

Hymenaster pellucidus of Wyville Thomson, giving revised generic and specific characters for the last two forms.—*Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne*, Bind xxvii. pp. 267–299, with 4 plates; and Bind xxviii. 10 pp., and 2 plates, 1882–83.

Note on a Peripatus from the Island of Dominica, West Indies.

As even isolated facts with regard to this interesting “Arthropod” are of interest, I may state that Mr. G. F. Angas, C.M.Z.S., who has lately returned from an expedition to the island of Dominica, West Indies, has presented to the Trustees of the British Museum the single specimen of *Peripatus* found by him. This example has thirty pairs of feet, not counting the oral papillæ as some confusion has arisen in the mode of counting, I may say that, like Professor Moseley, I find thirty-one pairs of feet in Grube’s figure of *P. Edwardsi*. In the present condition of our knowledge it is, as a reference to Mr. Moseley’s paper in this journal (ser. 5, iii. pp. 263–267) will show, impossible to give definitely a specific name to a single specimen; but I may point out that in the Dominican specimen the form of the “pits on the under surface of the foot-cones” may for some be said to be circular, for others linear, and that there is a similar variation in the extent to which these pores may be said to be distinct; the differences which obtain between examples is due, possibly, to differences in the mode or length of time of preservation. No doubt the monograph commenced by the late Prof. Balfour, and now, as I understand, in course of preparation by Mr. Adam Sedgwick, will set at rest the questions which affect the specific differences of this archaic genus.

F. JEFFREY BELL.

The Breeding of the Sea-Lamprey. By M. L. FERRY.

The author records a circumstance which seems to show that the ova of the sea-lamprey are fecundated while still contained within the body of the female. He says that in the early part of June 1874 a keeper caught in the Allier a female lamprey adhering by its mouth to a boat near Moulins, opened it, and placed the ova in a large pan. As it rained, the pan was soon filled with water; and in about twenty days the ova were all hatched. It has been supposed that the ova of the lamprey were fecundated by the male after expulsion from the body of the female; the author thinks that the relations of the sexes are more intimate, and that the females are fecundated while they and the males are adhering side by side to the same rock or the same tree, a situation in which they are sometimes found in groups, where they remain attached and interlaced in such a manner that it is easy to capture them.—*Comptes Rendus*, March 12, 1883, p. 721.



Ferry, M. L. 1883. "The breeding of the sea-lamprey." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 11, 388–388.

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