the acquisition of this specimen, a short paper, which he proposed to entitle "Additional remarks on the Genus Lagotis, with some account of a second Species referrible to it."

Mr. Reeve exhibited specimens of two Shells, which he regarded as previously undescribed, and compared them with the species most nearly related to them, which he also exhibited.

The first of them is characterized by Mr. Lake as follows:

_Cyprea subviridis._ Cyp. testá ovatá, pyriformí, subventricosá; dorso convexissimo, subviridi, fasciis duabus tribusve latis, fulvo brunneoque variè picto; basi convexá, pallidá; margine subincrassato, rufescenti-brunneo, extremitates versus subproducto; ore lineari, sublató, posticè recurvo, dentibus submagnis subdistantibus, columnellá convexá: long. 1½, lat. ½, alt. ⅔ poll.

_Hab._

This shell seems to partake of the characters of _Cyp. Errones_ and _Cyp. pallida_; having for the most part the colouring and marking of the former, and the form of the latter: it is, however, specifically distinct from either. It is of a ventricose pyriform shape; the back is of a light green colour, variously painted with yellowish brown; and the margin is of a reddish brown colour, darker towards the extremities.—L.

The second species is thus characterized by Mr. Reeve:

_Lucina rugifera._ Luc. testá rotundatá, lenticulári, convexiussculá, albicante spadiceo-rufescente concentricè subfasciatá; striís radiatis elevatis aliisque concentricis rugosá; intús albá; ano trigono, impresso, minimo: long. 2½, lat. 2, alt. 1 poll.

_Hab._ ad oras Novæ Hollandiae.

This shell is closely allied to _Luc. tigerina_, (_Cythera tigerina_, Lam.,) and appears at first sight to be the var. 3 of that species (Lam., Anim. sans Vert., nouv. ed., p. 219): but upon examination it is found to differ, principally in the longitudinal _striae_ being more elevated, and crossing the transverse _striae_, and in the interior being perfectly white: it is also from a very different locality. There is in the collection of Mr. Cuming a specimen of the variety of _Luc. tigerina_ above mentioned which answers exactly to Lamarck's description.—L. A. R.

Specimens were exhibited, partly from the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope, and partly from that of Mr. Westwood, of various _Hymenopterous Insects_, which Mr. Westwood regarded as new to science. They were accompanied by the following characters by Mr. Westwood:
Genus Dirhinus, Dalm.

Dirhinus Mauritianus. Dir. æneo-niger; capite thoraceque crassè punctatis, illius cornubus brevioribus obtusis; antennis nigris articulo 1mo ad basin et apicem piceo; tibiarum quatuor anticarum apicibus tarsisque omnibus testaceis; scutello in medio læviusculo; metathorace longitudinaliter 4-costato et utrinque angulato; abdomen nigro nitido, subtūs (♀) fornicato.

Long. corp. lin. 2. Exp. alar. lin. 3.
Hab. in Insulâ Mauritii, Dom. Templeton.

Genus Metaelpma, Westw. (Fam. Chalcididæ.)

Thorax ante alas elongatus, declivis.
Antennaæ gracies, fere thoracis longitudine, apicum versus paullo crassiores, apice ipso obliquè truncato.
Abdomen compressum, oviductu exserto, abdominis longitudine.
Pedes intermedii longiores, femoribus paullo retrò-curvatis, tibīs calcari longo instructis, tarsis vix dilatatis subtūs ciliatis, articulo 1mo longiore: postici crassiores, tibīs tarsorumque basi valdē dilatatis compressis.
Obs. Genus Eupelmo affine.

Metaelpma spectabilis. Met. capite thoraceque viridibus cupreo nitentibus; antennis nigris; abdomen nigro, chalybeo purpureoque nitente; pedibus quatuor anticis ferrarineis viridī subniten-
tibus; tarsis intermedii fuscis ad basin albidis; pedibus duobus posticis fuscis, femoribus basi rufis, tibīs basi albīs; oviductu nigro; aliis pone medium nubeculā vix infumatis.

Hab. in Georgiâ Americae.—In Mus. Brit.

Genus Schizaspidia, Westw. (Fam. Chalcididæ.)

Corpus breve, crassum.
Antennaæ breves, crassæ, 13-articulatae, articulis 2do et 3tio fere æqualibus, 4to–10mum internè serratis, reliquis tribus in unum coalitis.
Scutellum magnum, posticè supra abdomen productum et eijus di-
midium basale superans, ad apicem furcatum.
Abdomen thorace paullo majus, suprà planum, pedunculo (fere tertiam partem abdominis longitudine æquante) ad thoracem affixum.
Obs. Perilampum (habitū) cum Eucharide (scutello armato) conjungens.

Schizaspidia furcifer. Schiz. ænea; thoracis parte anticā trans-
versim striatā; scutelli lateribus longitudinaliter sulcatis; abdo-
minis dimidio basali cœruleo, apicali fulvo; antennis pedibusque fulvescentibus; alis maculâ substigmaticali fuscescente.
Long. corp. lin. 2.4. Exp. alar. lin. 4.4.
Hab. apud Bengaliam.—In Mus. Brit.
Variet magnitudine minore; antennis profundiüs serratis; thorace magis sulcato; abdomen toto fulvo. (Ān sexus alter? Ș?)

Genus Pentacladia, Westv. (Fam. Chalcididae.)
Eulopho affinis: differt antennis 9-articulatis, articulo 2do parvo, 3tio–7mum ramum longum emittentibus, 8vo 9noque majoribus oblongo–ovalibus; abdomen compresso.

Eulopho ramicorni dimidio longior.
Hab. ?—In Mus. Com. Dejean (olim Latreillii).

Genus Chalcitella, Westv. (Fam. Chalcididae.)
Antennæ ad os insertae, 12?–13?–articulatae, articulo 2do brevi, 3tio et sex sequentibus paullo majoribus, validè continuis, reliquis tribus vel quatuor massam elongato–conicam efformantibus.
Meta thorax validè declivis.
Pedunculus dimidium abdominis longitudine æquans, gracilis, cylindricus.
Femora intermedia ad basin gracilia, ad apicem subclavata; coxæ posticae crassae, longæ; femora postica maxima, subtus 7-dentata.


Chalcitella Evanioides. Chalc. nigra, punctata; abdomen compresso, nitido; antennarum basi, geniculis et interdum pedunculo piceis; tibiis tarsisque magis testaceis.
Hab. in Insulâ Mauritii, Dom. Templeton.

Genus Macroteleia, Westv. (Fam. Proctotrupidæ.)
Corpus longissimum, lineare.
Caput rotundatum, thoracis latitudine.
Antennæ in utroque sexu thoracis longitudine, 12-articulatae, ♂ articularis fere æqualibus, submoniliformibus, ♀ articulis sex terminalibus clavam crassam oblongam efformantibus.
Thorax ovatus: scutello inermi.
Aæ abdomeni multo breviores, nervis ut in genere Pteromalo dis-positis.
Abdomen fere sessile, longissimum, longitudinaliter striatum, seg-
mentis quatuor basalibus æqualibus, depressum, marginatum; in ♀ longius et posticè valde attenuatum: oviductu retracto.
Obs. Genus Telea affine.

Macroteleia Cleonymoides. Macr. nigra; abdomen piceo; antennarum basi pedibusque rufescetibus; (♂): ♀ picea; capite antennarumque clavâ nigris; abdomen testaceo, apice nigro.
Long. corp. ♂ lin. 1 1/2, ♀ 2 1/4. Exp. alar. lin. 2 1/2.
Hab. in Insulâ Mauritii, Dom. Templeton.

Genus Anodontyra, Westw. (Fam. Scoliidae.)
Corpus elongatum: abdomen, articulis continuis, oblongo-ovatum, ad apicem inerme.
Antennae graciles, 13-articulatæ, articulo 2ndo discreto, ♂.
Mandibulæ dente valido interno ante apicem armatæ.
Palpi maxillares elongati, 6-, labiales 4-articulati.
Alarum nervi fere ut in Tengyra Sanvitali dispositi.
Obs. Tengyris affinis: statura minus elongata quam in Tengyris et Myzinius ♀.

Anodontyra tricolor. An. nigra; collari anticè flavo lineato; segmentis abdominalibus 2do, 3to et 4to ad marginem posticum flavo interruptè marginatis, subtùs etiam maculâ parvâ laterali ejusdem coloris notatis; tibis tarsisque testaceis; alis fulvo-testaceis, ante apicem nubilo fuscensenti notatis.
Long. corp. lin. 8 1/2. Exp. alar. lin. 14 1/2.
Hab. in Chili.—In Mus. Dom. Hope.

Genus Sericogaster, Westw. (Fam. Vespidae?)
Caput magnum, planum, quadratum: oculi integri, ovales.
Antennæ (♀) capite non longiores, in medio faciei insertæ, geniculatae, 12-articulatae, articulo 1mo longo, reliquis valde continuis.
Labrum corneum, triangulare.
Mandibulæ mediocres, ante medium et sub apicem internè excisæ.
Maxillæ et Mentum elongatæ: palpi maxillares 6-, labiales (breviseriores) 4-articulati.
Labrum e lobis duobus parvis carnosis constans.
Thorax brevis: scutello haud elevato.
Abdomen ovale, subdepressum, segmentis continuis.
Pedes breves, antici (♀) haud fossorii, tibis posticis spinosis.
Alæ anticæ cellulâ 1 marginali subappendiculata, cellulis 2 submarginalibus completis quorum 2dâ nervos duos recurrentes recipit.
Hab. in Novâ Hollandiâ.—In Mus. Dom. Hope.

Genus Dorylus, Fabr.

Dorylus orientalis. A Dor. helvolo distinguitur, staturâ paulo graciliore, nervo recurrenti alarum antecarum pone medium areolae submarginalis inserto, nervisque binis internis (posticarum) nervis duobus transversis connexis.
Hab. in Indiâ Orientali.—In Mus. Westw. Communicavit Dom. W. W. Saunders, F.L.S.

Mr. Owen read a paper "On the Anatomy of Distoma clavatum, Rud.,” an Entozoon of an intermediate grade of structure between the two subjects, Trichina and Linguatula, which he has recently brought under the notice of the Society: the one manifesting simply a homogeneous granular pulp enveloped in a transparent, thin, elastic tegument; and the other having distinctly developed nervous ganglia and filaments, a muscular tunic, a digestive canal contained in an abdominal cavity, ovaries, oviduct, and fecundating glands.

The specimen of Dist. clavatum examined by Mr. Owen measured 2 inches and 2 lines in length, and 1⅛ inch in circumference at its thickest part. Its outer integument was thin, crisp, and semitransparent; transversely and minutely wrinkled, and evidently fibrous in the same direction; and adhering but slightly, at least after maceration in spirit, to the succeeding layer. This latter tunic was evidently muscular, and was composed of longitudinal fibres: it adhered pretty closely to the membrane immediately inclosing the cellular parenchyma of the body, but was separable from it by careful manipulation. The muscular tunic was beautifully ornamented by tortuous vessels containing a dark-coloured fluid.

The anterior orifice is surrounded by a muscular sphincter, forming a suckorous disc, at the bottom of which is a minute orifice leading to the digestive tubes. These are two in number, and are continued, slightly enlarging and diverging from one another, to the cells at the posterior part of the body.

The large cup-like cavity, about 3 lines posterior to the anterior end of the animal, is simply for adhesion, and has no communication with the interior of the body; but immediately in front of it is a small transverse slit, concealed by the wrinkles of the integument, which forms the outlet of the generative organs.

At the posterior extremity of the body there is a minute central orifice, leading into a narrow cavity formed between two layers of a
villous membrane, extending vertically across the terminal dilated part of the animal. Between this cavity and the rest of the body no communication could be detected, on the most minute inspection. Its internal surface is of a yellowish white colour, and smooth. Its function is probably excretory, and it may, therefore, be regarded as exhibiting a rudimentary condition of the respiratory system. On each side of it is a large lateral cavity, internally black and minutely wrinkled, and filled (in the individual examined) with a dark brown fluid, similar in appearance to partly digested blood. This nutriment is conveyed to the lateral cavities by the intervention of the smaller cells anterior to those from the two alimentary canals leading from the mouth, and is distributed into the dark-coloured vessels of the muscular tunic: so that the lateral cavities, analogous to those which have been considered as chyle-receptacles in Amphi-stoma, &c., hold an intermediate position between the alimentary and the sanguiferous canals. The cells at the smaller end of the body were occupied by a yellow fluid, containing numerous ova of the same colour, many of which had thence passed into the tortuous oviduct.

_Distoma_ is thus seen to possess, in addition to the cellular parenchyma of the body, the three systems of canals, digestive, vascular, and generative, which are usually met with in the Trematoda. An analogy to the Leech may be traced, not merely in the external suckers, but also in the form of the cells, which at the posterior part of the body communicate with, and form part of, the digestive apparatus, especially of the two last cavities, which very closely resemble the last pair of gastric cæca that occupy, in the Leech, a similar position.

The reading of the paper was illustrated by the exhibition of the animal described in it, and of drawings of its several parts.

Mr. Owen subsequently read “Some Remarks on the Entozoa, and on the Structural Differences existing among them; including Suggestions for their Distribution into other Classes.”

The difficulty of assigning to the internal parasites of other animals a definite character, by which they may be distinguished as a class, is evident on a mere inspection of the definition proposed for the Entozoa by Cuvier: it rests chiefly on their habitats, and on certain negative properties, and attempts to combine with these a general resemblance of form. Rudolphi at one time imagined that he had overcome this difficulty, by denying to the Entozoa a nervous system; but he was subsequently under the necessity of regarding the Nematoidae as excluded from this definition, and he proposed to associate this portion of the Entozoa with the Annelida. But the possession by the red-blooded Worms of a distinct respiratory system would alone be sufficient to forbid this association, even if the essen-