

scarcely irregular; no defined transverse bands below the ocellus, the latter with dull clay-coloured zone; submarginal macular band not undulated, each spot lunate; bands of secondaries much wider apart, less strongly defined, more continuous; underside of wings greyer, darker; discal series of white spots smaller, those towards costa of primaries placed more obliquely; outer series obsolete. Expanse of wings 5 inches 8 lines.

A very distinct and well-marked species. Unfortunately only one example was sent, the secondaries of which are somewhat damaged.

Family Ophiuridæ.

Genus OPHISMA, Guénée.

37. *Ophisma umminia*.

Phalæna-Noctua umminia, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iii. pl. 267. fig. F (1782).

Family Spilomelidæ.

Genus PHALANGIODES, Hübner.

38. *Phalangiodes*, n. sp. (near to *P. neptalis*).

The single example is in poor condition, being much rubbed.

Family Hyponomeutidæ.

Genus ATTEVA, Walker.

39. *Atteva niviguttella*.

Corinea niviguttella (part.), Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. xxviii. p. 542. n. 1 (1863).

This species was confounded with examples of *Atteva niveigutta*, placed by Walker among the Lithosiides. The genus seems to be most nearly allied to *Cydozia* and *Eggyna*.

XIII.—*On a new Victorian Graptolite.* By FREDERICK M'Coy, Professor of Natural Science in the University of Melbourne, &c.

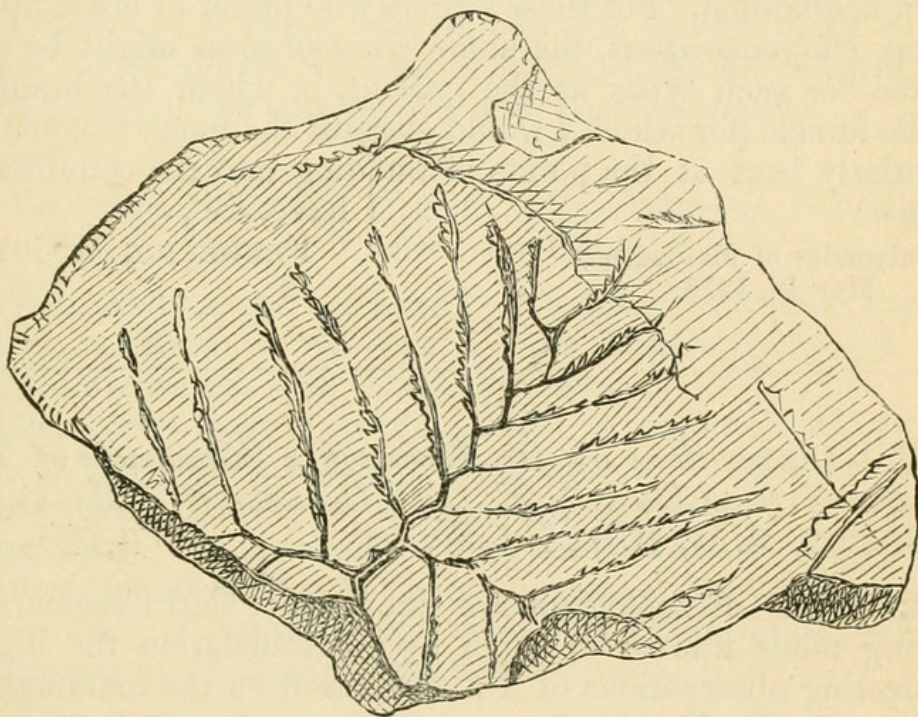
To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,

As the study of Graptolites seems to have suddenly acquired a new interest in England, and many valuable papers, tending to form soon a good monograph, have lately appeared in your

pages and in contemporary journals, in which much attention is given to the grouping of the cells on the stems and of the stems with each other, I beg to send you a rough pen-and-ink sketch of an arrangement of great beauty not shown by any other species I have seen. Two specimens (one nearly perfect) have been presented by M. Thureau, the discoverer, to the National Museum at Melbourne, and are being figured in detail for one of the forthcoming decades of my 'Palæontology of Victoria.'

This species will not quite fit into any of the newly suggested genera of recent writers; so I fall back for the present on my old genus *Didymograpsus*, with an extension which might make it include all compound Graptolites having more than one unbranched stem, with a single row of cells each, arising from an uncelluliferous connecting basal tube or radicle and funicle (including *Loganograptus*, *Dichograptus*, &c.).



Didymograpsus Thureaui (M'Coy), natural size.

Didymograpsus Thureaui (M'Coy).

Spec. char. Radicle conical, minute, in the middle of a short straight funicle $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long, which bifurcates equally at each end, giving rise to the four equal main branches or stolons of the compact polypidom; each branch about 1 inch long, bent regularly in zigzag angles of about 135° , alternately giving off at intervals of about one line, on both sides from the salient angles, the regular, straight, simple stems, five or six in number on each side and about 1 inch in length (more or less as they

are nearer the base or the apex), each with a row of broad, acutely angular cell-denticles, seven in the space of 3 lines; the upper edge of each cell slightly convex and nearly at right angles with the back, and rather longer than the undivided portion, the lower edge two thirds uncovered by the next cell, and making an angle of about 45° with the back; from the point of one cell to the next about equal to the width from the same point to the back. The whole polypidom, of about forty stems, forms a slightly quadrate circle or rounded square about 2 inches in diameter.

Rare in the black and red slates, of the Llandeilo-Flag age, of the Bendigo goldfield, Sandhurst, Victoria.

I name this species after the discoverer, M. Thureau, of Sandhurst, who first brought it under my notice. The regular zigzag bendings of the four branches of the funicle, from which the stems arise, easily distinguish it from any other with which I am acquainted. For those writers who prefer to break up the genus *Didymograpsus*, the name *Goniograptus* might be suggested for such types as the present, in which the branches of the funicle (for which I would suggest the name stolons) are angularly bent at the points of budding into the celluliferous stems.

I have, &c.,

University of Melbourne,
May 18, 1876.

FREDERICK M'COY.

XIV.—*Observations on Dr. Severtzoff's "Mammals of Turkestan" (translated by F. Carl Craemers)*. By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., F.L.S., &c.*

THE thanks of zoologists are due to Mr. Carl Craemers for having made known to them by his translation the highly interesting observations of Dr. Severtzoff on the mammals of Turkestan; for Russian is practically an unknown language to most zoologists of Western Europe, and Turkestan almost an unexplored region as regards its fauna. As I have lately published a monograph of the Asiatic Chiroptera†, and am at present engaged in preparing descriptions of the Chiroptera collected by the late Dr. Stoliczka during the expedition to Western Yarkand, I wish to make some observations on the nomenclature adopted by Dr. Severtzoff, and on his determinations of some of the species.

* See 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' July 1876, p. 40.

† Monograph of the Asiatic Chiroptera. London: Trübner & Co. 1876.



McCoy, Frederick. 1876. "XIII.—On a new Victorian Graptolite." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 18, 128–130.

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