its favour is that the combination of anatomical characters is exactly
the same in all its genera, which have a very scattered distribution.

It will be noticed that no Parrots with normal carotids occur in
the New World; and, as far as I know, none but members of that
group have red beaks.

P.S. (December 8th, 1874).—On the 25th of last month, from
the death of one of the specimens of Stringops habroptilus, recently pur-
chased by the Society, I have had an opportunity of dissecting a
third individual of the species. In it the ambiens muscle is complete,
of fair size, at the same time that it crosses the knee as in Psit-
tacus. This makes me feel more convinced that the arrangement
indicated by the dotted portions of the diagram plates accompanying
this communication is the correct one, and that the main stem has
given rise to three instead of two branches—the Stringopinae being
the nearest representatives of the ancestral form, some of its members
(Geopsittacus, Melopsittacus, Euphema, and Cyanorhamphus) having
quite recently lost, whilst Stringops itself is just now on the point of
losing the ambiens muscle. It is, however, quite possible, if external
resemblances and geographical distribution are left out of considera-
tion, that Stringops must stand as the sole representative of the
Stringopinae, thus conforming with generally received ideas; and
that Geopsittacus, together with Melopsittacus, Euphema, and Cya-
norhamphus, must be placed with Agapornis as part of the family
Agapornithinae, in which the formula is $2, -, -, +$. The close ex-
ternal resemblance between Stringops and Geopsittacus nevertheless
makes me indisposed to adopt this view.

7. Descriptions of five new Species of Shells.
By G. B. Sowerby, Jun.
[Received September 15, 1874.]
(Plate LXXII.)

1. Triton (Epidromus) comptus, sp. nov. (Plate LXXII.
figs. 5, 5 a.)

T. testa oblongo-turrita, rufo-fusca, castaneo maculata, undique
crebrerime decussate lilata, livis ezimie granulosus, interstitiis
transversim striatis; anfractibus rotundatis, maculis angustis
oblongis transversim balteatis; varicibus paucis, rotundatis,
castaneo grandimaculatis; apertura subexpansa, labio externa
reflexo, Icevi, ad marginem lineis castaneis minutis notatis;
lamina columellari Icevi, pellucida, polita; canali brevissimo
recurso: long. 54, lat. 20; apert. long. 20, lat. 10 mill.

Shell of the usual general form of an Epidromus (Klein) as sepa-
rated from the genus Triton (Lamarck), reddish-brown colour,
blotched and spotted with dark chestnut-brown, closely and exqui-
sitely cancellated and granulated; whorls rounded, belted with narrow
oblong spots; varices few, rounded, with large chestnut blotches;
aperture rather expanded; outer lip reflexed, smooth, with small
NEW SHELLS.

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