

species it resembles in the shape of the aperture. It is also allied to *Nautilus Gravesianus*, d'Orb. (Terr. Juras. t. 38), in the laterally compressed volutions; but that species is furnished with a sharp keel, whereas in *N. Saxbii* the keel is truncated.

The *Nautilus Saxbii* closely resembles the *N. mesodicus* (Quenstedt) *, but differs from it in being of less breadth, having a smaller umbilicus, and in the greater number of the septa.

This shell is readily distinguished from the other lower greensand species by its more compressed form, angular volutions, truncate back and somewhat sagittate aperture, and more sinuous septa; in which latter character it resembles some Jurassic species, as *Nautilus biangulatus*, *N. sinuatus* and *N. triangularis* of the inferior oolite.

In the individual specimen here described, the last septum is filled with iron pyrites, presenting a contrast to the remaining septa, which are occupied by crystallized carbonate of lime. The body chamber is filled with the sandy matrix of the bed from which it was obtained.

Locality. From the Lower Greensand, at Atherfield, Isle of Wight; in the lowest bed of the "Crackers' group" (No. 4 of the "Table" in Geol. Journal, vol. iii.) †.

This interesting species of *Nautilus*, which I believe is hitherto undescribed, was put into my hands by Dr. Fitton, F.R.S., to whom it had been sent, with other rare specimens, by S. M. Saxby, Esq. of Mountfield near Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, from his valuable collection of Isle of Wight fossils.

XI.—*Description of an apparently new subgenus of Calandridæ from the Philippine Islands.* By ADAM WHITE, F.L.S., Assistant Zool. Dep. British Museum.

CALANDRA.

(*Hyposarothra*, White.)

Antennæ rather strong, springing from a depression situated a little behind the middle of the side portion of the beak, and if stretched out would reach slightly beyond the end of the beak; basal joint nearly as long as the funiculus and last joint taken together; first and second joint of the funiculus

* "Die Cephalopoden des Salzkammergutes, &c. von Franz R. von Hauer" (tab. 10. f. 4, 5). Vienna, 1846.

† In vol. iii. of the Geological Journal the name is *N. Saxbianus*. The genitive termination is here adopted, on Dr. Fitton's suggestion, as according with the other new names (*Ammonites Hambrovii*, &c.) in the "Catalogue" of part of the Society's Museum (Journal, vol. i.).

longer than the other four, which are cup-shaped and all punctured; club fusiform, apparently of one joint, the end slightly pointed.

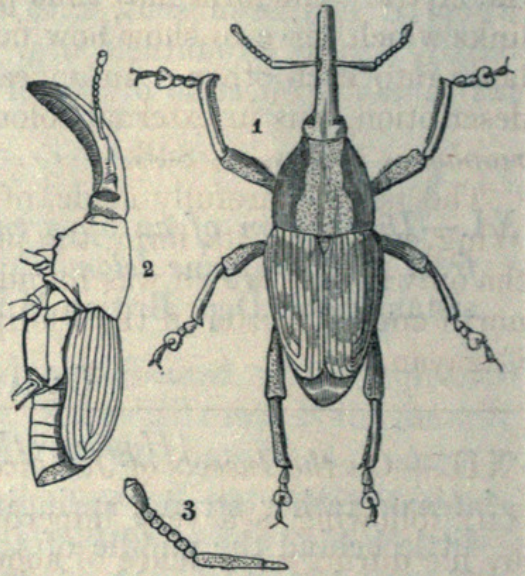
Beak nearly as thick as the head, considerably longer than the thorax, gradually bent and deflexed at the tip, the sides compressed and channeled from before the eye to within a short distance of the base of the mandibles, upper part more or less rounded; the under side, except just at the tip, thickly clothed with close thick-set hairs, much like a tooth-brush, the middle line seemingly with fewer hairs or perhaps free from them.

Eyes largish, oblong, nearly straight behind, somewhat pointed above, slightly rounded in front where the beak comes, and nearly as much separated below as above, the space between them being considerable.

Thorax subovate, convex all round, upper surface behind somewhat depressed, the front part slightly strangulated; scutellum longish, narrow. Prothorax below, just in front of the insertion of the fore-legs, with a prominent dagger-shaped keel.

Calandra (Hyposarothra) imperatrix, White.

Head and antennæ white, tip of beak black, club of antennæ black, the other joints punctured with brown; of an obscure whitish colour, with seven dusky brownish longitudinal bands on the thorax, one and the widest down the middle, three on each side of the thorax, the intermediate two joined in front; each of the elytra with a large dusky brown patch intersected by a cross, which at the top emits two white branches, connected with the white of the base and sides; pygidium with a large oval patch on the middle, and some brownish dots; the sides of three of the segments of the abdomen with a blackish brown patch; some of the mesosternal plates punctured and marked with a largish pale brown patch.



Calandra (Hyposarothra) imperatrix.

The femora and tibiæ of each leg thickly furnished on the inside with reddish yellow hairs; legs clouded and dotted with brownish; tarsi with the claws and last joint black. Head and beak above finely punctured, excepting down the middle, where it is smooth. Thorax above with many scattered punctures and

a slightly impressed line down the middle, which runs into a triangular depression in front of the scutellum; scutellum white, without apparent punctures.

Elytra, each furnished with nine deeply impressed lines, the third (from the suture) joined at the tip with the eighth, fourth and seventh joined at the tip, and the third and fourth also joined at the tip and connected with the fourth by a branch.

Hab. Philippine Islands. Mus. Brit.

Elytra considerably depressed above, the base somewhat margined close to the thorax; each elytron with the lateral edge widely sinuated, the end rounded.

Legs strong, the anterior pair close together at the base; tibiæ short, slightly bisinuated within; tarsi with the two basal joints narrow, the second subquadrate and both grooved at the base, the third subrotundate, somewhat widest in front, grooved at the base, and furnished on the sole with very close thick-set hairs.

This subgenus would almost appear to connect the two subdivisions *Cryptopygi* and *Gymnopygi* of the family *Calandridæ* of Schöenherr (Genera et Species Curculionidum, viii. p. 334); with the former it nearly agrees in the position of the antennæ, being about the middle of the beak (which however, as in *Brentidæ* and many *Curculionidæ*, may be only a sexual distinction); with the latter in the pygidium being exposed, or not covered by the elytra. The form may thus prove interesting as one of those links which serve to show how families, subdivisions and genera lapse into each other. In appearance, judging by Schöenherr's description, this in external colour seems to resemble his *Poteriophorus niveus*, iv. 846.

The figure, carefully made, of the natural size, by Mr. Wm. Wing, will show its form, the profile, and also the markings of the only species which was found by Mr. Cuming, F.L.S., at the north end of Luzon in the Philippine Islands in the province of Cagayan.

XII.—On the Insects of Jamaica. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE.

THE following is a very imperfect list of the Insects collected by me during a residence of about a year and a half in Jamaica: imperfect, because many species seem to be as yet unnamed, and also because many others which I omitted to register with a number, it would now be exceedingly difficult to determine. Imperfect as it is, however, I communicate it, as local lists are always useful to science: and I shall use this one as a vehicle for recording a few scattered notices of individual species, which, though too trivial to form separate papers, may yet, as isolated facts, be worth preserving from oblivion.



White, Adam. 1848. "XI.—Description of an apparently new subgenus of Calandridæ from the Philippine Islands." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 1, 107–109.

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