

- Fig. 17.* Siliceous sponge-spicules characteristic of a *Pachastrella* growing over some of the groups of *Polytrema utriculare*—*Pachastrella parasitica*, n. sp.: *a*, skeleton-spicule spreading into a head 40-6000ths inch in diameter; *b*, flesh-spicule, 5-6000ths inch long.
- Fig. 18.* *Polytrema planum*, n. sp., nat. size, on a branch of coral: *a*, coral; *b*, *Polytrema*; *c*, its aperture; *d*, group of *Planorbulina vulgaris*.
- Fig. 19.* The same, diagram of a few of the chambers, magnified, to show their variety in form, also foramination and stoloniferous intercommunications.

XX.—On a new Species of Coris from the Molucca Archipelago. By Dr. A. A. W. HUBRECHT, Conservator at the Leyden Museum.

THIS species (a specimen of which was among a collection of fishes from the island of Ceram, sent by Mr. Lüdeking) may be distinguished at a glance from any of the known species of the genus by the oblong transverse pearl-coloured spot which descends from between the fourth and seventh dorsal rays. Another feature by which it may be easily distinguished is the (apparently) blue band running from the lips along the throat to the ventrals. The back is crossed by numerous transverse bands, darker than the ground-colour, broader than the interspaces, and not continued on the belly. The lower half of the dorsal fin is dark-coloured, the upper half light; both it and the anal fin have a thin dark-coloured streak running close along the outer margin.

I have named it after Dr. Bleeker, who has introduced into science such a considerable number of new fishes from the archipelago already.

Coris Bleekeri, sp. nov.

D. $2 + \frac{7}{12}$. A. 3 | 12. C. 1 | 12 | 1. P. 2 | 11. V. 1 | 5.

C. corpore oblongo compresso, altitudine 4 circiter in ejus longitudine, latitudine $2\frac{1}{3}$ ad $2\frac{1}{2}$ circiter in ejus altitudine, capite acutiusculo 4 ad $4\frac{1}{4}$ circiter in longitudine corporis; altitudine capitis $1\frac{2}{5}$ circiter in ejus longitudine; oculi diametro $5\frac{3}{4}$ fere ad 6 in longitudine capitis; oculis diametro $1\frac{1}{2}$ distantibus, diametro $\frac{1}{2}$ ad $\frac{3}{4}$ a linea rostro-frontali remotis, linea rostro-frontali declivi convexiuscula vel rectiuscula; labiis carnosis; maxillis subæqualibus, superiore ante oculum desinente $4\frac{3}{4}$ circiter in longitudine capitis; dentibus maxillaribus biseriatis, intracristalibus graniformibus minimis, cristalibus conicis acutis, anticis 2 caninis mediocribus curvatis prominentibus; angulo oris dente prominente nullo; squamis lateribus 76 circiter in linea laterali absque caudalibus minimis; linea

lateralis regione suprascapulari valde curvata, singulis squamis poro vel tubulo simplici notata; pinnis dorsali et anali basi alepidotis; dorsali spinis 2 anterioribus flexilibus ceteris multo longioribus; 1^a $\frac{3}{5}$ circiter in altitudine corporis, spinis ceteris gracillimis leviter pungentibus postrorsum longitudine accrescentibus posteriore ceteris longiore corpore plus duplo humiliore, dorsali radiosa spinis dorsalis posterioribus altiore postice angulata; pinnis pectoralibus acutis $5\frac{5}{6}$, ventralibus acutissimis $7\frac{3}{4}$ ad 8, caudali extensa margine posteriore medio convexa angulis radiis marginalibus parum productis acuta 8 ad $8\frac{1}{2}$ in longitudine corporis; anali dorsali radiosa vix humiliore postice angulata; colore corporis (in spirit. vin.) superne violascenti-roseo, inferne flavescenti-margaritaceo, dorso vittis transversis 16 ad 20 irregularibus plus minusve coalescentibus corpus semicingentibus fuscescenti-violaceis interstitiis latioribus; macula transversa oblonga margaritacea vel lutea, basin dorsalis radiosæ radium 4^m inter et 7^m intrante et pinnam analem non attingente; vitta impari mento-ventrali linea mediana cærulescente; pinnis dilute roseis vel flavescenter roseis, dorsali dimidio inferiore purpurea, dimidio superiore vittula intramarginali nigrescenti-purpurea, anali vitta basali et vitta mediana longitudinali flavis, margine inferiore violascente marginata.

Longitudo speciminis unici (in Mus. Lugd. Bat.) 143 millim.

Hab. Ceram, in mari.

Leyden,
February 9, 1876.

XXI.—On the Budding of the Cuninæ in the Stomach of the Geryonidæ. By B. ULJANIN*.

DURING my sojourn in the winter of the present year at Villafranca and Naples, I had many opportunities of observing specimens of *Carmarina hastata*, Häck., which bore *Cunina*-buds in their stomachs. As the most detailed extant observations on these buds (those of Häckel in his 'Monographie der Rüsselquallen') are very incomplete, I bestowed particular attention upon this supposed *Geryonia*-brood, with the purpose of tracing their still entirely unknown development, and testing more accurately the hypothesis put forward by Häckel as to the genetic connexion of the Geryonidæ with the Æginidæ. My hopes, however, were only partially fulfilled. I certainly succeeded in observing a tolerably continuous series of the developmental stages of these *Cuninæ*, and in arriving at the

* Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., from the 'Archiv für Naturgeschichte,' 1875, pp. 333-337.



Hubrecht, A. A. W. 1876. "XX.—On a new species of *Coris* from the Molucca archipelago." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 17, 214–215. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222937608681932>.

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