

free and sharply clawed; the index finger is composed of two, and the middle of four, bony joints.

"The interfemoral membrane is rather large, and is deeply notched behind.

"The tail is rudimentary, consisting of a single joint imbedded in the base of the interfemoral membrane. It has, in the female, a slight cartilaginous band extending beyond its tip, and separating behind into two diverging bands, one extending to the middle of each shin: in the male, these bands are distinct at their origin.

"The hinder feet are large; their toes are nearly equal, and are strongly clawed.

"This genus agrees with *Glossophaga* in most of its characters, and has the same warty-edged slit on the middle of the under lip, and the same elongated tongue: but it differs in the form and structure of the nose-leaf; in the tongue being covered with rough and closely set warts, which are not placed, as in that genus, in oblique plaits; and in the shape of the central upper incisors, which are elongated and conical, and not short and flat-topped and bevel-edged. In the form of its upper middle incisors it agrees with *Vampyrus soricinus*, Spix; but it is distinguished from that, and from all the other *Vampyri*, by the structure of its under lip and tongue, and by the hinder part of the nose-leaf being separated by a groove from the skin of the forehead. Its interfemoral membrane is somewhat like that of *Vamp. Spectrum*, Geoff., and has the same muscular bands.

BRACHYPHYLLA CAVERNARUM. *Brach. suprâ badia, pilorum apicibus saturatioribus; infrâ pallidè flavescenti-badia.*

Fœm. *pallidior.*

Long. corporis cum capite, $4\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; ulnæ, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tibiæ pedisque postici, in mare, $2\frac{1}{2}$, in fœminâ, $2\frac{1}{3}$; expansio alarum, 16.

Hab. apud St. Vincent's, Indiæ Occidentalis.

"The nose-leaf is oblong, transverse, notched and elevated behind. The *tragus* is triangular, elongated, crenulated on its outer and upper edge and 3-lobed. The face is rather bald in front, with scattered, rigid hairs; and there is a large convex wart, covered with rather rigid hairs, on the back part of the cheek just under the eyes. The wings are dark brown and bald; their front part and index fingers yellow, with a few scattered hairs on the outside of the thicker part near the loins and hinder members. The male is bay above, with the tips of the hairs darker; beneath it is pale yellowish bay. In the female the neck and wings are rather paler.

"This *Bat* inhabits caves in St. Vincent's according to the late Rev. Mr. Guilding, who proposed to call it *Vespertilio Cavernarum*."

Mr. Gray exhibited a drawing of a *Shell*, contained in the collection of Mr. Adamson of Newcastle. It was obtained from the base of the Parremo, near the Volcano of Tolyma, on the east slope of the Andes.

It may be thus characterized:

BULINUS ADAMSONII. *Bul. testâ ovato-conicâ, subtenui, purpurascenti-albidâ purpureo nebulosâ, maculis oblongis purpureis albisque bifasciatâ; anfractibus convexiusculis; aperturâ ovatâ,*

anticè subeffusá; labro subincrassato, purpureo; labio purpurascanti-nigro; columellá anticè rectá; guld alba; periostraco olivaceo.

Axis $3\frac{3}{4}$ unc.; diameter 2.

This shell approaches most nearly to *Bul. Phasianella*, Val.; it is distinguishable by its bands, the dark colour of its inner lip, and the straightness of its pillar in front.

A paper was read, entitled, "Descriptions of some new Species of Cuvier's Family of *Brachiopoda*, by W. J. Broderip, Esq., V.P.G.S. and Z.S., F.R.S., L.S., &c."

The characters of these new species are as follows:—

Genus TEREBRATULA.

TEREBRATULA CHILENSIS. *Ter. testá suborbiculari, gibbá, albente, radiatim striatá, striis latioribus, margine subcrenulato, subflexuoso: long. $1\frac{2}{3}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{7}$, crass. $\frac{5}{8}$ poll.*

Hab. in sinu Valparaiso.

This species varies much in size and appearance. In the older shells the radiated *striæ* almost disappear; and very young individuals are nearly smooth and oblong; while those of intermediate growth have the *striæ* strongly marked.

Mr. Cuming found this *Terebratula* in the Bay of Valparaiso, at a depth ranging from sixty to ninety fathoms. The older shells were attached to rocks, and the younger to *Corallines* and *Fuci*.—W. J. B.

TEREBRATULA UVA. *Ter. testá ovato-oblongá, ventricosá, subglabrá, subdiaphaná, lineis concentricis substriatá; valvâ perforatâ subelongatâ: long. 1, lat. $\frac{5}{8}$, crass. $\frac{7}{8}$ poll.*

Hab. in sinu Tehuantepec.

This *Terebratula* was found by Captain Dare, while dredging for *Meleagrina margaritifera*, attached to a dead sea-worn bivalve, at a depth of from ten to twelve fathoms, and on a bottom of sandy mud.—W. J. B.

Genus ORBICULA.

ORBICULA LAMELLOSA. *Orb. testá corned, fuscá, suborbiculari, subdepressá, lamellis concentricis elevatis rugosá: long. $1\frac{1}{8}$, lat. 1 poll.*

Hab. ad Peruviae oras. (Iquiqui,—Bay of Ancon.)

This species was found by Mr. Cuming in groups, the individuals being in many instances piled in layers one over the other on a sandy bottom, at a depth ranging from five to nine fathoms. At Ancon they were found attached to dead shells, and also clinging to the wreck of a Spanish vessel of about 300 tons, which went down in the bay about twelve years ago. The sunken timbers (for the sheathing was gone to decay,) were covered with these shells, much in the same way that beams on land are sometimes invested with flat parasitic *Fungi*. At Iquiqui they were taken adhering to a living *Mytilus*.—W. J. B.

ORBICULA CUMINGII. *Orb. testá subconicá, suborbiculari, cras-*



Gray, John Edward. 1833. "Characters of a Species of *Bulinus* in the collection of Mr. Adamson." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1, 123–124.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/46213>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/382518>

Holding Institution

Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by

Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.