

the acquisition of this specimen, a short paper, which he proposed to entitle "Additional remarks on the Genus *Lagotis*, with some account of a second Species referrible to it."

Mr. Reeve exhibited specimens of two *Shells*, which he regarded as previously undescribed, and compared them with the species most nearly related to them, which he also exhibited.

The first of them is characterized by Mr. Lake as follows :

CYPRÆA SUBVIRIDIS. *Cyp. testâ ovatâ, pyriformi, subventricosâ; dorso convexissimo, subviridi, fasciis duabus tribusve latis, fulvo brunneoque variè picto; basi convexâ, pallidâ; margine subincrassato, rufescenti-brunneo, extremitates versus subproducto; ore lineari, sublato, posticè recurvo, dentibus submagnis subdistantibus, columellâ convexâ: long. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$, lat. $\frac{3}{8}$, alt. $\frac{1}{2}$ poll.*

Hab.

This shell seems to partake of the characters of *Cyp. Errones* and *Cyp. pallida*; having for the most part the colouring and marking of the former, and the form of the latter: it is, however, specifically distinct from either. It is of a ventricose pyriform shape; the back is of a light green colour, variously painted with yellowish brown; and the margin is of a reddish brown colour, darker towards the extremities.—L.

The second species is thus characterized by Mr. Reeve :

LUCINA RUGIFERA. *Luc. testâ rotundatâ, lenticulari, convexiusculâ, albicante spadiceo-rufescente concentricè subfasciatâ; striis radiatis elevatis aliisque concentricis rugosâ; intùs albâ; ano trigono, impresso, minimo: long. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 2, alt. 1 poll.*

Hab. ad oras Novæ Hollandiæ.

This shell is closely allied to *Luc. tigerina*, (*Cytherea tigerina*, Lam.,) and appears at first sight to be the var. 3 of that species (Lam., Anim. sans Vert., nouv. ed., p. 219): but upon examination it is found to differ, principally in the longitudinal *striæ* being more elevated, and crossing the transverse *striæ*, and in the interior being perfectly white: it is also from a very different locality. There is in the collection of Mr. Cuming a specimen of the variety of *Luc. tigerina* above mentioned which answers exactly to Lamarck's description.—L. A. R.

→ Specimens were exhibited, partly from the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope, and partly from that of Mr. Westwood, of various *Hymenopterous Insects*, which Mr. Westwood regarded as new to science. They were accompanied by the following characters by Mr. Westwood :

Genus DIRHINUS, *Dalm.*

DIRHINUS MAURITIANUS. *Dir. æneo-niger*; capite thoraceque crassè punctatis, illius cornubus brevioribus obtusis; antennis nigris articulo 1mo ad basin et apicem piceo; tibiarum quatuor anticarum apicibus tarsisque omnibus testaceis; scutello in medio læviusculo; metathorace longitudinaliter 4-costato et utrinque angulato; abdomine nigro nitido, subtùs (♀) fornicato.

Long. corp. lin. 2. Exp. alar. lin. 3.

Hab. in Insulâ Mauritii, Dom. Templeton.

Genus METAPELMA, *Westw.* (Fam. Chalcididæ.)

Thorax ante alas elongatus, declivis.

Antennæ graciles, fere thoracis longitudine, apicem versus paullo crassiores, apice ipso obliquè truncato.

Abdomen compressum, oviductu exserto, abdominis longitudine.

Pedes intermediû longiores, femoribus paullo retrò-curvatis, tibiis calcari longo instructis, tarsis vix dilatatis subtùs ciliatis, articulo 1mo longiore: postici crassiores, tibiis tarsorumque basi valdè dilatatis compressis.

Obs. Genus *Eupelmo* affine.

METAPELMA SPECTABILIS. *Met. capite thoraceque viridibus cupreo nitentibus; antennis nigris; abdomine nigro, chalybeo purpureoque nitente; pedibus quatuor anticis ferrugineis viridi subnitentibus; tarsis intermediûs fuscis ad basin albidis; pedibus duobus posticis fuscis, femoribus basi rufis, tibiis basi albis; oviductu nigro; alis pone medium nubeculâ vix infumatis.*

Long. corp. lin. 2½; oviductûs, lin. 1. Exp. alar. lin. 3¾.

Hab. in Georgiâ Americæ.—In Mus. Brit.

Genus SCHIZASPIDIA, *Westw.* (Fam. Chalcididæ.)

Corpus breve, crassum.

Antennæ breves, crassæ, 13-articulatæ, articulis 2do et 3tio fere æqualibus, 4to-10mum internè serratis, reliquis tribus in unum coalitis.

Scutellum magnum, posticè supra abdomen productum et ejus dimidium basale superans, ad apicem furcatum.

Abdomen thorace paullo majus, suprâ planum, pedunculo (fere tertiam partem abdominis longitudine æquante) ad thoracem affixum.

Obs. *Perilampum* (habitu) cum *Eucharide* (scutello armato) conjugens.

SCHIZASPIDIA FURCIFER. *Schiz. ænea*; thoracis parte anticâ transversim striatâ; scutelli lateribus longitudinaliter sulcatis; abdo-

minis dimidio basali cœruleo, apicali fulvo; antennis pedibusque fulvescentibus; alis maculâ substigmatali fuscescente.

Long. corp. lin. 2¾. Exp. alar. lin. 4¼.

Hab. apud Bengaliam.—In Mus. Brit.

Variat magnitudine minore; antennis profundius serratis; thorace magis sulcato; abdomine toto fulvo. (An sexus alter? ♂?)

GENUS PENTACLADIA, *Westw.* (Fam. *Chalcididæ.*)

Eulopho affinis: differt antennis 9-articulatis, articulo 2do parvo, 3tio–7mo ramum longum emittentibus, 8vo 9noque majoribus oblongo-ovalibus; abdomine compresso.

PENTACLADIA ELEGANS. *Pent. splendide purpureo-cœrulescens, antennis obscurioribus.*

Eulopho ramicorni dimidio longior.

Hab.?—In Mus. Com. Dejean (olim Latreillii).

GENUS CHALCITELLA, *Westw.* (Fam. *Chalcididæ.*)

Antennæ ad os insertæ, 12?–13?-articulatæ, articulo 2do brevi, 3tio et sex sequentibus paullo majoribus, valdè continuis, reliquis tribus vel quatuor massam elongato-conicam efformantibus.

Metathorax valdè declivis.

Pedunculus dimidium abdominis longitudine æquans, gracilis, cylindricus.

Femora intermedia ad basin gracilia, ad apicem subclavata; coxæ posticæ crassæ, longæ; femora postica maxima, subtùs 7-dentata.

OBS. Genus *Chalcidibus* typicalibus (ex. gr. *Sispes*) affine.

CHALCITELLA EVANIOIDES. *Chalc. nigra, punctata; abdomine compresso, nitido; antennarum basi, geniculis et interdum pedunculo piceis; tibiis tarsisque magis testaceis.*

Long. corp. lin. 1¼. Exp. alar. lin. 2.

Hab. in Insulâ Mauritii, *Dom. Templeton.*

GENUS MACROTELEIA, *Westw.* (Fam. *Proctotrupidæ.*)

Corpus longissimum, lineare.

Caput rotundatum, thoracis latitudine.

Antennæ in utroque sexu thoracis longitudine, 12-articulatæ, ♂ articulis fere æqualibus, submoniliformibus, ♀ articulis sex terminalibus clavam crassam oblongam efformantibus.

Thorax ovatus: *scutello* inermi.

Alæ abdomine multo breviores, nervis ut in genere *Pteromalo* dispositis.

Abdomen fere sessile, longissimum, longitudinaliter striatum, seg-

mentis quatuor basalibus æqualibus, depressum, marginatum; in ♀ longius et posticè valdè attenuatum: *oviductu* retracto.

Obs. Genus *Teleadi* affine.

MACROTELEIA CLEONYMOIDES. *Macr. nigra*; abdomine piceo; antennarum basi pedibusque rufescentibus; (♂): ♀ picea; capite antennarumque clavâ nigris; abdomine testaceo, apice nigro.

Long. corp. ♂ lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{3}$. Exp. alar. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in Insulâ Mauritii, Dom. Templeton.

Genus ANODONTYRA, Westw. (Fam. Scoliidæ.)

Corpus elongatum: abdomen, articulis continuis, oblongo-ovatum, ad apicem inerme.

Antennæ graciles, 13-articulatæ, articulo 2do discreto, ♂.

Mandibulæ dente valido interno ante apicem armatæ.

Palpi maxillares elongati, 6-, labiales 4-articulati.

Alarum nervi fere ut in *Tengyra Sanvitali* dispositi.

Obs. *Tengyris* affinis: statura minus elongata quam in *Tengyris* et *Myzinibus* ♂.

ANODONTYRA TRICOLOR. *An. nigra*; collari anticè flavo lineato; segmentis abdominalibus 2do, 3tio et 4to ad marginem posticum flavo interruptè marginatis, subtùs etiam maculâ parvâ laterali ejusdem coloris notatis; tibiis tarsisque testaceis; alis fulvo-testaceis, ante apicem nubilo fusciscenti notatis.

Long. corp. lin. $8\frac{1}{4}$. Exp. alar. lin. $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. in Chili.—In Mus. Dom. Hope.

Genus SERICOGASTER, Westw. (Fam. Vespidæ?)

Caput magnum, planum, quadratum: oculi integri, ovales.

Antennæ (♀) capite non longiores, in medio faciei insertæ, geniculatæ, 12-articulatæ, articulo 1mo longo, reliquis valdè continuis.

Labrum corneum, triangulare.

Mandibulæ mediocres, ante medium et sub apicem internè excisæ.

Maxillæ et Mentum elongatæ: palpi maxillares 6-, labiales (breviares) 4-articulati.

Labrum e lobis duobus parvis carnosis constans.

Thorax brevis: scutello haud elevato.

Abdomen ovale, subdepressum, segmentis continuis.

Pedes breves, antichi (♀) haud fossorii, tibiis posticis spinosis.

Alæ anticæ cellulâ 1 marginali subappendiculatâ, cellulis 2 submarginalibus completis quarum 2dâ nervos duos recurrentes recipit.

Obs. Genus quoad affinitates dubium. *Ceramium* (habitu) *Philanthis* vel potius *Sapygis* (structurâ orali) quasi conjungens.

SERICOGASTER FASCIATUS. *Ser. niger; scutello, antennis, pedibusque rufescentibus; femoribus posticis ad basin apiceque antennarum piceis; abdominis segmentis flavo irregulariter marginatis.*

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{3}{4}$. Exp. alar. lin. $6\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. in Novâ Hollandiâ.—In Mus. Dom. Hope.

GENUS DORYLUS, *Fabr.*

DORYLUS ORIENTALIS. *A Dor. helvolo distinguitur, staturâ paullo graciliore, nervo recurrenti alarum anticarum pone medium areolæ submarginalis inserto, nervisque binis internis (posticarum) nervis duobus transversis connexis.*

Hab. in Indiâ Orientali.—In Mus. Westw. Communicavit Dom. W. W. Saunders, F.L.S.

Mr. Owen read a paper "On the Anatomy of *Distoma clavatum*, Rud.," an *Entozoon* of an intermediate grade of structure between the two subjects, *Trichina* and *Linguatula*, which he has recently brought under the notice of the Society: the one manifesting simply a homogeneous granular pulp enveloped in a transparent, thin, elastic tegument; and the other having distinctly developed nervous *ganglia* and filaments, a muscular tunic, a digestive canal contained in an abdominal cavity, ovaries, oviduct, and fecundating glands.

The specimen of *Dist. clavatum* examined by Mr. Owen measured 2 inches and 2 lines in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in circumference at its thickest part. Its outer integument was thin, crisp, and semitransparent; transversely and minutely wrinkled, and evidently fibrous in the same direction; and adhering but slightly, at least after maceration in spirit, to the succeeding layer. This latter tunic was evidently muscular, and was composed of longitudinal fibres: it adhered pretty closely to the membrane immediately inclosing the cellular *parenchyma* of the body, but was separable from it by careful manipulation. The muscular tunic was beautifully ornamented by tortuous vessels containing a dark-coloured fluid.

The anterior orifice is surrounded by a muscular sphincter, forming a suctorious disc, at the bottom of which is a minute orifice leading to the digestive tubes. These are two in number, and are continued, slightly enlarging and diverging from one another, to the cells at the posterior part of the body.

The large cup-like cavity, about 3 lines posterior to the anterior end of the animal, is simply for adhesion, and has no communication with the interior of the body; but immediately in front of it is a small transverse slit, concealed by the wrinkles of the integument, which forms the outlet of the generative organs.

At the posterior extremity of the body there is a minute central orifice, leading into a narrow cavity formed between two layers of a

villous membrane, extending vertically across the terminal dilated part of the animal. Between this cavity and the rest of the body no communication could be detected, on the most minute inspection. Its internal surface is of a yellowish white colour, and smooth. Its function is probably excretory, and it may, therefore, be regarded as exhibiting a rudimentary condition of the respiratory system. On each side of it is a large lateral cavity, internally black and minutely wrinkled, and filled (in the individual examined) with a dark brown fluid, similar in appearance to partly digested blood. This nutriment is conveyed to the lateral cavities by the intervention of the smaller cells anterior to those from the two alimentary canals leading from the mouth, and is distributed into the dark-coloured vessels of the muscular tunic: so that the lateral cavities, analogous to those which have been considered as chyle-receptacles in *Amphistoma*, &c., hold an intermediate position between the alimentary and the sanguiferous canals. The cells at the smaller end of the body were occupied by a yellow fluid, containing numerous *ova* of the same colour, many of which had thence passed into the tortuous oviduct.

Distoma is thus seen to possess, in addition to the cellular *parenchyma* of the body, the three systems of canals, digestive, vascular, and generative, which are usually met with in the *Trematoda*. An analogy to the *Leech* may be traced, not merely in the external suckers, but also in the form of the cells, which at the posterior part of the body communicate with, and form part of, the digestive apparatus, especially of the two last cavities, which very closely resemble the last pair of gastric *cæca* that occupy, in the *Leech*, a similar position.

The reading of the paper was illustrated by the exhibition of the animal described in it, and of drawings of its several parts.

Mr. Owen subsequently read "Some Remarks on the *Entozoa*, and on the Structural Differences existing among them; including Suggestions for their Distribution into other Classes."

The difficulty of assigning to the internal parasites of other animals a definite character, by which they may be distinguished as a class, is evident on a mere inspection of the definition proposed for the *Entozoa* by Cuvier: it rests chiefly on their *habitats*, and on certain negative properties, and attempts to combine with these a general resemblance of form. Rudolphi at one time imagined that he had overcome this difficulty, by denying to the *Entozoa* a nervous system; but he was subsequently under the necessity of regarding the *Nematoidea* as excluded from this definition, and he proposed to associate this portion of the *Entozoa* with the *Annelida*. But the possession by the *red-blooded Worms* of a distinct respiratory system would alone be sufficient to forbid this association, even if the essen-