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♂. Exp. 2·4 in. Allied to *E. tatila*, H.-Sch. (Aussereurop. Schm. f. 69–72), ex Haiti, but differing in the greater extent and more purple tinge of the blue of the wings, which in Haitian specimens (agreeing fairly with H.-Schäffer's plate) is of a paler tint. Beneath, the posterior wings are deeper brown, and the markings much less distinctly defined.

Hab. Guatemala. Mus. nostr.

6. Account of the Zoological Collection made during the visit of H.M.S. 'Peterel' to the Galapagos Islands. Communicated by Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Received January 29, 1877.]

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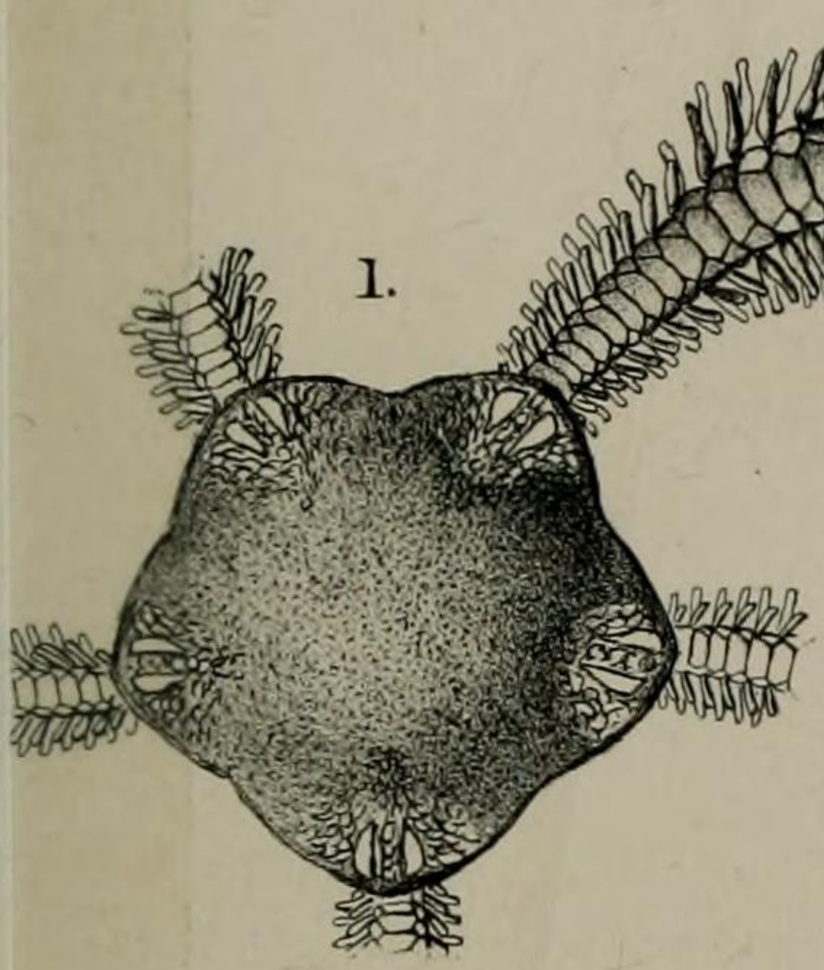

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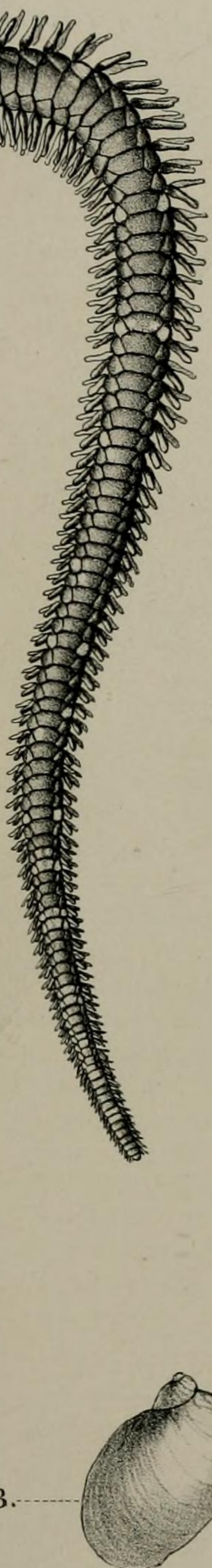

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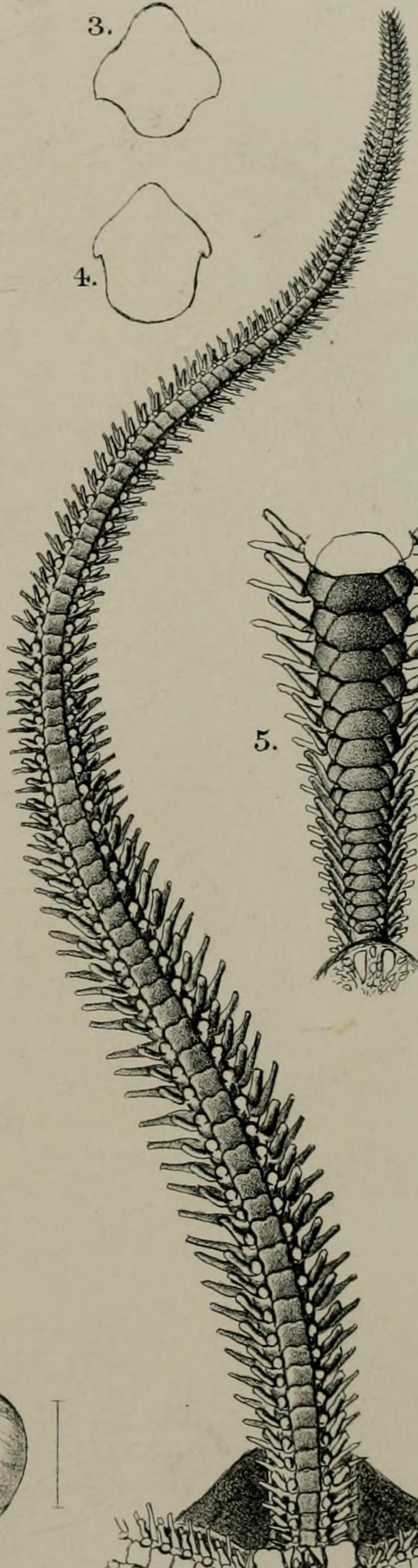

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E.A.Smith del.

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Charles and James Islands (*C. Darwin*).

6. Deltocephalus obliquus.

Acocephalus obliquus, Walker, Cat. Homopt. iii. p. 851. n. 23.

7. Jassus planus, n. sp.

Above sordid testaceous; pronotum in front, and head, ochraceous, the latter with a greyish spot in the centre of the ocelli; tegmina pale testaceous, hyaline; pectus and venter pale testaceous; rostrum and legs sandy yellow; eyes brown; ocelli black: head very broad, exceedingly short from the vertex hindwards, convex in front, concave behind; thorax convex in front, the sides converging, subsinuate, and ending in a truncate slightly convex line behind; scutellum triangular, all the sides slightly sinuate; tegmina extending considerably beyond the abdomen, rather narrow, distinctly convex in front; rostrum extending to the second pair of coxæ, broad and angulated at base, its basal article centrally tumid; hind tibiæ with about seven external strong spines: length of body 3 millimetres, including the tegmina $4\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres.

One example from Charles Island (*C. Darwin*).

8. Jassus lucidus, n. sp.

Shining mustard-yellow; tegmina whitish, transparent; wings white; head broad, exceedingly short from the vertex hindwards, convex in front, concave behind; thorax transverse, much broader than long, very convex in front, less so behind; scutellum triangular; tegmina extending considerably beyond the body, rather narrow, slightly convex in front; rostrum nearly as in preceding species, but narrow at base; hind tibiæ densely spined: length of body about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres, including the tegmina about $3\frac{1}{2}$.

One example, James Island (*C. Darwin*).

The specimen being somewhat damaged, I have been unable to take absolutely definite measurements.

9. Jassus striolaris, n. sp.

Head testaceous, above with a central and lateral longitudinal line and a spot on each side between them, black; frons with a central line and the ocelli black; thorax black, with two central dots in front, and two U-shaped markings on the posterior half, testaceous; scutellum testaceous; tegmina black, with longitudinal testaceous veinings; body below black; legs testaceous: structure as in *I. planus*: length of body 3 millimetres, including the tegmina $4\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres.

Charles Island (*C. Darwin*).

XI. Echinodermata. By Edgar Smith.

I. Echini.

1. Cidaris thouarsii, Val.

2. Toxopneustes semituberculatus, Val.

II. Asteriidæ.

3. Heliaster microbrachia, Xantus.

III. Ophiuræ.

4. Ophiothrix spiculata, Leconte.

5. Ophionereïs albomaculata, sp. nov. (Plate XI. figs. 1–5.)

Disk somewhat pentagonal, finely scaled, the scales in the region of the radial shields larger than elsewhere; radial shields very small, narrow, pointed within, not far apart, the inner sides nearly straight, outer curved, white with the outer tips blackish; oral shields shaped like a short spear-head, the point being obtuse, and towards the mouth and the handle broad and short, the madreporic shield a little larger and of a somewhat different form; side oral shields irregularly triangular, small, situated on the sides of the orals, the outer angle touching the first very small ventral arm-plate, the lower end not nearly reaching to the apex of the oral shield; mouth-papillæ 6–8 on each mouth-angle, subequal, the outermost one generally the largest; arms about six times as long as the width of the disk, broadest about an inch from it, and towards it gradually attenuating; upper plates irregularly quadrangular, the sides converging outwardly; the outer edge is consequently narrower than the inner, and straight; the supplementary plates on each side about half as large as the central ones; lower arm-plates square, with the angles rounded; 4 spines on about the first twelve side arm-plates, 3 on the rest; the lowest is a little the smallest, the central one the largest (2 millims. in length), the uppermost broad, compressed and truncate at the apex; the single tentacle-scale is large and subcircular. The colour of the disk (in alcohol) dark olive, almost black, varied with white near the radial shields; arms above of the same dark tint as the disk, with white spots at intervals of a few segments, and towards the end of the arms the plates on each side of those which are white or which are white-spotted are almost black; lower arm-plates purplish brown, tentacle-scales a little paler; arm-spines dark olive with pale lips.

Diam. of disk 13 mill.; width of the first dorsal arm-plates including the supplementary ones 2 millims., of the fifteenth 3 millims.

Hab. Charles Island.

This species is remarkable in having the middle portion of the rays considerably broader than the base; the first lower arm-plate is very small, being only about one fourth the size of the next and situated between the side mouth-shields. The white spots on the upper surface of the arms are generally on the outer edges; but towards the end of the arms they meet, thus forming transverse white bands; and on each side of them the adjoining plates are much darker than the roots of the arms, in fact almost black, thus giving a very striking variegated aspect to them.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Plate XI.

Figs. 1–5. *Ophionereïs albomaculata*, p. 92.
6. *Rhizochilus parvus*, p. 70.
7. *Trochus* (*Omphalius*) *cooksoni*, p. 71.
8. *Succinea bettii*, p. 72.

Plate XII.

Fig. 1. *Leptodius cooksoni* ♂, nat. size, p. 73.
1 *a*. Front, antennal, and orbital region, and buccal cavity, showing absence of palatal ridge, enlarged.
1 *b*. Hand of male; enlarged, twice nat. size.
1 *c*. Abdomen of male; enlarged.
1 *d*. Abdomen of female; enlarged.
2. *Cubaris galapagoënsis*; enlarged, three times nat. size, p. 76.
2 *a*. Lateral view in outline.
2 *b*. Front of head showing antennæ; enlarged, six times nat. size.
2 *c*. Terminal segment, do.

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Fig. 1. *Gasteracantha insulana*, Thorell, nat. size, p. 76.
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1 *b*. Caput, with eyes, showing their position.
1 *c*. Single falx, showing arrangement of teeth.
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4. *Thomisoides utriformis*, Butler, nat. size, p. 77.
4 *a*. Single falx of the same.
4 *b*. Profile.
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7. Description of a New Species of *Lobiophasis* and a New Species of *Pitta* from the Lawas River, N.W. Borneo.

By R. Bowdler Sharpe, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Received February 6, 1877.]

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The following text is generated from uncorrected OCR.

[Begin Page: Page 64]

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