

(Map 32), p. 137; 1870. Month. Microsc. Journ. vol. iv. p. 185, pl. 61. fig. 12.

Upper Silurian: Builth and Ludford.

2. *Entomidella buprestis* (Salter).

Leperditia buprestis, Salter, 1866. Rep. Brit. Assoc. p. 285.

Leperditia? punctatissima, Salter, Siluria, 1867, Appendix, p. 519.

Entomis buprestis, Jones, 1872. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xxviii. p. 183, pl. 5. fig. 15.

Menevian: St. David's, Wales.

On account of their extremely developed nuchal furrow, *Entomis* and *Entomidella* stand apart from the other known Ostracoda, recent and fossil, and may be grouped in a family as ENTOMIDIDÆ.

In an undescribed bivalved Entomostrakon (*Sulcuna*, gen. nov., with two species, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Cork, Ireland) the nuchal sulcus, passing very obliquely downwards and forwards, is so well defined as to cut off the antero-dorsal region of each valve, and raises it into a hump or a sharp process, pointing upwards and backwards. This genus, however, cannot be allied to *Entomis*; for it presents evidence of the Cypridinal notch on the anterior margin, and is far more closely related to *Cypridella*.

XLVII.—*Contribution to our Knowledge of Ceratophrys and Megalophrys.* By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

Ceratophrys Fryi.

No bony dorsal shield. Skin densely covered with small tubercles unequal in size; the two dorsal lines of tubercles, which are so conspicuous in *C. Boiei*, are absent on the anterior and middle portions of the back, but represented by two short series commencing in the sacral region and converging into a point above the vent. Supraciliary horn long and pointed. The upperside of the head deeply concave, bordered on each side by a blunt-edged ridge terminating on the occiput, and in front by a rough prominent crest running from the eye to the nostril. Tympanum not visible. The vomerine teeth stand on a rather long transverse ridge slightly interrupted in the middle, between the choanæ. Tongue much smaller than in *C. Boiei*, not covering the bottom of the buccal cavity. Digits rather long, with the tubercles on the lower side much developed; carpus with three ovate flattish tubercles, the middle of which is a little larger than the outer. Metatarsal tubercle long, as

long as its distance from the end of the inner toe; third toe rather longer than fifth. Web between the toes very short, but conspicuous.

Upper parts brown, indistinctly marbled with darker. The upperside of the snout milk-white, the boundary between the brown and white being marked by a black line. Lower parts white, with irregular brownish-black spots.

	lines.
Length of the body	35
Width between the angles of the mouth ..	16
Length of fore leg	23
„ first finger	$4\frac{1}{3}$
„ second finger	$3\frac{3}{4}$
„ third finger	$5\frac{1}{2}$
„ hind leg	40
Distance between heel and end of fourth toe	18
Length of metatarsal tubercle	$2\frac{1}{4}$

A female of this fine species, from the Serra de Mantiqueira, Minas Geraes, has been presented to the British Museum by A. Fry, Esq., a gentleman who has contributed numerous valuable specimens from Brazil to the National Collection.

Ceratophrys appendiculata.

Allied to *C. Boiei*; but the upper parts are covered with skinny appendages instead of with tubercles, and the snout terminates in a triangular flap. A pair of prominent glandular ridges on the back, running from the long supraciliary horns to the vent; a similar transverse ridge between the two horns. Snout more depressed than in the other species, and crown of the head but slightly concave. Tympanum not visible. Vomerine teeth on two short prominences between the choanæ. Tongue not covering the bottom of the buccal cavity. The two outer carpal tubercles very small, much smaller than the inner; metatarsal tubercle long, nearly as long as its distance from the inner toe. Third toe rather longer than fifth. Web between the toes very short.

Upper parts greyish, with symmetrical brown markings; throat brown; lower parts densely speckled with brown.

	lines.
Length of the body	25
Width between the angles of the mouth ..	13
Length of fore leg	17
„ hind leg	33
Distance between heel and end of fourth toe	15

One male specimen; purchased. It is from Brazil, but it could not be ascertained from what part.

Megalophrys montana and *Megalophrys nasuta*.

At the time of the publication of the 'Reptiles of British India' (1864) I had seven examples for examination. Three of them were provided with a rostral appendage, and consequently belonged to "*Ceratophrys nasuta* of Schlegel;" they were *males*. The four others had no such appendage, and proved to be *females*. In this curious coincidence some excuse may be found for my drawing the inference that these examples, so extremely similar to one another in other respects, were of the same species, and that the rostral appendage was a secondary sexual character peculiar to the male (Rept. B. Ind. p. 413).

However, in the course of last month the British Museum received three additional examples, every one of which shows that I have fallen into an error. Two of them (larger than any example I had previously seen, the body being 5 inches long), from Matang in Borneo, have a well-developed rostral appendage, but they are *females*. The other (probably from Java) is a *male* and lacks the appendage.

Therefore there can be no further doubt that there exist in reality two species of *Megalophrys* with a somewhat singular distribution; for whilst *M. nasuta* appears to be rather common in Borneo, the Malayan peninsula, and Sumatra, *M. montana* is limited to Java and Ceylon.

I regret to have fallen into this error, the more so as Mr. Darwin, whose attention I had directed to *Megalophrys*, has referred to these frogs in his 'Descent of Man,' 1871, ii. p. 26, and figured the heads of the two species as those of the male and female of the same animal.

XLVIII.—*Note on the Discovery of Ligidium agile, Persoon* (= *Zia Saundersii*, *Stebbing*), in *Great Britain*. By the Rev. A. M. NORMAN, M.A.

THE Crustacean which Mr. Stebbing has described in the 'Annals' for April, p. 286, under the name *Zia Saundersii*, and which was found by him near Copthorn Common, is a well-known European species, which it is astonishing that Mr. Spence Bate, to whom it would appear that it was submitted, should not have immediately recognized. It is an interesting addition to our Crustacean fauna.

The Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing quotes the following words from Spence Bate and Westwood's 'British Sessile-eyed Crustacea'



Günther, Albert C. L. G. 1873. "Contribution to our knowledge of Ceratophrys and Megalophrys." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 11, 417–419.

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