

pl. 246. fig. 1 *a, b*, but on inspecting that figure, one might be led to consider that the species must be either *Terebratula acuminata* or *Ter. Meyendorffi*, De Verneuil, Geol. of Russia. However, we find in B. Delessert's collection a specimen of *Ter. acuminata* with that name written by Lamarck, to which he added ("non décrit"). In a letter I lately received from M. Valenciennes, the original describer of the species, he distinctly states that his *Ter. spirifera* is the same shell as that subsequently described and figured by Sowerby in the 'M. C.' under the name of *Spirifer striatus*, which he proves by sending me the original specimen given to him in 1817, when in London, by the author of the 'Mineral Conchology,' a restored figure of which I give in my Pl. XV., M. Valenciennes' specimen being much broken and incomplete. It is, as every one knows, a common carboniferous shell in many countries, and has also received many names. Sowerby published it in 1821, and M. Valenciennes in 1819; but I do not know how far the last-mentioned author's species would have a right to priority over Sowerby's, on account of the false reference given to quite another shell in the 'Ency. Méth.' It is however certain, from the type specimen before me, as well as from the Latin description, "*transverse dilatata, spiris*," that the describer had in view the same shell described afterwards under the name of *Spirifer striatus*. M. Deshayes, in his new edition of Lamarck, was led naturally into the mistake, as any one would have been. He states that "this species is the same as *Ter. acuminata* of Martin and Sowerby, and the figure referred to in the 'Ency. Méth.' would lead one to believe so; but as it is very bad, and only inexactly represents *Ter. acuminata*, it has not prevented me adding here the species intended."

XXXVIII.—On the Internal Structure of *Terebratula pectunculoides*, Schl., *Terebratula pulchella*, Nils., and *Terebratula Deslongchampsii*, nob. By THOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq.

[With a Plate.]

As my intentions are to publish shortly some views relating to the internal calcareous support of the ciliated arms in *Terebratula* and allied genera, I have simply given in Pl. XV. illustrations of two of these supports, hitherto unfigured.

Fig. 4. Pl. XV. represents *Ter. pulchella*, Nils., and its internal calcareous loop, from a specimen derived from the chalk of Belgium, now in the cabinet of M. Deslongchamps.

Fig. 5. Pl. XV. represents *Ter. pectunculoides* (Schl.) and its internal calcareous support considerably enlarged, from two spe-

cimens derived from the Korallenkalk or white jura of Nattheim, Wurtemberg, and to be seen in the collection of Fossil Terebratulæ of the British Museum, so beautifully worked out by the indefatigable exertions of Messrs. Waterhouse and Woodward.

Terebratula Deslongchampsii, nob. Pl. XV. fig. 6 *a, b*.

Shell small, oval, subdepressed; dorsal valve much more convex than the ventral one; beak straight, truncated by a large foramen extending to the umbo of the ventral valve, partly surrounded by the substance of the beak, by a small portion of a disunited deltidium, and a part of the umbo. Valves closely covered by numerous strong, short, tubular spines or granulations, between which the punctuation is visible: this structure being the same as that observable on *all* the lias Spirifers yet discovered, gives to the shell a rough feel similar to that of *Ter. lima* (Def.), but from which it differs completely.

This remarkable little shell is placed provisionally among the *Terebratulæ*, as I consider a knowledge of the internal appendages essential before one can say positively to what genus an unknown species belongs, as judging solely from external characters one may often be led to place a shell in a very inappropriate genus. It has the beak, deltidium and foramen of *Waltonia* and *Terebratulina*, and, as can easily be seen, the internal apophysary system in both differs completely, so that it may perhaps belong to one of these genera. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth 3 lines, depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Only four or five specimens of this little shell are known as yet in the collections; viz. one specimen was found by M. Tesson, two by M. Breville in the lias beds of Cury, and one by myself at Vieux Pont, between Caen and Bayeux. It was however familiar to M. Deslongchamps some years back, who kindly forwarded me drawings he had made from M. Tesson's specimen. I take much pleasure in dedicating this species to M. Deslongchamps.

Pl. XV. fig. 6. nat. size of the species; 6 *a*, enlarged figures.

XXXIX.—*On some Inhabitants of the Freshwater Muscles.*

By C. VOGT*.

SINCE the interesting researches of M. Baër†, it is well known that the freshwater Muscles are infested by a number of Entozoa of extraordinary form: *Cercariæ*, *Bucephali*, tailed *Distomæ*, and numerous other Trematoda in the state of larvæ and

* Translated from the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, Oct. 1849.

† *Nov. Act. Acad. Leopold. Carol.* vol. xiii. Pars 2.



Davidson, Thomas. 1850. "XXXVIII.—On the internal structure of Terebratula pectunculoides, Schl., Terebratula pulchella, Nils., and Terebratula Deslongchampsii, nob." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 5, 449–450. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03745486009494945>.

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