

In the pygidium especially, the smaller sized being longer in proportion to the breadth, and semi-oval.

In the larger (fig. 8), the outline forms a segment of a circle described from the posterior angle of the furrow, separating the axis from the pygidium. The anterior corners are slightly rounded in the smaller but not in larger. I do not know, however, that these variations are of specific value.

DIMENSIONS OF FIG. 5:—

Whole length	60 millemetres
Breadth of head segment	36 "
Length "	15 "
Length of thorax	18 "
Greatest breadth of axis	12 "
Width of Pygidium	34 "
Length "	27 "
Greatest width of Glabella	18 "
Width at base	9 "
Width between external edge of eyes	18 "

REFERENCE TO PLATE 17.

Fig. 1.—*Homalonotus*, from the lower division of the Hume beds (natural size).

2.—Portion of head segment of *Trilobite* (twice the natural size) associated with *Bronteus*.

3.—*Bronteus*, partly restored (natural size)

4.— " part of Glabella " } Hume beds

8.— " pygidium, largest found in these beds

6.— " portion of Thorax (twice the natural size)

7.—*Cheireirus* (natural size) lower part of Hume beds.

5.—*Aciduspis Brightii* (natural size) lower part of Hume beds

9.—*Phacops* (natural size), Yass beds.

Description of a new species of VIVIPARA.

By J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., Corr. Mem. Roy. Soc., Tas., &c., &c.

VIVIPARA ALISONI.

Shell ovately conical, smooth, rather solid, white beneath a greenish-yellow epidermis, whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$; slightly convex, the last large, roundly convex; umbilicus small, open, aperture pyriformly ovate, peristome thin at the right margin; base and

columella margin thickened and extending across the body whorl into a thin callus plate joining the upper part of the peristome.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab., Diamantina River, Queensland.

I have named the species after its discoverer, Mr. William Alison, jun., of Wingadee, who presented two specimens (adult and young) to the Macleay Museum, Elizabeth Bay.

On some TERTIARY FOSSILS from Muddy Creek, Western Victoria.

By the Rev. J. E. TENISON-WOODS, F.G.S., F.L.S., Hon.

Corr. Mem. Lin. Soc., N.S.W.

Plates 20 and 21.

The following fossils were obtained from the tertiary beds on the banks of the Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Wannon River, about five miles from Hamilton in Western Victoria. The most of them were gathered for me by Mr. Samuel Pratt Winter, whose beautiful station of Murndal, on the Wannon, is not far from the locality in question. Some have been in my possession for more than sixteen years, and I would have published a notice of them long ago, but that I understood that all the miocene fossils would have been fully described ten years since by the Victorian Geological Survey. This expectation has been frustrated by the reduction of the geological staff of the colony, and now the only person engaged on Victorian paleontology is Prof. M'Coy, who, in the "Decades," is most ably and satisfactorily dealing with some of the more remarkable species. As a very long time must elapse before all the larger fossils are dealt with, I have thought it better to publish my own limited investigations on the very small ones. I do this, because I am convinced that the material at my disposal gives me peculiar advantages, especially as I have for the last four years been engaged in describing the small existing species of the south coast, and I fear risking the loss of the material altogether if I delay its publication any longer. If what I offer is incomplete, I trust geologists will excuse this incompleteness, in view of the



Brazier, John. 1879. "Description of a new species of Vivipara." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 3, 221–222.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.22239>.

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