

The skull of *Dendrohyrax dorsalis* is elongate and depressed, that of *Dendrohyrax arboreus* is short and high. The hinder part of the lower jaw of *D. dorsalis* is moderately dilated, and the back edge ascending from the condyle is gradually rounded off; whereas in *D. arboreus* the hinder part is much more dilated, and the ascending edge is straight nearly to the hinder end and then rounded.

The following measurements show the most striking differences between the skulls of the two species:—

	<i>D. dorsalis.</i>	<i>D. arboreus.</i>
	inches.	inches.
Length of adult skull	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$
Height of skull	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Length of lower tooth-line	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Width of upper part of lower jaw	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{12}$

The skull of *D. arboreus* is most like that of *Hyrax Burtoni* in its height, but differs in the shape of the lower jaw and by the very small diastemata, especially that of the lower jaw.

On Deep-sea Dredging in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

By J. F. WHITEAVES, F.G.S. &c.

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

Montreal, Dec. 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—As I did not see any proofs of my article on Deep-sea dredging in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (published in the ‘Annals,’ ser. 4, vol. x. no. 59), I should be glad if you would correct the following typographical and other errors which occur in it.

Page 343, lines 14 and 15 from the bottom of the page, for “only a portion of these have” read “only a few of these have.”

Page 347, at the bottom, it appears as if *two* species of *Retepora* were collected; the specimens all belong to that form which Smitt calls *Retepora cellulosa*, var. *elongata*.

Page 349. Under the head *Dacrydium vitreum* the phrase occurs, “This and the preceding are new to America.” The words with quotation marks belong to the preceding species, *Yoldia frigida*; *Dacrydium vitreum* is not new to America, but *Yoldia frigida* and *lucida* are.

Page 350. The asterisk placed before *Utriculus pertenuis* belongs to *U. hyalinus*; specimens of the latter shell had been identified by me as *Bulla debilis*, Gould. My intention was to give Mr. Jeffreys as the authority for the statement that *Bulla hyalina*, Turton, and *B. debilis*, Gould, are synonymous.

Page 352, lines 10 and 11 from the bottom. Strike out the words “if any such there are.”

Additions and Alterations.

FORAMINIFERA. The long-spined *Marginulina* described on page 343 is, I believe, *Marginulina spinosa*, M. Sars.

ACTINOZOA. Prof. Verrill thinks (and I quite agree with him) that the St.-Lawrence *Pennatula* is a well-marked variety of *Pennatula aculeata*, Danielssen. This latter species he considers to be distinct from *P. phosphorea*. My St.-Lawrence specimens vary so much in their characters that I am not yet satisfied on this latter point. For the present the St.-Lawrence specimens may be provisionally called *Pennatula aculeata*, Danielssen, var. *canadensis*. Those who accept Kölliker's views as to specific differences in this group would regard the Canadian sea-pen as one of the many protean forms of *P. phosphorea*.

Urticina digitata (Müll.). Recognized by Prof. Verrill among specimens dredged in 120 fathoms off Bear Head, Anticosti.

Zoanthus (sp.) is *Epizoanthus americanus*, teste Verrill.

MOLLUSCA. *Dentalium abyssorum*, Sars. Adult but dead specimens of a *Dentalium* dredged last year were referred to this species. Having since taken the same shell alive in all stages of growth, I now doubt the correctness of this identification. It is never pentagonal when young; and I believe it is the shell originally described by Dr. Gould, though erroneously, as *Dentalium dentale*, his specimens being few and very imperfect. Its proper name is *Dentalium occidentale*, Stimpson, a perfectly good and distinct species, nearly related to *D. abyssorum*—widely different from *Entalis striolata*, which has not yet been found north of the Bay of Chaleurs.

Sipho Sarsii, Jeffreys. The proper name of this shell seems to be *Sipho curtus* (Jeffreys).

Nitophyllum litteratum, a new British Alga.

By Prof. T. G. AGARDH.

This seaweed was received from Mrs. Griffith as *Nitophyllum Hilliæ*: but it is very different in the form of the leaflets; the sori are not dot-like and scattered as in that species, but linear-oblong or variously shaped, scattered between the veins, looking, on the lower lobes, like letters or signs.

“*N. litteratum*, stipite brevi cuneato, in frondem venis dichotomo-anastomosantibus obscuriusculis inferne venosam, cuneato-reniformem subpalmato-pinnatifidam abeunte lobis cuneato-linearibus margine minute undulato-crenulatis, basi contractis, soris inter venas seriatis figuras irregulares inter se plus minus confluentes formantibus.

“*Hab.* Ad littora meridionalia Angliæ.”—*Lunds Univ. Årsskrift*, t. viii. p. 49.

On a new Freshwater Tortoise from Borneo (Orlitia borneensis).

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

ORLITIA.

Head covered with large plates, plain-coloured; lower jaw strong,



Whiteaves, Joseph Frederick. 1873. "On Deep-sea dredging in the Gulf of St. Lawrence." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 11, 155–156. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222937308696784>.

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