

covered with bright golden hairs. In *S. nobile* the legs are described as blackish brown, the hind tibiæ as shiny mother-of-pearl, the basal moiety of the first two tarsal segments of the same leg as yellow ; but in *S. nigrogilvum* the legs are banded black and white. The halteres are reddish yellow in *S. nobile*, but in the new species they are white. The abdomen of *S. nobile* is silky black, instead of being, as in *S. nigrogilvum*, largely yellowish white.

The type of the new species has been presented to the British Museum. Unfortunately, having been dried after being in spirit, its colouring is affected.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking Lt.-Col. Alcock, I.M.S., F.R.S., C.I.E., &c, for his constant help and advice, which are invaluable.

LXVII.—*Some Barnacles of the Genus Scalpellum from Irish Seas.* By N. ANNANDALE, D.Sc., Indian Museum, Calcutta.

THROUGH the kind offices of Mr. S. W. Kemp I have been entrusted with the examination of certain barnacles of the genus *Scalpellum* taken in Irish seas by the Fisheries Branch of the Irish Department of Agriculture. These barnacles fall into three distinct species, namely *Scalpellum vulgare*, Leach (= *Lepas scalpellum*, Linné), *Scalpellum velutinum*, Hoek, and *Scalpellum (Smilium) kempi*, sp. n.

*Scalpellum vulgare* is by far the commonest species of its genus in the seas of Northern Europe and in the Mediterranean, but has not been taken on the coasts of America or in the S. Atlantic. Its bathymetrical range extends from about 20 to about 200 fathoms. There are a considerable number of specimens in the collection before me from the following stations:—

		fms.
S. 36....	10 miles off Clogher Head, Co. Louth *	20-22
R. 9 ....	17½ miles S.W. ½ W. of Coningbeg Light.	40
R. 29 ..	15 miles S.E. of Mine Head .....	40-42
S. R. 211.	70 miles S.W. of Fastnet .....	81
S. R. 147.	Porcupine Bank .....	91½
S. R. 360.	52° 4' N., 11° 27' W. ....	108-120
S. R. 97 .	ca. 75 miles S.W. by W. ½ W. of Fastnet .	199

\* [Although only one specimen was sent to Dr. Annandale, in the course of trawling surveys in the western part of the Irish Sea *S. vulgare* has been frequently taken, at depths below 20 fathoms, usually attached to stems of *Aglaophenia*.—G. P. FARRAN.]

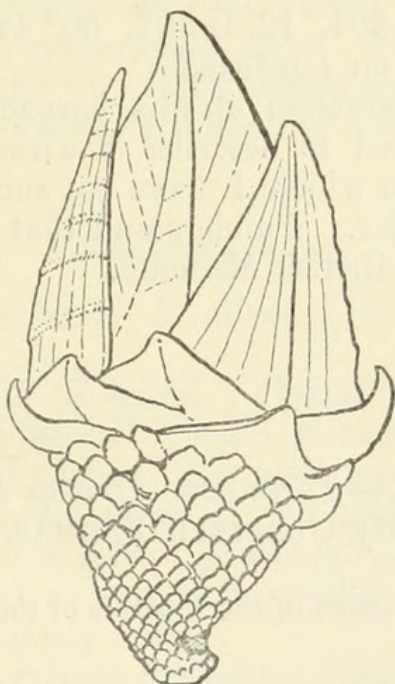


*S. velutinum*, which is closely related to *S. formæ*, Alessandri, of the Italian Miocene\*, is common on both sides of the Atlantic in northern latitudes, and has been taken as far south as Tristan d'Acunha. It also occurs in the Indian Ocean. The bathymetric range is extraordinary—from 35 to over 1000 fathoms. The Irish collection includes five specimens (the largest with a capitular length of 27 mm.) from S. R. 363, 51° 22' N., 12° 0' W., 695–720 fathoms.

The new species appears to be most nearly related to *Scalpellum gemma*, Aurivillius, and *Scalpellum grimaldi* of the same author, but possesses two extra valves below the rostrum and a narrower carina. *S. gemma* was described from Greenland and *S. grimaldi* from the Azores.

*Scalpellum (Smilium) kempî*, sp. n.

*Capitulum* large, triangular, moderately compressed, bearing 15 stout white valves, which are more or less imbricate and project at the tips. Carina straight, narrowly triangular



*Scalpellum (Smilium) kempî*, sp. n.  $\times 3$ .

in lateral view, bluntly keeled posteriorly, bearing about six transverse ridges and distinctly striated vertically. Terga vertical, triangular, large, occupying more than half the capitular area, slightly retroverted at the tip, having a distinct vertical keel along the middle line. Scuta resembling

\* See Pilsbry, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. no. 60, p. 26 (1907).



the terga in shape, but only three-fourths as long; their tips turned outwards and projecting laterally, their inner margin overlapping the occludent margin of the terga for a considerable distance. Rostrum prominent, triangular, recurved. The two subrostals similar in shape, but smaller and much less prominent; the lower valve larger and more prominent than the upper. Latera transverse, triangular, of no great size, prominent at the tips. Subcarina resembling the rostrum, but less than half as long.

*Peduncle* much shorter than the capitulum, compressed, almost triangular in lateral view, covered with almost nodular subimbricate plates arranged somewhat irregularly.

*Cirri* very long and slender, feebly curved, colourless.

*Dimensions*.—

	mm.
Length of capitulum .....	12
Breadth „ .....	12
Length of peduncle .....	8
Breadth „ .....	9

*Locality*.—S. R. 504, 12. ix. 07, 50° 42' N., 11° 18' W., 627–728 fathoms; on *Lophohelia*.

The external characters of this barnacle are so peculiar that I have ventured to describe it without dissecting the unique specimen, on which I have not succeeded in finding any degenerate males. I understand that this specimen will be deposited in the British Museum.

## LXVIII.—*Three new African Rodents.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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### *Epimys stella*, sp. n.

Like *E. alleni*, but skull markedly longer.

External appearance as in the Fernando Po *E. alleni*, of which this would appear to be the mainland representative. General colour above dull rufous fawn, as in *E. alleni*. Belly greyish, the bases of the hairs slaty, their tips greyish white. Hands and feet dull whitish. Tail long, very finely haired, so as to appear naked. Mammæ 2—2=8.



Annandale, Nelson. 1911. "Some Barnacles of the Genus *Scalpellum* from Irish Seas." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 7, 588–590.

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