

be called on by a mistaken country to take the field against foreign foes at the head of the armies of England!

In conclusion, we would observe that the difference between "Omphalos" and the geologists is more apparent than real. They both assert two propositions; but each lays a particular stress on one, and slurs over the other. The two propositions in question are:—

1st. The actual previous existence of fossils cannot be proved by argument.

2nd. Our belief in their actual previous existence is absolutely irresistible.

Mr. Gosse lays stress on the first, and Mr. Jukes on the second, of these propositions, and each wishes to ignore the proposition of his antagonist. For our part, we believe both propositions to be true, although we admit there is some difficulty in giving both an equal prominence.

From intelligent quarrymen we have from time to time received the following various answers to our questions as to what the fossils were, and how they came to be found in the rock:—

1st. "They were placed there by Noah's Flood."

2nd. "He that made the quarry placed them in it."

3rd. "Everything was once alive, and how could they escape?"

4th. "They bored down into the rock, and it was wonderful how they got so far down."

The above are actual answers, and we commend them to Mr. Gosse's study, as throwing light on the obscure question as to our intuitive and instinctive beliefs respecting fossils.—EDITORS NAT. HIST. REV.

THE NATURAL HISTORY REVIEW:

VOLUME V.—1858.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES:

CONTAINING

THE TRANSACTIONS OF

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN;

THE DUBLIN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ZOOLOGICAL & BOTANICAL ASSOCIATION;

AND

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

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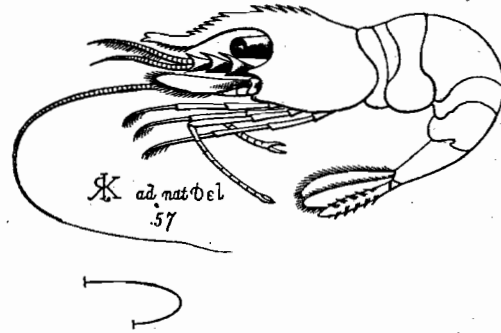
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1858.

Dr. J. R. KINAHAN read a paper—

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF A NEW IRISH *ÆSOP* PRAWN (*PANDALUS*), IN DUBLIN BAY.



BUT one species of the genus *Pandalus* of Leach has been hitherto recorded in Ireland. Last July (1857), I met a specimen which appears to be entitled to specific distinction: it occurred to me in a small sandpool in the zosteria bank at Sandycove, Kingstown. The shape of the beak is remarkably dissimilar from that organ in *P. annulicornis*, being much shorter in proportion to the length of the animal, rounded instead of compressed at the sides, wanting the membranous dilatation on the under edge outside the eye, and hence, much shallower, and differently armed. It differs from the only other described form, *P. narwhal*, in having the superior anterior half of the rostrum free from spines or teeth. A third species has been recorded, but only a figure of it published by C. Spence Bate, F. L. S., in the "Natural History of Swansea," published in the "Reports of the Swansea Literary Society," under the name of *P. jeffreysii*. I was at first inclined to consider my specimen this species, but an examination of specimens kindly furnished me by its describer, C. Spence Bates, led me to doubt the correctness of my first belief; that gentleman also appears to doubt it. I deem it better, then, to describe mine, provisionally only, under that name, at the same time suggesting the name *P. leptorhynchus*, should mine prove distinct.

P. jeffreysii (Spence Bate), according to a communication of his to me, is tolerably common in Scotland. The original specimens were taken in Oxwich Bay, Swansea; they were two in number, but imperfect at the time figured. They were described at the British Association Meeting at Edinburgh, but only the name published. Mr. Spence Bate has also taken it at Plymouth, and has received it from the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Moray Frith, as a new species. Some of the specimens from thence have only seven teeth above and two below, instead of eight above and two beneath, which is the usual number.

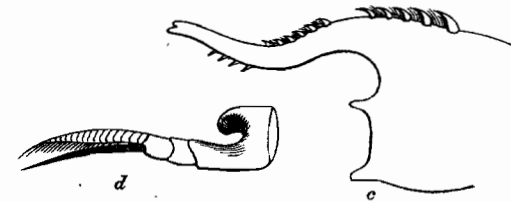
The specimen now described approaches closely *Hippolyte pandaliformis*, and affords another proof of the close affinity of the genera *Pandalus* and *Hippolyte*.

PANDALUS JEFFREYSII (?) (*Spence Bate.*) *P. LEPTORHYNCHUS* (*mihi*).

P. P. annulicornis, affine rostro tenui subrecto vix carapacem dimidio superante undecim spinulis supra armato; infra quadri denticulato; apice bifido.

Colore: rubro.

Habitat: in zonam laminariam, "Sandycove," prope "Dublin."



c, rostrum, much enlarged; d, internal antenna, much enlarged.

Narrow-beaked Æsop Prawn.

Closely allied to *P. annulicornis*. Beak narrow, slightly turned up at end; scarcely exceeding half length of carapace; anterior half destitute of teeth above, except a minute one near apex. Eleven spines articulated to the rostrum above; four distinct teeth beneath; interspaces between spines and teeth, with a few hairs; a well developed tooth at base of orbit, and a small one below; internal antennæ lobed at base.

Colour: clear uniform red.

Habitat: sandpools in *Zostera* bank, laminarian zone, Dublin Bay.

The spinules on the superior margin of the rostrum are articulated to it, as in *P. annulicornis*. Five of them are large and hooked, and situated on the carapace, the fifth being at the edge of ocular notch; there is then a moderately wide interspace: the remaining six spinules being crowded together, and rapidly diminishing in size. The inferior teeth very minute, and situated near the apex of rostrum; there is no dilatation in the rostrum anterior to the ocular notch below, and a nearly total absence of the setæ which so thickly adorn the interspaces of both teeth and spinules in *P. annulicornis*. In habits, the animal resembled *H. varians*, in company with which it was taken.

The beak in typical specimens of *P. jeffreysii* is straight.

The Meeting then adjourned to the 8th of January.