

on the flourishing condition of its Herbarium; and also to request that the younger members will come forward and assist in completing its arrangement. There is still much to do, and we only require workers; and lastly, I would remind any of our members that may go abroad, that though far removed from us and our meetings, they are still members, and as such they should remember the interests of the Society and its Herbarium; and as a proof I would, as Curator of the Museum, request them to send home specimens of the plants occurring in their respective localities."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*On Sciurus glacialis (Læmargus borealis, Müll. & Henle) and its Parasites.* By P. J. VAN BENEDEEN.

THIS fish inhabits the northern seas; it is very common on the coasts of Iceland and Greenland, but exceedingly rare on the European coasts. It is called *Haakal* by the Icelanders; *Aepekalle* by the Belgian fishermen. A specimen was taken in May last by the Ostend fishermen, and came into Prof. Van Beneden's hands quite fresh; its parasites in fact were still living.

The stomach contained at least twenty carapaces of *Æga marginata*, with some *débris* of a *Loligo* and *Echiurus*, and some other matters which could not be distinguished.

The right eye was covered by an enormous specimen of the *Lerneopoda elongata*, Kroyer, firmly attached to the sclerotic coat.

The abdominal cavity contained three large *Tetrarhynchi* in the Scolex state; they were attached by their trunks to the peritoneum. This *Tetrarhynchus* is new; Prof. Van Beneden describes it under the name of

*T. linguatula*, V. B.

In form this worm differs so much from all other species of *Tetrarhynchus*, that, at first sight, it would not be supposed to belong to that genus; it resembles neither a Tænioid nor a vesicular worm. It is entirely white. In the state of Scolex the worm consists of two distinct parts; a rather broad anterior portion of a firm consistence, (the head), and a very delicate ribbon-like posterior portion.

The anterior part, or head, is furnished with four very short trunks, resembling a wine-glass in form when torn out, and covered with strong hooks arranged in a quincuncial order. Of these there are about twenty in each circle. Each hook consists of a recurved spine which is directed forwards when the trunk is not exerted, and of a rather large base inserted into the skin, rounded at one end and pointed at the other. The head is flattened like the body of the *Linguatula* of the dog; it has on each side a furrow indicating the point of union of the bothridia, of which there are but two; the furrows only reach half the length of the head. Total length 50 millim.

In the stomach there were several hundred Nematoid worms, which the author has not yet determined; one extremity of their bodies was always rolled spirally.

Several large Cestoid worms were found in the spiral intestine and in the narrow portion of the stomach; some of them measured a foot in length; they form a new species of the genus *Anthobothrium*.

*A. perfectum*, V. B.

The anterior portion of the bothridia is hollowed into a sucker; the posterior portion has always a boat-like form. The strobila is formed of a great number of individuals; it is narrow in front, but broad and tolerably thick in its posterior portion. The segmentation is only visible at some distance from the bothridia. The proglottides are longer than broad, with a black spot in the middle of each. The ovaries are inflated and become black when exposed to the light. The ova much elongated, but without filaments.

The gills of the fish nourished five specimens of a Trematode worm, which has been confounded by Kroyer and Diesing with *Polystoma appendiculata*, a species which lives on *Mustelus vulgaris* and *Scyllium caniculum*. The author says that it is not only distinct from that species, but that it may even form the type of a new genus, distinguished by having Y-shaped hooks on the caudal appendage. He gives it the name of *Onchocotyle borealis*, but does not describe it any further at present.—*Bull. de l'Acad. Roy. de Belgique*, 1853, pt. 2. p. 258.

ON THE GENUS LATIA.

M. Reclus in the 'Journal de Conchyliologie' for July 1851, describes a shell under the name of *Crepidula neritoides*, p. 205. t. 6. f. 16, 17, as coming from *New Holland*, observing that he received it from Mr. Cuming under the name of *Lottia neritoides*. This is the shell which I described in a paper read at the Zoological Society on the 11th of December 1849, and published at length in the 'Annals of Natural History' for January 1851 (vol. vii. p. 68), under the name of *Latia neritoides*. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that it has not so much affinity with *Crepidula* as *Ancylus* has to *Patella*; that it is from New Zealand, and not from New Holland; and that Mr. Cuming never could have referred it to the genus *Lottia*! I should not have thought it requisite to have mentioned these inaccuracies, not very creditable to his reputation as a conchologist, if M. Petit in the 'Journal de Conchyliologie' for 1852, iii. p. 260, after the error had been pointed out to him, had not wished to make it appear that the genus *Latia* was really not published until after M. Reclus' paper had come out, because he erroneously states that the printing of the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society for the year 1849 was deferred, because the volume for 1850 has been so delayed, overlooking the fact that the paper, with the description of the genus, had also appeared entire in the 'Annals of Natural History' for January 1851, when M. Reclus' paper was not printed until July of that year. But M. Petit overstates his case in his anxiety to justify his friend; he declares that M. Reclus received the shell without any note of its habitat, when in the description of the shell he gives it as coming from *New Holland*, without any mark of