

## Fam. Fulgoridæ.

*Fulgora Whiteheadi*, n. sp.

Thorax above, head, and cephalic process olivaceous; pronotum, excluding anterior margin, ochraceous; body and legs fuscous, the abdominal segmental margins above olivaceous. Tegmina olivaceous brown, the venation and reticulations olivaceous, excepting on apical area, where they are ochraceous, and ornamented with a number of small ochraceous rounded spots, situate in more or less irregular transverse series, each containing about four spots, those on apical area smallest; wings bright dark blue, the apical area and outer margin broadly black, this dark coloration inwardly deeply sinuate. Cephalic process somewhat short, ascending, broadened and flattened for apical half.

Long. from eyes to apex, abdomen 19–22 millim.; ceph. process from eyes to apex 10 millim.; exp. tegm. 63–71 millim.

This species is allied to *F. Delessertii*, Guér., from which it differs by the paler colour, different arrangement, and smaller size of the spots on the tegmina, the deeply sinuate internal margin of the black area of the wings, but chiefly by the shape of the cephalic process, which is widened and flattened at apex.

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L.—*Note on a remarkably large Specimen of Luidia from the Island of Mauritius.* By Prof. F. JEFFREY BELL, M.A.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have recently purchased from M. de Robillard, the well-known collector in the island of Mauritius, two large specimens of *Luidia Savignii*. Both of these have nine arms, and the larger specimen is remarkable for having all the arms complete, and none of them bear any mark of injury or repair. Throughout its life, therefore, the creature was able to give its sole attention to its growth, and it succeeded in developing a disk of 95 millim. in diameter and nine perfect arms, of which the longest measures 370 millim. and the shortest 350 millim. This specimen is therefore more than twice as large as M. de Lorient's "deux individus de grande taille," whose "diamètre total atteint 320 mm." It is, I think, well to put on record the dimensions of what is, I fancy, the as yet largest known Asterid;



to the measurements already given it may be added that the greatest breadth of the arms is 50 millim. It is not a little remarkable that a *Luidia* should have attained to so great a size without any injury to its arms, and it is certainly to the credit of M. de Robillard that he has succeeded in safely sending so large and fragile a specimen safely to this country.

In the large central mouth there were found the remains of a *Stomopneustes variolaris*; a number of still uninjured or undigested spines suggests that the starfish had not quite relished the prickliness of his prey; on the other hand, we may suppose that it was necessary to acquire a quantity of carbonate of lime by some means or other, and even at the expense of some personal inconvenience.

The largest British specimens of *Luidia* as yet in the British Museum measure respectively 425 and 426 millim. in spread, have the disk 53 and 69 millim. in diameter, and the longest arms 223 and 220 millim.

Of other large specimens of which I have heard from Professors M'Intosh and Herdman, and Mr. W. Percy Sladen none are credited with a wider spread than 18 inches, and there appears to be no record of any fossil species attaining to any such large size \*.

What interest there is in this communication lies in the announcement of the gigantic size of a starfish; I have nothing to add to the, as usual, complete account of the species which we owe to M. de Lorient †.

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LI.—On two new Species of Birds from Kina Balu Mountain. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD, who is about to travel in South-eastern Africa, has asked me to describe a new species of Barbet which he discovered on Mount Kina Balu, in Northern Borneo. I at first thought it might represent one of the many phases of plumage through which *Megalæma mystacophanus* passes before it becomes fully adult. A close exami-

\* An *Asterias glacialis* in the Museum has a spread of 450 millim., with a disk of 55 millim. diameter, and the greatest arm-length 220 millim. Mr. R. L. Spencer, of Guernsey, tells me he has seen specimens a little over 18 inches.

† Mém. Soc. phys. et d'hist. nat. de Genève, xxix. no. 4, p. 72.



Bell, F. J. 1889. "L.—Note on a remarkably large specimen of *Luidia* from the Island of Mauritius." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 3, 422–423. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938909460360>.

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**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938909460360>

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