

it may be that I have framed the generalization that the omohyoid is constantly present in sciuromorphic and myomorphic rodents on the observation of insufficient material. To the presence of the splenius colli, I am not disposed to attach too great importance. When the splenius capitis is largely developed there is not room for all the fibres to be attached to the skull, and some of the posterior ones become inserted into the transverse processes of the anterior cervical vertebræ to form the splenius colli; still in the Sciuromorpha and Myomorpha this muscle is of rare occurrence.

The single gracilis is capable of another explanation than that of pointing to a relationship between *Pedetes* and *Anomalurus*. The muscle is not constantly double even in the Myomorpha, while in the Hystricomorpha it is more often single than double, and in the Sciuromorpha always single. We should, I think, expect that animals on the sciuromorphic or hystricomorphic borderland of the Myomorpha would be more likely to have a single than a double gracilis.

Similarities between *Anomalurus* and *Pedetes* in any one of the three muscles discussed would have been hardly worthy of notice, and it has been shown that no one of them is by itself of first-rate importance, but the three occurring together do perhaps furnish a somewhat feeble plea for a connection between the two animals. Possibly Winge's and Oldfield Thomas's views might be brought more into harmony by the use of a diagram such as I have suggested (fig. 5, p. 332), in which *Anomalurus* and *Pedetes* are not so very far asunder.

On some Australasian Collembola. By the Right Hon.
Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., LL.D., F.L.S.

[Read 1st June, 1899.]

THE following paper contains descriptions of some new species of Collembola from New Zealand and Tasmania, kindly sent me by Mr. A. Dendy of Christchurch, N.Z. The collection also comprised some specimens, representing one or two other species, which however were not in a condition enabling me to describe them satisfactorily. They have been for some three

years in my possession, and I have tried, but in vain, to obtain more, in hopes of being able to give a more complete list of Australasian Collembola. Possibly the publication of this paper may induce entomologists to devote some attention to this interesting, though inconspicuous, group.

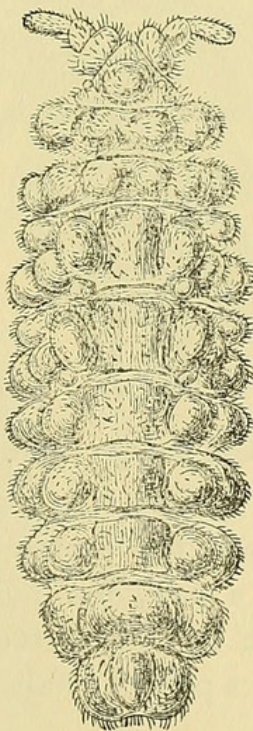
ANOURA TASMANIÆ, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Body long elliptical, dark purplish. Ocelli on a short pear-shaped bulb, about ten in number, on a reddish-black granular pigment, which covers most of the bulb, leaving only narrow interspaces. The antepenultimate segment of the antenna is quite short and almost covered by the overlapping edges of the 2nd segment. The body-segments present a series of arching mammillæ, and the skin is covered with scutellated, stiff, curved, whip-like hairs. Foot without tenent-hairs. Claw single, without teeth.

Length .25 in. Breadth .1 in.

Hab. Tasmania; found under a fallen log (*A. Dendy*).

Fig. 1.



Anoura tasmanica. $\times 10$.

The colouring-matter is arranged in meshes, leaving more or less circular colourless spaces. The skin itself is covered with minute granules and rather long whip-like hairs.

This species is closely allied to our *Anoura muscorum*, but is much larger, and differs in the number and arrangement of the mammillæ, of the eyes, and of the stiff setæ.

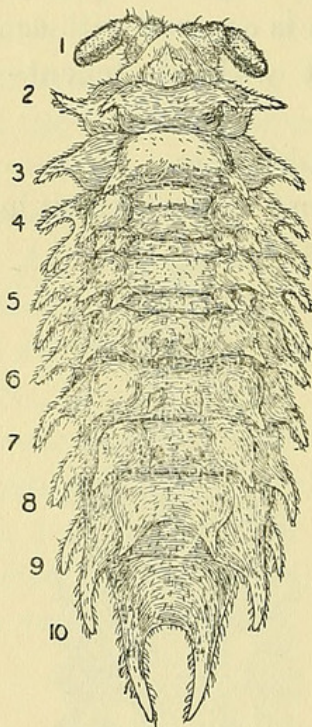
ANOURA DENDYI, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

Body long elliptical, darkish purple; sides and back bearing a number of tapering projections (fig. 4), coloured at the base like the rest of the body, white towards the ends. Foot (fig. 5) without tenent-hairs; claw with a small tooth.

Length $\frac{7}{20}$ in. Breadth $\frac{2}{20}$ in.

Hab. Tasmania (*A. Dendy*).

Fig. 2.

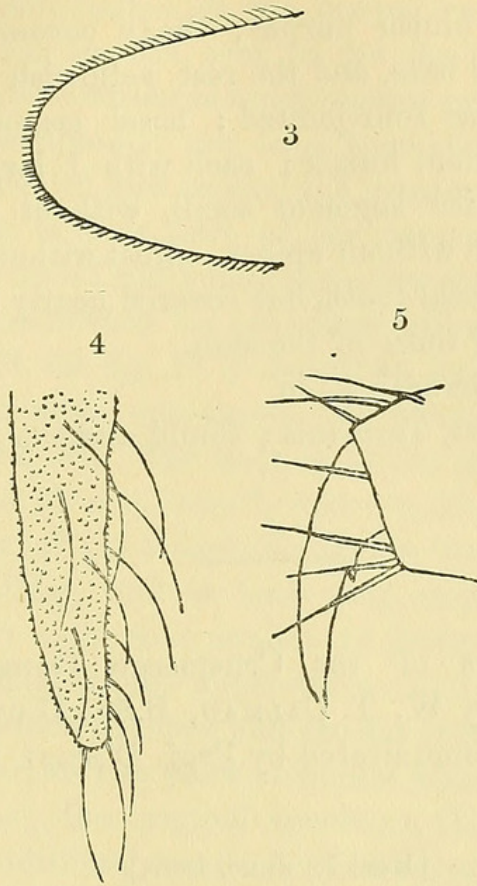


Anoura Dendyi. $\times 8$.

The head has one spine in the centre of the upper part, the next segments have each a pair, one being at the margin, the other a little way from it. The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments have a pair of small processes, one on each side of the median line.

The terminal segment of the antenna bears (1) scattered, curved setæ; (2) numerous, close, very short hairs; (3) numerous close, broader, and somewhat conical bodies, probably sense-organs.

Figs. 3, 4, & 5.



Anoura Dendyi.—3. Section through the tip of the antenna, $\times 250$. 4. One of the processes, $\times 250$. 5. Foot of 1st pair, $\times 250$.

Fig. 6.

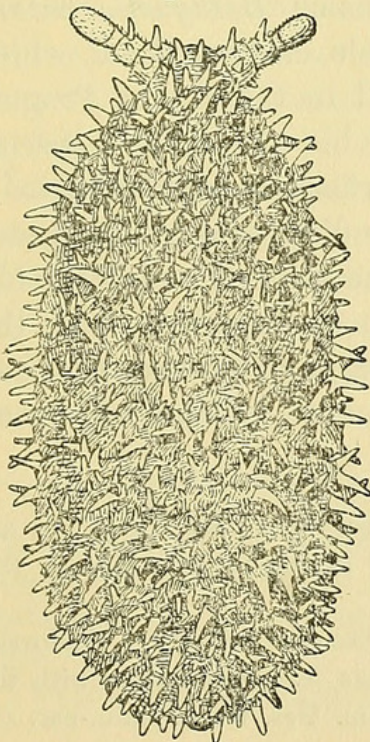
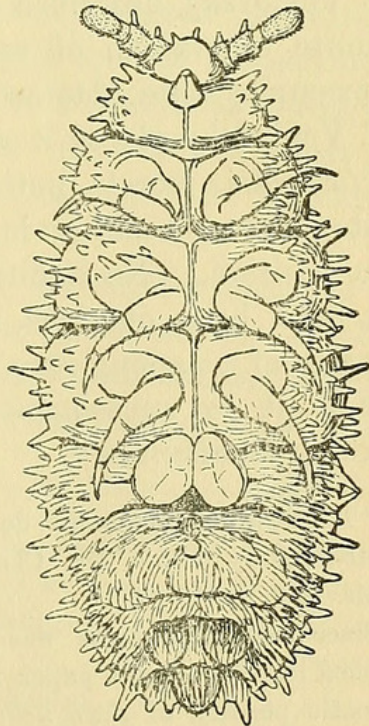


Fig. 7.



Anoura spinosa, dorsal aspect. $\times 12$.

Anoura spinosa, ventral aspect. $\times 12$

ANOURA SPINOSA, sp. n. (Figs. 6 & 7.)

Body elliptical, bluish purple; body covered with spines, bluish purple at the base, and the rest yellowish brown. Skin granular. Antennæ four-jointed; basal segment large, but short; second segment longer; each with 1 large and 2 or 3 smaller spines; third segment small, without spines; fourth segment longer, also without spines. Feet without tenent-hairs; claw with a small basal tooth, but covered nearly to the tip with granules resembling those of the skin.

Length $\frac{2}{10}$ in. Breadth $\frac{1}{10}$ in.

Hab. Near Hobart, Tasmania; found under a decaying log of wood (*A. Dendy*).

On the Characters of the Crustacean Genus *Bathynella*,
Vejdovsky. By W. T. CALMAN, B.Sc., University College,
Dundee. (Communicated by Prof. D'ARCY W. THOMPSON,
C.B., F.L.S.)

[Read 1st June, 1899.]

(PLATE 20.)

IN a memoir on the fauna of certain wells, published in 1882 *, Prof. Vejdovsky described under the name *Bathynella natans* a minute crustacean of very remarkable characters, of which two examples were obtained from a well in the city of Prague. Prof. Vejdovsky placed it at the end of his memoir as a species *incertæ sedis*, merely noting its superficial resemblance to a minute gammarid and giving no further discussion of its systematic position. No additional specimens of this interesting form have been obtained, and I am not aware that, with the exception of a passing remark by Moniez, any reference has been made to it by subsequent writers or any opinion expressed regarding its affinities †.

* 'Thierische Organismen der Brunnenwässer von Prag,' 1882. I am indebted to my friend Dr. Chas. Chilton for calling my attention to this memoir.

† Since the above paper was read I have learned that Prof. Vejdovsky published in 1898 a short paper in the Bohemian language dealing with the systematic position of *Bathynella* (S.B. K. böhm. Ges. Wiss., math.-nat. Cl.



Lubbock, John. 1899. "On some Australasian Collembola." *The Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology* 27, 334–338.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1899.tb00251.x>.

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