surface, while here they are as conspicuous as on any part of the test. *Temnopleurus Reynaudi* has a conical outline and the pits are different. In *T. tornematicus*, the secondary tubercles form oblique lines and the portion of the ambulacral plates which lies between the sutural cavities has a band-like character.

From all these circumstances I regard the urchin here figured as new, I do not think we are dealing with a very young stage, but as I cannot give any information or surmise about the adult state, I name the species only provisionally and distinguish it as *Temnopleurus cavernosa*.

Description of a Parasitic Syngnatus.

By E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S., &c.

Syngnatus intestinalis, *sp. nov.*

Operculum with a ridge. Body elongate, quadrilateral, with four distinct ridges, lateral line ridged, almost confluent with the upper ridges of the tail; dorsal ridges of the body ending with the dorsal fin, which is composed of thirty rays, rather high, and occupies five of the caudal and half of the last body ring. Body rings sixteen, nuchal ridge on three nuchal plates, the dorsal ridge overlaps the caudal at the dorsal fin, and ends with the last dorsal ray; the lower caudal ridge continuous with the abdominal; the tail about half as long again as the body, the anus in front of the dorsal, each ring ending in a small, sharp, spine; the folds of the egg pouch in the male occupy about one third of the extent of the caudal portion; the snout is very slightly shorter than the remainder of the head, the width of the head at the gill covers is one third of the head—including the snout.

Body flesh colour, dorsal ridges and caudal fin orange, fourteen to sixteen dark bands on the body very indistinct on the under

side of the tail; head, with minute blackish striæ above, black dots on the snout, two black lines on either side of the gill covers one on the centre of the throat, the first three rings with a broad black band (or two confluent spots) below.

Hab. The intestinal cavity of *Holothuriæ*.

NOTES AND EXHIBITS.

Mr. Ramsay exhibited a tooth of a Marsupial allied to *Diprotodon* for which he proposed the name of *Sceparnodon* from the adze-like character of the upper incisor. Also several specimens of *Fierasfer* (two species) and a number of *Sygnathidæ* and an almost colourless *Eleotris*, which had lived as "Messmates" in the interior of a large *Holothuria*.

Mr. Brazier exhibited a beautiful species of *Lepralia* from the Harbour, and the third part of the Conchology of New Caledonia, by J. B. Gassies.

Mr. Hobson exhibited Mineral specimens from the Solomon Islands, consisting principally of decomposed trap, calcspar, and jasperised slate.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1880.

The Vice-President, W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A., in the Chair.

The Hon. Secretary announced that the Council had elected E. B. Sanger Esq., of Adelaide a Corresponding Member of the Society.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Dr. Joseph Beattie, Parramatta.

Mr. Crofft, Survey Office.