

lected by the late Mr. G. L. E. Andreæ, to whom the species has been dedicated.

Signoret finds his Monophlebid genus *Walkeriana* upon a single species from Ceylon, *W. floriger* of Walker. He has made the generic description so minute and close, including even colour and relative lengths of antennal and crural joints &c., that it is really more suitable for specific use, and would exclude anything but the typical species. I think it advisable to widen the generic characters, to admit what are evidently specifically allied insects. I have at least four other species from Ceylon that I propose to place in this genus.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. Female insect, dorsal view, showing waxy processes as in life.

Fig. 2. Ditto after maceration, showing spiniferous tracts.

Fig. 3. Antenna.

Fig. 4. Part of one of the marginal spiniferous tracts, showing (*a*) tubular spines, (*b*) collared hair, (*c*) glandular pores.

Fig. 5. Part of skin, showing (*a*) glandular pores from border of spiniferous tract, (*b*) larger pores with circular orifices.

Fig. 6. Foot.

Fig. 7. Eye.

VI.—Note on the Genus Grammatodon, Meek and Hayden.

By H. Woods, M.A.

THE genus *Grammatodon* was founded by Meek and Hayden on a species of "Arca" from the Jurassic of the Black Hills. The name, with a reference to the type species, was published in 1860, but no diagnosis of the genus was given until 1864. The type species is *Arca (Cucullaea) inornata*, Meek and Hayden, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1858, p. 51.

In their description the authors state that *Grammatodon* is closely allied to *Macrodon*, Lycett. The type of the latter genus (*Cucullaea hirsonensis*, d'Archiac) differs from most of the other species in having the umbones placed very anteriorly. After comparing *Grammatodon* with a number of species of *Macrodon*, I am unable to detect any differences which could be regarded as of generic importance, and I consider that the two forms are identical.

It was pointed out by Meek and Hayden that the name *Macrodon* had been previously used by Müller (1842) for a genus of fishes (Characiniidæ), and they proposed to substitute for it *Parallelodon*; this name has been adopted by some

authors (de Koninck, 1883; Whidborne, 1892; Hind, 1897) for the Palaeozoic species. For the Triassic and Jurassic forms, however, most authors have continued to use *Macrodon*; on account of this, Beushausen (1895), instead of accepting *Parallelodon*, changed *Macrodon* to *Macroodus*, in which he has been followed by Törnquist (1896). But the rules of priority will not allow us to accept *Macroodus*.

If the view that *Grammatodon* is synonymous with *Macrodon*, Lycett (non Müller), be accepted, then I think it is clear that the former name must be used, since it is earlier than either *Parallelodon* or *Macroodus*.

The references to the original descriptions of the genera above mentioned are:—

Macrodon.—Lycett, in Murchison's Geol. Cheltenham, ed. 2, by Buckman and Strickland (1845), p. 98, pl. v. fig. 5. Emended, Morris and Lycett, Mollusca Gt. Ool. (Pal. Soc. Mon.) pt. ii. (1853) p. 48, pl. v. fig. 1. Non *Macrodon*, J. Müller, Archiv für Anat. Physiol. &c. Berlin (1842), p. 308.

Grammatodon.—Meek and Hayden, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1860, p. 419 (name only and type species); "Palaeontology of the Upper Missouri," Smithsonian Contrib. to Knowledge, vol. xiv. no. 172 (1864), p. 89, pl. iii. fig. 9.

Parallelodon.—Meek and Hayden, Proc. Chicago Acad. Sci. vol. i. 1866, p. 17 (nom. mut.).

Macroodus.—L. Beushausen, "Die Lamellibr. des rheinisch. Devon," Abhandl. d. kön. Preuss. geol. Landesanst. N. F. Heft xvii. (1895), p. 36 (nom. mut.).

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VII.—*Foraminifera from the "Cambridge Greensand."*

By FREDERICK CHAPMAN, A.L.S., F.R.M.S.

PART I.

IN a former paper* I have dealt with the Ostracoda of the Cambridge Greensand.

The present account of the Foraminifera from the Cambridge Greensand is the result of an examination of some

* See this Magazine for October 1898, pp. 331–346.



Woods, Joseph. 1899. "VI.—Note on the genus Grammatodon, Meek and Hayden." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 3, 47–48. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939908678076>.

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