

closely allied to *Bithynia*, but the operculum is that of *Littorina*, and the animal resembles *Paludinella ulvæ*.

"2nd July.—I again visited the Greenwich marshes yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the range of *Littorina* (?) *anatina* and *Assiminia Grayana*, and to inform you more particularly of their respective habitats. I found both of them more or less distributed along the banks of the Thames, from a little below Greenwich Hospital to the upper Pier at Woolwich, a distance of about three miles. I met with them occasionally in the same localities, but their habitats are somewhat different. The *Littorina* inhabits muddy ditches and their banks, and it is gregarious. The other mollusk inhabits muddy places, but seldom occurs under water. It is in countless profusion at and about the roots of the water-flag, and is more generally dispersed than *L.* (?) *anatina*. It is associated with *Limneus palustris* (our *tinctus*) and *L. truncatulus*. The *Littorina* lives in company with *Bithynia impura* and *Leachii*, as well as with the *Assiminia*. I have little doubt that both kinds are also to be found on the other side of the river in the Isle of Dogs, and perhaps below Woolwich. The *Assiminia* has the same habit as *Paludinella ulvæ*, and seems to take its place on the brackish estuary of the Thames.

"I remain, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,
"J. Gwyn Jeffreys."

"Wm. Clark, Esq.,
Exmouth, Devon."

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM CLARK.

XI.—Descriptions of two newly discovered species of Araneidea.

By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

Tribe OCTONOCULINA.

Family CINIFLONIDÆ.

Genus CINIFLO, Blackw.

Ciniflo humilis.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth $\frac{1}{30}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{11}$.

The four intermediate eyes describe a trapezoid, the two anterior ones, which form its shortest side, being much the smallest

and darkest of the eight. The cephalo-thorax is convex, glossy, compressed before, rounded on the sides, and has an indentation in the medial line; it is of a brown colour, with longitudinal lines in the cephalic region, oblique streaks on the sides, and lateral margins of a brownish black hue. The falces are conical, vertical, armed with a few minute teeth on the inner surface, and, with the maxillæ, which are enlarged at the extremity and slightly inclined towards the lip, have a pale brown hue. The lip is dilated about the middle and truncated at the extremity; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts are of a dark brown colour, the former being paler at the extremity. The legs are moderately long, hairy, of a yellowish brown hue, with brownish black annuli, and the metatarsi of the posterior pair are provided with calamistra; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi resemble the legs in colour, but are without annuli. The abdomen is oviform, thinly clothed with hairs, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalo-thorax: it is of a pale yellowish brown colour, with a series of angular lines of a brownish black hue, whose vertices are directed forwards, and whose extremities are enlarged, extending along the middle of the upper part; this series of angles is bisected by a brownish black, longitudinal line, which is enlarged and somewhat triangular at its anterior extremity; the sides are closely reticulated with brown lines; two brown bands extend along the under part to a transverse bar of the same hue, near the spinners; and the sexual organs are of a red-brown colour.

This small species of *Ciniflo* was captured by Mr. R. H. Meade in Buckinghamshire in August 1854.

Family LINYPHIIDÆ.

Genus NERIËNE, Blackw.

Neriëne affinis.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{7}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{16}$.

The legs are provided with hairs, and have a bright yellowish red tint; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and slightly pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi are long and resemble the legs in colour, but are somewhat paler; the humeral joint is slightly curved towards the cephalo-thorax,

and the cubital and radial joints are clavate, the former having a conical, pointed process projecting at right angles from its extremity, on the under side, and the latter a very minute, bifid, black apophysis at its extremity, in front; the digital joint is small, oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, not very complicated in structure, and of a pale red-brown colour. The cephalo-thorax is oval, convex, glossy, with slight furrows on the sides converging towards an indentation in the medial line; the falces are powerful, subconical, vertical, convex at the base, in front, divergent at the extremity, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and have a conical tooth-like process near the middle, towards the inner side, and numerous minute, pointed prominences in front; the maxillæ are convex at the base, enlarged where the palpi are inserted, and at the extremity, which has a pointed process on the outer side, and incline towards the lip, which is semicircular and prominent at the apex; and the sternum is broad, glossy, and heart-shaped. These parts have a reddish-brown colour, the lip and anterior part of the cephalo-thorax being much the darkest. The four intermediate eyes form a trapezoid, the two anterior ones, which constitute its shortest side, being the smallest and darkest of the eight; and those of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a small tubercle, and are almost in contact. The abdomen is oviform, thinly clothed with hairs, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; it has a dark olive hue, the under part being the palest, and the colour of the branchial opercula is yellow; along the middle of the upper part there extends a series of obscure, curved, grayish lines whose convexity is directed forwards; and two indentations occur on each side of the medial line, the posterior pair being rather the wider apart.

Two adult males of this species were received from Mr. R. H. Meade in June 1855, one of which had been taken in the vicinity of Burton-on-Trent, and the other at Hornsea, near the east coast of Yorkshire, in the preceding year.

XII.—*Note on the Descent of Glaciers.*

By J. GWYN JEFFREYS, Esq., F.R.S.

THE different theories, propounded from time to time by so many able observers of this singular phænomenon, have been so earnestly and plausibly argued, that it may be worth while to inquire if they cannot be reconciled with each other; and, although my knowledge of the subject does not enable me to do so, I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous in offering a sug-



Blackwall, John. 1855. "Descriptions of two newly discovered species of Araneida." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 120–122.

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