arasitic Mollusca.

Genus of Parasitic Mollusca.
. Smith.

Museum purchased of Mr. ong other specimens, a single ing to his statement, appears Echinus." This specimen my known genus of parasitic

may be truly said to be para-

Schini or in the skin or tegutes of *Eulima* are found in the curious *Entoconcha*. Sty-

uridæ.

c mollusk Cochliolepis paraales of an Annelid (*Acoëtes* a are found only upon Gorsts the rays of starfish; one said to occur on Pecten; the upon corals &c.; and the dila, Cryptobia, Leptoconcha, d in or upon corals, but to ed as truly parasitic has not nale of Lamellaria perspicua compound Ascidian (Leptores are known to be parasitic. ipon a sea-urchin (*Hemiaster* tacuta is "invariably found angus purpureus and other Modiolaria marmorata ans, and the genera Vulsella Pedum and Tridacna and

Pedum and Tridacna and ar in corals; but these can orms. The glochidium-stage obtaining nourishment from

ttached.

tion bears only a general ose which I have mentioned, . As its conditions of life libt but that it is generically propose to describe it as such Its systematic position is

ist. 1888, vol. vi. p. 308, woodcut.

Distant, 1889 on computer Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6)3(15): 271-272

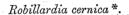
Mr. W. L. Distant on the Genus Plisthenes.

very doubtful at present, the animal being unknown. A small dried portion of it was attached to the shell, but no odontophore could be discovered in it. Some minute, glassy, grain-like objects adhering to it proved on examination under the microscope to be minute shells and doubtless the young of this species; there is therefore every reason to believe that it is viviparous.

The genus and species may be described thus:-

ROBILLARDIA.

Animal parasiticum, Echinos incolens, viviparum. Testa vitrea, depresse heliciformis; spira brevis; apertura lunata, magna; peristoma simplex, tenue.



Testa tenuis, pellucida, vitrea, nitens, imperforata, depresse globosa; anfractus 5 celeriter crescentes, lirulis sulcisque levibus spiralibus striisque incrementi arcuatis sculpti, convexi, sutura canaliculata sejuncti; ultimus magnus, ad peripheriam rotundatus, inferne concentrice leviter liratus et scrobiculatus, in regione umbilici plus minus tenuiter callosus; apertura lunata; peristoma tenue, margine inferiore recedente, columellari supra leviter expanso.

Diam. maj. 8 mm., min. $6\frac{1}{2}$; alt. 5.

Hab: Mauritius.

This delicate shell has the glassy texture of *Carinaria* and somewhat the form of certain species of *Hyalinia*.



XXVIII.—Synopsis of the Rhynchotal Genus Plisthenes. By W. L. DISTANT.

This genus of Tesseratominæ, founded by Stål in 1864, is liable by the large size and general resemblance of its representatives with their almost common area of distribution to have its different species unrecognized. This was absolutely the case with Stål, who, in enumerating the genus (En. Hem. i. p. 63), included the second species, *P. dilatatus*, Montr., more fully redescribed by Vollenhoven, as a synonym of *P. Merianæ*, Fabr. I was subsequently (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880,

* From "Cerne," an old name of the island of Mauritius.

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19*

Dr

p. 151), by the acquisition of specimens, enabled to structurally and otherwise separate these two species, and am now, by the possession of three examples from South-west New Guinea, received through Mr. E. P. Collett from Mr. J. C. Melvill, in a position to add a third species to the genus. The follow. ing is a rough synopsis of the same: -

Scutellum unicolorous and with the lateral margins straight and not distinctly sinuate near apex. Sternal spine not reaching anterior coxæ. Antennæ with the second joint considerably shorter than the third. Abdomen beneath with a central, longitudinal

piceous fascia Sternal spine reaching anterior coxæ.

Antennæ with the second joint very little shorter than the third. Abdomen beneath with a central and two sub-

marginal piceous fasciæ P. dilatatus.

P. Meriana.

Scutellum with the apex ochraceous and with the lateral margins distinctly sinuate near apex..... P. scutellatus.

Plisthenes scutellatus, n. sp.

Allied to P. dilatatus, but differing by having the lateral margins of the scutellum distinctly sinuate near apex, which is broadly ochraceous, with the tip black. The second and third joints of the antennæ are almost subequal in length, and the apex of the third joint is ochraceous (fourth joint mutilated). The sternal spine about reaches the anterior coxæ, as in P. dilatatus.

Long. 28 to 33 millim.

Hab. South-west New Guinea (J. C. Melvill).

The three species vary very much in the size of their representatives, and P. Meriance in the colour of the antennæ, which in typical examples have only the last joint ochraceous, whilst in some Australian specimens, as pointed out by Stål, and in some from Murray Island, as already described by myself, both the third and fourth joints are ochraceous.

The following are the localities of the specimens in my own collection :-

P. Meriance, Fabr.—Amboina, Torres Straits, Port Moresby, Murray Island.

P. dilatatus, Montr.—Port Moresby, Celebes. P. scutellatus, Dist.—South-west New Guinea. XXIX.-PositionBy Dr.

establishe Owen. The cl deep groc is said to

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and nan and a x the Ancin Prof. Tertiari It see

of anotl In th that An* Lyd

& Mag. 1 † Cope Green R Jan. 187 ‡ Copwest,' B figs. 18, I § Bau & Mag. I