

Nausicus cephalotes. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 10.)

N. rufo-brunneus, vage maculatim niger, capite rostroque antice fulvo-griseo-pubescentibus, pedibus annulatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. Java.

Short, pubescent, reddish brown, indistinctly spotted above with blackish; front and rostrum covered with a pale yellow-greyish pubescence; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, the basal joint short, ovate, the second pyriform, last joint of the club slightly obtuse; prothorax with two small conical anterior and two median tubercles; scutellum broadly transverse; elytra flat or even concave above, each with three tubercles, the posterior largest, apex retuse; pygidium small; legs pale, ringed with blackish; fourth segment of the abdomen very short.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

Fig. 1. Epilaris concinna.

Fig. 2. Alcides Kirschii.

Fig. 3. Bryochæta palliata.

Fig. 4. Menemachus stigma.

*Fig. 5. Mecocorynus loripes, Chev. **

Fig. 6. Aryptæus suturalis.

Fig. 7. Tyriotes cuneipennis.

Fig. 8. Lixodes tæniatus.

Fig. 9 a. Antenna of Diacritus pinguis.

Fig. 9 f. l. Fore leg of Diacritus pinguis.

Fig. 10. Nausicus cephalotes.

LII.—Eryoneicus, a new Genus allied to Willemoesia.

By C. SPENCE BATE.

ERYONEICUS.

Carapace dorsally arched, hemispherical, approximately as broad as long. Pleon narrow. Rhipidura well developed. Telson as long as the lateral plates.

Ophthalmopoda absent or rudimentary, there being no orbital notch in the carapace for their reception.

First pair of antennæ have the first joint of the peduncle cylindrical like the second and third, which terminates in two flagella.

* A highly developed example, which I was at first inclined to consider distinct from the common form.

The second pair of antennæ are scarcely longer than the first and carry a small *scaphocerite* and a long cylindrical *phymacerite*.

The first pair of pereiopoda are long, and carry a narrow and slender chela; the second pair are much shorter than the first and are chelate; the third pair are much shorter than the second and are also chelate; the fourth are a little shorter than the third and are imperfectly chelate; and the fifth are still shorter than the fourth, and terminate in a simple *dactylus*.

Eryoneicus cæcus.

Carapace orbicular, dorsal surface armed with long spine-like teeth that appear to be symmetrically arranged on each side of the median line.

The *pleon* is also dorsally furnished with long and slender spine-like teeth, of which one is in the median line of each somite and one on each side, to the extremity of the telson, which terminates in a long and strong tooth.

The eyes are wanting.

The first pair of antennæ have the flagella unequal; the second have a small *scaphocerite* and a long straight cylindrical *phymacerite*.

The second pair of gnathopoda are pediform, moderately long and slender.

The first pair of pereiopoda are smooth, long, and narrow, the *chela* scarcely broader than the *meros*; the second pair short and spinous; the third and fourth are still shorter, and so are the fifth or terminal pair, which are shortest and monodactyle.

First pair of pleopoda wanting; second and following ones biramose.

The *riphidura* symmetrical and distally fringed with plumose cilia.

Telson terminating in a long and slender tooth, with a series of plumose hairs on each side.

Length half an inch.

Hab. Taken by the 'Challenger,' off the Canary Islands, at a depth of 1675 fathoms.

This interesting little animal, having the dorsal surface elevated and carrying the pleon folded against the ventral surface of the pereion, has very much the appearance of a young *Brachyuran*; but its true position is readily determined by the presence of the scaphocerites attached to the outer or second pair of antennæ and the existence of the *riphidura* or fan tail.

The animal approximates closely to *Pentacheles*, and adds another link between that genus and *Eryon*.

Mr. Willemoes-Suhm, who had the opportunity of examining this animal when fresh from the sea, says, in his notes, that it is transparent, and that the alimentary canal, including the œsophagus and stomach, was of a bright red colour, while the hepatic lobes were yellow.

He also says that the dorsal spine-like teeth are arranged in longitudinal rows, one of which traverses the median line, the others run in pairs, making a series of four. The posterior margin of the carapace is also similarly armed with teeth.

The pleon has similar spine-like teeth on each of the six somites, both laterally and in the median line. The telson is also spinous, and has the terminal extremity beautifully fringed with hairs.

LIII.—*Note on Platyarthrus Hoffmansseggii, Brandt, and Helleria brevicornis, Ebner, Terrestrial Isopoda.* By the Rev. A. E. EATON, M.A.

THE frequent occurrence in stone-sheltered ants' nests of *Platyarthrus Hoffmansseggii* has led popular authors to write about its habits; and reputed it to be blind, they reckon it an animal which has lost, by disuse, the faculty of vision [compare Lubbock, 'Ants, Bees, and Wasps,' ed. 2, p. 75 (1882)]. In most of the published descriptions it is positively stated to be eyeless; and in the remainder no mention of eyes is made at all. Quite recently, however, I have ascertained that it is provided with eyes in the usual situations. Each of them is composed of several well-formed ocelli placed close together in a rounded group; but they are destitute of pigment. It is easy to confound them with the minute bluntly conical asperities with which the general surface of the head is beset. It is as sensitive to light as other Oniscidæ.

In the early part of 1868 Ebner described a genus *Helleria*, allied very closely to *Tylus*, Lat., founding it upon a species indigenous to Corsica, Elba, and Sardinia, which he named *H. brevicornis*. In 1879 Budde-Lund changed the name of the genus to *Syspastus*, doubtless because he supposed *Helleria* to have been preoccupied in zoology. But *Helleria*, Norman, a genus of the Gammaridæ, dates only from December 1868 (and therefore must be renamed); and *Helleria*, Czerny, a genus of the Ægidæ, is more recent still (1870). Consequently *Helleria*, Ebner (1868), has priority, and *Syspastus*, Budde-Lund, takes rank as a synonym. Marschall misprints the name of the author, reading Erber for Ebner.

Chepstow Road, Croydon,
November 15, 1882.