

the darkest, and have a plain, curved claw at their extremity. The abdomen is short, oviform, hairy, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalo-thorax; the upper part is of a sooty-brown colour; the anterior extremity, contiguous to the cephalo-thorax, the sides, under part, and spinners have a dull yellowish-white hue; the colour of the branchial opercula and tracheal stigmata is also dull yellowish-white, the former having a tinge of brown, and in the space between them there is an irregular whitish spot.

This spider, which had not arrived at maturity, was taken in Pernambuco in 1858 by Mr. Eyton Williams.

### XXXIII.—Description of two new species of Chalk Starfishes.

By H. SEELEY, Esq.

To the Editors of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

GENTLEMEN,

45 Great Ormond Street, Sept. 3, 1858.

The fragmentary condition of the specimens described might seem to render the accuracy of the descriptions doubtful; but no one can doubt that the essential specific characters of a *Goniaster* are nearly as well exemplified in a single side as they would be in a whole Starfish, the only danger being that in specimens so imperfect you might have an abnormal form, a monstrosity, or a made-up fossil: but all these possibilities have been fully discussed, and the subjects of them submitted to an exceedingly careful examination, the result of which has been that the evidences of both specimens being new species have so increased, that it would be useless longer to delay their publication. Neither species is likely to be mistaken for any yet described.

Truly yours,

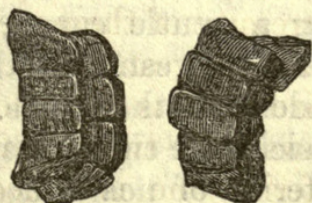
HENRY SEELEY,

Hon. Sec. to the Museum, W.M.C.

#### *Goniaster (Goniodiscus) Forbesii*, S.

Body? Sides very gently curved outwards. It has two oblong, convex, rather swollen superior intermediate marginal plates, each bearing two rows of laterally-oblong, proportionately large protuberances. The inner edge of the ossicles is slightly rabbeted; this appears to the naked eye as possibly caused by the two protuberances there placed being greatly developed; but a lens shows the margin as a flat field, out of which the cushioned

Upper. Under.





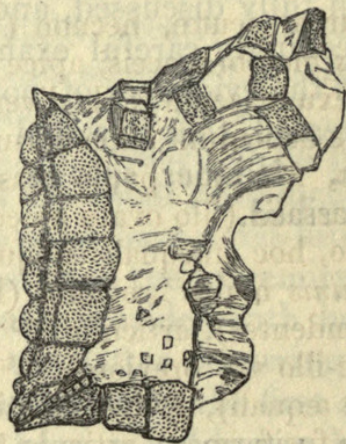
surface, bearing the hill-like prominences, rises. The superior oculars are greatly developed, and more swollen than the intermediate bones; they are one and a half times as large as the latter, and, in size and shape, look as though formed of an ordinary marginal and the half of another divided diagonally; they carry three rows of prominences, and have a rabbet on the inner edge similar to that on the others. The superior plates are steep and deep, compared with the inferior plates, over which they slightly project, so that when the under surface is seen, the margin appears step-like. The under-plates on a side were in all six in number, one being under each intermediate marginal, and two under each of the eye-plates; they are flat, smooth, and rounded-off at their outer edge. The margin of each inferior ossicle is bordered by a slight rabbet, the walls of which are connected by a number of partitions which give it the look of a line of little pits. The fragment consists of one complete side, wanting only a terminal inferior ocular plate. It measures in length  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch.

This species is easily distinguished from every other by the number of its superior marginals. In size it comes nearest to *rugatus*, Forbes, which it is not unlike in the markings on its dorsal marginal ossicles.

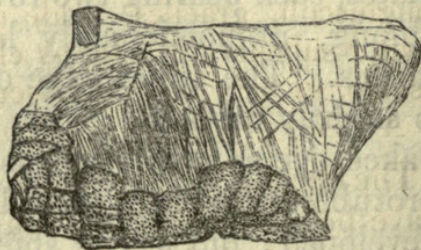
Chalk of Hertford.

*Goniaster (Goniodiscus) Furnivalli*, S.

Body pentagonal, with sides gently curved outwards. When perfect, having on the dorsal surface, in each side, ten oblong, convex, rather finely-granulated marginal ossicles, all steep or abrupt, and deep. Of these the oculars are not preserved, but must have been small and triangular, and have projected slightly over the inferiors. Of the four intermediate marginals the two middle ones are slightly the shorter; this arises from the inner side of the outer intermediate marginals sloping towards the outer side, and so, with the ossicles between, forming a gentle curve; but all four are of the same width, and rather wider than the others. The inferior ossicles are eight, flat, finely punctate, all of nearly the same width (the two middle being slightly



Under surface.



Upper surface.



the narrowest), broader than the superior, and slightly concave at the meeting of the two exposed sides. The inferior eye-plates are wedge-shaped. Ossicles of inferior (?) surface of disk punctate. Length of a side  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

This species is well distinguished from every other unmarginated form, except *rectilineus*, M'Coy, by its finely-granulated superior marginals; and from that, to which it approaches nearest, by the punctations on its inferior plates, and by its wedge-shaped inferior oculars. About the size of *uncatus*.

Chalk of Gravesend.

Both specimens are in the Collection of the London Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street.

#### XXXIV.—On a new genus of European Coleoptera.

By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

Fam. Melyridæ.

Genus ANTIDIPNIS.

*Corpus* minutum, ovatum, in utroque sexu (nisi fallor) apterum : *capite* antice angustato, *clypeo* brevi membranaceo; *oculis* prominentibus. *Antennæ* longe ante oculos insertæ, filiformes, distincte 11-articulatæ; articulo 1<sup>mo</sup> reliquis longiore, paulo robustiore, leviter subclavato; 2<sup>do</sup> brevi; inde ad decimum longitudine subæqualibus; 11<sup>mo</sup> ovato. *Labrum* transversum, antice truncatum, apicem versus membranaceum. *Mandibulæ* triangulares, corneæ, basi latæ, apice incurvæ acutæ, necnon (in unâ saltem) fissæ. *Maxillæ* bilobæ; *lobis* membranaceis, apice obtusis pubescentibus. *Palpi maxillares* in sexu masculo valde diversi quam in fœmineo : in *maribus* longissimi (fere articulum antennarum septimum attingentes), articulo 1<sup>mo</sup> minuto, 2<sup>do</sup> huic paulo crassiore elongato, 3<sup>tio</sup> 4<sup>to</sup>que maximis valde incrassatis (illo ovato apice truncato, superne intra apicem externum eroso, hoc inæquali subquadrato, ad apicem ipsum spongioso); in *fœminis* multo breviores (haud ultra articulum antennarum tertium extendentes), articulo 1<sup>mo</sup> minuto, 2<sup>do</sup> 3<sup>tio</sup>que huic paulo crassioribus (hoc illo vix brevior), 4<sup>to</sup> elongato (2<sup>di</sup> 3<sup>tii</sup>que conjunctim longitudine æquali), leviter crassiore, fusiformi. *Palpi labiales* in utroque sexu fusiformes; articulo 1<sup>mo</sup> parvo, 2<sup>do</sup> longiore crassiore, subclavato apice truncato, ultimo huic longitudine subæquali sed paulo tenuiore, fusiformi basi truncato. *Ligula* a me vix distincte observata. *Pedes* longiusculi, graciles, valde cursorii : *tibiis* ecalcaratis, *posticis* basi leviter subcurvatis : *tarsis* elongatis filiformibus, articulo 1<sup>mo</sup> longiusculo, *anticis* in sexu masculo 4-articulatis : *unguiculis* simplicibus.

Ab ἀντί pro, et δειπνον cœna (sc. cœnæ loco).

The curious little beetle from which the above generic characters have been compiled was captured by myself, near Lisbon, on the 17th of last July, in *stercore arido humano* (a somewhat remarkable habitat for a Malachian, and one I suppose which it must





Seeley, H. G. 1858. "XXXIII.—Description of two new species of chalk starfishes." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 2, 335–337.

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