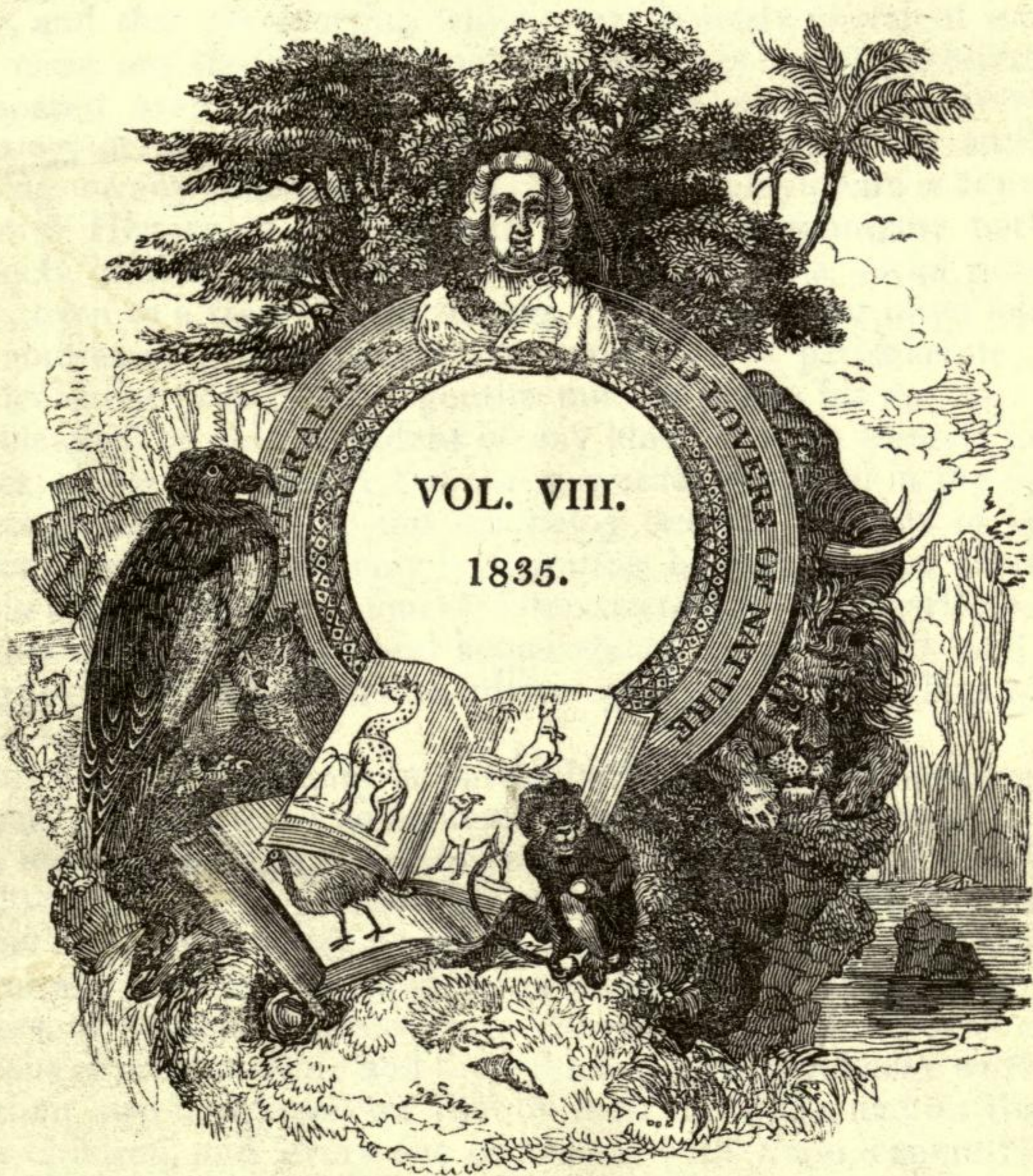


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CONDUCTED

By J. C. LOUDON, F.L. G. & Z.S.

MEMBER OF VARIOUS NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETIES ON THE CONTINENT.

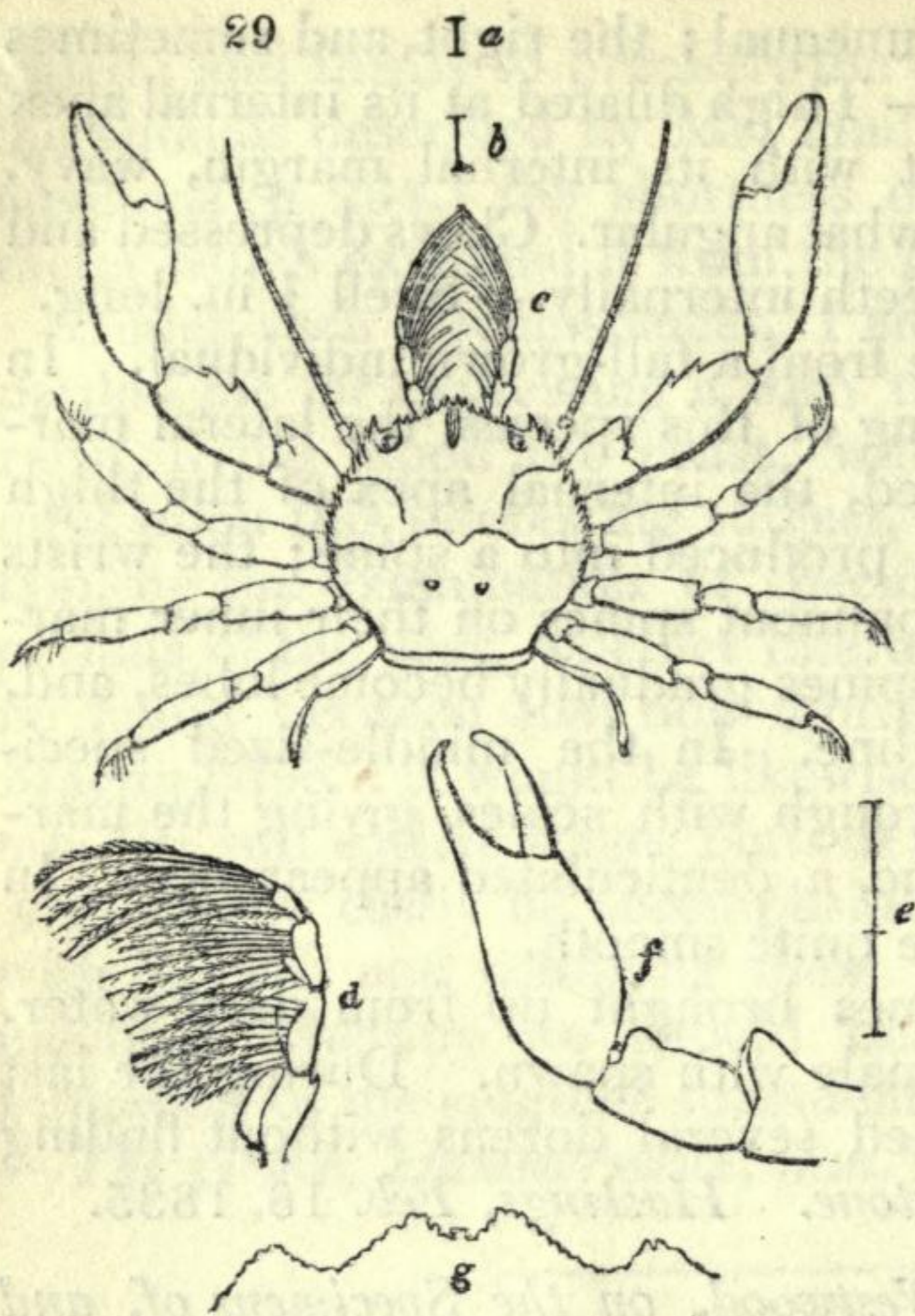
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highly magnified, taken from *c*, and this organ presents no difference in the young and adult states, except in being of a comparatively larger size. It is impossible to give an adequate idea, upon so small a scale, of the beautiful appearance which it exhibits under a high-powered lens, arising from the exceeding delicacy of the ciliated hairs. *e* shows the natural length of Mr. Hailstone's largest specimen *, with the tail extended; *f*, the larger of the claws of this specimen, considerably magnified. The smaller one,

whether on the right or left side, differs from the other in form, being more slender, and broadest at the place of insertion of the thumb. In the large specimens the centre of the anterior margin of the shell is so much depressed, that its extremity only can be seen as represented in *g*: this is magnified about four times the natural width. In all the specimens, two impressions exist behind the middle of the shell, which are often differently coloured from the remainder.

No more acceptable service could be rendered to crustaceology than by showing, as Mr. Hailstone has done, the gradual changes which take place in the different species of crabs, the subject being quite uninvestigated. — *J. O. Westwood. The Grove, Hammersmith, March 12. 1835.*

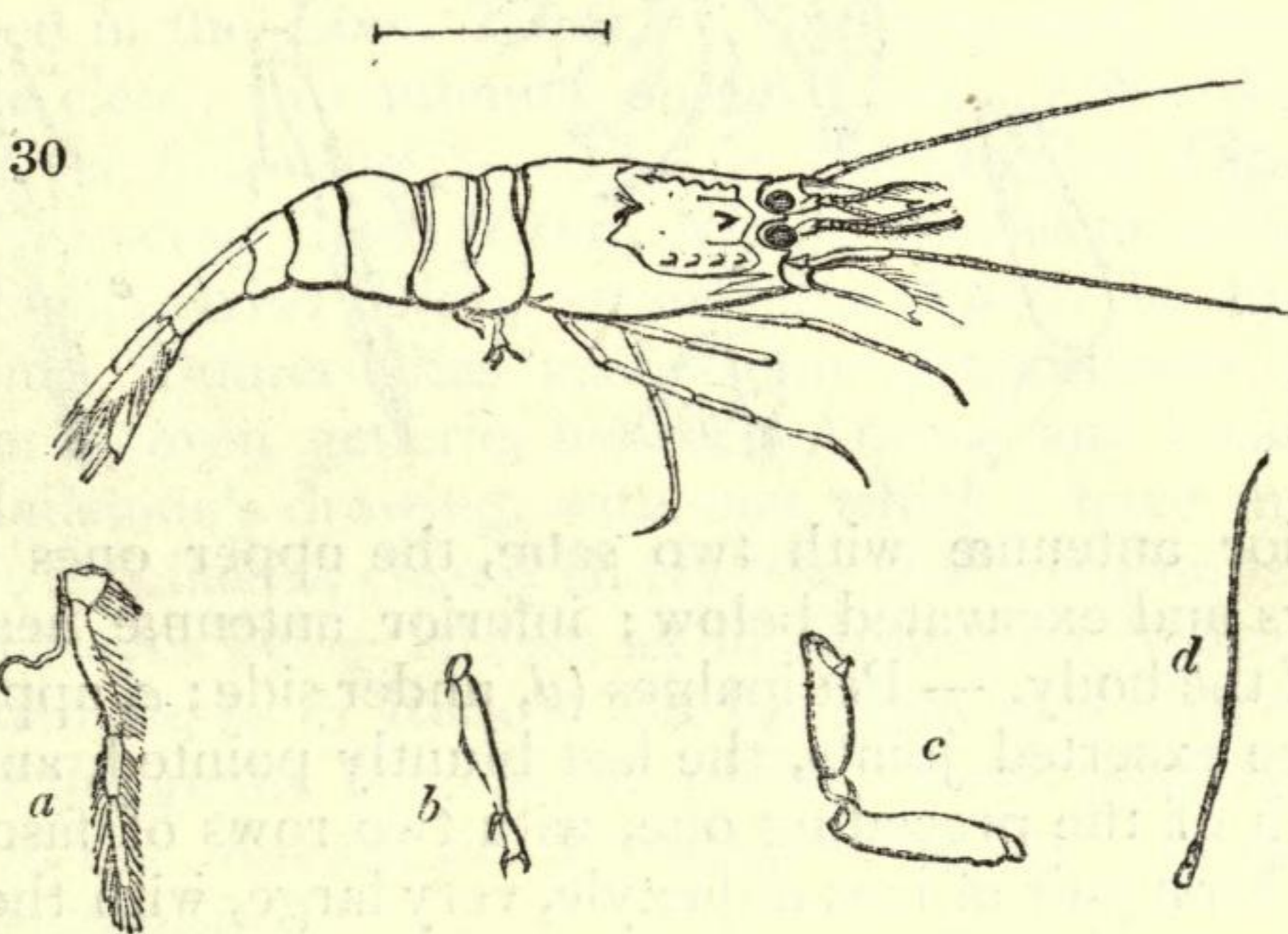
[*Notices of another Species of Pontóphilus, and of a Crustacean allied to the Genus Hippólyte; by S. Hailstone, jun., Esq.*] — I send descriptions and drawings of two species of Crustacea which I cannot find mentioned in any book I have access to. I have made drawings of them, from finding the communication of the specimens to be so hazardous. I have used every care in their delineation, and nothing has been done at random: the drawings exactly represent the specimens in my

* The specimen previously figured (*fig. 28.*) is about half way between the large and small specimens; and yet Mr. Hailstone states it was found with spawn. This is a curious circumstance.

cabinet, with all their defections. I shall be glad if Mr. Westwood can refer me to any description of them. I also send, for his inspection, a drawing of a species of (I conceive) *Ancèus*, a genus new to our shores; but whether it be the *forficulàrius* of Risso, or not, I have no means of determining. Four of them I found along with the other two animals.

You mention the changes which Crustàcea undergo as they advance in age. I have some specimens illustrative of this, and may probably trouble you with a communication upon the subject, when my observations are more matured. If you can suggest any point in the natural history of the Crustàcea which requires elucidation, I shall be happy to direct my attention to the subject, and give you the results. — *S. Hailstone, jun. 2. Denmark Place, Hastings. [Received March 11. 1835.]*

Ord. Macroúra, Fam. Palæmónidæ, Gen. Pontóphilus [Sp. bispinòsus *Westwood, in p. 273. (fig. 30.)*]



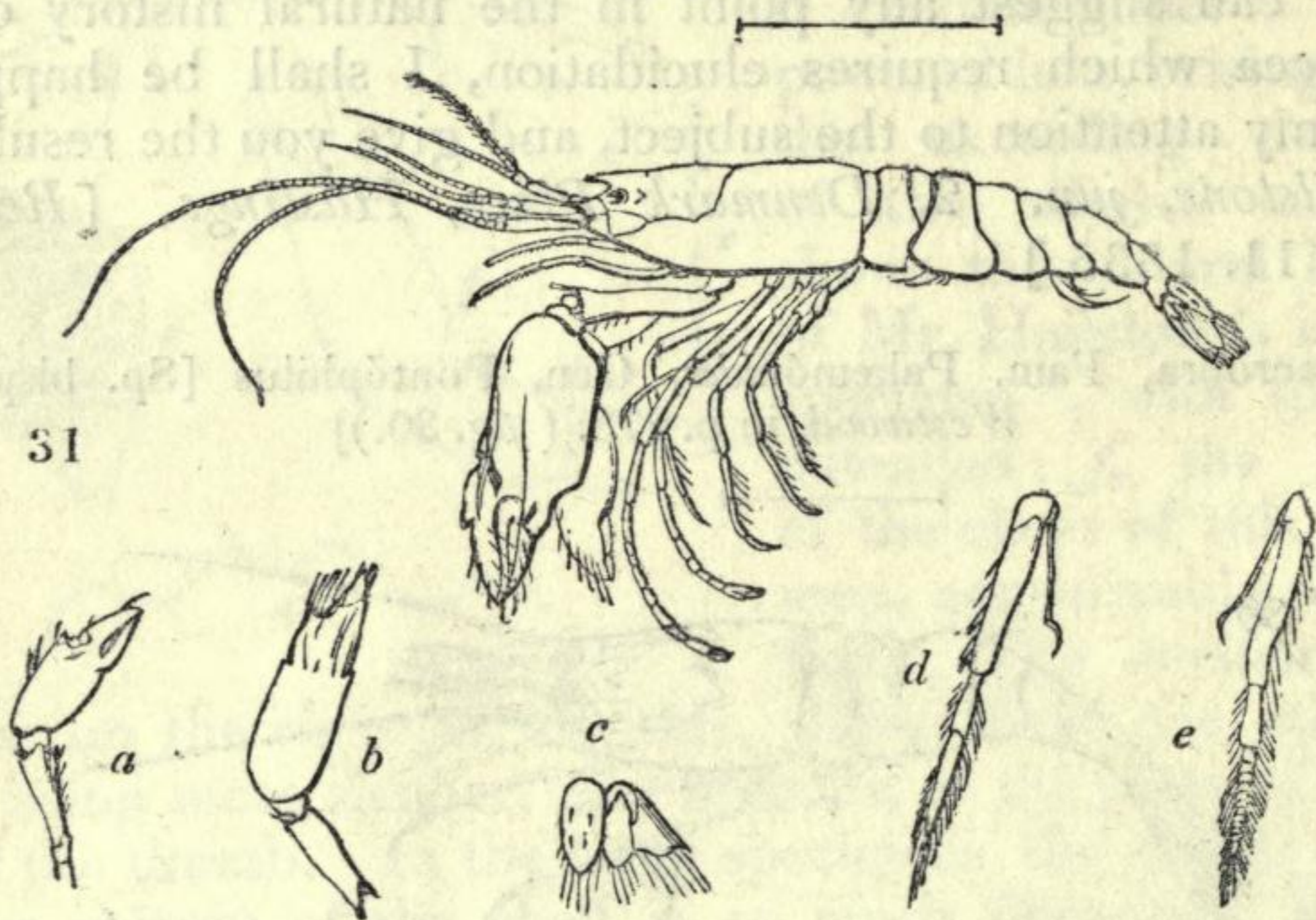
Pedipalpes (*a*) with the last joint rather longer than the preceding one, and bluntish at its termination. — First pair of legs (*c*) compressed, didactyle, with the thumb very short; second pair (*b*) rather shorter than the first, didactyle, the last joint half the length of the preceding one, which is compressed; third pair very slender, as long as the first pair, with a simple claw; fourth pair (*d*) and fifth pair of equal length, rather longer than the third, and somewhat thicker, but slender: claws simple. — Thorax with two prominent dorsal spines, one considerably behind the other, and on each side a row of blunt notches. A spine at the outer edge of the external plates of the tail. — Colour yellowish mottled with brown.

If this be a species of *Pontóphilus* (with Leach's description of which genus it tallies in all respects except the com-

pressed claws of the fourth and fifth pairs of legs), it differs from the species I am acquainted with in the length of the joints of the second pair of legs, in the claws of the legs above mentioned not being compressed, and in the length of their joints, and especially in the number and disposition of the dorsal spines.

[For a statement of the habitat, see at the close of the notice of *Hippolyte rubra*.]

Ord. Macroúra, Fam. Palæmonidæ, Gen. ?*Hippolyte*, Sp. ?*rubra* Westwood. (*fig. 31.*)



Superior antennæ with two setæ, the upper ones fringed with hairs and excavated below; inferior antennæ nearly the length of the body. — Pedipalps (*d*, under side; *e*, upper side) with three exerted joints, the last bluntly pointed, and twice the length of the preceding one, with two rows of fasciculi of hairs. — First pair of legs didactyle, very large, with the hands (*a b*) very much compressed, unequal, the right (*a*, outward aspect,) being the larger, bristly; *b* represents the left hand, inward aspect: the thigh excavated beneath, and its inner margin spinulose: second pair didactyle, very long, slender; wrists many-jointed: other legs terminated by a simple claw, and spinulose within; the last pair the most slender. — Thorax with three short spines anteriorly. — Tail with five plates, the middle one blunt at its apex, with four spines arranged in two lines: *c* represents the middle and two side lamellæ of the tail. Colour deep scarlet, except above the eyes, which are concealed under the shell, and above them it is transparent and colourless: the tail is fringed with white hairs, and the legs are mottled with yellow.

This approaches nearer the genus *Hippolyte* than any other, but differs very much from all the species figured in

Dr. Leach's *Pod. Mal. Brit.* in the size of its first pair of legs, the formation of the finger and thumb, and in having its eyes concealed (though on peduncles) under the shell, and in the shape of the anterior part of its shell. I have found three individuals.

The line denoting the natural size represents the length from the end of the tail to the front margin of the thorax.

Both these *Palæmónidæ* were found in a mass of *Filípóra filogranà*, which was brought up by the trawl net off Hastings, in February, 1835.

Ancèus forficulàrius *Risso.*

[Mr. Hailstone, in his sketch of this animal, had in view, not the exhibiting of a complete picture of it, but of those features characteristic of it by which a proficient naturalist could identify it: we have not, consequently, had the drawing engraved. Mr. Hailstone had written beneath it as follows]: — Is this *Ancèus forficulàrius* of *Risso*, or *Cáncer maxillàris* of *Montagu*, described in the *Linn. Trans.*? Ten legs, each terminated in a simple claw; two antennæ on each side. [Mr. Westwood's reply is the following]: — This is the *Gnàthia Leach* (*Edin. Encyc.*), *Ancèus* *Risso* (*Crust. Nice.*); species *maxillàris* *Montagu*, *forficulàrius* *Risso*, *termitöides* *Leach*, in the British Museum. *Dumeril* has made some observations indicating differences, even generic, between *Ancèus* and *Gnàthia*; but Mr. Hailstone's drawing, with one which I have made from Leach's specimens, clearly shows that the two groups are identical, the eyes being lateral, as in *Montagu's* figure, and the tail lamellose, as in *Risso's*. It has been said that this is the male of the genus *Pranìza*, of which I have published an account in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. Is this so? — *J. O. Westwood.*

[Of the genus *Pranìza*, Dr. Johnston has communicated, in V. 520—522., a description of a species which he has named *fuscàta*, not previously published, as a native of Britain; and has made collateral notice of the *P. cæruleàta*, previously known to inhabit Britain.]

[*Notes on Pontóphilus, species bispinòsus* Westwood, by Mr. Westwood.] — I can find no description of any species either of *Crángo* or *Pontóphilus** (for the size of the terminal joint of the external foot-jaws and of the second pair of legs seems, in this animal, to be quite intermediate between the

* The *Crángo 7-carinàtus* of *Sabine* (*Voyage to the North Pole*, pl. 2. f. 11.) belongs to the subgenus or section *Pontóphilus*, thus making a fourth species referable thereto, namely, *spinòsus* *Leach*, *trispinòsus* *Hailstone*, *bispinòsus* *Westwood*, *7-carinatus* *Sabine*.