

and below ; upper surface of the interfemoral membrane hairy, with the exception of a small part at its posterior extremity which is naked ; under surface also hairy, but much less so than the upper ; no tail ; tibia and fibula included within the membranes ; four slender toes, compressed, of nearly equal length, the outer one being a little shorter than the others ; they are sparingly furnished with thin hairs varying in length ; the terminal phalanx of each is provided with a robust, sharp and incurvated nail. The index finger like the thumb is also furnished with a short and incurvated nail.

MEASUREMENTS.		inches.
Total length		3½
Length of head		1¾
Distance between anterior margin of nostril and anterior canthus of eye	}	5⅛
Distance between angle of mouth and anterior canthus of eye.....		
Length of neck, body and tail		3
Length of fore-arm		3
Length of tibia		1¼
Spread		14¼
Length of thumb.....		¾

Dental Formula.

Incisors.	Canines.	False Molars.	Molars.
2—2	1—1	1—1	2—2
—	—	—	—
2—2	1—1	2—2	3—3

This species I have named after my esteemed friend S. S. Halde-
man, Esq., author of the 'N. American Limniades,' who obtained it
with other African animals from Dr. Goheen, Physician to the Ame-
rican Colonization Society.—*Silliman's American Journal*, Sept. 1846.

Description of two new species of Fossil Echinodermata from the Eocene strata of the United States. By SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M.D.

Cidaris alabamensis.—Compressed, pentagonal, the angles rounded so as to form a ten-sided figure. Ten rows of tubercles, with nine or ten in each row. Ambulacra arranged in five pairs, with delicate, slightly oblique fissures separated by a double elevated line. Surface between the tubercles and ambulacra finely granulated.

Galerites? Agassii.—Elevated, hemispherical, with four pairs of ambulacra which diverge from the apex and meet at the margin, having each two rows of pores connected by transverse fissures. Surface marked by numerous distinct granulations, which are continued over the whole base of the fossil.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this remarkable species to M. Louis Agassiz, whose profound researches into this class of organized beings have thrown much new light on their structure, affinities and geological relations.

Both these fossils were found by Dr. Albert Koch in the Eocene strata of Washington Co., Alabama, and by him politely submitted to me for description.—*Silliman's American Journal*, Sept. 1846.



Morton, Samuel George. 1846. "Description of two new species of Fossil Echinodermata from the Eocene strata of the United States." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 18, 357–357.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/037454809496598>.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/037454809496598>

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