

readily into this scheme, owing to their abnormal colour. But their positions seem clear enough, viz.:—

Mico melanoleucus, Rib., is a *Mystax*.

Hapale chrysoleuca, Wagn. (incl. *sericeus*, Gray), is a true *Hapale*.

And the following new species is a *Mico*:—

Mico leucippe, sp. n.

Like *Hapale chrysoleuca*, but the ears untufted, nearly naked. Head, fore limbs, body, and hips quite white; lower legs, feet, and tail light golden yellow, not so strong as in *chrysoleuca*.

Teeth with the structure typical of *Hapale*, not of *Mystax*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh by Fräulein Snethlage):—

Head and body 235 mm.; tail 342; hind foot 64; ear 30.

Skull: greatest length 48·5; basal length 33·8; breadth of brain-case 26·2; maxillary tooth-row 11·8.

Hab. Lower Amazons. Type from Pimental, Rio Tapajoz.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 9. 3. 9. 2. Original number 14. Collected 13th November, 1908, by Fräulein Dr. E. Snethlage. Presented by the authorities of the Museum Goeldi, Para.

This beautiful white marmoset had been supposed to be *Hapale chrysoleuca*, but is readily distinguished by its wholly untufted and almost naked ears. Two specimens were obtained by Fräulein Snethlage, both quite alike.

“Shot in deep forest.”—E. S.

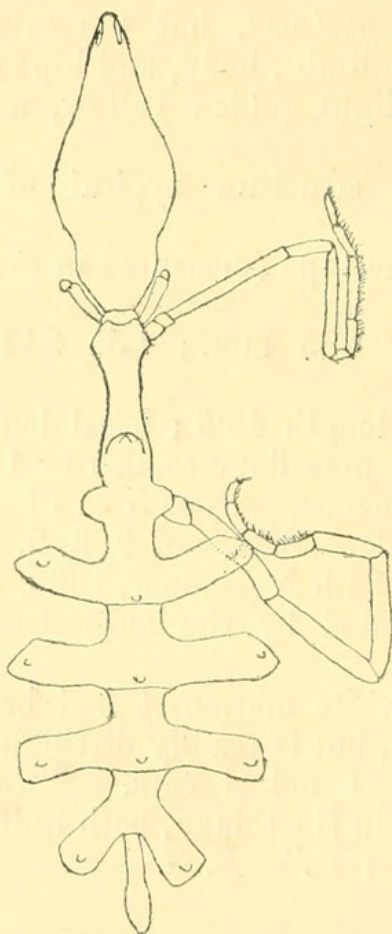
XXI.—*The Holotype of Parazetes auchenicus, Slater (Pycnogonida).* By W. T. CALMAN, D.Sc., F.R.S.

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In a paper published in this Magazine in 1879 (ser. 5, vol. iii. p. 281), the late Mr. H. H. Slater described a *Pycnogon* from Japan as *Parazetes auchenicus*, gen. et sp. n. He stated that

the proboscis was "distinctly four-cleft at its apex—a peculiarity, as far as I know, hitherto unknown among Pycnogons," and that the palpi consisted of nine segments. Loman, in 1911 (Abh. k. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. München, Suppl. Bd. ii. Abh. 4, p. 6), pointed out, on the evidence of sketches of the holotype which I sent to him, that both these statements were

Fig. 1.



Ascorhynchus auchenicus (Slater), holotype, dorsal view. Legs omitted.

wrong, and he identified the genus with the earlier *Ascorhynchus* of Sars and the species with the *Gnamptorhynchus ramipes* of Böhm.

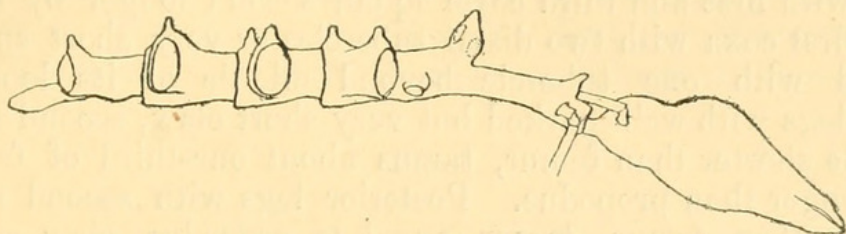
Loman's determination of the genus is certainly correct, but I am not convinced that his identification of the species is so.

Description.—The specimen is probably a female, the genital openings on the last two pairs of legs being distinctly

larger than those of an ovigerous male of similar size belonging to an allied species.

Body elongated, lateral processes separated by about their own diameter, width across second lateral processes five times

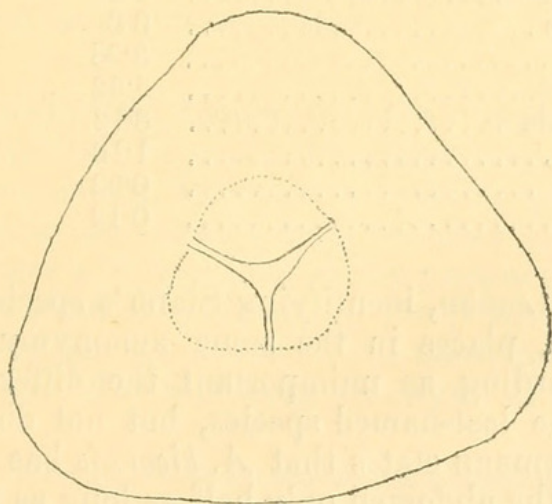
Fig. 2.



Ascorhynchus auchenicus (Slater), holotype, from the right side.
Legs, oviger, and palp omitted.

that measured between first and second. *Cephalon* (from base of proboscis to first lateral processes) little shorter than rest of trunk. Ocular tubercle in front of attachment of ovigers, pointed, eyes well marked. A tubercle in middle

Fig. 3.



Ascorhynchus auchenicus (Slater), holotype. Apical view of proboscis, showing mouth-opening.

of hind margin of first three segments, one on each lateral process and a pair over bases of chelophores; these tubercles blunt, hardly taller than wide. *Proboscis* nearly one-third of

total length, fusiform, acutely pointed, and deeply cleft into three lips at tip, with a slight constriction at about one-third of its length from base. *Abdomen* clavate, one-third of length of proboscis.

Chelophores one-fifth as long as proboscis, scape undivided, distal segment irregular in form. *Palps* of ten segments. *Legs* with first and third coxæ equal, second longer by one-half, first coxa with two distal tubercles or very short spurs, second with one tubercle beyond middle of its length. First legs with well-marked but very short claw, second tibia a little shorter than femur, tarsus about one-third of femur and longer than propodus. Posterior legs with second tibia shorter than femur, tarsus equal to propodus, claw about one-third of propodus.

Measurements (in millimetres) :—

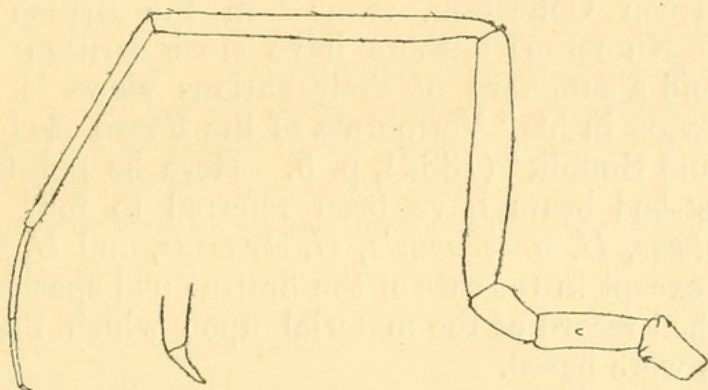
Length of proboscis	3.48
Greatest diameter of proboscis	1.6
Length of trunk	6.24
Length of cephalon	3.04
Width across second lateral process	3.2
Width between first and second lateral processes ..	0.6
Length of abdomen	1.2

	First left leg.	Third left leg.
First coxa	0.72	0.8
Second coxa	1.2	1.2
Third coxa	0.8	0.8
Femur	3.28	3.0
First tibia	4.32	4.0
Second tibia	3.12	2.72
Tarsus	1.16	1.0
Propodus	0.92	1.04
Claw	0.12	0.36

Remarks.—Loman, identifying Slater's species with *A. ramipes* (Böhm), places in the same synonymy *A. bicornis*, Ortmann, regarding as unimportant the differences said to distinguish the last-named species, but not discussing them in detail. Ortmann states that *A. bicornis* has a claw on the first legs and the abdomen only half as long as the proboscis, while *A. ramipes* has no claw on the first legs and the abdomen equal to the proboscis. In the present specimen the abdomen is about one-third as long as the proboscis and the other characters are as given by Ortmann. Böhm's figure and description of *A. ramipes* present some inconsistencies, but Ortmann confirms his account of the very long abdomen and the clawless first legs.

Loman does not mention in this connexion *A. minutus*, Hoek, from which Ortmann distinguishes *A. bicornis* because (among other less important characters) the former is said to have an unpaired spine or tubercle at the base of the chelophores. The two type-specimens of Hoek's species, however, have clearly a pair of tubercles in that position (as Loman found also in a specimen referred to this species from the 'Siboga' Expedition), and I cannot find any characters by which it would appear safe to separate it from *A. bicornis*.

Fig. 4.



Ascorhynchus auchenicus (Slater), holotype. First leg of left side (first and second coxæ from above, distal segments from behind), with enlarged figure of terminal claw.

While agreeing with Loman that the tubercles or processes on the body and on the coxæ of the legs may vary widely in degree of development, I propose to restrict the name *A. ramipes* (Böhm) to specimens having no claw on the first legs and the abdomen about as long as the proboscis, and to apply the name *A. auchenicus* (Slater) to forms which have a claw on the first legs and the abdomen not more than half as long as the proboscis. The following synonymy is suggested:—

Ascorhynchus auchenicus (Slater).

Parazetes auchenicus, Slater, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) iii. 1879, p. 281.

Ascorhynchus minutus, Hoek, Rep. Pycnogonida 'Challenger,' 1881, p. 55, pl. vi. figs. 10-16; Loman, Pantopoden der 'Siboga' Exped. 1908, p. 33.

Ascorhynchus bicornis, Ortmann, Zool. Jahrb. Syst. v. 1890, p. 162.

Ascorhynchus ramipes (part.), Loman, Abh. k. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. München, Suppl. Bd. ii. 1911, Abh. 4, p. 6.



Calman, W. T. 1922. "XXI.—The holotype of *Parazetes auchenicus*, Slater (Pycnogodia)." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 9, 199–203. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222932208632659>.

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