

well, and perhaps even better, developed in *I. sinuosa*; moreover the dentation of the septa in the original *S. gadulpensis* seems to be different.

7. *Astræa rigida*, Dana; *Prionastræa rigida*, M.-Edw. & H.; *Isophyllia rigida*, Verrill, 1872.
8. *Mussa dipsacea*, Dana; *Symphyllia dipsacea*, M.-Edw. & H.; *Isophyllia dipsacea*, Verrill.
9. *Madrepora sinuosa*, Ell. & Sol.; *Isophyllia sinuosa*, Verrill. The original diagnosis given by Ellis and Solander is rather meagre; but as the name has got a precise meaning now by Verrill's good description, it must be accepted for this well-marked species.
- 10-20. *Symphyllia strigosa*, *S. anemone*, *S. conferta*, *S. Aglae*, *S. helianthus*, *S. Thomasiana*, *S. aspera*, *S. cylindrica*, *S. Knoxi*, *S. marginata*, *S. verrucosa*, Duchassaing & Michelotti, 1860.
21. *Lithophyllia multilamella*, Duch. & Mich. 1864.
22. *Isophyllia* "*multilamella*," Pourtalès*.

For want of sufficient material, I must leave the discrimination of the actual species to future researches. It is more than probable that at least half the number of the above names will prove to be merely synonyms.

XXXVIII.—On *Bellidia Huntii*, a Genus and Species of Crustacea supposed to be new. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S.

[Plate X.]

Family Alpheadæ.

BELLIDIA (gen. nov.), Gosse.

Internal antennæ very little above the external: composed of two filaments forming a right angle.

External antennæ with the basal plates very large.

Feet: first pair small, didactyle, consimilar. Second pair long, very slender, didactyle; both arm and wrist many-jointed.

Eyes not covered by the carapace.

Abdomen bent abruptly.

Tail-plates large, all undivided.

* *Mussa fragilis*, Dana, referred to *Isophyllia* by Verrill, is, according to the description, a *Colpophyllia*.

Bellidia Huntii, Gosse.

As this is the only species known, no diagnosis can be given; but it may be thus described:—

Beak simple, small, rounded, smooth, acute.

Internal antennæ of two filaments, the one projecting, the other erect and strongly ciliated on one side (*e*); seated very little above the external pair.

External antennæ one third as long as the body. Basal plates very large; in form one-fourth of a long ellipse; a single tooth in the outer edge, near the tip (*b*).

First pair of feet small and short, both didactyle, consimilar; the thumb gibbous, solid; the movable finger somewhat shorter, slender, finely pointed, much curved, colourless, and translucent (*d*).

Second feet moderately long, very slender, didactyle; hand minute; both arm and wrist many-jointed.

Outer foot-jaws long, strong, foot-shaped; the terminal joint armed with strong teeth on the upper edge.

Eyes not covered by any vault of the carapace, but projecting above the rostrum.

Abdomen abruptly bent, much as in *Hippolyte*; attenuated rapidly (*a*).

Legs moderately long; all monodactyle.

Tail-plates large; the outermost showing no trace of transverse division (*c*).

Length three quarters of an inch from end of rostrum to end of tail.

The specimen was a female, heavily laden with advanced spawn: the ova large, globular, densely attached to the fringes of the false feet, and thus increasing the apparent depth of the animal.

Colour: a dark rich lake-crimson, marked, on the cephalothorax and abdomen, with well-defined vertical stripes of brilliant opaque white, imparting a zebra-like aspect to the creature. The head bears two longitudinal stripes of white on each side. The entire length of the back is dark red, with a broad white stripe running down the median line. All the limbs red. The ova of a dark sea-green hue.

With considerable affinity to the family Crangonidæ on the one hand, and to the Palæmonidæ on the other, this little creature is separated from the former by the chelæ, from the latter by the rostrum. It must be placed in the Alpheadæ.

With *Alpheus* it agrees in the minute rostrum and in the

outer tail-plate being entire. From *Alpheus* it differs in the equality and consimilarity of the hands, and in the unshielded condition of the eyes.

With *Nika* it agrees in the multiarticulate arms as well as wrists of the second feet, and in several minute characters. From *Nika* it differs in *both* the hands of the first feet being didactyle, and in the outer tail-plate being entire.

With *Athanas* it agrees in the unshielded eyes, and in several other characters. From *Athanas* it differs in the inner antennæ having three filaments, and in the outer tail-plate being entire.

This elegantly shaped and brilliantly coloured little shrimp was dredged by Arthur R. Hunt, Esq., F.G.S., in about 6 fathoms, off the Shag Rock*, at the northern end of Torbay, on the 10th of August, 1877. During this summer I had enjoyed the privilege of numerous dredgings in Torbay with him in his convenient little yacht the 'Gannet;' and we had both lamented the paucity of results. On this particular day we had been occupied at the south-west corner of the bay; and my friend, having landed me at Torquay with my *opima spolia*, proceeded to the Shag Rock to spend another hour in dredging alone. The result proved unwontedly rich. Besides many examples of *Comatula rosacea*, adult, and in the crinoid condition variously advanced, and some other interesting things, he obtained two creatures, which he at once saw to be unfamiliar, and which proved to be, both of them, new to the British fauna, and, as I believe, each of them a type of an undescribed genus. The one was the elegant shrimp above described; the other was the nudibranch mollusk that forms the subject of the following paper. Surely it was a most noteworthy reversal of fortune that two new generic forms should reward a single dredge-haul!

My friend, after he had preserved the specimens alive for a few days in his own aquarium, kindly presented them both to me. The *Bellidia* continued awhile in health and vigour, manifesting, in its alternations of active motion and still repose, a resemblance to the little Crangons. The liftings from vessel to vessel, the confinement in small cells for microscopic examination, and the manipulations to which it was unavoidably subjected in order to define and figure it, careful and tender as I was in performing these, were, however, fatal to it; for it

* Mr. Hunt gives me the locality more exactly thus:—"In about 6 fathoms on a submerged rock, off Meadfoot Sands, that extends from the Shag Rock, in the direction of the Thatcher, to the well-known sunken rock, Morris's Rogue."

soon died*. The specimen, preserved in spirit, I am about to deposit in the British Museum.

I wish to dedicate this genus to the venerable author of 'A History of the British Stalk-eyed Crustacea,' to whom I personally owe a life-long debt of esteem, and gratitude, and love†. And the species to the friend to whom science is indebted for its fortunate discovery.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

- a. *Bellidia Huntii*, magnified $\frac{1}{4}$.
- b. The anterior organs, viewed from above.
- c. The tail-plates.
- d. The left hand.
- e. One internal antenna.

XXXIX.—On *Hancockia eudactylota*, a Genus and Species of *Mollusca*, supposed to be new. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S.

[Plate XI.]

Family Tritoniadæ.

HANCOCKIA (gen. nov.), Gosse.

Body linear, scarcely palliate.

Head, beneath, produced on each side into a broad, flat, many-fingered oral tentacle.

Dorsal tentacles two, with laminated bulbs, retractile within sheaths.

Branchiæ three pairs, foliate, pinnatifid, infolding, remotely seated on the subpalliate margin of the back.

Foot linear, grasping.

Hancockia eudactylota, Gosse.

The only known species.

Body (a, b) about half an inch in length when crawling,

* My friend favours me with the following note:—" *Bellidia* is doubtless a rocky shrimp, not a sandy one; and its colours would match the beautiful red weeds among which it is found. I believe it was off a mass of red weed that I picked the *Hancockia* (see the following memoir), and the very minute *Aplysia* found on the same occasion, which I afterwards showed you."

† I had at first written the word as "*Bellia*;" but I find that this form is already occupied in zoology. As I do not choose to relinquish my tribute of affection to my friend, I adopt another termination.



Gosse, Philip Henry. 1877. "On *Bellidia huntii*, a new genus and species of Crustacea, supposed to be new." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 20, 313–316.

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