

elytra not depressed between the middle and the base; thorax shorter, the surface more shining; body apterous.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ line.

Wellington. One, sent by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group Salpingidæ.

Salpingus ornatus, sp. n.

Glossy, nearly nude; head and thorax fusco-rufous; elytra nearly black, each with a testaceous curvate mark extending from the shoulder to the middle, but not united to the opposite one, and a large subapical but less definite spot; antennæ red, but with three or four terminal joints piceous; legs fuscous.

Head coarsely punctured. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Thorax* as long as broad, widest near the front, a good deal narrowed behind, anterior angles rounded; it is coarsely punctured, some of the punctures are longitudinally confluent. *Elytra* oblong, wider than the thorax at the base, their sides but little rounded: they are slightly flattened before the middle, with irregular series of coarse punctures; the inner three on each elytron scarcely extend beyond the middle, the fifth is more prolonged, the hind portion is quite smooth.

This is certainly nearly allied to *S. perpunctatus* (No. 702); the thorax is a little longer, not so broad near the front; the sides are obliquely narrowed there and the intervals between the punctures are not so large; the marks on the elytra are different and their punctuation is less regular.

Length 1, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

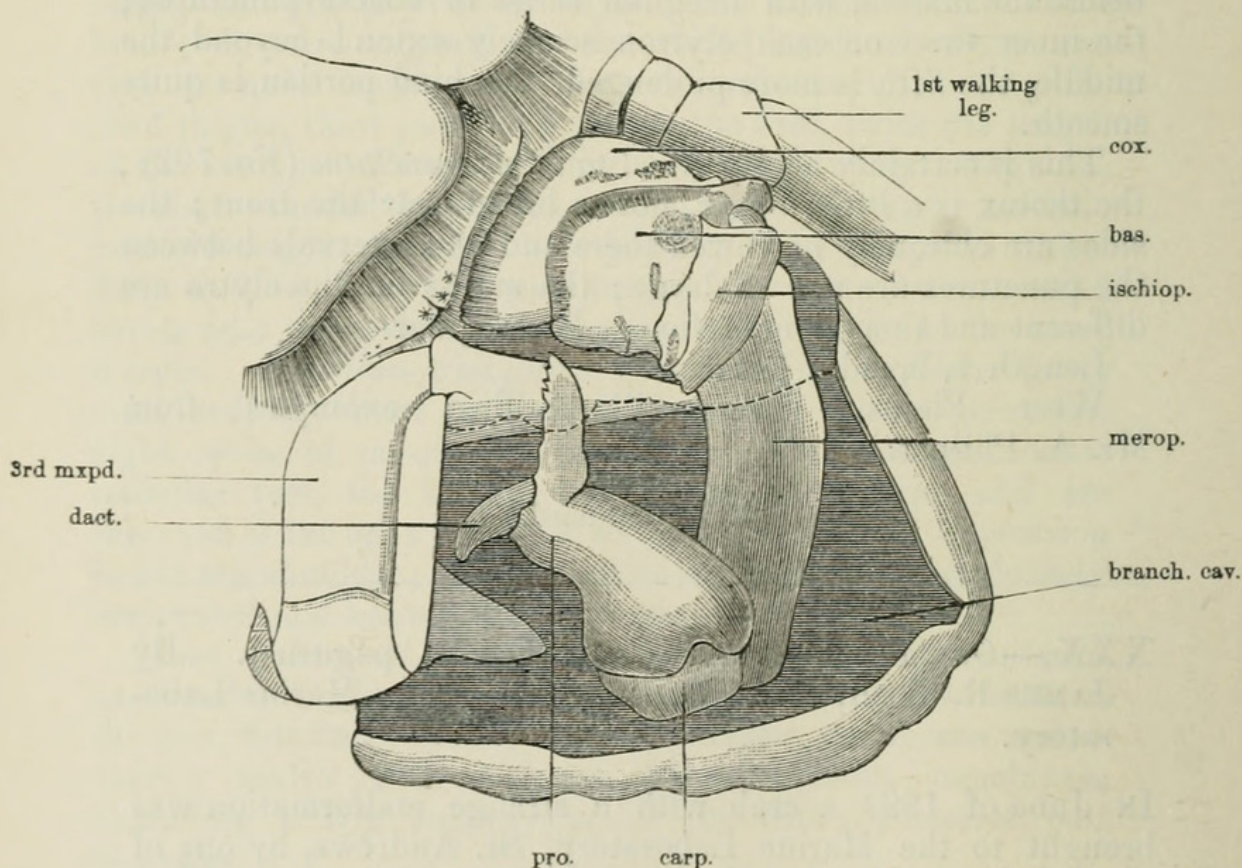
West Plains, Invercargill. Two examples from Mr. A. Philpott.

[To be continued.]

XXX.—*On an Abnormal Crab* (Cancer pagurus). By JAMES R. TOSH, M.A., B.Sc., St. Andrews Marine Laboratory.

IN June of 1894 a crab with a strange malformation was brought to the Marine Laboratory, St. Andrews, by one of the fishermen. Prof. M'Intosh desired me to figure it. The greater part of the right chela was out of sight, being situated in the branchial chamber, only the first three joints, a small

part of the fourth, and the tip of the sixth being visible above the ventral part of the carapace. The first joint alone was normal in size, the next two were a little less than normal, the next two five times and the last two six times less than normal. The dactylopodite was not opposable to the beak of the protopodite, but curved downward into the branchial cavity as a more or less rigid process. It had apparently taken the direction of least resistance. It bore no serrations. The same blackish hue occurred at the tips of dactylopodite and protopodite as in those of the functional chela. All the articulations in the limb were more or less immovable. The specimen was an average-sized female, and, to judge from the state of the ovaries, which were nearly ripe, had suffered very little from the condition of the claw. In the figure the dotted line represents the posterior edge of the shell, which has been removed to show the limb. It may be supposed that at the last moult this chela had been injured in some way, probably a few joints knocked off, and that, before it was restored, the shell had overgrown and imprisoned it: certainly it has never been functional.



In *Ann. des Sci. Nat.* 1893, sér. 2, tome xv., M. Jules Richard describes a number of cases of abnormality in crustacean appendages. These fall into two classes: the first

contains a single case of abnormality by reversion to a simple type of limb occurring in one of the mouth-appendages of a specimen of *Platycarcinus pagurus*. Those of the second class are cases of "monstruosité par excès:" they are usually confined to the chela; but in such cases the limb is more or less functional. Possibly the example described above is unique.

XXXI.—*Descriptions of Two new Fishes obtained by Mr. C. Hose in Sarawak.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Plotosus abbreviatus.

Band of teeth in each premaxillary thrice as broad as long; vomerine teeth large, molar-like, in a large crescentic patch; a broad band of molar-like mandibular teeth, with an outer series of large obtusely conical ones. Depth of body 8 times in total length, length of head 4 times. Head $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as broad, its depth $\frac{3}{5}$ its width; diameter of eye 11 times in length of head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in interorbital width; nasal barbel extending to præopercle, maxillary barbel to opercle. First dorsal I 4, its depth $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head; confluent dorsal, anal, and caudal with 190 rays (D. 90; C. 18; A. 82). Pectoral with 12 soft rays, ventral with 14; pectoral spine a little longer than dorsal, $\frac{2}{5}$ length of head. Uniform dark olive above, whitish beneath.

Total length 420 millim.

A single specimen, from the mouth of the Baram River.

Rasbora Hosii.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head 4 times. Snout as long as diameter of eye, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head; interorbital width half length of head; no barbels. Dorsal II 7, originating a little nearer base of caudal fin than end of snout, nearer to base of ventrals than to origin of anal fin, and opposite to the eleventh scale of the lateral line. Anal II 5. Pectoral nearly as long as head, not reaching ventral. Scales 28–29 $\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$; one scale between lateral line and base of ventral. Caudal as long as head. Olive above, silvery beneath, the dorsal and lateral scales with a blackish edge; caudal edged with blackish.

Total length 110 millim.

Two specimens, from the Baram River.



Tosh, James R. 1895. "XXX.—On an abnormal crab (*Cancer pagurus*).*" The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 15, 245–247. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939508677877>.

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