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THE ANNALS  
AND  
MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY,

INCLUDING

ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, AND GEOLOGY.

(BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE 'ANNALS' COMBINED WITH LOUDON AND  
CHARLESWORTH'S 'MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.')

CONDUCTED BY

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“Omnes res creatæ sunt divinæ sapientiæ et potentiæ testes, divitiæ felicitatis humanæ:—ex harum usu *bonitas* Creatoris; ex pulchritudine *sapientia* Domini; ex œconomiâ in conservatione, proportione, renovatione, *potentia* majestatis elucet. Earum itaque indagatio ab hominibus sibi relictis semper æstimata; à verè eruditis et sapientibus semper exulta; malè doctis et barbaris semper inimica fuit.”—**LINNÆUS.**

“Quelque soit le principe de la vie animale, il ne faut qu'ouvrir les yeux pour voir qu'elle est le chef-d'œuvre de la Toute-puissance, et le but auquel se rapportent toutes ses opérations.”—**BRUCKNER, *Théorie du Système Animal*, Leyden, 1767.**

. . . . . The sylvan powers  
 Obey our summons; from their deepest dells  
 The Dryads come, and throw their garlands wild  
 And odorous branches at our feet; the Nymphs  
 That press with nimble step the mountain thyme  
 And purple heath-flower come not empty-handed,  
 But scatter round ten thousand forms minute  
 Of velvet moss or lichen, torn from rock  
 Or rifted oak or cavern deep: the Naiads too  
 Quit their loved native stream, from whose smooth face  
 They crop the lily, and each sedge and rush  
 That drinks the rippling tide: the frozen poles,  
 Where peril waits the bold adventurer's tread,  
 The burning sands of Borneo and Cayenne,  
 All, all to us unlock their secret stores  
 And pay their cheerful tribute.

**J. TAYLOR, *Norwich*, 1818.**



ALERE FLAMMAM.



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THE ANNALS  
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[SECOND SERIES.]

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“..... per litora spargite muscum,  
Naiades, et circum vitreos considite fontes :  
Pollice virgineo teneros hic carpite flores :  
Floribus et pictum, divæ, replete canistrum.  
At vos, o Nymphæ Craterides, ite sub undas ;  
Ite, recurvato variata corallia trunco  
Vellite muscosis e rupibus, et mihi conchas  
Ferte, Deæ pelagi, et pingui conchylia succo.”

*N. Parthenii Giannettasii* Ecl. 1.

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No. 85. JANUARY 1855.

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I.—*Notes of an Excursion to the South of France and the Auvergne in search of Diatomaceæ.* By the Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History, Queen's College, Cork.

[With a Plate.]

A STATEMENT of the results of an excursion made in the course of last spring to the shores of the Gulf of Lyons and the volcanic district of the Auvergne, may have some interest, at a time when much attention is being given to the minute organisms that more especially formed the object of my researches.

I have always thought that the geographical distribution of species in the Diatomaceæ is far more general and uniform than that in the higher orders of vegetable forms, and this opinion has received ample confirmation from the examination of the products of the various localities explored during the above journey.

While the Phanerogamous flora of the South of France is so widely different from that of the British Isles, that the most superficial observer cannot fail to be struck with its novelty, the Diatomaceous growth of its streams and lakes, and of that portion of the Mediterranean Sea that washes its coasts, is almost identical with that of our more northern localities.

The following outline of my tour will show the extent of my explorations, and I subjoin lists of the species that rewarded my search.

I reached Avignon on the 13th May 1854, and devoted several days to an examination of the interesting localities in its immediate neighbourhood, making gatherings of Diatomaceæ from a well in the Amphitheatre at Orange, from the river Sorgues at Vaucluse, and from the banks of the Rhone near the spot where it is joined by the waters of the Durance. Proceeding to Marseilles, I spent three days on the neighbouring shores of the Mediterranean, and collected from various spots north and south of the city, many specimens of the larger Algæ rich in parasitic Diatoms. A fountain in the court of the Hotel des Colonies, and a spring near Château Vert also supplied abundant materials for future examination.

Returning from Marseilles, I made collections near St. Chamas, on the borders of the Etang de Berre, a large salt-water lagoon connected with the Mediterranean, and on the same day explored the Canal de Crapone, in the vicinity of Arles.

On the 24th May, I reached Montpellier, and found a few specimens in the Château d'Eau, and the ponds of the Botanic Garden, but was more amply rewarded during excursions which I made from Montpellier to Frontignan, Cette and Agde, which again brought me to marine and brackish-water habitats, under the influence of the Mediterranean. The Canal du Midi and the river Hérault also supplied a few valuable gatherings.

From Montpellier my route lay through Nismes, where one gathering, from the celebrated Fountain of the Nymphs, proved rich in the number and variety of its forms.

From Nismes I passed to Alais, and thence across the Cevennes to the romantic city of Le Puy, collecting a few specimens at Genolhac and Langogne, at an elevation of about 4000 feet. The vicinity of Le Puy proved unproductive; not so the neighbourhood of Clermont-Ferrand, where I entered upon the volcanic region of Central France.

Collections made from the "Fontaine Pétrifiante," or calcareous spring of St. Alyre, and from basaltic caverns near the beautiful village of Royat, lying at the base of the Puy de Dôme, contained many interesting species.

Three weeks spent at the romantic watering-place of Mont Dore les Bains, at an elevation of 3424 feet above the level of the sea, enabled me to add to my herbarium most of the forms which characterize the mountain springs and marshes of this lofty region of extinct volcanos. The snows of the Pic de Sancy, at an elevation of 6100 feet, snow marshes on the Pic du Capuchin, and the shores of Lake Guery, a sheet of water which

occupies the hollow of an ancient crater, proved fertile in a variety of forms. The eddies of the Dor, the mountain torrent which drains the district, and the perpendicular surface of the rock over which the stream is hurried that forms the Grande Cascade, were also productive.

From the Auvergne I proceeded to Orleans, and from the source of the Loiret, three miles from that city, collected excellent specimens of two rare and interesting forms, namely *Orthosira arenaria*, W. Sm., and *Gomphonema cristatum*, Ralfs.

The 4th of July closed my herborizations, and on that day I plundered one of the fountains of the Champs Elysées in Paris of materials, which added a few names to my roll of French Diatomaceæ.

The gatherings made during the above journey amounted to forty-nine, and the included species may be conveniently divided into five classes.

1st. Those which were found in the Gulf of Lyons.

2nd. Brackish-water forms in localities under the influence of the Mediterranean.

3rd. Species which were collected in springs and rivers at a low elevation.

4th. Forms which only occurred at high elevations in the volcanic districts of the Puy de Dôme and Mont Dore.

5th. Species or varieties which have not hitherto been figured or described.

In the following lists I have underlined those species which have not hitherto been found in Britain, and I employ throughout the nomenclature adopted in the "Synopsis," whether in the portion already published or in that prepared for the press.

#### List 1. *Mediterranean forms.*

<i>Epithemia Musculus</i> , Kütz.	<i>Podosphenia Lyngbyei</i> , Kütz.
<i>Cocconeis Scutellum</i> , Ehr.	— <i>elegans</i> , W. Sm.
— <i>diaphana</i> , W. Sm.	<i>Rhipidophora elongata</i> , Kütz.
<i>Eupodiscus fulvus</i> , W. Sm.	<i>Licmophora splendens</i> , Grev.
<i>Tryblionella Soleaeformis</i> , W. Sm.	<i>Fragilaria striatula</i> , Lyng.
<i>Surirella fastuosa</i> , Ehr.	<i>Striatella unipunctata</i> , Ag.
— <i>striatula</i> , Turp.	<i>Hyalosira delicatula</i> , Kütz.
<i>Amphiprora alata</i> , Kütz.	<i>Rhabdonema arcuatum</i> , Kütz.
<i>Navicula didyma</i> , Kütz.	— <i>Adriaticum</i> , Kütz.
— <i>Westii</i> , W. Sm.	<i>Grammatophora marina</i> , Kütz.
— <i>Pandura</i> , Bréb.	— <i>serpentina</i> , Kütz.
<i>Stauroneis pulchella</i> , W. Sm.	<i>Biddulphia pulchella</i> , Gray.
<i>Plourosigma elongatum</i> , W. Sm.	<i>Achnanthes longipes</i> , Ag.
— <i>angulatum</i> , W. Sm.	— <i>subsessilis</i> , Kütz.
<i>Synedra affinis</i> , Kütz.	<i>Podosira hormoides</i> , Kütz.
— <i>fulgens</i> , W. Sm.	<i>Berkeleyia fragilis</i> , Grev.
<i>Podosphenia Ehrenbergii</i> , Kütz.	

## 2. Brackish-water species.

Epithemia constricta, Bréb.	Navicula Amphisbœna $\beta$ , W. Sm.
Tryblionella gracilis, W. Sm.	Pinnularia peregrina, Ehr.
— punctata, W. Sm.	Nitzschia dubia, W. Sm.
— marginata, W. Sm.	Mastogloia Danseii, Thw.
Navicula tumens, W. Sm.	— lanceolata, Thw.

## 3. Species collected at low elevations, many of which also occurred in the higher districts of the next class.

Epithemia turgida, W. Sm.	Stauroneis? rectangularis, Greg.
— alpestris, W. Sm.	Pleurosigma attenuatum, W. Sm.
Cymbella Helvetica, Kütz.	Synedra radians, W. Sm.
— affinis, Kütz.	— Ulna, Ehr.
— maculata, Kütz.	— pulchella, Kütz.
— ventricosa, Kütz.	— (Nitzschia) Palea, Kütz.
Amphora ovalis, Kütz.	Cocconeis lanceolatum, Ehr.
Cocconeis Pediculus, Ehr.	— Cistula, Ehr.
— Placentula, Ehr.	— cymbiforme, Ehr.
Cyclotella operculata, Kütz.	Gomphonema capitatum, Ehr.
Campylodiscus costatus, W. Sm.	— constrictum, Ehr.
Surirella angusta, Kütz.	— acuminatum, Ehr.
— ovata, Kütz.	— dichotomum, Kütz.
— ovalis, Bréb.	— olivaceum, Ehr.
— turgida, W. Sm.	— curvatum, Kütz.
Cymatopleura Solea, W. Sm.	— cristatum, Ralfs.
— Hibernica, W. Sm.	Meridion circulare, Ag.
— elliptica, W. Sm.	— circulare, var. $\beta$ , W. Sm.
Nitzschia minutissima, W. Sm.	— constrictum, Ralfs.
— sigmoidea, W. Sm.	— constrictum, var. $\beta$ , W. Sm.
— linearis, W. Sm.	Fragilaria capucina, Desm.
— Amphioxys, W. Sm.	Odontidium mesodon, Kütz.
Navicula ambigua, Ehr.	— Tabellaria, W. Sm.
— ovalis, W. Sm.	Diatoma vulgare, Kütz.
— dicephala, Kütz.	Denticula tenuis, Kütz.
— tumida, W. Sm.	— inflata, W. Sm.
— Amphirhynchus, Ehr.	— sinuata, W. Sm.
Pinnularia radiosa, W. Sm.	Achnanidium lanceolatum, Bréb.
— acuta, W. Sm.	Achnanthes exilis, Kütz.
— viridis, W. Sm.	Melosira varians, Ag.
— Stauroneiformis, W. Sm.	Orthosira arenaria, W. Sm.
— Stauroneiformis $\beta$ , W. Sm.	Mastogloia Smithii, Thw.
Stauroneis Phœnicenteron, Ehr.	Encyonema prostratum, Ralfs.
— gracilis, Ehr.	— cæspitosum, Kütz.
— anceps, Ehr.	

## 4. Species collected at high elevations in the Auvergne.

Epithemia rupestris, W. Sm.	Cymbella cuspidata, Kütz.
Eunotia Arcus, W. Sm.	Cocconeis Thwaitesii, W. Sm.
— gracilis, W. Sm.	Surirella biseriata, Bréb.
— tetraodon, Ehr.	— splendida, Kütz.
— tridentula, Ehr.	— linearis, W. Sm.
— quaternaria, Ehr.	Navicula rhomboides, Ehr.
— quinaria, Ehr.	— rhyngocephala, Kütz.



<i>Navicula crassinervia</i> , Bréb.	<i>Synedra lunaris</i> , Ehr.
— serians, Kütz.	— biceps, W. Sm.
— firma, Kütz.	<i>Himantidium Arcus</i> , Ehr.
— gibberula, Kütz.	— gracile, Ehr.
<i>Stauroneis dilatata</i> , W. Sm.	— pectinale, Kütz.
<i>Pinnularia nobilis</i> , Ehr.	<i>Fragilaria virescens</i> , Ralfs.
— major, W. Sm.	<i>Odontidium hyemale</i> , Kütz.
— acuminata, W. Sm.	<i>Tabellaria flocculosa</i> , W. Sm.
— gibba, Ehr.	— fenestrata, Kütz.
— divergens, W. Sm.	<i>Melosira distans</i> , Kütz.
— late-striata, Greg.	— nivalis, W. Sm.
— hemiptera, Bréb.	<i>Orthosira orichalcea</i> , W. Sm.
— nodosa, W. Sm.	<i>Colletonema vulgare</i> , W. Sm.
— tenuis, Greg.	

5. *Species or varieties not hitherto figured or described.*

<i>Navicula firma</i> , var. $\beta$ , W. Sm.	<i>Fragilaria undata</i> , W. Sm.
<i>Gomphonema capitatum</i> , var. $\beta$ , W. Sm.	<i>Odontidium anomalum</i> , W. Sm.
— capitatum, var. $\gamma$ , W. Sm.	<i>Achnanthidium lineare</i> , W. Sm.
— Brébissonii, Kütz.	— coarctatum, Bréb.
— elongatum, W. Sm.	<i>Amphitetras antediluviana</i> , var. $\beta$ , W. Sm.
<i>Diatoma vulgare</i> , var. $\beta$ , W. Sm.	<i>Orthosira spinosa</i> , W. Sm.
— grande, W. Sm.	

I subjoin a description of the species and varieties included in the last list.

*Navicula firma*, var.  $\beta$ , W. Sm. Synopsis of Brit. Diatomaceæ, p. 48.

*Fresh water.* Pic du Capucin, Mt. Dore; elevation 4565 feet.

This is probably the normal *Nav. firma*, Kütz. Bacill. xxi. 10, and I am disposed to refer *Nav. amphigomphus*, Kütz. Bacill. xxviii. 40, to the same species.

PLATE I. fig. 1. Valves of *Nav. firma*  $\beta$ .

*Gomphonema capitatum*, W. Sm. Syn. Brit. Diat. p. 80. pl. 28. 237.

*Var.  $\beta$ .* Upper portion of frustule almost linear, elongated, equal to, or slightly exceeding the lower. Length of frustule  $\cdot 0013''$  to  $\cdot 0023''$ . v.v.

*Var.  $\gamma$ .* Much attenuated towards both the extremities. Length  $\cdot 0012''$  to  $\cdot 0016''$ . v.v.

*Var.  $\gamma$ . G. Fusticulus*, W. Sm. MSS. Greg. in Mic. Journ. vol. iii. p. 39.

*Fresh water.* *Var.  $\beta$ .* Puy du Clergue; elevation 5576 feet. Ilford near Lewes, Nov. 1853, W. Sm. River Spey, July 1854,

*Dr. Gregory.* Braemar, Aug. 1854, *Dr. Balfour.* Var.  $\gamma$ . Spring at Château Vert near Marseilles. Braemar, Aug. 1854, *Dr. Balfour.*

PLATE I. fig. 2  $\beta$ . *Gomphonema capitatum*, var.  $\beta$ . Fig. 2  $\gamma$ . *G. capitatum*, var.  $\gamma$ .

*Gomphonema Brébissonii*, Kütz. Valve constricted above the centre, upper extremity cuneate, obtuse, lower gradually attenuated and acute. Striæ 24 in  $\cdot 001''$ . Length  $\cdot 0013''$  to  $\cdot 0018''$ . v.v.

Kütz. in Sp. Alg. p. 66. ad specim. authen. quæ dedit am. De Brébisson.

*Fresh water.* Puy du Clergue.

But slightly differing from *G. acuminatum*, var.  $\gamma$ , W. Sm. Syn. Brit. Diat. pl. 28. 238.  $a'''$ ; and probably only another variety of the same species.

PLATE I. fig. 3. *Gomphonema Brébissonii*.

*Gomphonema elongatum*, W. Sm. Valves inflated at centre, afterwards constricted towards both extremities, the upper of which is capitate, or somewhat cuneate, the lower slightly inflated below the constriction, afterwards attenuated and obtuse. Striæ 24 in  $\cdot 001''$ . Length  $\cdot 0018''$  to  $\cdot 0045''$ . v.v.

*Gomphonema Brébissonii*, Greg. in Mic. Journ. vol. ii. p. 99. pl. 4. 18.

*Fresh water.* Puy du Clergue, *W. Sm.* Mull Deposit, *Dr. Gregory.* Wisbeach, April 1854, *Mr. G. Smith.*

This may probably be a variety of *G. Brébissonii*, Kütz., with which it occurs intermixed in the French gathering; both are in my opinion closely allied to *G. acuminatum*.

PLATE I. fig. 4. *Gomphonema elongatum*.

*Diatoma vulgare*, Bory.

*Var.  $\beta$ .* Valve linear, extremities gradually and slightly attenuated. Length of frustule  $\cdot 0018''$  to  $\cdot 0030''$ . v.v.

*Diatoma tenue*, Ag., ad specim. in herb. Grev.

*Fresh water.* Fountain in court of the Hotel des Colonies, Marseilles; Canal du Midi, and Canal de Crapone; Plumpton, Sussex, April 1852, *W. Sm.* Pentland Hills, April 1821, *Dr. Greville.*

The valve in the normal form of *D. vulgare* is elliptical and suddenly attenuated towards the extremities.

PLATE I. fig. 5. *Diatoma vulgare*, var.  $\beta$ .

*Diatoma grande*, W. Sm. Valve linear, constricted near the capitate and rounded extremities. Costæ 24 in  $\cdot 001''$ .

Length of frustule  $\cdot 0017''$  to  $\cdot 0038''$ . Breadth of valve  $\cdot 00025''$  to  $\cdot 0003''$ . v.v.

*Fresh water.* River Sorgues near Vaucluse; River Lune, Lancashire, April 1848, *Mr. G. Smith*. River Shannon near Athlone, and Lough Corrib river, July 1853, *W. Sm.* Lough Neagh, *Dr. Dickie*. Lough Leven, May 1854, *Dr. Gregory*.

A very fine and distinct species allied to *D. Ehrenbergii*, Kütz. Bacill. xvii. 17, but distinguished by the linear outline of its valve, its closer striæ, and greater relative size.

PLATE I. fig. 6. *Diatoma grande*.

*Fragilaria undata*, W. Sm. Filaments imperfectly tenacious; frustules frequently cohering by their angles; valve oval or linear, acuminate. Striæ 42 in  $\cdot 001''$ . Length of frustule  $\cdot 0006''$  to  $0008''$ .

*Var. β.* Valve linear, acuminate. Length of frustule  $\cdot 0008''$  to  $\cdot 0012''$ . v.v.

*Var. γ.* Valve constricted in the centre. Length of frustule  $\cdot 0008''$  to  $\cdot 0021''$ . v.v.

*Var. γ. Odontidium Tabellaria*, "sporangia," Greg. Mic. Journ. vol. ii. pl. 4. 22.

*Fresh water.* River Mortes, Lac Guery, Mont Dore; elevation 4066 feet. *Var. γ.* Mull Deposit, &c.

The specimens which I collected in the locality above mentioned enabled me to assign the present species to the genus *Fragilaria*. Its mode of growth and delicately striated valves ally it closely with *F. virescens*.

PLATE I. fig. 7. *Fragilaria undata*.

*Odontidium anomalum*, W. Sm. Filament tenacious; valves linear, constricted towards the obtuse extremities. Costæ 4 to 12. Length of frustule  $\cdot 0005''$  to  $\cdot 0012''$ . v.v.

*Var. β.* Frustules with internal cells.

*Fresh water.* Genolhac in the Cevennes; elevation about 4000 ft. Braemar, Perthshire, Aug. 1854, *Dr. Balfour*.

The presence of internal cells within the ordinary frustule, a mode of growth occasional in others of the Diatomaceæ, is frequent in this species, and frustules of the more usual description are rarely to be detected in the above gatherings; they may however be found at times, side by side with others, containing internal cells, showing that the latter formation is a modification of the usual method, and not a normal condition of the filament.

PLATE I. fig. 8. *Odontidium anomalum*.

8 *On the Diatomacæ of the South of France and the Auvergne.*

*Achnantheidium lineare*, W. Sm. Valve linear, obtuse; striæ obscure. Length  $\cdot 0003''$  to  $\cdot 0007''$ . v.v.

*Fresh water.* Fountain of Vaucluse; Lasswade near Edinburgh, June 1854, *Dr. Greville.*

PLATE I. fig. 9. *Achnantheidium lineare.*

*Achnantheidium coarctatum*, Bréb. Valve linear-elliptical, constricted at the centre, attenuate, and constricted towards the rounded extremities. Striæ moniliform, 24 in  $\cdot 001''$ . Length of frustule  $\cdot 0013''$  to  $\cdot 0018''$ . v.v.

Bréb. in Kütz. Sp. Alg. p. 54. ad specim. authen. quæ dedit am. De Brébisson.

*Fresh water.* Cave near Royat; Grassmere, Westmoreland, Aug. 1853, *W. Sm.*

PLATE I. fig. 10. *Achnantheidium coarctatum.*

*Amphitetras antediluviana*, Ehr.

*Var. β.* Frustules cruciform, angles produced; valves with a deep sinus between each angle.

*Marine.* Salt Pans near Agde, *W. Sm.* Stomach of Crab, *Professor Williamson*, 1852. Near Ipswich, Aug. 1852, *Mr. Hodgson.* Poole Bay, Nov. 1849, *W. Sm.* Near Cumbræ, Feb. 1854, *Mr. R. Henedy.*

I had at first distributed the present variety as a distinct species, and proposed to name it *A. excavata*, but the structure of the valve is exactly that of the ordinary form; and although the produced angles and consequently concave valve, as well as the deeply hollowed sides, give a very peculiar physiognomy to the frustules, I am constrained to regard it as a variety of Ehrenberg's well-known species.

PLATE I. fig. 11. *Amphitetras antediluviana*, var.  $\beta$ .

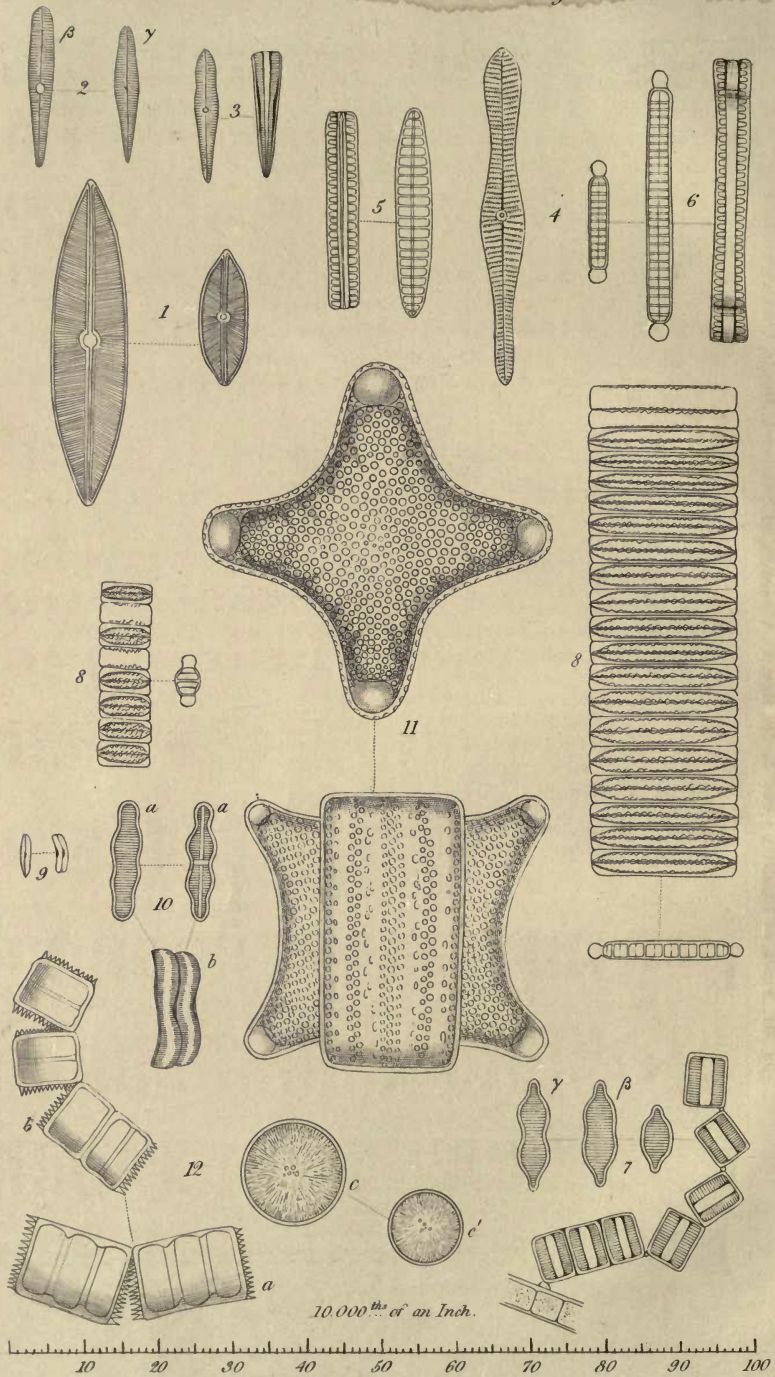
*Orthosira spinosa*, W. Sm. Filament fragile, often only partially cohering; valves cylindrical, spinose at the line of junction, striated; striæ moniliform, radiate, 30 in  $\cdot 001''$ . Breadth of filament  $\cdot 0005''$  to  $\cdot 0017''$ . v.v.

*Fresh water.* Cave near Royat. Cave under Grand Cascade, Mont Dore; elevation 4236 feet. Braemar, Aug. 1854, *Dr. Balfour.*

PLATE I. fig. 12. *Orthosira spinosa*: *a*, filament drawn from a balsam mounting; and *b*, ditto from a dried specimen.

It will be seen by the above lists, that only three of the species collected during my late journey are to be regarded as





foreign to our own waters, and it is not improbable that of these, *Eunotia quinaria*, Ehr., and *Nitzschia Palea*, Kütz., will be found to be natives of Britain. There only remains *Hyalosira delicatula*, Kütz., and as Professor Kützing gives the Atlantic as a locality for this species, it may also prove to be indigenous.

This result demonstrates the general distribution of these organisms; and the discovery by Professor Balfour of several of the rarer forms of the Auvergne, among the lofty ridges of the Grampians, is also an interesting circumstance, showing that elevation, and consequently temperature, influence the character of the minute Diatomaceous vegetation, as well as that of the larger and more conspicuous flora of such regions.

Lewes, Nov. 29th, 1854.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. Side views of two valves of *Navicula firma*, var.  $\beta$ .  
 Fig. 2. *Gomphonema capitatum*, var.  $\beta$ . and  $\gamma$ .  
 Fig. 3. *Gomphonema Brébissonii*.  
 Fig. 4. *Gomphonema elongatum*.  
 Fig. 5. *Diatoma vulgare*, var.  $\beta$ .  
 Fig. 6. *Diatoma grande*.  
 Fig. 7. Filament and valves of *Fragilaria undata*.  
 Fig. 8. Filament and valves of *Odontidium anomalum*.  
 Fig. 9. *Achnantheidium lineare*.  
 Fig. 10. *Achnantheidium coarctatum*.  
 Fig. 11. Front and side view of *Amphitetras antediluviana*, var.  $\beta$ .  
 Fig. 12. *Orthosira spinosa*: a. Front view from a balsam mounting; b. Front view from a dry specimen; c and c'. Side views of frustules.

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#### II.—Amended Characters of the singular Lymneadous Genus *Camptoceras*, and description of a new *Ancylus*, inhabitants of North-western India. By W. H. BENSON, Esq.

IN 1842, M'Clelland's 'Calcutta Journal of Natural History' contained the description of a new Lymneadous genus, which appears not to have attracted in Europe the attention which it deserves, principally in consequence of the scarcity of the publication in the pages of which it is to be found; although some pains were taken to make it more generally known by forwarding to Mr. Hugh Cuming, and to the British Museum, from India, copies of the paper and specimens of the shell. The form appears of sufficient importance to warrant the publication of revised and more extended characters of the genus, together with a few observations on its habits, and the locality in which it occurs, points shortly adverted to in the former notice.