

obliquely amplified from end of clavus, which is angularly posteriorly dilated near base, a curved line formed by transverse veins crossing tegmen at about one fourth from apex enclosing a series of narrow longitudinal apical areas; this is preceded by three transverse veins enclosing four discoidal areas; wings a little broader than tegmina, three oblique transverse veins on disk, apical veins mostly forked.

Allied to *Rhotala*, Walk., by the robust and longly produced antennæ; the tegmina give the appearance of a Tropicuchid, but the lateral carinate margins to the clypeus induce its being regarded as an Achilid.

Type, *T. pallescens*, Dist.

Talaloea pallescens, sp. n.

Body above and antennæ castaneous brown; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; abdomen beneath pale brownish, with the posterior segmental margin and a central discal line pale ochraceous; posterior tarsi annulated with pale brownish; tegmina and wings pale subhyaline, the venation fuscous; tegmina slightly fuliginous, the stigma fuscous, traversed at base by a creamy-white line which is widened posteriorly.

Long., excl. tegm., $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.; exp. tegm. 14–16 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus — ?

Euria? globulifera, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 108 (1858).

Hab. — ?

This species does not belong to the Tropicuchid genus *Euria*, = *Tropicuchus*, Stål, but is an Achilid. As it is an unlocalized species, I refrain from describing the genus.

XXXV. — *On a Freshwater Decapod Crustacean collected by W. J. Burchell at Pará in 1829.* By W. T. CALMAN, D.Sc., British Museum (Natural History).

AMONG a few dried Crustacea belonging to the Burchell collection submitted to me for determination by Prof. Poulton is a small shrimp-like animal, little more than half an inch in length, labelled in Burchell's handwriting "From the well, 4.9.29." Prof. Poulton informs me that, at the date indicated

(Sept. 4, 1829), Burchell was living in Pará*. The fragile and shrivelled specimen had been laid aside as indeterminable when my attention was, by chance, directed to Mr. E. J. Miers's description and figures of a form which he assigned to a new genus of Palæmonidæ under the name *Euryrhynchus Wrzesniowskii* †, and of which two specimens were obtained from a well in Cayenne by Prof. Wrzesniowsky, of Warsaw. One of Miers's types exists, in fragments, in the British Museum collection, and a comparison with Burchell's specimen shows that the two are certainly congeneric and possibly even specifically identical. Since, however, there are definite, though not very important, differences between the two, I propose to refer to Burchell's specimen under the new specific name of *E. Burchelli*.

The figures given by Miers are somewhat unsatisfactory and his description is incomplete, especially in the absence of any account of the mouth-parts. The genus has therefore remained in obscurity, and, so far as I have been able to discover, the only further reference to it is by Prof. Kingsley, who, in his revision of the Palæmonidæ ‡, quotes Miers's description and leaves the systematic position of the genus doubtful. In view of this uncertainty, it seems worth while to record the results of an examination of the two specimens. Burchell's specimen, in spite of its great age, was found, on being carefully relaxed, to be in fairly good condition.

The following diagnosis includes the characters which seem to be of generic importance.

Family Palæmonidæ.

Genus EURYRHYNCHUS, Miers.

Rostrum very short, flattened, without teeth above or below. Carapace with an antennal spine, but no supraorbital, hepatic, or branchiostegal spines. Outer flagellum of antennules completely divided. Mandible without a palp. Third maxillipeds slender. Second peræopods much stronger than the first.

Type species, *E. Wrzesniowskii*, Miers.

The absence of the mandibular palp brings this genus within a group which lies near the boundary-line between the Palæmonidæ and Pontoniidæ and renders this line, as Schenkel has remarked, somewhat indefinite. The fact that

* Cf. Poulton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiii. pp. 45-56, pl. iii.

† Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877, p. 662, pl. lxvii. figs. 2-2 b.

‡ Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1879, p. 424.

the two branches of the outer flagellum of the antennules are divided to the base may, however, be taken as indicating for the genus a place within the Palæmonidæ. The other genera usually included in this family which have no palps on the mandibles are *Palæmonetes*, Heller, *Palæmonopsis**, Borradaile, and *Ancylocaris*, Schenkel. From these the present genus is distinguished by the form of the rostrum and by the absence of spines except the antennal on the antero-lateral region of the carapace.

Euryrhynchus Wrzesniowskii, Miers. (Fig. 1.)

Euryrhynchus Wrzesniowskii, Miers, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877, p. 662, pl. lxvii. figs. 2-2 b.

Merus of second peræopods with two inconspicuous rounded lobes at the distal end below; carpus without a spine on the inner side; fingers hardly longer than the palm. Telson with the tip rather narrowly rounded, projecting nearly as far as the long lateral spines.

Fig. 1.



Euryrhynchus Wrzesniowskii, Miers. Distal end of telson.

I can find no trace of the "small spine between the eyes and the rostrum" described by Miers, and the telson, as figured, is much too narrow.

Locality. Cayenne, "in a well." Co-type in British Museum.

Euryrhynchus Burchelli, sp. n. (Figs. 2-8.)

Merus of second peræopods with two acute spiniform teeth at the distal end of its lower surface; carpus with a sharp tooth on the inner side near the distal end; fingers distinctly longer than the palm. Telson with the tip broadly rounded, not projecting nearly as far as the long lateral spines.

Locality. Pará, 4th September, 1829: Burchell Coll. Type in Hope Museum, Oxford.

* Mr. Borradaile has pointed out to me that this name was first used by Stimpson in 1871 (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, x. p. 128), but apparently only as a *nomen nudum*. Whether Borradaile's later use of the name is illegal may be left to the decision of those interested in such questions.

Fig. 2.

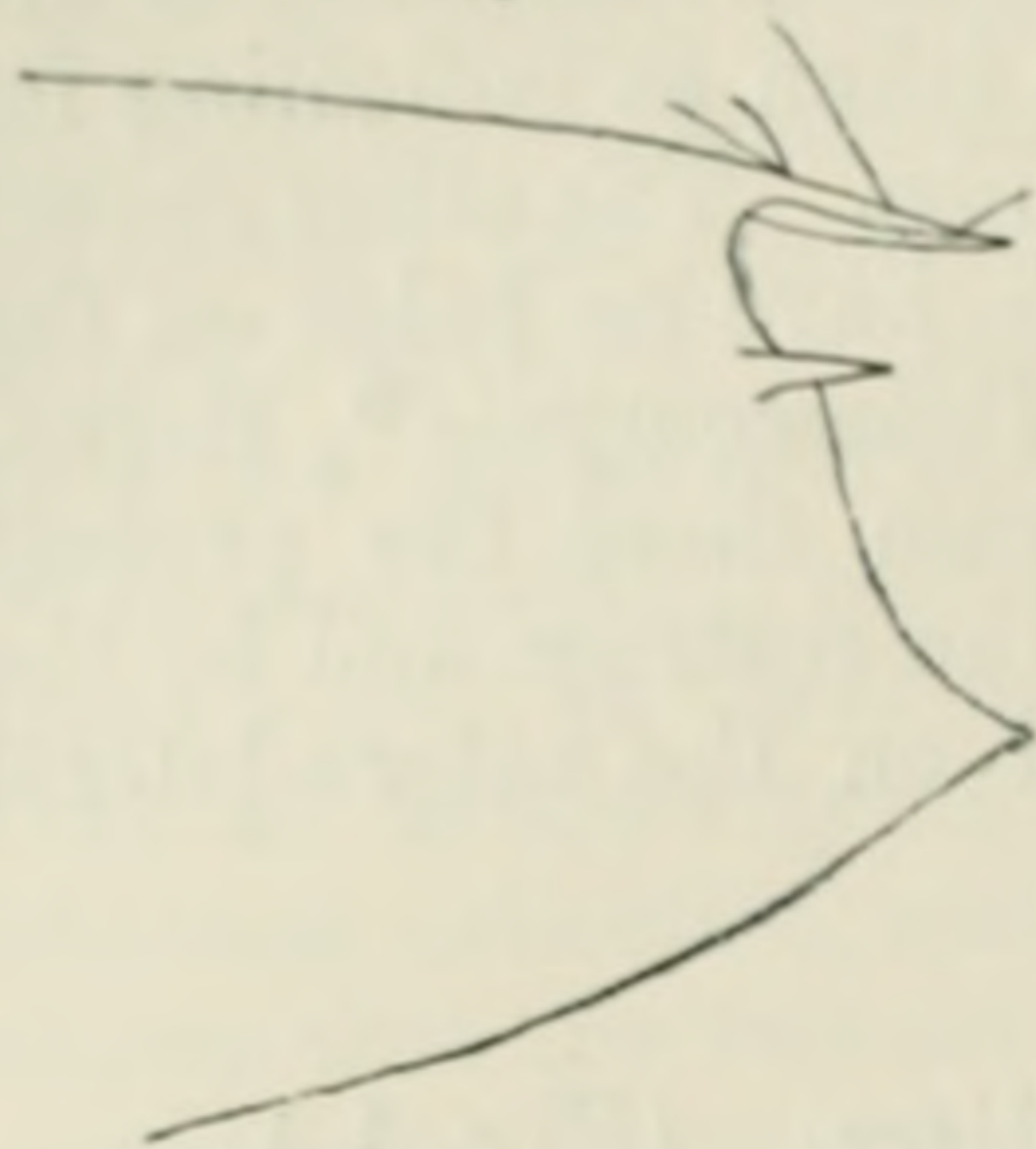


Fig. 5.

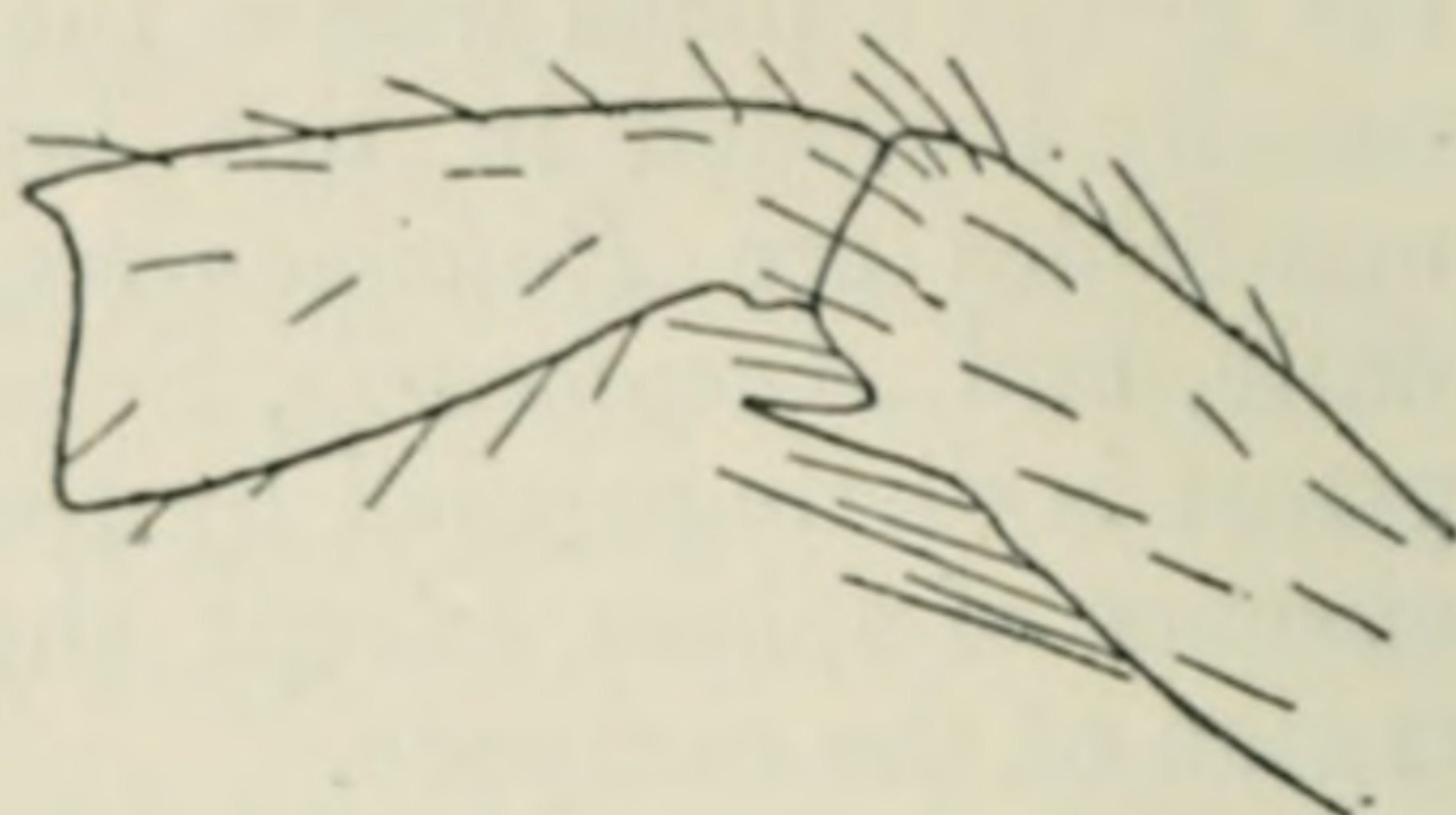


Fig. 6.



Fig. 3.

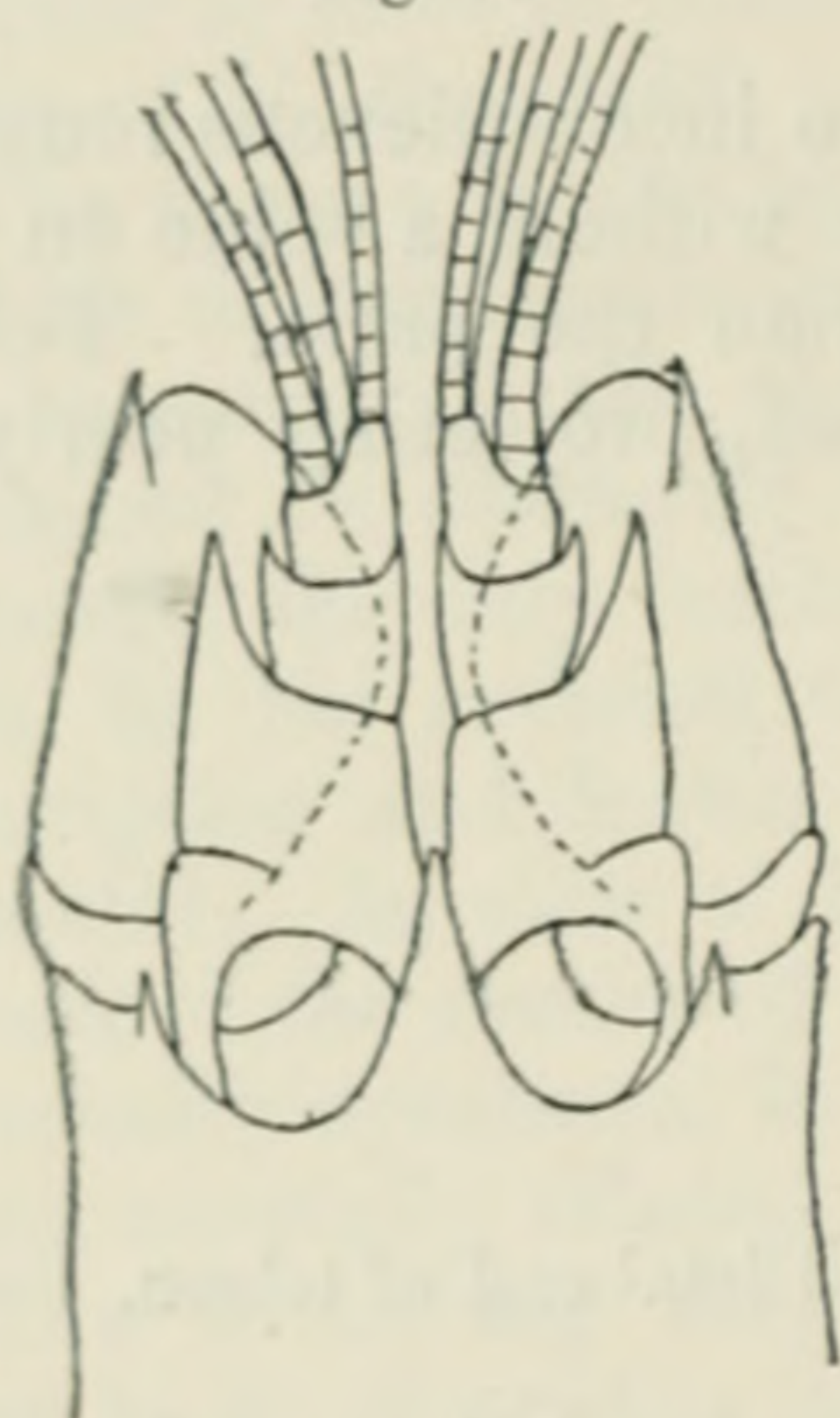


Fig. 7.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 8.

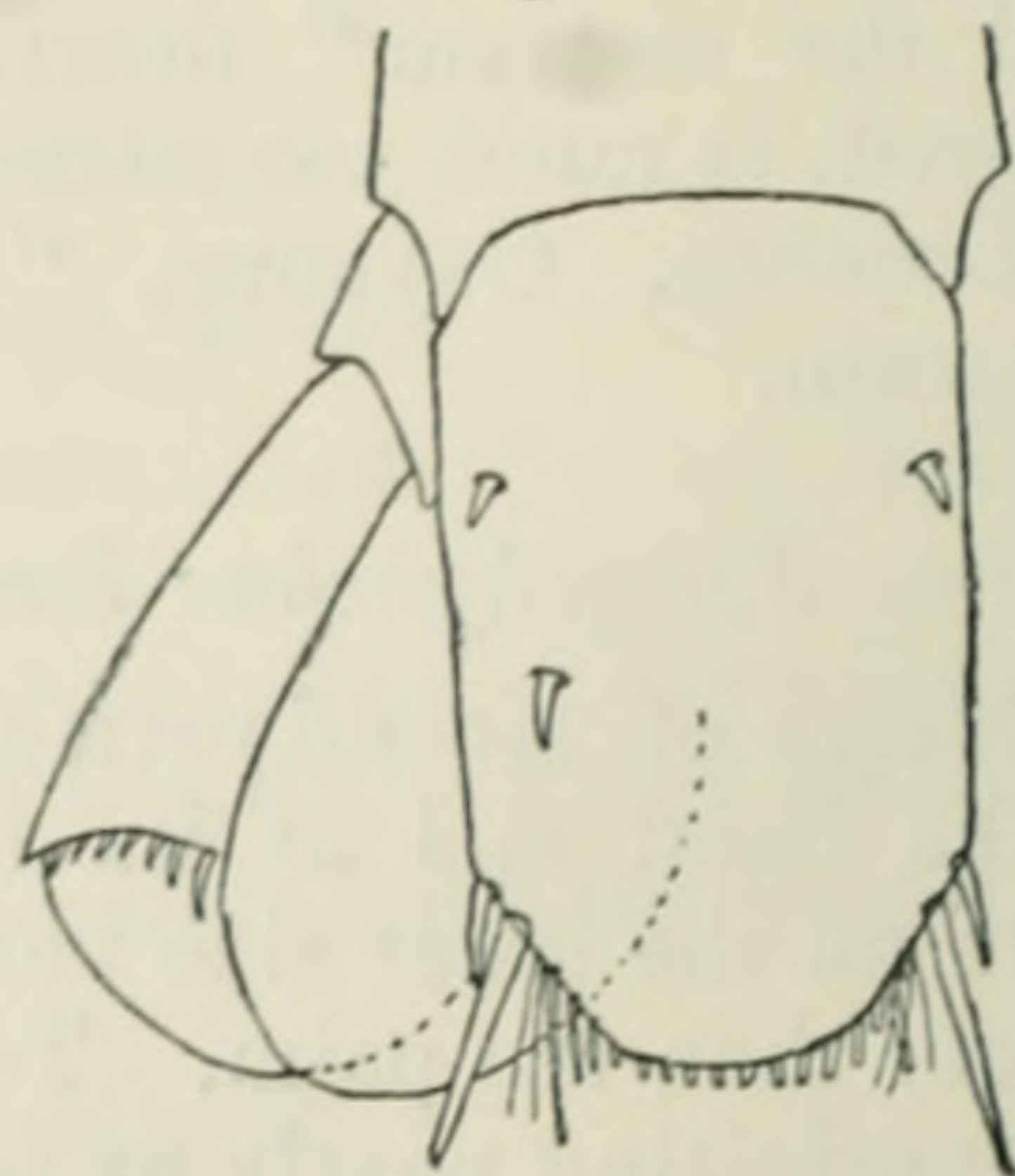
*Euryrhynchus Burchelli.*

Fig. 2.—Anterior part of carapace, from the side.

Fig. 3.—Anterior part of carapace, with eyes, antennules, and antennæ, from above (setæ omitted).

Fig. 4.—Mandible.

Fig. 5.—Distal end of merus and carpus of second peræopod from outer side.

Fig. 6.—Distal part of second peræopod (left side) from below.

Fig. 7.—Dactylus of third peræopod.

Fig. 8.—Telson and uropod. Marginal setæ of uropod omitted.

Comparative Measurements.

	<i>E. Wrzesniowskii.</i>	<i>E. Burchelli.</i>
Total length	(" 7½ lines," Miers)	13.5 mm.
Length of carapace	5 mm.	4.75 "
" " rostrum	0.5 "	0.6 "
First leg, length of merus	1.7 "	1.5 "
" " " carpus	1.9 "	1.7 "
" " " chela	1.2 "	1.2 "
Second leg, length of merus	2.1 "	1.95 "
" " " carpus	2.7 "	1.7 "
" " " chela	5.25 "	4.4 "
" " " " palm	2.7 "	2.5 "
" " " " fingers	2.55 "	1.9 "

The fact that both the forms referred to this genus were found in wells suggests that they belong to the subterranean fauna. The eyes, however, although small, are well-pigmented and faceted. Certain blind forms referred to the genus *Palæmonetes* have been described from subterranean habitats in Texas and in Cuba. They are still imperfectly known and it does not seem certain that they are correctly assigned to that genus. They are certainly specifically, and probably generically, distinct from the forms here dealt with.

XXXVI.—*Descriptions of new Species of Heterocera belonging to the Families Syntomidæ, Hypsidæ, Cyllopodidæ, Diop-tidæ, and Erateininæ.* By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

Family Syntomidæ.

Agyrta varuna, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, and thorax black, the shaft of the antennæ white; the collar and palpi bright crimson; tegulæ black, edged with white; abdomen metallic blue above, white on the underside; a bluish-white dorsal stripe extends from the thorax to the anus. Primaries black, with a semi-hyaline white band from the base as far as the end of the cell; a white spot near the apex: secondaries pale yellow, the apex and outer margin broadly black shot with brilliant blue; the fringes of both wings black. Underside: primaries very similar to the upperside, but shot with brilliant blue: secondaries with the costal margin banded with white and an