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THE
ZOOLOGICAL
MISCELLANY.

TO BE CONTINUED OCCASIONALLY.

BY

JOHN EDWARD GRAY,

F.Z.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.L., &c. &c.

London:

PUBLISHED BY TREUTTEL, WURTZ AND CO., SOHO SQUARE; G. B. SOWERBY,
156, REGENT STREET; W. WOOD, 39, TAVISTOCK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.

E. J. Stirling, Printer, 20, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.



1836-44

pterygoid bones, so as to prevent the lower jaw from moving from side to side, and that in the species under consideration the hinder teeth of the upper jaw has a series of teeth about half the length of the outer series placed on a ridge just on the inner edge of the outer teeth, leaving a groove between the two series for the lower jaw to fit into. This Skull will doubtless form the type of a new genus, which I propose to call *Sphænodon*.

Description of a new Genus of Ophisaurian Animal, discovered by the late JAMES HUNTER, Esq., in New Holland.

Gen. DELMA.

Fam. *Scineidæ*.

Head narrow, covered with four pair and three odd central plates; chin and throat with small scales; ears distinct, pervious; body and tail tapering, subcylindrical, covered with moderate nearly uniform, smooth, regular, six-sided, slightly, imbricate scales; abdomen with four series of plate, the two central series being the broadest; vent with three subanal scales; subanal pore none; fore-feet none; hind-feet rudimentary, conical, compressed, placed in a groove by the side of the vent; tail tapering, with three series of cross plates beneath.

Fraser's Bipes. Delma Fraseri. Bright olive-brown, beneath paler; head and lips black, with four narrow cross lines, one between the nostril and the eyes, two just behind the eyes, the third broader over the eyes, and the last edging the occiput. Length of head 4 lines; of head and body 2 inches, 8 lines; of tail (and reproduced) 3 inches, 8 lines. Inhab. New Holland. British Museum.

Description of the Species of PORCELLANA, in the Collection of the British Museum.

Polished Porcellana. Porcellana polita. Purplish brown polished punctulate; carpus above flat, front edge with three long serrated teeth; hinder edge with a spiny ridge near the end; forehead triangular, produced, the margin rather concave. Length of the thorax 7; breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hairy Porcellana. Porcellaria hirsuta. Red brown, rugulose velvety; leg and abdomen fringed with long hairs; caspus above flat, centre rugulose, front edge with five acute triangular teeth; hinder edge with a series of conical, incurved, short spines; front edge of claw crenulate at the base; forehead triangular, bent down, with a small spine over the front edge of each eye. Length of thorax 11; breadth 11 lines.

Squamose Porcellana. Porcellana Galathina, Bosc. crust. 1, t. 6, f. 2. Red brown, with close-set cross wrinkled, edged with short rigid hairs; carpus and claws convex; front edge of carpus with six blunt, incurved, triangular broad teeth; hinder edge with a series of small protuberances; forehead triangular, truncated, concave, with a raised denticulated edge, and a spine over the back of each eye. Length of thorax $7\frac{1}{2}$; breadth 7 lines. North America.

Green Porcellana. *Porcellana viridis.* *Pisidia viridis*, Leach MSS. Green, with closish, cross wrinkles, edged with short, rigid hairs; legs fringed with hairs; carpus and claws rather convex, slender, the front of the carpus with four low, triangular, serrated teeth, and with a series of spines on the outer hinder edge; forehead rounded, with a central longitudinal groove.

Lamarck Porcellana. *Porcellana Lamarckii.* *Pisidia Lamarckii*, Leach MSS. Pale brown; thorax nearly smooth; legs and claws rugose, subquamose, subciliated; forehead triangular, bent down, with a central groove, and a slight nick before each eye; carpus short, convex, with a central tubercular ridge, front edged with three triangular teeth, those near the base largest, the hinder edge with two or three obscure teeth near the tip; one specimen only.

Asiatic Porcellana. *Porcellana Asiaticus.* *Pisidia Asiaticus*, Leach MSS. Red brown, pale; thorax and limbs with obscure ciliated scales, with an incurved spine behind each eye; forehead slightly produced, triangular, side edges concave, with a centre longitudinal groove; carpus rather long, convex, equal, with three long distant serrated teeth, those near the base largest (very like former, but with the spine on the side of the thorax)

Say's Porcellana. *Porcellana Sayii.* *Pisidia Sayana*, Leach MSS. Pale brown, punctulate, smooth; limbs fringed with hair; forehead three-lobed, the central lobe triangular, acute, margin denticulated; thorax roundish; carpus short, triangular, with a broad angular lobe near the base in front; nearly allied to *P. Platycheles*, but the carpus shorter, and the lobes larger.

Flat-clawed Porcellana. *Porcellana platycheles.* *Cancer*, Linn. Pale brown; hirsute smoothish; forehead rather produced, three-lobed, central lobe longest, smooth edged, with a central furrow; limbs fringed with hair; carpus convex, rather longer than broad, with a single triangular projection at the base of the front edge. Inhab. English coast, common.

Common Porcellana. *Porcellana Leachii.* *Pisidia Linneana*, Leach MSS. *Cancer hexapus*, Linn. Pale brown, smooth; forehead three-lobed, centre lobe broad, smooth edged, with a central groove; limbs smooth, carpus convex, rather longer than broad, with a rather produced even edge in front, rounded and smooth behind (with sometimes a slight nick near the inner edge, forming an obscure lobe). Inhab. English coast.

Allied Porcellana. *Porcellana affinis.* Pale brown, smooth; forehead scarcely produced, obscure, three-lobed, central lobe broad, smooth edged; carpus convex, longer than broad, with a rather produced even edge, hinder side edged with an obscure elevated subsquamose ridge. Inhab.

Tubercular Porcellana. *Porcellana sociata*, Say, Jour. Acad. N. S. Phil. I. 456. *Pisidia sociata*, Leach MSS. Pale brown; thorax subquadrangular, smoothish; limbs with large globular warts, pilose; forehead

rounded, scarcely produced, with a central groove; carpus short, with a large tubercle on its inner edge. North America.

The *cubitus* of most of the species ends in a spine, so that the front of the fore-leg often appears to have a spine added to those on the carpus.

Risso describes two Mediterranean species, *P. Bliceli* and *P. longimana*, which I have not seen.

Description of three species of Notopterus, found by Gen. HARDWICKE, in the Indian Seas.

Ornamented Notoptere. Notopterus ornatus. Olivegreen, side of tail many (eight or nine) spotted, lateral line slightly curved over the pectoral fin, ventral fin, each three rayed; back low. D. 8, P. 9, V. 3, A. 130.

Chitala Notoptere. Notopterus Chitala, n. s. Mystus Chitala, Ham. Gan. Hist. 236 Cheetel, Penn. Ind. Tracts, t. 11. Olive green, white banded, side of tail with four or five spots; upper jaw unarmed; lateral line curved, ventral fin, each four rayed; back very convex just behind the head, D. 9, P. 14, V. 4, A. 120? 130?

Kapirat Notoptere. Notopterus Kapirat. Mystus Kapirat, Ham. Gymnotus Notopterus, Pallas, Spic. Zool. VI. t. 6, f. 2. Lateral line straight, ventral fins united, two rayed, D. 2, 7, P. 12, V. 1, A. 110? Cuvier has only described this species.

Description of a new species of Snipe discovered by CHARLES HARDWICKE, Esq., in Van Dieman's Land.

Van Dieman's Land Snipe. Scolopax Hardwickii. Tail feathers sixteen, the four outer on each side lanceolate, becoming gradually broader, white with (four or five) black cross bands, tips subacute, the inner web of the outermost feather scarcely wider than the outer one; general colour like *Scol. Gallinago*; back rather darker and the white streaks rather broader and purer; secondaries and scapulars more acute with some oblique, pale, longitudinal bands on their tips; shaft of first quill white, the others black at the base, with a subterminal broad, pale bay band. Length 12, bill $2\frac{3}{4}$, tarsus $1\frac{1}{3}$, and middle toe $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

On the Genus SPIROGLYPHUS of Daudin.

This genus, which was established by Daudin in his *Recueil de Memoires*, and noticed by Bosc. in his *Vers*, I., p. 86, although exceedingly common, appears to have been overlooked by all succeeding naturalists. It is doubtless nearly allied to *Vermetus*, but the habit of boring, its tube in the surface of the shell, must require it to be separate.

Gen. SPIROGLYPHUS, Daud. Fam. *Vermetidæ*, Animal.———? forming a groove for its shell in the surface of univalve shells. Tube shelly, sub-cylindrical, attenuated, irregularly spirally twisted, the upper surface alone exposed, thick, the lower surface which lines the groove formed in the shell, thin and smooth; mouth round; operculum horny, orbicular, subspiral.