

at their bases by about twenty smaller ones, in different stages of growth, all of them being attached to the dorsal portion of an Ammonite, probably the *A. Elizabethæ*; to the opposite side of the Ammonite is attached a smaller but more imperfect series, which it has been thought unnecessary to figure.

This specimen forms a portion of the valuable collection of fossil remains belonging to Channing Pearce, Esq. of Bradford, by whom it was obtained from the Oxford clay, near Christian Malford, Wilts; and I cannot but bear testimony to the very elaborate drawing prepared by Miss C. Sowerby, from which the engraving was executed.

Pollicipes planulatus. (Pl. VI. fig. 2.)

Testa — ?; valvulis lateralibus planulatis, anticis trapeziformibus, longitudinaliter linea impressa divisis, posticis subelongatis, trapeziformibus, ad basin suboblique truncatis, apicibus acutis, marginibus anticis subcrenatis.

These three valves differ both in proportion and form from those of the preceding species, and are much flatter than is usual in this genus; the terminal or posterior valves are elongated and truncated at the base, their upper portion being marked with a slightly curved ridge running towards the lower edge or margin. From the Oxford clay, near Christian Malford, with the last species.

IV.—*Description of some new species of the genus Ancyloceras.*

By JOHN MORRIS, Esq.

[With a Plate.]

THE genus *Ancyloceras* was established by D'Orbigny for certain species of Cephalopoda having the general form of *Scaphites*, but differing from them in their spiral volutions being distinctly separated from each other, as well as in some slight modifications in the arrangement of the foliations of the septa. The British species of *Ancyloceras* hitherto described have been arranged under *Hamites* and *Scaphites*, all of them belonging either to the lower portion of the cretaceous series or the Speeton clay* of Yorkshire. Mons. D'Orbigny, in the 'Terrains Crétacés,' p. 494, mentions one species of this genus as characteristic of the inferior oolite of Calvados, but has not yet detected it in any of the superior deposits, until the commencement of the lower portion of the cretaceous series, where, in the Neocomian strata, this genus appears to attain its maximum of specific development,

* The true position of this deposit is not yet satisfactorily determined, although considered as the equivalent of the Neocomian by some of the French palæontologists, and of the Hilsthon of Hanover by M. Römer. The *Hamites intermedius* and *Beauii* (Phillips) belong to the genus *Ancyloceras*.

eleven species having been described therefrom, four of which belong to the inferior and seven to the superior stage of this formation, all of them being specifically distinct from those of the British Isles. In England this genus also commences with the inferior oolite, from which two species have been obtained; it is again found in the Kelloway rock, but attains the full numerical development, as in France, in the lower part of the cretaceous series, and does not reappear in any of the superior deposits. In the 'Catalogue of British Fossils,' the genus *Crioceras* is mentioned as occurring in the Kelloway rock of Wilts; not having, however, at that period any specimens for examination, and having recently entertained some doubts on this point, in consequence of Mons. D'Orbigny stating that this genus is peculiar to the cretaceous system*, I have re-examined the whole subject, and by the inspection of a fine series of specimens kindly placed at my disposal by Mrs. Lowe, Mr. Channing Pearce and Mr. S. P. Pratt, it would appear, that the specimens generally found in collections from the Kelloway rock, under the name of *Crioceras*, are only the spiral volutions or chambered portion of *Ancyloceras*, the produced or hooked parts containing the last chamber being mostly wanting. There appears to be some difficulty in distinguishing the genera *Ancyloceras* and *Crioceras* when the chambered portion of the former is only preserved, both of them agreeing in having the spiral volutions distinctly separated from each other, and the lobes of the septa being formed of "parties impaires†," whilst in the genus *Scaphites*, to which *Ancyloceras* is closely allied, the lobes are formed of "parties paires‡."

Ancyloceras Calloviensis. (Pl. VI. fig. 3. *a—d*.)

A. testa oblonga, transversim æqualiter costata, costis acutis, lateraliter tuberculatis; dorsobi tuberculato; anfractibus compressiusculis; apertura ovali.

Spire composed of three rather compressed volutions, f. 3 *b*, each volution having about twenty-eight elevated ribs, slightly inflected posteriorly, and partially interrupted between the dorsal tubercles; in well-preserved specimens there are traces of intermediate smaller ribs. The ribs ornamented with two conical tubercles on the dorsal part (f. 3 *d*), and one nearly centrally placed on the internal portion of each side. The last volution produced into a straightish line (f. 3 *a*), which is recurved at the extremity when in a perfect state.

Mouth oval or somewhat hexagonal. The foliations of the

* "Les *Crioceras* ne paraissent avoir vécu qu'à la période crétacée—inférieure. Ils se sont seulement montrés, jusqu'à présent, dans le terrain néocomien et dans le gault."—Terr. Crétacés, p. 458.

† Terr. Crét., pp. 457, 492.

‡ Ibid. p. 513.

septa appear to be more simple than in the cretaceous species, the superior lateral lobe is a little longer than the dorsal one, the inferior lateral lobe being nearly equal in length with the superior these however vary slightly, according to the period of growth.

To Mrs. Lowe of Chippenham we were indebted for our knowledge of this interesting species, by whom it was obtained from the Kelloway rock near that town, during the progress of the works for the Great Western Railway. The figures are executed from specimens in the collections of C. Pearce and S. P. Pratt, Esqrs.

Ancyloceras costatus. (Pl. VI. fig. 4. *a*, *b*.)

A. testa elongata, transversim oblique costata, costis approximatis obtusis, per dorsum interruptis; dorso rotundato; apertura ovali.

On the produced part of this shell the ribs are simple, obtuse, broader than the intervening sulcations, and increasing slightly in thickness from the ventral to the dorsal margin, where they are interrupted by a smooth space along the median line of the back. The spiral volutions have not yet been discovered, and the foliations of the septa are not shown in the specimen figured. This species bears some resemblance to the *A. furcatus* (d'Orb.) in the abrupt termination of the costæ on the dorsal margin, but the ribs are of greater relative thickness and not furcate as in that species.

From the inferior oolite near Bridport, in the collection of Channing Pearce, Esq.

Ancyloceras Waltoni. (Pl. VI. fig. 5. *a*, *b*, *c*.)

A. testa elliptica, transversim æqualiter costata, costis subacutis; anfractibus rotundatis; apertura ovali.

The surface of this shell is covered with a regular series of somewhat acute ribs, which are slightly arched on the ventral portion and are interrupted on the dorsal margin, where they terminate with a bluntish tubercle. The superior lateral lobe is as long as the dorsal one, the inferior lateral lobe is as wide and even longer than the superior one. From the inferior oolite near Bridport, in the collection of W. Walton, Esq. These specimens so closely resemble a species obtained by Mr. Bunbury from the inferior oolite of Calvados, that I feel some difficulty in assigning to it a specific name, in consequence of Mons. d'Orbigny stating that one species only, the *Ancyloceras annulatus*, is found in that deposit, of which I have not seen either a figure or description. Should it, however, prove to be a distinct species, I have proposed the name of *A. Waltoni*, as a tribute of respect to a gentleman who has assiduously cultivated the study of the oolitic fossils.

Distribution of the genus Ancyloceras.

IN ENGLAND.

Lower Greensand.

A. gigas.
A. grandis.
A. Hillsii.

Speeton Clay.

A. Beanii.
A. intermedius.
A. ? Phillipsii.

Kelloway Rock.

A. Calloviensis.

Inferior Oolite.

A. costatus.
A. Waltoni.

IN FRANCE.

Neocomian superior.

A. brevis.
A. Duvalianus.
A. furcatus.
A. Matheronianus.
A. Renauxianus.
A. simplex.
A. varians.

Neocomian inferior.

A. cinctus.
A. dilatatus.
A. pulchellus.
A. Puzosianus.

Inferior Oolite.

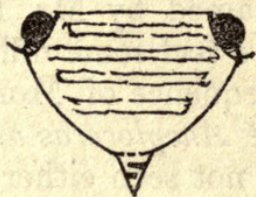
A. annulatus.

V.—*Descriptions of a new Genus and some new Species of Homopterous Insects from the East in the Collection of the British Museum.* By ADAM WHITE, Assistant Zool. Dep. Brit. Mus.

ANCYRA, White.

A new genus seemingly allied to *Eurymela*, from which it may be at once distinguished by the shape of its head, which has not the dilated cheeks (see magnified fig. of face), so prominent a character in the New Holland genus. I can detect in *Ancyra* no stemmata. The antennæ are situated close under the eyes. Hemelytra finely veined, with a notch on the lower margin; at the end they are rounded and have a sort of knob, from which, in the male, proceeds a longish narrow appendage, widest at the end, and somewhat resembling the feathers on the head of *Pteroglossus ulocomus*. Wings somewhat falcated, especially at the ends, which are pointed and hooked. The legs are much dilated and compressed throughout; hind legs very long, with four spines on the outer edge of tibia. Body at the end covered with a somewhat waxy down-like secretion.

The species (*Ancyra appendiculata*) is of a rich deep brown colour; the hemelytra above are brown, spotted at the base with



Face magnified.

*Ancyra appendiculata.*

white, and have two widish powdery bands of white; the hemelytra beneath are of a mahogany-red colour; the wings are of a



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