are represented; *m'*, lining membrane bearing impressions of the rings.

Fig. 29. A more highly magnified view of the extremity of the ovipositor; *a*, the rings.

Fig. 30. A female *P. Opilio*, with the ovipositor and its sheath extruded from the abdominal cavity.

Fig. 31. The nervous system dissected out and detached from the body. At the point where the branches from the abdominal ganglia communicate, the nervous fibre is observed to be thickened.

Fig. 32. Muscles of the middle conjoined pair of eyes.

Fig. 33. Respiratory system—the integument has been removed from the dorsal aspect to expose the tracheæ; *m s*, muscular sheath of ovipositor, part of which is torn away to expose the true sheath beneath it; *a g*, *a g'*, nervous ganglia; *r m*, retractor muscles; *o v*, oviduct; *c h*, basal joints of cheliceræ; *m p*, maxillary palpi; 1, 2, 3, 4, coxal joints. The transverse part (*t*) of the thoracic ganglion and the cephalic, giving off the optic nerve, *o n*, are also seen in their relations to the tracheal trunks on the left side of the figure; the second and third abdominal tracheæ have been broken off, leaving openings in the main tubes corresponding with their points of origin.

XLI.—*Notice of a new species of Seal* (Stenorhynchus serridens). By Prof. Owen, F.R.S.

In the small and very peculiar group of Seals characterized by the subcompressed and deep-cleft crowns of the molar teeth and by the diminutive claws, two species only have been recorded. The one (*Phoca leptonyx*, Blainville) is the type of the genus *Stenorhynchus*, F. Cuv.; the other, the sea-leopard of Weddell (*Stenorhynchus Weddellii*, Lesson, 'Manuel de Mammalogie,' 12mo, 1827, p. 200), has been described by Drs. Jamieson and Hamilton (Naturalist's Library, 'Marine Amphibia'), and distinguished from the *Stenorhynchus leptonyx*, F. Cuv., by the more obtuse tricuspid molars and the absence (?) of claws on the hind-fins, as well as by the spotted hide.

The skeleton of a seal "from a high latitude in the Australian seas," transmitted to the College of Surgeons by Dr. M'Cormick, surgeon to H.M.S. Terror, shows a modification of the molar teeth, which would give it a better claim to subgeneric distinction than the *Sten. Weddellii* has been supposed to possess*. The three anterior molars on each side of both jaws are four-lobed, two smaller lobes being situated behind the principal lobe and one in front of it; the remaining molars—two on each side of both jaws—are five-lobed, the principal lobe having one smaller lobe in front and three behind it. The lobes are separated by nearly as deep notches as in the *Stenorhynchus leptonyx*, but their summits are obtuse.

* The *Sten. Weddellii* is the type of the subgenus *Leptonyx* of Mr. Gray.

The skin having been left upon the toes of the hind-fins, showed the presence of a very small claw on each of the five digits.

I do not consider the modifications of the compressed and deep-cleft molars of sufficient importance to justify the introduction of a new generic name into the group of amphibious or pinnigrade Carnivora, which has already been overburthened. The new species of *Stenorhynchus*, combining a small head and moderately elongated muzzle, with the peculiarly diminutive claws of the genus, renders requisite, however, a slight modification of the generic character.

Genus Stenorhynchus.

Dental formula :—inc. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; lan. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$; mol. $\frac{5-5}{5-5} = 32$.

Molars subcompressed, deeply notched into three or more lobes; anterior molars with one root, the rest with two roots*.

Head small; muzzle more or less elongated.

Claws diminutive.

Sp. 1. *Stenorhynchus leptonyx*, F. Cuv. Molars trilobate, lobes acute; muzzle slender and elongated.

Sp. 2. *Stenorhynchus Weddellii*, Lesson. Molars trilobate, lobes obtuse; muzzle broad and less elongated.

Sp. 3. *Stenorhynchus serridens*, mihi. Molars, three anterior ones 4-lobate, two posterior ones 5-lobate in both jaws, lobes obtuse; muzzle moderately long and slender.

All the species are limited to the Southern Ocean.

XLII.—*On the Species of the Genus* Limax *occurring in Ireland.*

By the Rev. B. J. Clarke, Mem. of the Dub. Nat. Hist. Soc.

[With three Plates.]

During the summer of the year 1840 I supplied Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Belfast, with a list of the species of *Limax* which occurred to me in the Queen's county, for the purpose of introducing them into his 'Catalogue of Irish Land and Freshwater Mollusca,' published in the thirty-sixth Number of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' and where it appeared as an appendix to his paper. From the limited time allowed me previous to the publication, I had not an opportunity of satisfying myself as to the identity of two species there introduced in a doubtful manner, and which I believed differed materially from any species hitherto described as *British*.

* The translator of Cuvier's 'Règne Animal,' Orr's ed. 1 vol. 8vo, 1840, adds, erroneously, to the generic character of *Stenorhynchus* in the text of the author, "(but with single roots)," p. 98.