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PROCEEDINGS

OF

The American Association

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

FORTY-NINTH MEETING

HELD AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

JUNE, 1900

EASTON, PA. :

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A NEW EYELESS ISOPOD CRUSTACEAN FROM MEXICO. BY A. S. PACKARD, Brown University.

Some years ago I received through the kindness of Prof. A. L. Herrera, of the City of Mexico, an isopod crustacean taken from a well at Monterey, Mexico. It appears to be a true Conilera, and may be named *Conilera stygia*.

It is totally eyeless, and adds another to the blind fauna of our caves and wells. Hitherto the genus has been represented by but a single species, inhabiting the British coast. Compared with Bates and Westwood's figure of *C. cylindracea*, the body is longer, the antennae much longer, reaching to the middle of the first thoracic segment, those of the second pair nearly to the middle of the seventh thoracic segment. Only the first three pairs of legs are short, with a very thick hand; the four hinder pairs of legs are long, slender. The two last divisions of the pleopoda are unequal, the outer division very narrow, but a little more than half as long as the broad inner division or endopodite. Length of body 25 mm.; breadth 5 mm.

This form is like most, if not, all other blind or eyeless arthropods in having a longer body, antennae, and legs in compensation for the loss of eyes.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FAUNA OF THE CAVES OF TEXAS. BY C. H. EIGENMANN, Indiana University.

In the early part of September, 1899, I visited San Marcos, Texas, to secure, if possible, some living specimens of the cave Salamander occasionally thrown out of the artesian well of the U. S. Fish Commission. This well taps an underground stream about 190 feet from the surface. No specimens of the Salamander, *Typhlomolge* came to the surface during my stay, but I received two living specimens from Supt. J. L. Leary.

Besides the Salamander, three species of Crustaceans had been secured from this well. These were described preliminarily by Mr. Benedict, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XVIII. One of these, *Palaemonetes antorum*, is very abundant and many are thrown out from the well each day. The eyes of this species are degenerate far beyond those of the blind *Cambarus pelucidus* of the Mississippi valley caves. They will be described elsewhere. The second one, *Cirralonides texanus*, is not nearly so abundant as the first. It can readily be seen in the receiving basin of the well when thrown out. During my stay of three days I secured several specimens.

The third *Crangonyx flagellatus* is much rarer and no specimen was secured during my stay. Instead, however, a single specimen of a related *Crangonyx* (*bowersii*) species was secured.

These are all the species that can readily be seen with the naked eye, when swimming about the receiving basin. A screen of bolting-cloth