

Fig. 7. Palpus, with portion of mentum, *g*, attached. *h*, Wall of mouth-cavity, as before; *k*, forward side of paraglossum; *p*, muscle inserted into paraglossum, and withdrawing same; *rt*, as before.

PLATE XIX.

8. Section through base of tongue and mentum, extended. *g*, Mentum; *e*, lora; *l*, hyaline rod of tongue; *n*, feeding groove; *t*, salivary valve; *o*, lever of tongue, as in fig. 6, side view; *p*, paraglossum; *q*, ridge from posterior side of salivary valve, united with lever *o*; *s*¹, muscle acting on posterior side of valve; *s*² and *s*³ as before; *to*, muscle inserted into foot of lever *o*, and throwing same forward.
9. The same, retracted.
- Fig. 10. Transverse section through tongue near base. *l*, Hyaline rod; *m*, membranous bag; *n*, feeding groove.
11. The same, towards the end.
12. Ladle-like organ at end of tongue, sometimes called the "button." *l*, Hyaline rod of tongue, showing bifurcation.
13. The same, end view.
14. The same, side view.
15. Branched hairs on same.
16. Hairs on the inside of membranous bag, *m*, of figs. 10 and 11, from above, showing ridges of papillæ upon which they stand.
17. Side view of same.
18. Side view of same near the anterior end, showing irregularly shaped papillæ.
19. Hairs on surface of tongue with expanded bases. *b*, Sensory bristles scattered through same.
20. The same, from base of tongue.
21. Portion of blade of maxillæ. *aa*, Plications; *bb*, sensory bristles, the longer ones on shorter pillars; *cc*, the same, the shorter ones on longer pillars; *d*, longer hairs of same.
22. Anterior end of mentum (without muscles), showing salivary valve; *l*, Base of hyaline rod springing from chitinous tongue.
23. Transverse section of same.
24. Posterior end of tongue, showing feeding groove, *n*.
- 25 & 26. Diagrammatic view of tongue when feeding. *t*, valve. Fig. 25 is the position of tongue and internal parts as it arrives at the termination of the extension motion. Fig. 26, The same, at the termination of the retraction motion.

On a new Genus of Recent Fungida, Family Funginæ, Ed. & H., allied to the genus *Micrabacia*, Ed. & H. By Prof. P. MARTIN DUNCAN, F.R.S., Vice-Pres. Linnean Society.

[Read 5th June, 1884.]

(PLATE XX.)

Genus DIAFUNGIA, genus nov.

Corallum discoid, free, without trace of adhesion, not quite circular in outline, much broader than high. Base with a primary triangular piece extending beyond the centre, slightly projecting downwards, the rest of the coral grouping from its sides and apex, so that there is an appearance of former fracture and subsequent mending. Calice unsymmetrical from the prolongation of the larger septa of the primary piece beyond the

centre, and from the radiation of septa from the sides and apex of the primary piece to the edge of the disk or the margin.

Columella absent. Septa numerous, order confused; many join others near to and remote from the margin. Larger septa exsert, arched near the margin, from which they rise perpendicularly, and low near the septa of the primary piece. Septa dentate and strongly granular near their free edge, solid and stout.

Costæ broad, unequal, often bifurcating, variously directed. At the margin each costa gives off a branch on either side to form a septum with the corresponding offshoot of the next costa. Hence the septa correspond with the intercostal spaces. Intercostal spaces regularly furnished with equidistant synaptica, presenting a regularly perforated appearance. Synaptica discontinuous, strongly developed between the septa, some reaching high up in the interseptal loculi. There is no true wall, the septo-costal structure being united by synaptica alone.

Species 1. *DIAFUNGIA GRANULATA*. (Plate XX.)

Corallum low, three times as broad as high. Primary piece large and very distinct, with eight large costæ and septa and some offshoots. Septa without definite order, sixty in number, those of the primary piece the longest. Many septa unite and are slightly granular low down, but very granulate at the dentate edge; they are exsert near the margin, often wavy. Synaptica large and unequal. Costæ very regular, some small ones come off from the subequal large ones. The costæ of the primary piece the largest. On the larger costæ there is a straight continuous row of minute granules, on either side close to the edge of the intercostal space, and between the rows a row of larger granules. Sometimes this last is not seen, and in the smaller costæ it is usually wanting. Intercostal spaces well developed. Synaptica sunken, subequal, numerous, perforations very symmetrically disposed. Derivation of a septum from two costæ very distinct. Length 6 millim. and 4.5 millim.; height 1.75 millim. and 1.5 millim.

Locality. Corean Sea, shallow water.

The "primary piece" of this species was evidently the original coral, and the surrounding portions grew subsequently. This apparently broken and mended aspect is exactly like what is seen in most specimens of species of *Diaseris*. But the regularly perforated wall, and the curious forking of the costæ at the origin of the septa around the margin, distinguish the genera.

Were there symmetrical growth, and did the costæ radiate from a common centre, the form would come within the genus *Micrabacia* (Edwards and Haime, Hist. Nat. des Corall. vol. iii. p. 30, 1860). The genus is therefore a very interesting addition to the family Funginæ, and must be placed between the genera *Fungia* and *Micrabacia*.

It is mimetic of the genus *Diaseris* of the Lophoserinæ.

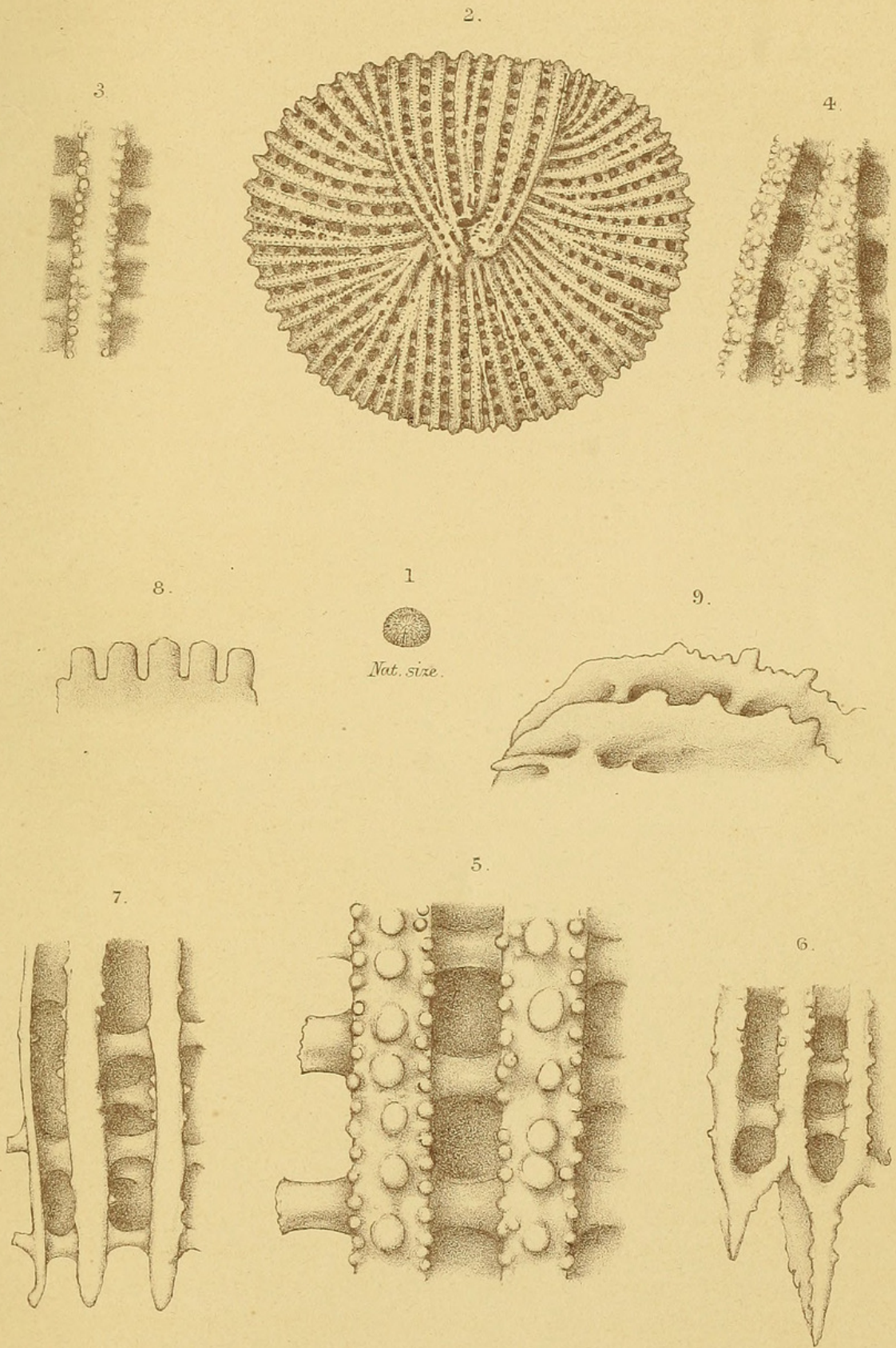
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XX.

- Fig. 1. *Diafungia granulata*.—Base of corallum, natural size.
 Fig. 2. The base, magnified.
 Fig. 3. Costæ, magnified, showing granules and synapticula.
 Fig. 4. Costæ, magnified (3 rows of granules).
 Fig. 5. Same, more magnified.
 Fig. 6. Costæ bifurcating into septa, magnified.
 Fig. 7. Septa and synapticula, magnified.
 Fig. 8. Margins of a septum, magnified.
 Fig. 9. Oblique view of interseptal spaces, and septa and synapticula.

Notes on a Collection of Birds made by Herr F. Bohndorff in the Bahr el Ghazal Province and the Nyam-nyam Country in Equatorial Africa. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Senior Assistant, Department of Zoology, British Museum.

[Read 1st May, 1884.]

I OWE the opportunity of examining the interesting collection described in the present paper to the kindness of Mr. Bohndorff, who has just returned to Europe, after a hazardous passage down the Nile and across the desert of Korusko to Cairo. Mr. Bohndorff has been collecting in Africa for the last ten years, but has had the bad fortune to lose most of the results of his labours, his largest collection, the outcome of two years' toil, having been utterly destroyed when he fell into the hands of Zebehr's son, Suleiman, and the rebel troops at the time when General Gordon went out to Equatorial Africa as Governor-General of the Soudan for the first time. Stripped of everything he possessed and barely escaping with his life, which he owed to the intervention of an Egyptian officer, Achmed Effendi void el Chéter, who concealed him in the guise of a female slave in his house until the departure of the rebel soldiery, Mr. Bohndorff arrived at Chaka, where he met our gallant countryman General Gordon, who at that moment arrived to





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