

8. *Velutina lævigata*, Pennant. *Hab.* Hope Island.
9. *Natica*, sp.? *Hab.* Lomme Bay (*fide* A. E. E.).
10. *Trochus umbilicalis*, Broderip and Sowerby. *Hab.* Hinlopen Straits.
11. *T. helycinus*, Fabricius. *Hab.* Fair Haven, Wide Bay, Hinlopen Straits, and near Walden Island. Common.
12. *Puncturella noachina*, L. *Hab.* Near Foster's Island, Hinlopen Straits.
13. *Chiton marmoreus*, Fab. *Hab.* Wide Bay and Hinlopen Straits.
14. *C. albus*, L. *Hab.* Hinlopen Straits.

Class CONCHIFERA.

15. *Saxicava rugosa*, L. *Hab.* From Green Harbour to Hinlopen Straits. Common.
16. *Mya truncata*, L. *Hab.* The fiords and bays of the western coast.
17. *Astarte crenata*, Gray. *Hab.* Hinlopen Straits.
18. *A. pulchella*, Jonas? (I have not Jonas or Reeves's 'Belcher' to refer to.—J. G. J.) *Hab.* Hinlopen Straits.
19. *A. sulcata*, Da Costa. *Hab.* Hinlopen Straits.
20. *Cardium groenlandicum*, Ch. *Hab.* Lomme Bay.
21. *Leda pernula*, Müll. *Hab.* Treurenberg Bay.
22. *Modiolaria nigra*, Gray. *Hab.* Treurenberg Bay.
23. *M. discors*, Linn. *Hab.* Fair Haven.
24. *Pecten islandicus*, Ch. *Hab.* Wide Bay, Treurenberg Bay, and Hinlopen Straits.

Class BRACHIOPODA.

25. *Rhynchonella psittacea*, Chemnitz. *Hab.* Lomme Bay and near Carl Island.

LI.—Description of a new Species of *Vesperugo* from Zanzibar.

By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., F.L.S., &c.

Vesperugo (*Vesperus*) *grandidieri*, n. sp.

Head, ears, and tragus very similar to those of *Vesperugo abramus*, Temm. Ears short, rounded off above; outer margin of the ear-conch straight or faintly concave in upper two thirds, emarginate opposite the base of the tragus, terminating in a small rounded lobe midway between the base of the tragus and the angle of the mouth: crown of the head scarcely elevated above the face-line; nasal apertures separated widely, opening forwards, their margins not projecting.

Wing-membrane from the base of the toes; postcalcanear lobe very shallow; half the last caudal vertebra free.

Fur short on both surfaces, scarcely extending upon the membranes; reddish brown above, paler beneath.

Upper inner incisors bicuspidate, the shorter outer cusp nearly equalled in vertical extent by the unicuspidate outer incisor; lower incisors trifid, not crowded; the single upper premolar close to the canine.

The other species of this subgenus known from Southern Africa are *V. minutus*, Temm., and *V. capensis*, Smith. From both *V. grandidieri* is easily distinguished by the large size of the outer upper incisor.

Length:—head and body 1.75 inch; tail 1.4; ear 0.5; tragus 0.22×0.08 ; forearm 1.25; thumb 0.28; second finger—metacarp. 1.2, first phalanx 0.45, second phalanx 0.55; fourth finger—metacarp. 1.1, first phalanx 0.28, second phalanx 0.2; tibia 0.5; foot and claws 0.3.

The above measurements are taken from the only specimen of this species yet obtained, an adult female with *fœtus in utero*, preserved in alcohol in the Paris Museum, which, by the kindness of M. Alph. Milne-Edwards, I have been enabled to examine and describe. It was brought from Zanzibar by M. Grandidier (who has added so much to our knowledge of the fauna of South-eastern Africa and Madagascar), with whose name I have much pleasure in associating the species.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Mongolia, the Tangut Country, and the Solitudes of Northern Tibet, being a Narrative of three Years' Travel in Eastern High Asia by Lieut.-Col. N. PREJEVALSKY. Translated by E. DELMAR MORGAN, F.R.G.S., with Introduction and Notes by Col. HENRY YULE, C.B. Two volumes: London, 1876. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE expedition of Colonel Prejevalsky and his zoological discoveries have attracted much attention among naturalists for the last two years. It is with much pleasure therefore that we welcome a translation of the narrative of his journey, which gives us an exact account of the unknown regions into which he penetrated and of their characteristic features and inhabitants. We welcome it with the greater satisfaction because, contrary to what is too often the case with translations, the text is legibly rendered and is written in an agreeable and lively style.

Colonel Prejevalsky, it is stated, was already known as an able explorer when, in 1870, he was selected by the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg to conduct the present expedition into Southern Mongolia. His narrative commences at Kiakhta, the well-known frontier town on the overland route to Peking, which is



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