

293. *SCYTALOPUS ACUTIROSTRIS* (Tsch.).

Une femelle adulte de Maraynioc (26 novembre 1891). "Iris brun foncé, bec noir, pattes d'un carné brunâtre."

Aile  $51\frac{1}{2}$ , queue  $35\frac{1}{2}$ , culmen 12, tarse  $20\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Cet oiseau paraît s'accorder bien avec le mâle non complètement adulte de Maraynioc décrit par Taczanowski (Orn. Pérou, i. p. 533) et comme lui possède les raies interrompues d'un brun roussâtre sur les rectrices, tandis que les oiseaux de la montaña de Nancho de la collection Raimondi ont, à ce qu'il paraît, la queue unicolore. Il nous semble douteux que les oiseaux de Nancho appartiennent réellement au *S. acutirostris*.

Notre oiseau ressemble surtout au *S. griseicollis* (Lafr.) de la Colombie, et n'en diffère que par le gris ardoisé de la gorge et de la poitrine un peu plus foncé et prolongé vers le milieu du ventre, tandis que chez le *S. griseicollis* le milieu du ventre devient blanchâtre. Les côtés du ventre, le bas-ventre, les tectrices sous-caudales et le croupion sont régulièrement rayés de brun roussâtre et de noirâtre, tandis que chez le *S. griseicollis* les flancs sont d'un roux beaucoup plus clair sans raies noirâtres et le croupion d'un brun roussâtre presque uniforme. Les rectrices chez le *S. acutirostris* sont noirâtres avec des bandes incomplètes d'un brun roussâtre au lieu d'un brun roussâtre presque uniforme ou variées de bandes noirâtres chez le *S. griseicollis*.

294. *SCYTALOPUS MAGELLANICUS* (Lath.).

Un mâle adulte de Pariayacu du 27 janvier 1893.

Al. 57, caud.  $40\frac{1}{2}$ , culm.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , tars.  $20\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

L'oiseau envoyé a le plumage plus schistacé, moins noirâtre que les individus du *S. magellanicus* de différentes localités que nous avons comparés. Par cette particularité il ressemble plutôt au *S. obscurus* du Chili. Il a aussi les flancs et les sus-caudales barrées de roux brun. Néanmoins il a les pieds bruns, et pourrait être un mâle du *S. magellanicus* en plumage imparfait.

## 2. On West-Indian Terrestrial Isopod Crustaceans.

By M. ADRIEN DOLLFUS<sup>1</sup>.

[Received January 15, 1896.]

[The specimens described in this paper were procured by Mr. Herbert H. Smith, who in the years 1889-91 was commissioned by Mr. F. DuCane Godman, F.R.S., to collect Natural History specimens in the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada, to aid the Joint Committee of the Royal Society and the British Association in their investigation of the Fauna of the West-India Islands. The specimens are now deposited in the British Museum. In the case of one or two specimens it appears that it has unfortunately not been noticed whether they were found in St. Vincent or in Grenada.—D. S.]

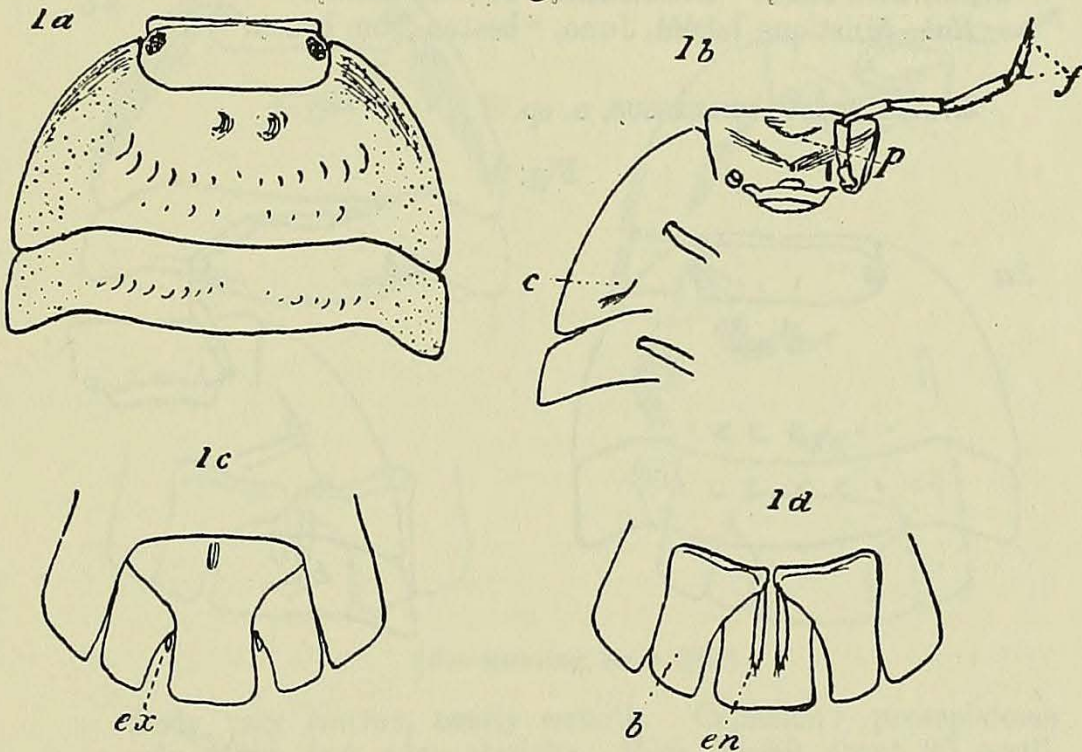
<sup>1</sup> Communicated by Dr. D. SHARP, F.R.S.; on behalf of the Committee for investigating the Flora and Fauna of the West-India Islands.

Species of Armadilloidean Isopods seem to be numerous in the tropical regions, although they have until now generally escaped the collector's bottle. Their small size (seldom reaching to 10 millimetres in length), their dull colour, and above all the scarcity of individuals have proved a good protection. The species are remarkably localized, and none of the thirteen of which specimens are sent to me have as yet been mentioned by any of the authors who have described Isopods from Central America, the Antilles, or the neighbouring parts of South America<sup>1</sup>, except *A. grenadensis*.

The following species are represented in the collection:—

1. ARMADILLO TENUIPUNCTATUS, n. sp.

Fig. 1.



- 1 a. Cephalon and first two segments of pereion (upperside).  
 1 b. Cephalon and first two segments of pereion (underside). *p*, prosepistoma; *f*, double-jointed flagellum of antennæ; *c*, coxopodite.  
 1 c. Fifth segment of pleon, pleotelson, uropoda (upperside). *ex*, exopodite of uropoda.  
 1 d. The same (underside). *b*, basis of uropoda; *en*, endopodite.

Body rather wide, moderately convex, slightly tuberculated on

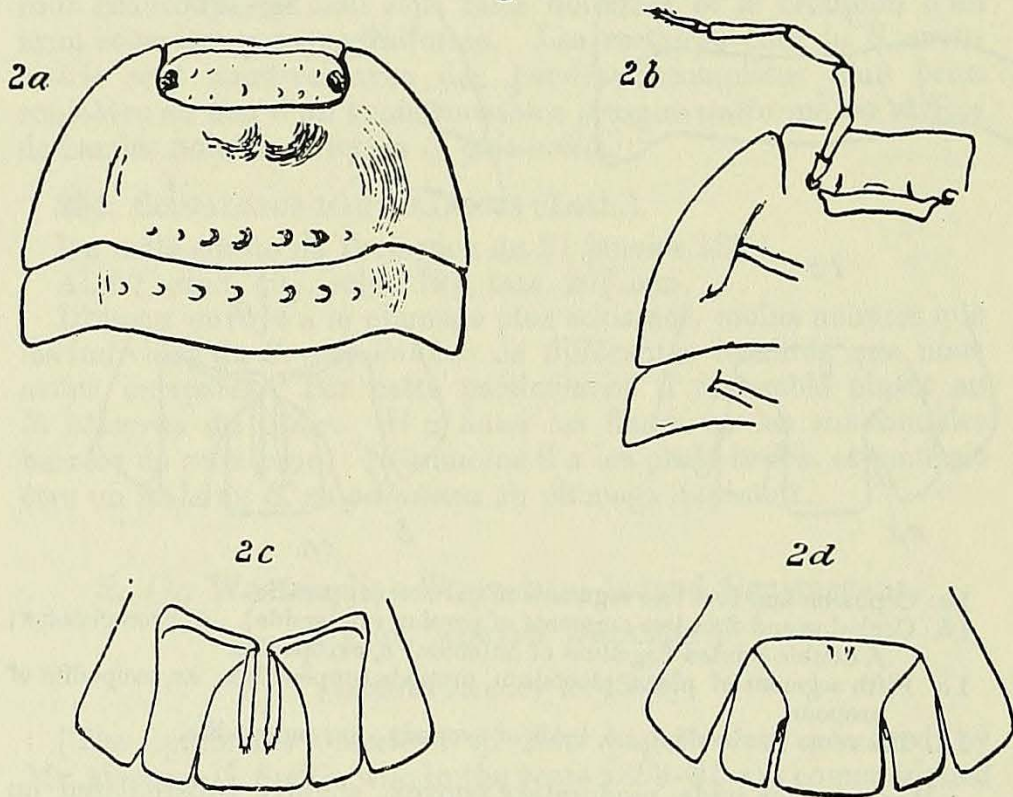
<sup>1</sup> For the bibliography of the terrestrial Isopods of this region consult:—  
 SAUSSURE (de).—Mémoire pour servir à l'Histoire naturelle du Mexique, des Antilles et des États Unis: I. Crustacés. (1858.)  
 MIERS.—On a Collection of Crustacea, chiefly from S. America, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877.  
 BUDDE-LUND.—Crustacea Isopoda terrestria. (1885.)  
*Id.* —Landisopoder fra Venezuela indsamlede af Dr. Fr. Meinert. (1893.)  
 DOLLFUS.—Voyage de M. E. Simon au Vénézuëla: Isopodes terrestres. (1893.)

the pereion. Cephalon: prosepistoma with a shield-like convexity, a little depressed in the middle. Eyes middling; ocelli about 18. Antennæ short; first joint of flagellum twice as short as the second. Pereion: first segment with two antero-median rounded tubercles; lateral edges slightly raised; coxopodite hardly perceptible, as a very small processus below the leg. Second segment without a distinct coxopodite. Pleon, telson: pleotelson longer than wide, smooth, with a minute longitudinal wrinkle near the basis; sides feebly curved, the apex being half as wide as the basis. Uropoda: basis nearly straight; endopodite extending to half the length of the pleotelson; exopodite very small, placed near the middle of the internal edge of the basis (upperside). Colour: grey, with irregular light markings, the sides are light and minutely punctuated with black. Dimensions:  $10 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* Mustique Island, June, "beaten from brush."

2. ARMADILLO DEPRESSUS, n. sp.

Fig. 2.



(For lettering, see p. 389.)

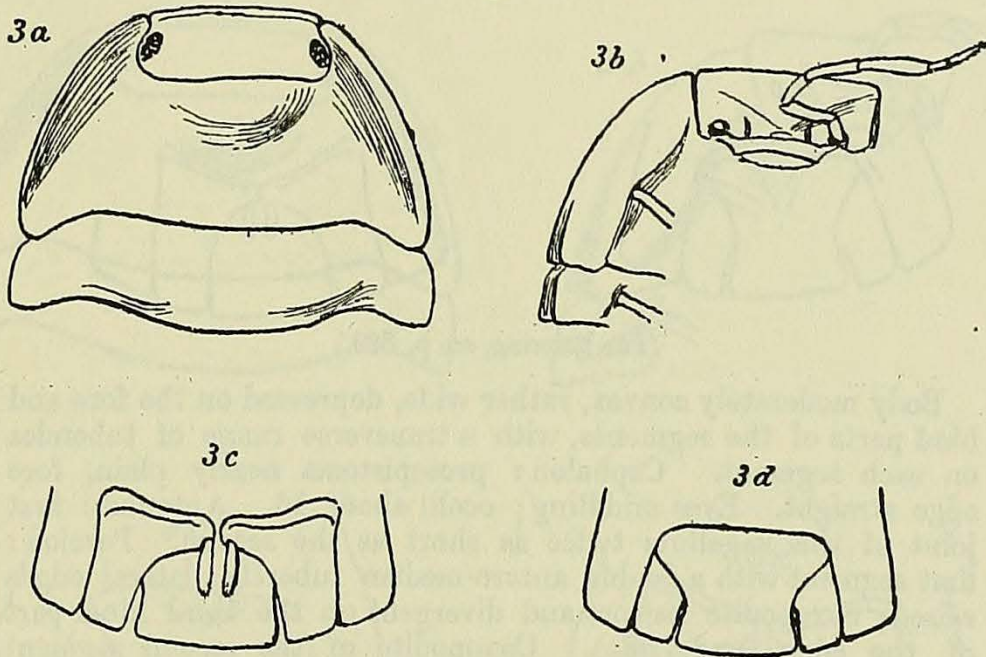
Body wide, rather depressed, granulated on cephalon and pereion. Cephalon: prosepistoma nearly plain, fore edge a little arched in the middle. Eyes middling; ocelli about 16. Antennæ: first joint of flagellum three times shorter than the second. Pereion: first segment with a wide, double, antero-median tubercle; lateral edges not raised; coxopodite hardly perceptible, as a feeble ridge. Second segment without a distinct coxopodite. Pleon, telson:

sides of the pleon depressed; processus of the fifth segment widening at the apex. Pleotelson longer than wide, smooth; sides feebly curved; apex one-third narrower than the basis. Uropoda nearly straight; endopodite extending to two-thirds the length of the pleotelson; exopodite very small, placed near the middle of the internal edge of the basis (upperside). Colour: dark grey, with a narrow light longitudinal line in the middle of the pereion, and light lineolæ on both sides. Dimensions:  $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* St. Vincent, Chateaubelais, August. One example.

### 3. ARMADILLO DUMORUM, n. sp.

Fig. 3.



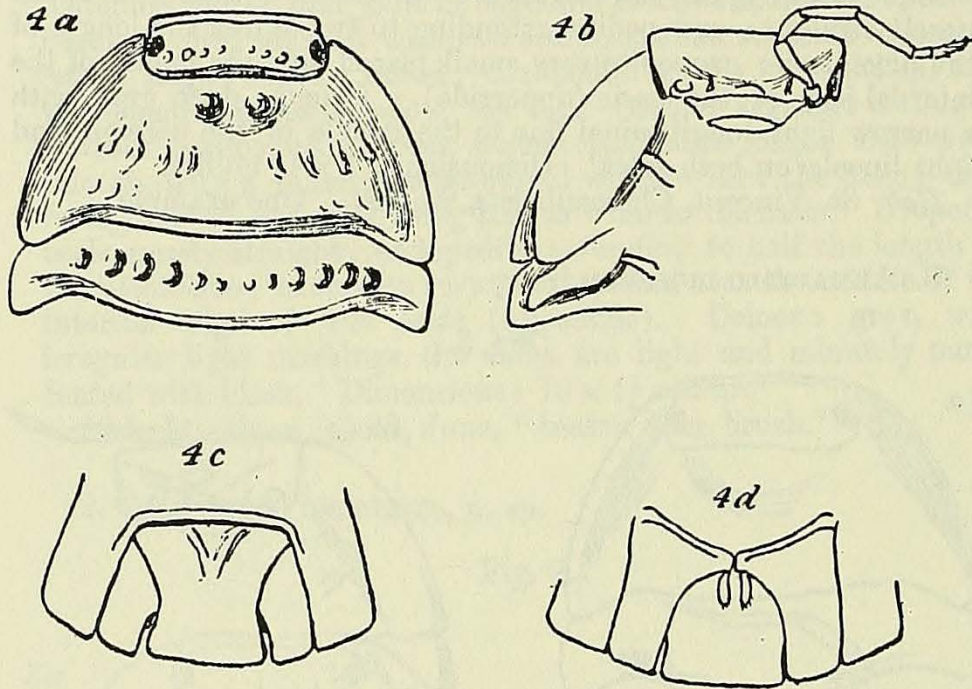
(For lettering, see p. 389.)

Body very convex, nearly smooth. Cephalon: prosepistoma nearly plain, fore edge straight. Eyes large; about 20 ocelli. Antennæ very short; first joint of flagellum twice as short as the second. Pereion: first segment with a blunt antero-median tubercle; lateral edges raised on the fore part; coxopodite separated by a cleft extending to the third hind part of the segment (underside). Second segment with a square coxopodite, distinct on its total length (underside). Pleon, telson: pleotelson quite as long as wide; sides curved; apex one-third narrower than the basis. Uropoda: basis wide, oblique; endopodite extending to one-third the length of the pleotelson; exopodite very small, placed near the middle of the internal edge of the basis (upperside). Colour: dark grey or brown, with light dots and lineolæ on both sides of the median line (pereion). Dimensions:  $8 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* Mustique Island, found by beating brush.

4. *ARMADILLO CINCTUS*, n. sp.

Fig. 4.



(For lettering, see p. 389.)

Body moderately convex, rather wide, depressed on the fore and hind parts of the segments, with a transverse range of tubercles on each segment. Cephalon: prosepistoma nearly plain, fore edge straight. Eyes middling; ocelli about 16. Antennæ: first joint of the flagellum twice as short as the second. Pereion: first segment with a double antero-median tubercle; lateral edges raised; coxopodite distinct and divergent on the third hind part of the edge (underside). Coxopodite of the second segment forming a narrow, quadrangular processus. Pleon, telson: pleotelson as long as wide, with a triangular tubercle near its basis; sides curved; apex one-fourth narrower than the basis. Uropoda: basis nearly straight; endopodite very small, extending hardly to one-sixth the length of the pleotelson; exopodite minute, placed above the middle of the internal edge of the basis (upperside). Colour: dark grey, with small lighter lineolæ on both sides of the median line (pereion), and three light dots on the pleotelson. Dimensions:  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$  millim.

*Hab.* Near Layon (leeward side). On rotten wood, dry forest, 500 feet, October 4.

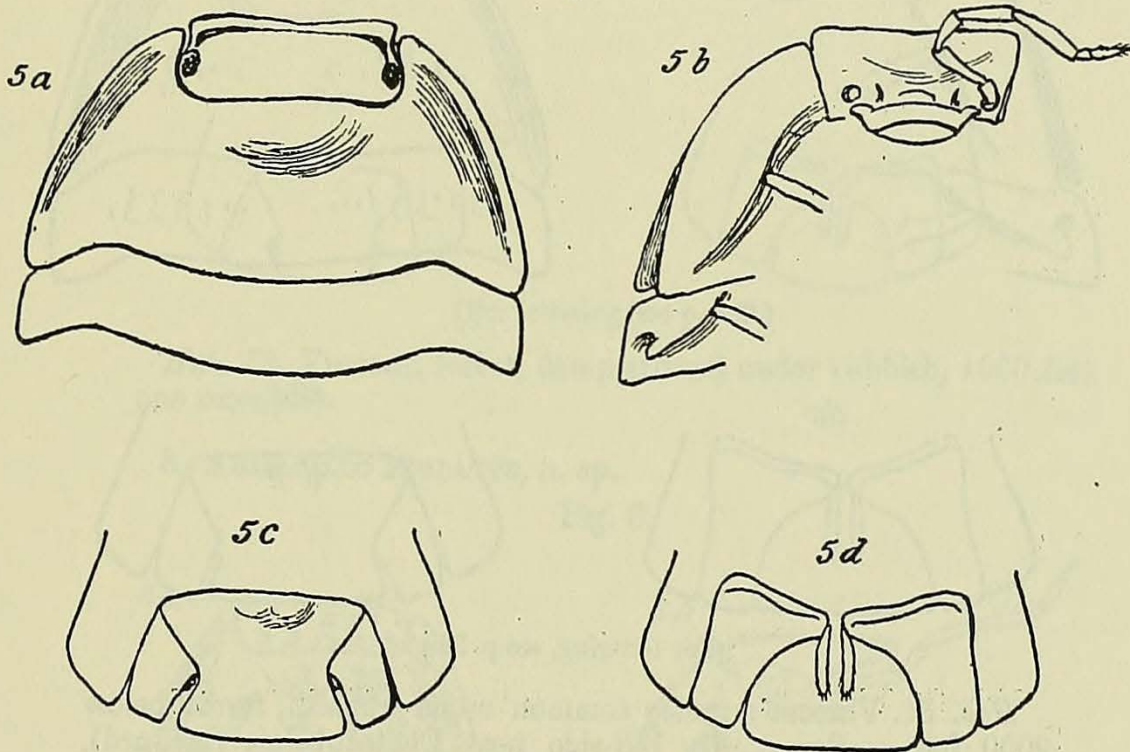
5. *ARMADILLO GRENADENSIS*.

*Armadillo grenadensis*, Budde-Lund, Entomol. Meddelel. 1893, p. 115.

Body much convex, nearly smooth. Cephalon: prosepistoma slightly convex, fore edge feebly arched in the middle. Eyes rather large; ocelli about 16. Antennæ short; first joint of the

flagellum three times shorter than the second. Pereion: first segment with a blunt antero-median tubercle; lateral edges raised; coxopodite distinct and divergent on the half hind part of the edge (underside). Coxopodite of the second segment forming a tooth-like processus. Pleon, telson: pleotelson as wide as long, with a blunt double tubercle near its basis; sides curved; apex nearly as wide as the basis; endopodite reaching to two-thirds the length of the pleotelson; exopodite minute, placed near the middle of the internal edge of the basis. Colour: dark grey, with a light median line and light lineolæ on the sides; antennæ whitish. Dimensions: 14 × 6 millim.

Fig. 5.



(For lettering, see p. 389.)

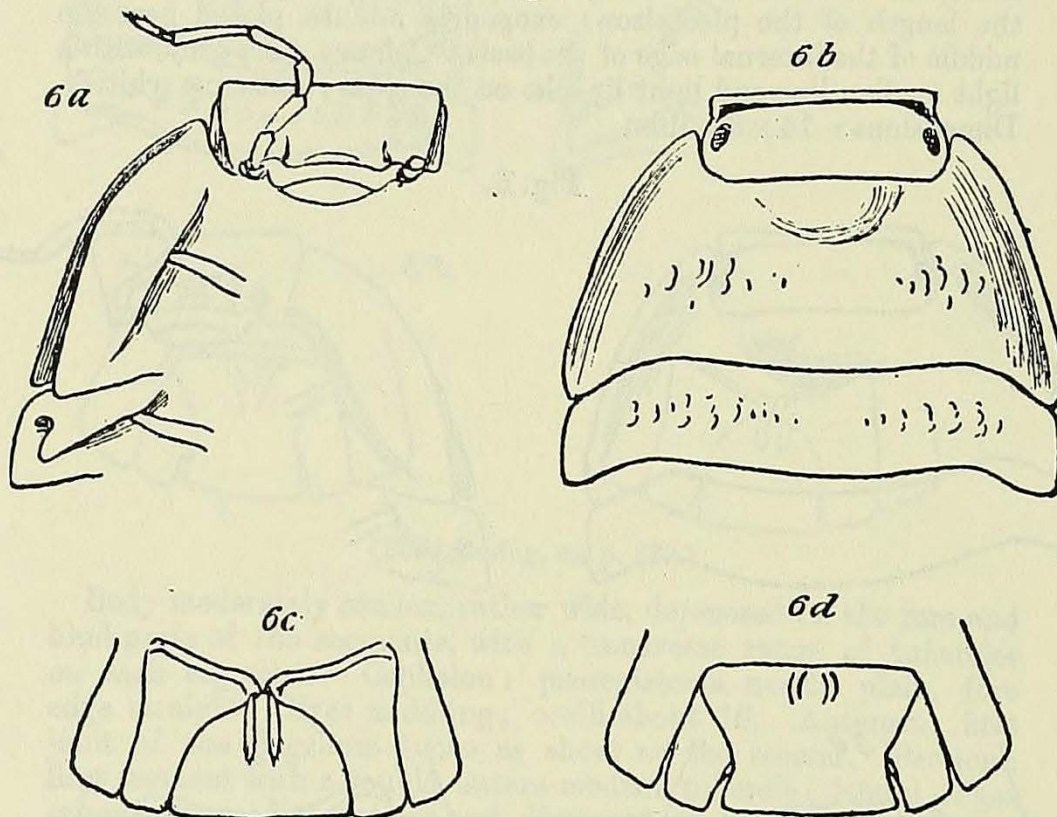
*Hab.* Becquia Island (June), ravine, damp ground, under rotting leaves; Grenada; Balthazar (windward), 250 feet, cocoa orchard, under rotting leaves.

#### 6. ARMADILLO SILVARUM, n. sp.

Body convex, slightly tuberculated on the pereion. Cephalon: prosepistoma plain. Eyes large; about 20 ocelli. Pereion: first segment with a blunt, hardly perceptible antero-median tubercle; lateral edge forming a narrow raised border; coxopodite distinct on the entire length of the edge, and divergent on the half hind part. Coxopodite of the second segment forming a tooth-like, divergent processus. Pleon, telson: pleotelson wider than long, with a small, double, longitudinal ridge near the basis; sides curved near the apex; apex one-fourth narrower than the basis. Uropoda:

endopodite extending to one-half the length of the pleotelson; exopodite minute, placed near the middle of the internal edge of the basis. Colour: dark grey or brown, with three longitudinal light lines, and a wide spot on the sides of each segment; antennæ and uropoda pale. Dimensions:  $16 \times 7$  millim.

Fig. 6.



(For lettering, see p. 389.)

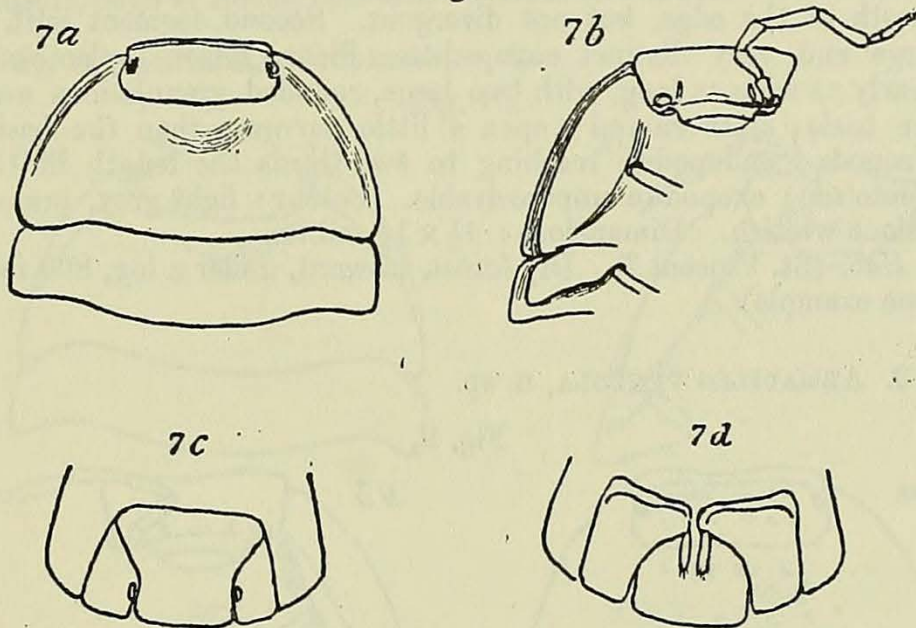
*Hab.* St. Vincent; pretty common under rubbish, forest below 2000 feet. Forest, dry hill-side near Chateaubelais (leeward), under stones, 1000 feet; Cumberland Valley, damp ground, 1000 feet.

#### 7. ARMADILLO ZIGZAG, n. sp.

Body convex, smooth. Cephalon: prosepistoma plain, fore edge nearly straight. Eyes small; about 12 ocelli. Antennæ short; first joint of the flagellum twice as short as the second. Pereion: first segment with a slightly perceptible antero-median tubercle; edges hardly raised; coxopodite distinct on the entire length of the edge (underside), not divergent. Coxopodite of the second segment narrowly quadrangular. Pleon, telson: pleotelson as wide as long; sides feebly curved; apex with rounded angles, half as wide as the basis. Uropoda: basis oblique, endopodite reaching to one-half the length of the pleotelson; exopodite minute, placed near the middle of the internal edge of the basis (upperside). Colour: yellowish, with a double median and

crinkled lateral lines of dark brown; uropoda pale. Dimensions:  $4 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

Fig. 7.

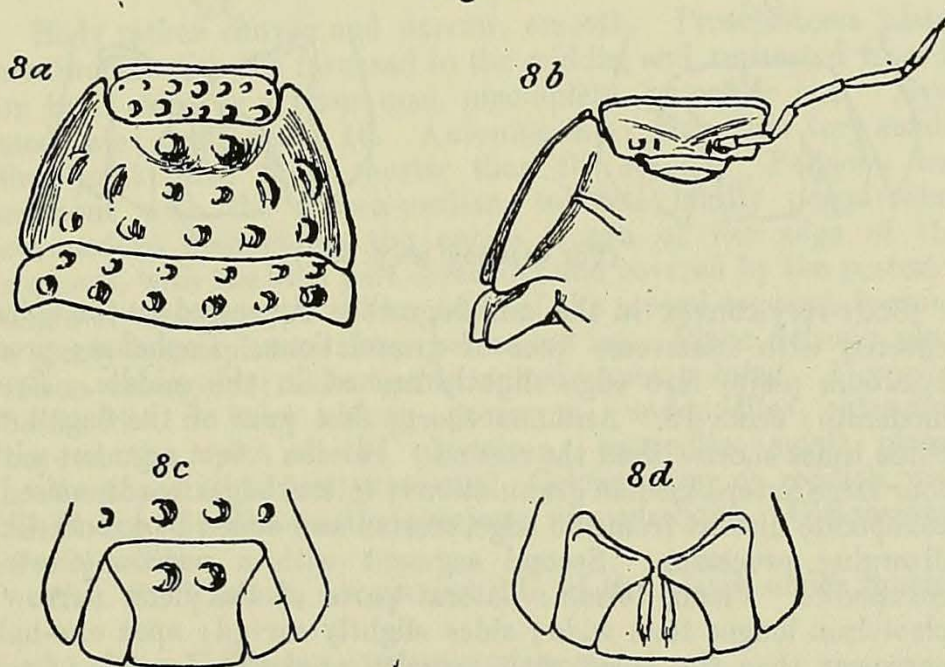


(For lettering, see p. 389.)

*Hab.* St. Vincent, forest, damp ground under rubbish, 1000 feet one example).

8. *ARMADILLO PERLATUS*, n. sp.

Fig. 8.



(For lettering, see p. 389.)

Body convex, covered with large, pearled granulations. Cephalon: prosepistoma with a shield-like convexity which does not reach quite to the front edge. Eyes very small; ocelli 3. Antennæ

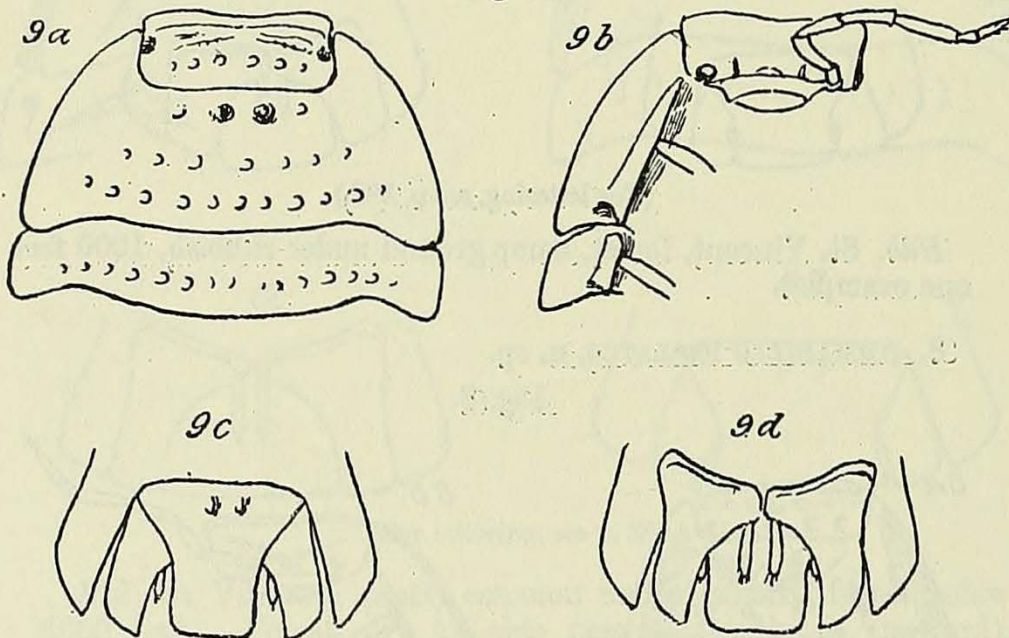


short; first joint of the flagellum three times as short as the second. Pereion: first segment with two rounded antero-median granulations; lateral edges raised; coxopodite distinct on the entire length of the edge, but not divergent. Second segment with a large and very distinct coxopodite. Pleon, telson: pleotelson nearly as wide as long, with two large, rounded granulations near the basis; sides curved; apex a little narrower than the basis. Uropoda: endopodite reaching to two-thirds the length of the pleotelson; exopodite unperceivable. Colour: light grey, granulations whitish. Dimensions:  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* (St. Vincent?) Dry forest, leeward, under a log, 800 feet (one example).

9. ARMADILLO VITICOLA, n. sp.

Fig. 9.



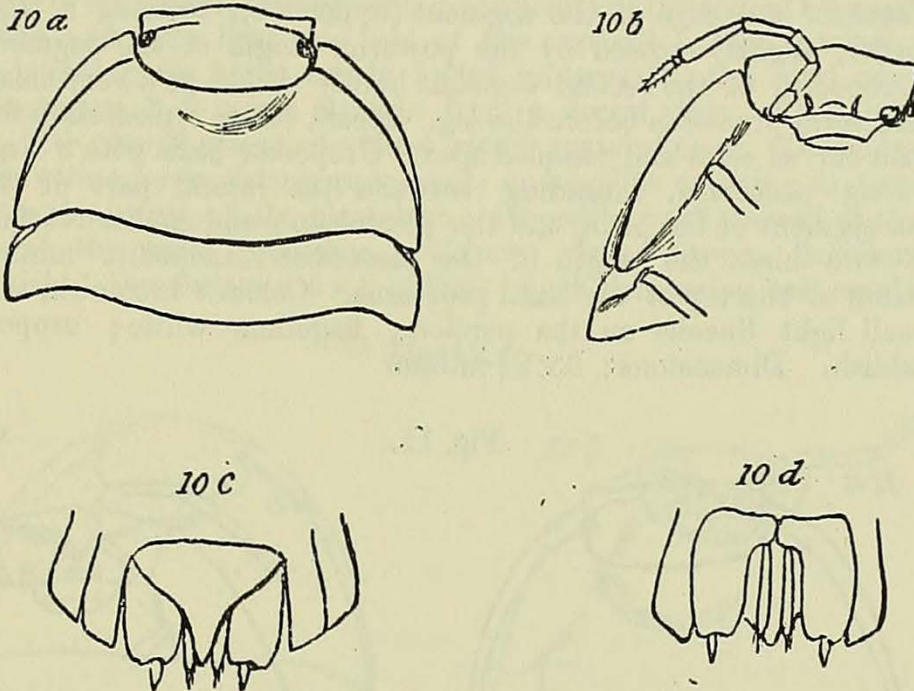
(For lettering, see p. 389.)

Body very convex in the middle, rather depressed on the sides, covered with transverse lines of granulations. Cephalon: prosepistoma plain, fore edge slightly arched in the middle. Eyes moderate; ocelli 12. Antennæ short; first joint of the flagellum three times shorter than the second. Pereion: first segment with four large antero-median granulations; lateral edges hardly raised; coxopodite distant from the edge, crested and ended by a tooth-like diverging processus. Second segment with a narrow crested coxopodite. Pleon, telson: lateral parts of the pleon narrow; pleotelson longer than wide; sides slightly curved; apex one-half narrower than the basis, with rounded angles. Uropoda: basis very oblique; endopodite reaching to one-half the length of the pleotelson; exopodite a little larger than in the former species, visible on upper and under sides. Colour: yellowish, veined and striped with brown. Dimensions:  $9 \times 4$  millim.

*Hab.* Grenada; Balthazar (windward), second-growth woods, beaten from vines and brush, 250 feet; Chantilly (windward), hillside, edge of forest, beaten from vines and brush, 400 feet.

10. *MESARMADILLO MODESTUS*, n. sp.

Fig. 10.



(For lettering, see p. 389.)

Body rather convex and narrow, smooth. Prosepistoma plain, continuous with the forehead in the middle, and separated from it on both sides by a transverse, incomplete, preocular cut. Eyes moderate; ocelli about 16. Antennæ short; flagellum very small, first joint three times shorter than the second. Pereion: first segment with the antero-median tubercle hardly perceivable; coxopodites distinct on the entire length of the edge of the segment, with the hind part diverging and covered by the posterior angle of the segment. Coxopodite of the second segment forming a nearly inconspicuous ridge before the leg. Pleon, telson: pleotelson triangular; sides feebly curved; apex pointed. Uropoda: basis with a large oblong processus; endopodites extending beyond the apex of the pleotelson; exopodites small, placed at the top of the basal processus. Colour: grey or reddish, with small light lineolæ on the pereion; uropoda light. Dimensions:  $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* St. Vincent, low ground S.E. of the island, under rubbish.

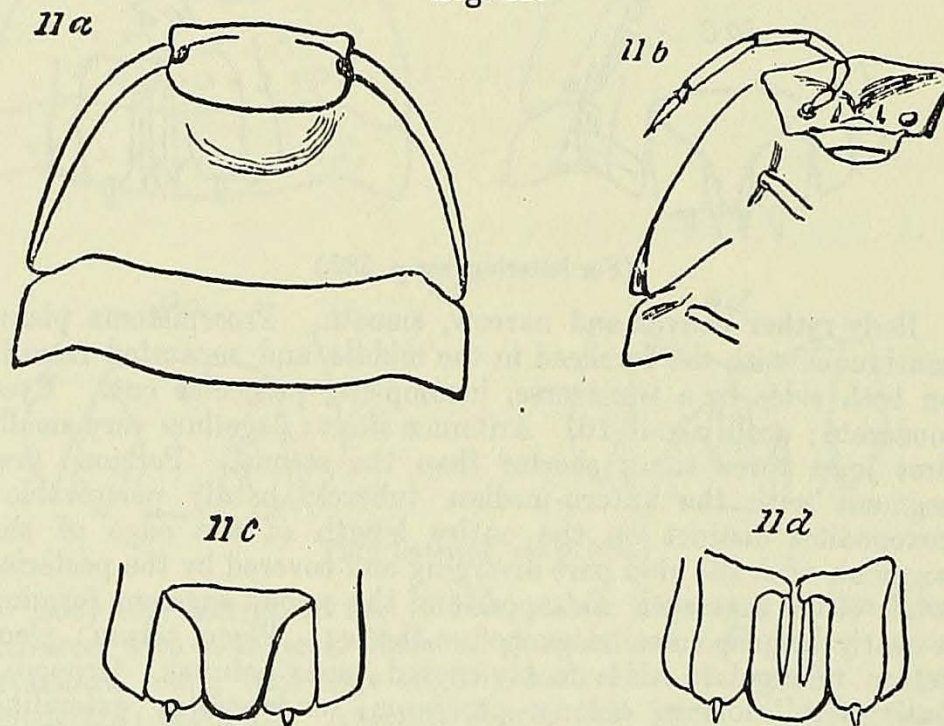
11. *MESARMADILLO AMERICANUS*, n. sp.<sup>1</sup>

Body convex, rather narrow, smooth. Cephalon: prosepistoma

<sup>1</sup> This genus was considered until lately to be African; its range seems wide, and extends from Madagascar to the coast of Guinea and the Antilles. No Asiatic species has yet been mentioned.

with a small shield-like convexity; the prosepistoma is continuous with the forehead in the middle and separated from it on both sides by a transverse, incomplete, preocular cut. Eyes moderate; ocelli about 12. Antennæ short; flagellum small, first joint three times shorter than the second. Pereion: first segment with the antero-median tubercle hardly perceivable; coxopodites distinct on the entire length of the edge of the segment (upperside), forming a thick border, slightly crossed by the posterior angle of the segment. Coxopodite of the second segment hardly visible as a very small, dentiform process before the leg. Pleon, telson: pleotelson flat, with curved sides and rounded apex. Uropoda: basis with a large, oblong processus, extending between the lateral part of the 5th segment of the pleon and the pleotelson; endopodite reaching to two-thirds the length of the pleotelson; exopodite minute, placed at the top of the basal processus. Colour: brownish, with small light lineolæ on the pereion; flagellum white; uropoda reddish. Dimensions:  $6 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  millim.

Fig. 11.



(For lettering, see p. 389.)

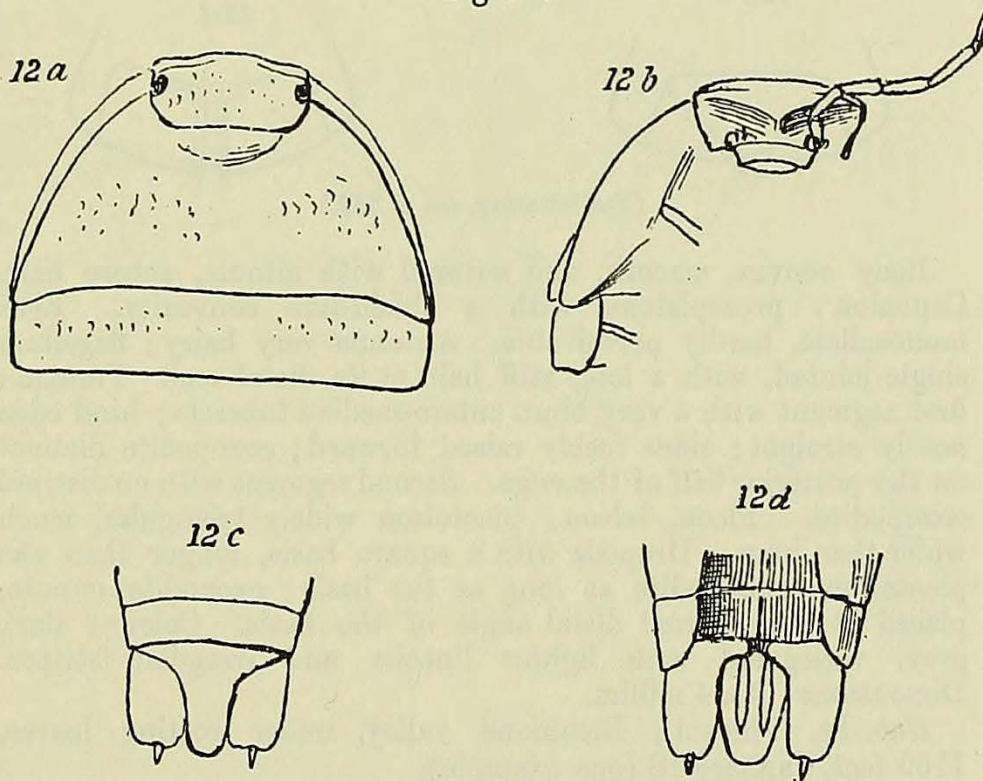
*Hab.* St. Vincent, sugar-cane field, under decaying cane-leaves, March. Leeward, lowland near sea, under stones, May; under old boards, 250 feet, September; under rubbish, shady place, 500 feet.

## 12. MESARMADILLO REFLEXUS, n. sp.

Body slightly granulated, very convex, and narrowed backward, the side parts of the pereion (segments 2-7) and of the pleon bending downwards. Cephalon: prosepistoma with a shield-like

triangular convexity; the prosepistoma is continuous with the forehead in the middle and separated from it on both sides by a transverse, incomplete, præocular cut. Eyes moderate; ocelli about 12. Antennæ short; flagellum small, first joint four times shorter than the second. Pereion: first segment with the antero-median tubercle hardly perceivable; coxopodites distinct on the entire length of the edge of the segment. Coxopodite of the second segment hidden under the bent side part of the segment. Pleon, telson: the lateral parts being nearly folded underneath, the hind edge of segments 3-5 seems straight from a dorsal view. Pleotelson flat, with curved sides and a blunt, rather rounded apex. Uropoda: basis with a large oblong processus; endopodite reaching to two-thirds the length of the pleotelson; exopodite small, placed at the top of the basal processus. Colour: dark brown, flagellum whitish. Dimensions: 5 × 2 millim. (much decreasing backward).

Fig. 12.



(For lettering, see p. 389.)

*Hab.* Open swampy land, under rubbish, S. end of the Island (St. Vincent?), September 27.

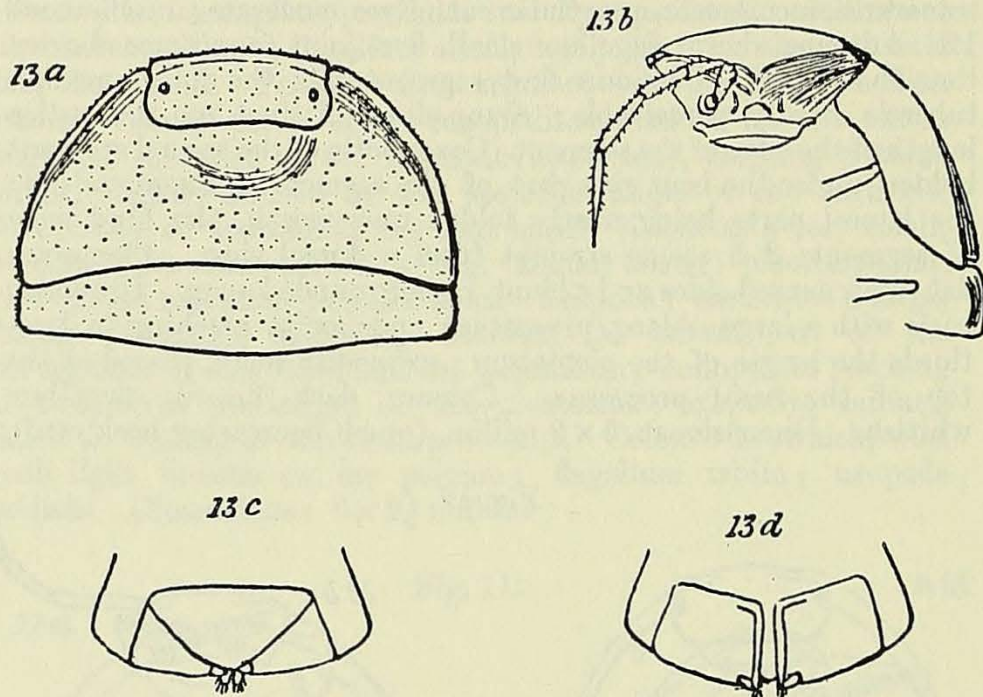
#### HAPLARMADILLO, gen. nov.

Very much like *Synarmadillo*, Dollfus<sup>1</sup>. It differs from this African genus in its monocellated eyes, and in the flagellum being single-jointed (this is quite an exception in *Armadillos*).

<sup>1</sup> A. Dollfus, "Voyage de M. Alluaud dans le territoire d'Assinie: Crustacés Isopodes terrestres," *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1892, pp. 388-389, pl. 7. fig. 4.

13. HAPLARMADILLO MONOCELLATUS, n. sp.

Fig. 13.



(For lettering, see p. 389.)

Body convex, smooth, and covered with minute, setose hair. Cephalon: prosepistoma with a shield-like convexity. Eyes monocellate, hardly perceivable. Antennæ very hairy; flagellum single-jointed, with a long stiff hair at its distal end. Pereion: first segment with a very blunt antero-median tubercle; hind edge nearly straight; sides feebly raised forward; coxopodite distinct on the posterior half of the edge. Second segment with no distinct coxopodite. Pleon, telson: pleotelson widely triangular, much wider than long. Uropoda with a square basis, longer than the pleotelson; endopodite as long as the basis; exopodite minute, placed at the internal distal angle of the basis. Colour: dark grey, variegated with lighter lineolæ and irregular stripes. Dimensions: 9 × 4 millim.

*Hab.* St. Vincent; Richmond valley, under rotting leaves, 1100 feet, January 18 (one example).

March 17, 1896.

Prof. G. B. HOWES, F.Z.S., in the Chair.

Mr. Sclater called the attention of the Meeting to the prospectus of the new work 'Das Tierreich,' to be published by Friedländer and Son, of Berlin, of which he had spoken in addressing the Society on the subject of Nomenclature at the last Meeting. The prospectus showed that a considerable number of zoologists were

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
GENERAL MEETINGS FOR SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS  
OF THE  
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF LONDON  
FOR THE YEAR  
1896.

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PART II.  
CONTAINING PAPERS READ IN  
MARCH AND APRIL.

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