REPORT

OF THE

THIRTY-THIRD MEETING

OF THE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE;

HELD AT

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1863.

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but the imperfect state of which had been described by Dr. Johnston as a *Lepralia* (this was found on the coast of Northumberland, by Mr. Embleton); *Quadricellaria gracilis* of Sars, previously published from an imperfect specimen under the name of *Onchopora borealis* by Professor Busk. *Scrupocellaria Delilii*, a species new to Britain, was got from the deep-water fishing-boats on the coast of Northumberland by Mr. Alder, and has since been dredged on the Durham coast. The last species described was the *Hornera borealis* of Busk, which is now introduced as British for the first time: specimens of this were got in Shetland by Mr. Barlee in 1858, and since by Mr. Norman. The paper was illustrated by drawings; and specimens of most of the species were exhibited.

On a New Species of Ione. *By* C. Spence Bate, *F.R.S.*

The genus *Ione* was first established by Col. Montagu, to receive a species of parasitic isopod Crustacea, allied to *Bopyrus*, which he found beneath the carapace of *Callianassa subterranea*, a variety of prawn that burrows beneath the sand, and is found at the entrance of Salcombe Estuary, as well as in Plymouth Sound. This prawn has likewise been taken on the coast of France, and the parasite described by Milne-Edwards. The new species, which the author has named *Ione cornutus*, was brought home by Mr. Lord, the naturalist to the Commission which had to determine the boundary-line between British territory and that of the United States, and was found parasitic upon a species of *Callianassa* which he took on the coast of Vancouver's Island. This species is much larger than that of the European form, and differs from it chiefly in having the lateral extremities of the somite, or segment which bears the antennæ, posteriorly produced upon each side of the head, after the manner of lateral horns. All the pereiopoda are short and powerfully subchelate. The branchial appendages are arborescent and pendulous; to the inner extremity of which two appendages are attached, each of which inversely increases as the other decreases; so that one is largest nearest the pereion of the animal, while the other is longest nearest the caudal extremity. To the posterior of these the male animal attaches itself by means of the seventh pair of pereiopoda. The author likewise remarked a very considerable variation in the form of the larvæ from that of either of the parents, although it more nearly corresponded with that of the male than with that of the female.

On the Syndactylous Condition of the Hand in Man and the Anthropoid Apes.
By C. Carter Blake, *F.G.S., Hon.Sec.A.S.L.*

The author called the attention of the Section to a curious abnormity which is presented by the integument of a specimen of old male Gorilla which was brought from the Gaboon by Mr. Winwood Reade, and presented by that gentleman to the Museum of the Anthropological Society of London. The specimens of Gorilla which have been the subjects of the elaborate and complete memoirs which have appeared from the pen of MM. Duvernoy and Isidore Geoffroy St.-Hilaire in the Archives of the Paris Museum (vols. viii. and x.), and by Professor Owen in various parts of the 'Zoological Transactions,' have, with those described by other authors, all coincided in one attributed character, true as regards the specimens with which they were acquainted, which probably represent the majority of specimens of Gorilla which had been examined in Europe. This statement, reduced to a general proposition, was that the integument of the skin of the fingers was more or less connected across the first digital phalanx, in such a manner that the first joints were firmly connected together by skin, sometimes as far as the distal extremity of the first phalanx, sometimes merely to the middle of this phalanx. In no specimen of Gorilla, of the description of which the author is yet cognizant, are the digits of the anterior extremity free to the same extent as in man, in which the distal extremities of the metacarpals mark the termination of the amount of syndactyly of the hand. In the specimen of Gorilla to which allusion is made in this short note, the digits of the fingers present a different condition of connexion from that in the typical specimens described by zoologists. The second (index), third (medius), and fourth (annulus) digits are free beyond the distal end of the metacarpals, as in the human subject; the fifth digit (minimus) is also in a less degree attached to the annulus