

at the extremities. The fur of the body extends upon the wing-membranes for a short distance above and beneath, and a very few hairs appear behind the forearm upon the under surface of the membranes; otherwise they are naked.

The upper incisors resemble those of *V. Temminckii* more than those of any other species; the inner ones are moderately long and unicuspidate, the outer incisor on each side very short and conical, scarcely exceeding the cingulum of the inner incisor in vertical extent, but nearly equal to it in cross section at the base; lower incisors nearly at right angles to the direction of the jaws, trifold, and crowded; first upper premolar extremely small, and with difficulty seen even with the aid of a lens, in the inner angle between the closely approximated canine and second premolar.

Length (of the type, an adult female preserved in alcohol), head and body 2''·0, tail 1''·8, head 0''·65, ear 0''·5, tragus 0''·2, forearm 1''·55, thumb 0''·3; third finger—1st ph. 1''·45, 2nd ph. 0''·6, 3rd ph. 0''·75; fifth finger—1st ph. 1''·3, 2nd ph. 0''·35, 3rd ph. 0''·35; tibia 0''·6, foot 0''·38.

Hab. Bermuda. Type in the collection of the British Museum.

The form of the upper incisors and the very small size of the first upper premolars at once distinguish this species. Externally it probably resembles *V. maurus* of Europe and Asia most closely.

The occurrence of a new species on the small island of Bermuda, 600 miles distant from the mainland, is very remarkable; but I have little doubt that this species will be found hereafter on the continent of America.

XVI.—*Notice of two new Species of Fishes from the South Seas.* By Dr. A. GÜNTHER.

THE Museum Godeffroy has recently received, through its collectors, two interesting new species of fishes from the South Seas, which may be characterized as follows:—

Diagramma giganteum.

D. $\frac{13}{19}$. A. $\frac{3}{7}$. L. lat. 85.

The height of the body is contained twice and two thirds in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head twice and four fifths. The maxillary does not extend to the vertical from the front margin of the eye. Præoperculum

with the posterior limb vertical and finely serrated. Dorsal spines of moderate strength. Upper margin of the soft dorsal convex; dorsals continuous, but separated from each other by a deep notch. Caudal emarginate; anal with long anterior and short posterior rays. Upper and lateral parts dark olive-coloured, each scale with two, three, or more whitish dots. A black line along the hind margin of the præoperculum.

Of this species a gigantic example, 3 feet long, has been sent by Herr Kubary from Ponapé. The collector says that it exceeds sometimes one metre in length, and that the natives call it "Koil."

Sphærodon euanus.

D. $\frac{10}{10}$. A. $\frac{3}{10}$. L. lat. 51. L. transv. 5/17.

Eye very large, one third the length of the head, equal to the width of the interorbital space, and more than the height of the præorbital. Scales on the cheek in four series, forming together a narrow vertical band. Dorsal spines rather feeble, broader on one side than on the other, the longest being a little shorter than the eye. The third anal spine much longer than the second. The first ventral ray produced into a filament. Coloration uniform, without any spots on the vertical fins. Posterior half of the pectoral fin light-coloured; base of the pectoral without black.

One specimen, 13 inches long, from Eua, Friendly Islands.

XVII.—*Notes towards the History of the Genus Entoniscus.*
By A. GIARD*.

[Plate X.]

I. HISTORICAL.

ALMOST all the zoologists who have studied the parasitic Cirripedes belonging to the group Suctoria have been induced also to pay attention to certain Isopod Crustacea of the family Bopyridæ, the history of which is intimately bound up with that of those animals. This was my own case when, in 1873, I commenced my researches upon *Sacculina carcini*. In fact this parasite itself bears a parasite, *Cryptoniscus larvæformis*, upon which I have already published some preliminary re-

* Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., from the 'Journal de l'Anatomie et Physiologie,' 1878, pp. 675-700.



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