

mark any locality on it. A few months ago Mr. Atkinson called my attention to the circumstances connected with this specimen ; and on examining it, I very soon became convinced, that it was truly a native inhabitant, and that it had in reality lived on the coast of Shetland, inasmuch as there were positive evidences that it had grown on the upper valve of a *Crania anomala*, or the celliferous surface of a *Retepora Beaniana* (which proved that the latter had not grown on it), and on pebbles identical with some in the museum that had been procured by Dr. Charlton in Shetland, and to which the same species of *Crania* and the same species of *Retepora* are attached.

Dr. Johnston has noticed the specimen in the 2nd edition of his 'British Zoophytes;' but as nothing is mentioned proving its locality, I have deemed it necessary to state these particulars.

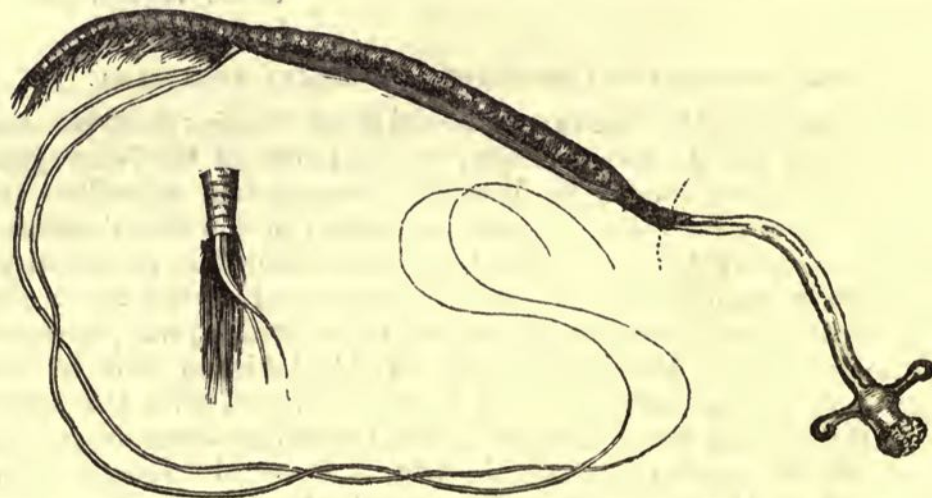
WILLIAM KING.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Museum, March 17, 1847.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF PENELLA.

"In lat. $11^{\circ} 54'$ S., long. 27° W., I found a new and remarkable parasite belonging to the genus *Penella*, subsisting on the body of a dolphin (*Coryphæna*) ; it was buried in the fish near the gills as far as the junction of the neck with the abdomen.

"I am favoured with the following description of it by my friend Dr. Baird of the British Museum :—Class Crustacea, Division Entomostraca, Legion Siphonostoma, Order Lernida, Family Lerneocerida, Genus *Penella*, Species *P. pustulosa*, Baird. Head rounded and furnished with small fleshy projections of a light red colour. Two fleshy prolongations at its base, short and obtuse, terminating



at the tip in a small red knob. Neck long and slender, and as well as the head transparent, showing the intestine and red blood. Abdomen of a very dark purple colour, and studded all over with small whitish pustules. Plumose appendages simple. Ovigerous tubes very long and slender. Length four inches."—*Angas' Savage Life and Scenes in Australia, &c.*, vol. i. p. 31.