

are represented; *m'*, lining membrane bearing impressions of the rings.

*Fig. 29.* A more highly magnified view of the extremity of the ovipositor; *a*, the rings.

*Fig. 30.* A female *P. Opilio*, with the ovipositor and its sheath extruded from the abdominal cavity.

*Fig. 31.* The nervous system dissected out and detached from the body. At the point where the branches from the abdominal ganglia communicate, the nervous fibre is observed to be thickened.

*Fig. 32.* Muscles of the middle conjoined pair of eyes.

*Fig. 33.* Respiratory system—the integument has been removed from the dorsal aspect to expose the tracheæ; *ms*, muscular sheath of ovipositor, part of which is torn away to expose the true sheath beneath it; *ag, ag'*, nervous ganglia; *rm*, retractor muscles; *ov*, oviduct; *ch*, basal joints of chelicerae; *mp*, maxillary palpi; 1, 2, 3, 4, coxal joints. The transverse part (*t*) of the thoracic ganglion and the cephalic, giving off the optic nerve, *on*, are also seen in their relations to the tracheal trunks on the left side of the figure; the second and third abdominal tracheæ have been broken off, leaving openings in the main tubes corresponding with their points of origin.

## XLI.—Notice of a new species of Seal (*Stenorhynchus serridens*).

By Prof. OWEN, F.R.S.

IN the small and very peculiar group of Seals characterized by the subcompressed and deep-cleft crowns of the molar teeth and by the diminutive claws, two species only have been recorded. The one (*Phoca leptonyx*, Blainville) is the type of the genus *Stenorhynchus*, F. Cuv.; the other, the sea-leopard of Weddell (*Stenorhynchus Weddellii*, Lesson, 'Manuel de Mammalogie,' 12mo, 1827, p. 200), has been described by Drs. Jamieson and Hamilton (Naturalist's Library, 'Marine Amphibia'), and distinguished from the *Stenorhynchus leptonyx*, F. Cuv., by the more obtuse tricuspid molars and the absence (?) of claws on the hind-fins, as well as by the spotted hide.

The skeleton of a seal "from a high latitude in the Australian seas," transmitted to the College of Surgeons by Dr. M'Cormick, surgeon to H.M.S. Terror, shows a modification of the molar teeth, which would give it a better claim to subgeneric distinction than the *Sten. Weddellii* has been supposed to possess\*. The three anterior molars on each side of both jaws are four-lobed, two smaller lobes being situated behind the principal lobe and one in front of it; the remaining molars—two on each side of both jaws—are five-lobed, the principal lobe having one smaller lobe in front and three behind it. The lobes are separated by nearly as deep notches as in the *Stenorhynchus leptonyx*, but their summits are obtuse.

\* The *Sten. Weddellii* is the type of the subgenus *Leptonyx* of Mr. Gray.

The skin having been left upon the toes of the hind-fins, showed the presence of a very small claw on each of the five digits.

I do not consider the modifications of the compressed and deep-cleft molars of sufficient importance to justify the introduction of a new generic name into the group of amphibious or pinigrade Carnivora, which has already been overburthened. The new species of *Stenorhynchus*, combining a small head and moderately elongated muzzle, with the peculiarly diminutive claws of the genus, renders requisite, however, a slight modification of the generic character.

#### Genus STENORHYNCHUS.

Dental formula :—inc.  $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ ; lan.  $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ ; mol.  $\frac{5-5}{5-5} = 32$ .

*Molars* subcompressed, deeply notched into three or more lobes; anterior molars with one root, the rest with two roots\*.

*Head* small; muzzle more or less elongated.

*Claws* diminutive.

Sp. 1. *Stenorhynchus leptonyx*, F. Cuv. Molars trilobate, lobes acute; muzzle slender and elongated.

Sp. 2. *Stenorhynchus Weddellii*, Lesson. Molars trilobate, lobes obtuse; muzzle broad and less elongated.

Sp. 3. *Stenorhynchus serridens*, mihi. Molars, three anterior ones 4-lobate, two posterior ones 5-lobate in both jaws, lobes obtuse; muzzle moderately long and slender.

All the species are limited to the Southern Ocean.

#### XLII.—On the Species of the Genus *Limax* occurring in Ireland.

By the Rev. B. J. CLARKE, Mem. of the Dub. Nat. Hist. Soc.

[With three Plates.]

DURING the summer of the year 1840 I supplied Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Belfast, with a list of the species of *Limax* which occurred to me in the Queen's county, for the purpose of introducing them into his 'Catalogue of Irish Land and Freshwater Mollusca,' published in the thirty-sixth Number of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' and where it appeared as an appendix to his paper. From the limited time allowed me previous to the publication, I had not an opportunity of satisfying myself as to the identity of two species there introduced in a doubtful manner, and which I believed differed materially from any species hitherto described as *British*.

\* The translator of Cuvier's 'Règne Animal,' Orr's ed. 1 vol. 8vo, 1840, adds, erroneously, to the generic character of *Stenorhynchus* in the text of the author, "(but with single roots)," p. 98.



Owen, Richard. 1843. "XLI.—Notice of a new species of Seal (*Stenorhynchus serridens*).*" The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 12, 331–332. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03745484309442533>.

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