

part. Tail slightly shorter than the head and body, slender, very thinly clothed with minute brown hairs, which are everywhere of the same colour, while the skin of the tail itself is also dark brown above and below for its whole length.

Skull, as compared to that of *P. aztecus*, decidedly more lightly built and flatter above when viewed in profile; muzzle longer and narrower; supraorbital edges square but not beaded; palatal foramina widely open; bullæ rather smaller.

Dimensions of the type (an adult male in spirit):—

Head and body 99 millim.; tail 92; hind foot 22 (with claws 23); ear 17×13.5 ; heel to front of last foot-pad 10.

Skull: greatest length 30.5, basal length 25, basilar length to henselion 23.1, greatest breadth 15.4; nasals 12×3.3 ; interorbital breadth 4.6; interparietal 3.7×10 ; palate length from henselion 12.4; diastema 8.2; palatine foramina 5.8×2.3 ; upper molar series 4.1. Lower jaw: condyle to incisor-tip 18; coronoid to angle 7.3; vertical height of ramus below $\frac{m.1}{m.1}$ 3.6.

Hab. Guatemala. Coll. Bernoulli.

Type: B.M. 86.5.13.4.

The only species that I know of related to this peculiar dark-coloured short-tailed *Peromyscus* are two in the Museum collection from "S. Mexico," Coll. Sallé. One is, however, larger and the other smaller than *P. gymnotis*, and both have more or less bicolor tails and hairy ears. These two species are, I believe, both undescribed; but, in view of the fact that their exact locality is not known and that there is reason to hope for a proper American revision of the Mexican *Peromysci*, based on Mr. Nelson's magnificent collections, I prefer to refrain from describing them.

XLIV.—*Natural History Notes from H.M. Indian Marine Survey Steamer 'Investigator,' Commander C. F. Oldham, R.N.*—Series II., No. 10. *Report upon some Mollusca dredged in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.*—Appendix. By EDGAR A. SMITH.

SINCE the publication of the above report in the September number of the 'Annals' I have received from Mr. Alcock, the Superintendent of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, two species of Mollusca which have already been figured and briefly described in the earlier accounts of the dredgings of the 'Investigator' by Messrs. Alcock and Wood-Mason. Of one of the species I have drawn up a detailed description, and of

the other, which proves to belong to a previously described species, I append the synonymy.

Pirula investigatoris.

Sycotypus, sp., Wood-Mason & Alcock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1891, vol. vii. pp. 15, 16 (cut, fig. 2).

Sycotypus investigatoris, Wood-Mason & Alcock, MSS.

Testa ventricose pyriformis, mediocriter tenuis, dilute fucescens, hic illic longitudinaliter saturatius strigata, undique spiraliter tenuiter lirata, lineis incrementi arcuatis tenuissimis cancellata; spira aliquanto elata; anfractus 7, celeriter accrescentes, convexiusculi, supremi $2\frac{1}{2}$ (nucleus) læves, ultimus ventricosus, infra medium constrictus; apertura elongata, longit. totius $\frac{7}{8}$ fere æquans, antice in canalem obliquam latem producta, intus albida, subsulcata; labrum tenue, in medio arcuatim prominens, postice ad suturam subsinuatum; columella spiraliter convoluta, usque ad apicem intus visibilis, callo tenuissimo albo supra suturam producto induta.

Longit. 97 millim., diam. maj. 56, min. 47; apertura cum rostro 81 longa, in medio 27 lata.

Hab. Off Ganjam coast, east coast of India, in 98 to 102 fathoms, on a sandy bottom.

The distinguishing features of this interesting species are its ventricose form, high spire, thin texture, and the smoothness of the sculpture. The spiral or transverse riblets are very fine and close together, a little flattened, and generally, but not constantly, alternately more slender. The longitudinal raised lines are thread-like, very much curved, and chiefly visible between the riblets. The colour of the shell is light brown or "warm cinnamon," with longitudinal streaks of a darker tint in the same curve as the lines of growth. "Colour of the animal delicate pink, the edges of the mantle shading into a lemon-yellow."

Solariella infundibulum, Watson.

Trochus (Margarita) infundibulum, Watson, Report Gaster. 'Challenger,' p. 84, pl. v. fig. 3.

Solariella infundibulum, Pilsbry, Man. Conch. vol. xi. p. 319, pl. lxvi. fig. 97.

Trochus infundibulum, Dall, Nautilus, vol. iii. pp. 2-4 (description of soft parts).

Solariella metallica, Wood-Mason & Alcock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1891, vol. viii. p. 444, figs. 12 a, b.

Hab. Off Bermuda, 1075 fath.; off Marion Island, in the Southern Ocean, 1375 fath. ('Challenger'); 100 miles east-

ward of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, 1685 fath. (*Dall*) ; Gulf of Manaar, Ceylon, 738 fath. (*'Investigator'*).

This is another remarkable instance of wide distribution among deep-water mollusks—another link in the chain of proof (if that were needed) regarding the cosmopolitan character of the deep-sea fauna.

The soft parts of this species have been examined and described by Mr. W. H. Dall, and are remarkable in several respects.

The shells from the Gulf of Manaar have the acute tubercles somewhat larger and less numerous than in the '*Challenger*' shells or Mr. Dall's specimen, which he liberally placed in the British Museum collection.

In other respects they agree. The width and character of the umbilicus, the general form, colour, and texture are similar, and the number and relative proximity of the ribs on the lower half of the body-whorl also correspond, the ridge bordering the umbilicus being more crenulated than the rest.

On account of the extra size of the nodules on the two upper ridges the aperture exhibits two corresponding conspicuous rows of indentations, a feature but feebly developed in the more finely tuberculated forms.

I have followed Wood-Mason and Alcock in placing this shell in *Solariella*, as it agrees conchologically more closely with that group than with *Margarita*. It is, however, probable that the characters of the soft parts are sufficiently distinctive to warrant the formation of a new genus.

XLV.—*Notes on Palæozoic Fishes*.—No. I.
By R. H. TRAQUAIR, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

[Plate IX.]

DEVONIAN.

Diplacanthidæ.

PAREXUS.

In the Powrie Collection, now in the Edinburgh Museum, there is a spine belonging to this genus, from the Old Red Sandstone of Cradley, Herefordshire. It is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, slender, tapering, gently curved, and showing, along the concave side, one of the two rows of denticles, with distally directed apices, characteristic of the genus. The



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