down on the posterior margins the whole length of the shell. Horn-colour, darkest at the beak, shading off into white towards the basal margin.

*Hab.* Kingsmill Islands.

##### HELIX ACETABULUM.

Shell small, planorboid, slightly convex above, or plane; umbilicus wide, cup-shaped, finely radiately striated above and below, carinately



CANCER BELLIANUS.