

25.	<i>Apathus rupestris.</i>	Common.
26.	„ <i>campestris.</i>	Common.
27.	„ <i>barbutellus.</i>	Common.
28.	<i>Bombus muscorum.</i>	Common.
29.	„ <i>senilis.</i>	South Shields.
30.	„ <i>fragrans.</i>	South Shields and coast southwards.
31.	„ <i>sylvarum.</i>	Scarce, coast northwards beyond Whitley.
32.	„ <i>lucorum.</i>	Common.
33.	„ <i>hortorum.</i>	Common.
34.	„ <i>scrimshiranus.</i>	Not common.
35.	„ <i>terrestris.</i>	Two females.
36.	„ <i>pratorum.</i>	Common.
37.	„ <i>lapidarius.</i>	Common.

XLIII.—Recent additions to the Local Molluscan Fauna, with description of a New Species. Plate XVII.

Description of a New Species of Naked Mollusca. By Albany Hancock, F.L.S.

Family Limapontiadae.

Limapontia depressa, n. sp. Pl. XVII.

Body oblong-ovate, depressed, swelling behind the centre and terminating in a blunt point, posteriorly, but varying much according to the degree of expansion or contraction; black, with minute yellowish-white spots or freckles, not always present, and very inconspicuous. *Head* rounded in front, and slightly angulated at the sides; the lateral crests less elevated than in *L. nigra*, with the eyes situated near the centre of a white oblong area at the side of each. *Anus* placed in a depression at the posterior extremity of the body. *Foot* yellowish-white, linear, and squared in front.

Length upwards of a quarter of an inch.

A few individuals of the species were obtained, last October, in brackish-water pools at the mouth of Hylton Dene, near Sunderland, associated with *Alderia modesta*, on a Conferva (*Vaucheria submarina?*).

The same animal, apparently, was taken by Mr. Muggridge and Mr. C. Spence Bate, in Loughor Marsh, South Wales, in 1849, similarly associated, and was figured by the latter gentleman in the Report of the Swansea Literary and Scientific Society for 1850, where it is named *Limapontia nigra*. It is, however, readily distinguished from that species by its greater size, more depressed form, and wider lateral expansion, by the backward position of the anus, and the more branched hepatic organ, besides other minor characters. Mr. Spence Bate's specimens seem to have been nearly twice the length of ours.

This species comes very near to the *Fasciola capitata* of Müller, perhaps more so than the *Limapontia nigra*, which has been referred to that species by Professor Lovén; but as Müller had not observed the characters by which these two species are more especially distinguished from each other (namely, the position of the anus and the branching of the liver), we think it better to consider our animal as new, than to revive an old name that may prove to be erroneous.

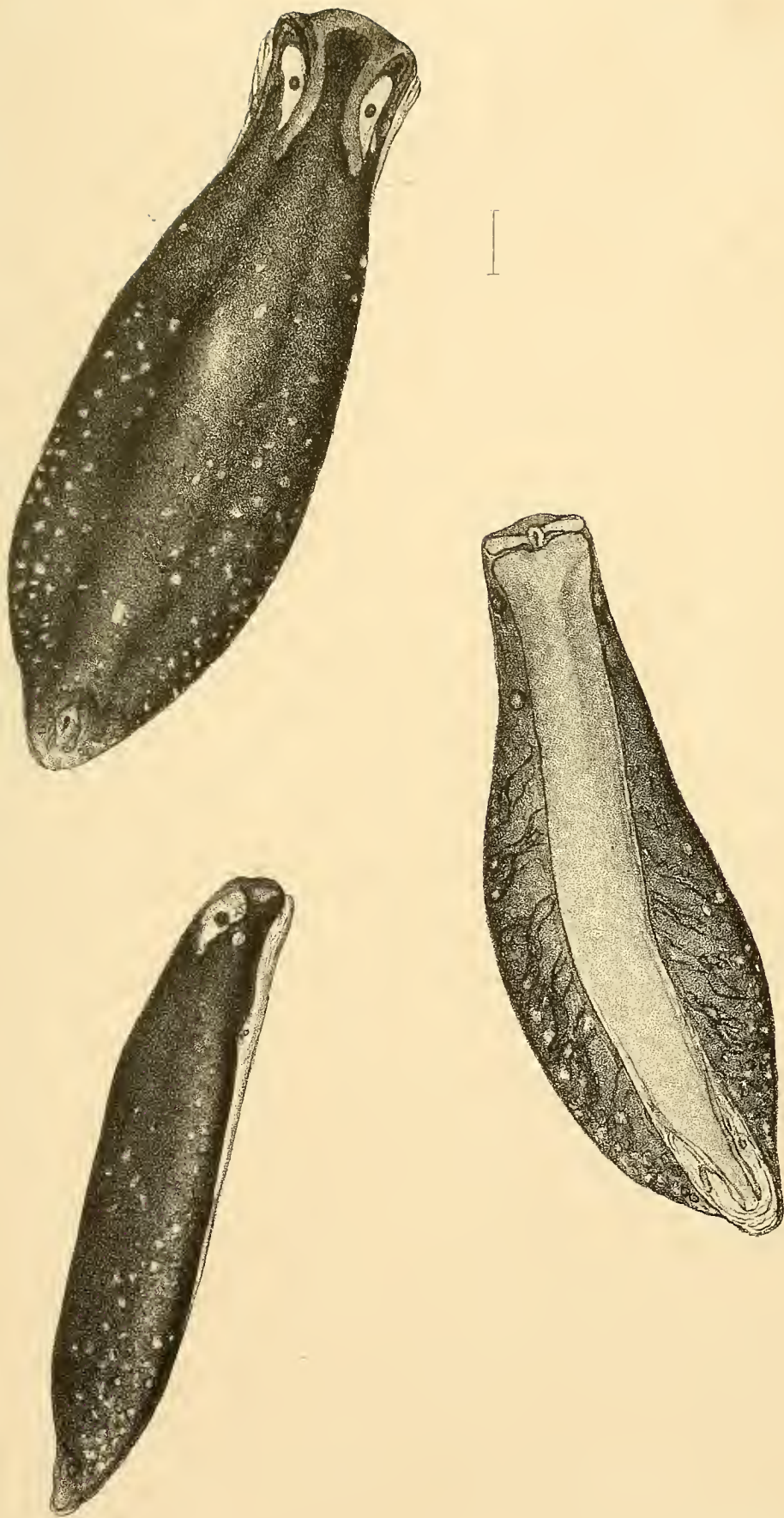
**Occurrence of *Antiopa cristata* on the Durham Coast. By
George S. Brady.**

I was fortunate enough to take a single specimen of this beautiful nudibranchiate mollusc, while dredging off Ryhope, in July last. It occurred on a rocky bottom about six miles from land, and in thirteen fathoms water. This, I believe, is the first recorded occurrence of the genus *Antiopa* in our district

**Occurrence of *Limax gagates*, near South Shields. By
Richard Howse.**

Two or three years ago I found a small slug infesting some of the gardens of this neighbourhood, which I referred to the *L. Sowerbii*, Fer. On forwarding some of them, a short time since, to my friend Mr. Alder, he kindly informed me that they were not *L. Sowerbii*, but the rarer *L. gagates*, and that the species had not before been taken in the North of England.

Most of the specimens obtained have been procured from a small garden, where it has occurred in very great abundance, as certainly not less than 200 specimens have been collected during



A. Hancock del.

W. West Lith.

Limapontia depressa