

bringing up specimens of bottom had been employed, I wrote as follows:—

“ ‘In submitting these observations to your notice, I would at once disclaim any desire on my part to impede the ordinary duties of the expedition by an unreasonable regard for the objects I have in view. I would only request that during the remaining portion of the voyage, the circumstances may, if possible, be taken into consideration, both as regards the strictly deep-sea soundings *and any opportunities for dredging in deep water that may present themselves*. Under a conviction that you will give me credit for addressing you with no other desire than that proceeding from extreme anxiety to perform the task entrusted to me satisfactorily, I remain, &c. &c.’ ”

“ It will, I hope, thus become manifest that the comparatively limited number of animals belonging to the higher types which I was enabled to procure was the result of circumstances over which, unfortunately, I could exercise no control. Let me observe, however, that Dr. Wright labours under a serious misapprehension when he states that the *Ophiocomæ* were the only creatures of a highly organized type which the ‘Bulldog’ soundings brought to light from abyssal depths.

“ To the perfect facility with which the dredge may be used, even at the greatest depths, the operations conducted on board the ‘Great Eastern’ steamship, several years ago, whilst employed in recovering the lost telegraphic cables, bear ample testimony. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the exploration of the deep-sea bed, in the systematic manner which was proposed by me, in 1863, to the President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and received from that body most cordial approbation, may now obtain from Government the liberal encouragement which it deserves.

“ Lastly, will you permit me to point out, with reference to an erroneous idea which has got abroad and been brought to my notice by several friends, that, so far from having ignored the observations of Sir John Ross, in Baffin’s Bay, in 1818, and of Sir James Ross, in the Antarctic Seas, in 1848, I was the first person to exhume them from the ill-merited oblivion into which they had been allowed to fall, and to accord to these eminent navigators, in my ‘North-Atlantic Sea-Bed,’ published in 1860, the credit to which they were undoubtedly entitled?

“ I remain, &c.

“ Kensington, Jan. 3.”

“ G. C. WALLICH.”

#### *Note on the Genus HELLERIA.*

By the Rev. A. M. NORMAN, M.A.

*To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.*

GENTLEMEN,—I should be obliged if you would allow me to correct an error in the characters of the genus *Helleria* as given by me (Ann. Nat. Hist. ser. 4. vol. ii. p. 418, the Number for December). Instead of “Superior antennæ slender, much shorter than inferior, *with* secondary appendage,” it should be “Superior antennæ &c. *without* secondary appendage,” as will be seen by reference to the



specific description and to the figure. The error must have crept in either through the printer or very probably in my own transcribing. Believe, &c.

Your most obedient Servant,

January 24, 1869.

ALFRED MERLE NORMAN.

*Colobus palliatus*, Peters.

Dr. Peters has described a *Colobus* from Zanzibar, under the name of *Colobus palliatus*, from a young specimen that was living in the Zoological Gardens at Hamburg, and is now in the Hamburg Museum. The description agrees in many particulars with the *Colobus Kirkii*, received from Dr. Kirk, which I described and figured in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for Feb. 1868, p. 180, t. 15. When Dr. Kirk sent that skin, he informed me he had sent a young living specimen to Hamburg, on its way to our Zoological Gardens in England. I have every reason to believe that the animal described by Dr. Peters is the one sent (though his name is not mentioned) by Dr. Kirk. It is most probably a specimen of the species which I have described, the difference in the description probably arising from the animal being immature and having been kept in confinement.—J. E. GRAY.

HADROSAURUS.

Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins has obtained permission of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia to erect, at his own expense, in the hall of the Academy a model of the skeleton of the *Hadrosaurus*, in accordance with the restoration of Dr. Leidy.

*Living Crinoids of the North Sea.* By Dr. MICHAEL SARS.

Prof. Michael Sars has published a quarto monograph, in French, describing *Rhizocrinus lofotensis* and the pentacrinoid states of *Antedon Sarsii*. The *Rhizocrinus* was discovered by M. G. O. Sars at Lofoten Island. It was at first believed to be the pentacrinoid state of an undescribed *Antedon*; a more careful examination showed that it is a Lily Encrinite, and more nearly allied to the genus *Bourguetocrinus* of Dujardin and Huppe.

Prof. Sars shows how the pentacrinoid form of *Antedon Sarsii* differs from the same form of *A. rosaceus*, described by Prof. Wyville Thomson and Dr. W. Carpenter; and he states that the larvæ of the genus *Antedon* undergo six distinct transformations. These animals are illustrated with six plates full of most minute details of the structure, habit and development, and the physiology and morphology of these most interesting animals, so important as explaining the very numerous fossil Crinoids.

*New Alligator from New Granada.*

Mr. Edward Cope, in the 'Journ. of the Acad. of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia,' 1868, p. 203, describes an Alligator, from Magdalena River, in New Granada, under the name of *Perosuchus fuscus*, peculiar for having only two claws on the front feet, and fleshy eyebrows



Norman, Alfred Merle. 1869. "Note on the genus *Helleria*." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 3, 170–171.

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