enabled me to do, I found in water from the same tank a
great quantity of examples of _Aedolosoma tenebrarum_ (see
Beddard, "Note upon the Green Cells in the Integument of
_Aedolosoma tenebrarum_," Proc. Zool. Soc. 1889, p. 51), and
was able therefore to record the presence of this species in
England for the first time *. The appearance of _Aedolosoma
tenebrarum_ in the same water which produced _A. Headleyi_
suggested to me that I had made a mistake in distinguishing
the latter form as a distinct species. I have, however, again
met with _A. Headleyi_ and have been able to compare it with
_A. tenebrarum_; this comparison establishes, so far as I can
see, the justice of separating the two forms. _Aedolosoma
Headleyi_ is nearly as large a species as _A. tenebrarum—
much larger than _A. quaternarium—but differs from it in
having only capilliform setae; the green spots are quite
different in colour from those of _A. tenebrarum_, being of a
bright green, often with a distinct admixture of blue. The
nephridia are as numerous as in _A. tenebrarum_, much more
numerous than in _A. variegatum_, and they commence in the
first setigerous segment. The green cells when treated with
iodine do not show the remarkable black precipitation which
is so distinctive of _A. tenebrarum_; but, as in that species,
they become violet when treated with ammonia. When the
worm is subjected to pressure and to the action of acids &c.
the contents of the coloured epidermic cells are not expelled
in long coiled threads, as in _Aedolosoma tenebrarum_. All the
facts appear to point to the distinctness of _Aedolosoma Headleyi_
from _A. tenebrarum—at any rate in the present state of our
knowledge of this very interesting genus of Oligochæta.

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XXXIII.—Descriptions of a new Snake and two new Fishes
obtained by Dr. H. von Ihering in Brazil. By G. A.
Boulenger.

_Elapomorphus trilineatus._

Rostral as deep as broad, in contact with the anterior angle
of the single prefrontal; internasals meeting by their inner
angle; frontal not quite so long as its distance from the end

* The occurrence of this form in the Zoological Gardens only is perhaps
hardly sufficient to establish it as a British species. I have, however,
since my paper was published received examples from Oxford through
the kindness of Mr. O. H. Latter, tutor of Keble College. Prof. W. Hat-
chett Jackson informs me that he has observed an _Aedolosoma_ with green
spots, which is probably the same.
of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; one pre- and two postoculars; temporals 1+1; six upper labials, second and third entering the eye, fifth largest; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which equal the posterior in size. Scales in 15 rows. Ventrals 203; anal divided; subcaudals 26. Cream-colour (in spirit), above with three black streaks, interrupted by the pale borders of the scales, the middle one on the vertebral row of scales, the lateral between the fourth and fifth rows (counting from the ventrals); a blackish transverse band on the base of the tail; ventrals and subcaudals black antero-mesially.

Total length 530 millim.; tail 45.

A single specimen, from the Camapuam-River district.

Pimelodus (Pseudorhamdia) nigribarbis.


Head bony above, granulated; occipital process obtusely keeled, twice as long as broad, extending to the basal bone of the dorsal spine. Adipose fin one sixth of the total length (without caudal), about two thirds its distance from the dorsal fin. The maxillary barbel extends to the origin of the anal, the outer mandibular to the extremity of the pectoral. Length of head two sevenths of the total (without caudal); eye rather larger, a little nearer the end of the snout than the extremity of the opercle, its diameter once and a half in the length of the snout. Dorsal fin much higher than long, the spine strong, but little shorter than the anterior branched rays, measuring two thirds the length of the head. Pectoral spine a little longer than dorsal, serrated on both sides. Caudal fin deeply forked, with the lobes pointed, the upper being the longer. Upper parts and fins powdered with black, most closely on the ventrals and anals and on the barbels, which are almost black.

Total length 155 millim.

Two specimens, from the Camapuam River.

Girardinus Iheringii.


Height of body about two sevenths of the total length (without caudal); length of head one fourth. Diameter of the eye exceeding the length of the snout, less than the width of the interorbital space. Origin of the dorsal above the middle of the anal in the female, a little nearer the end of the
snout than the extremity of the caudal. Anal, in the male, in the anterior third of the total length, half as long as head and body without caudal fin. Twelve or thirteen scales on the median line between the interorbital space and the first dorsal ray. Caudal fin as long as the head. Pale brown, the scales edged with darker; six to eight vertical black lines on each side of the tail.

Male 25 millim. long, female 42.
Numerous specimens, from Rio Grande do Sul.

XXXIV.—Notes on the Palaeozoic Bivalved Entomostraca.—
No. XXVIII.* On some Scandinavian Species. By Prof.
T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

[Plate XV.†]

SevEral fossil Cypridiform Ostracods, such as \textit{Macrocypris}, \textit{Pontocypris}, and \textit{Bythocypris}, from the Upper-Silurian strata of Shropshire, were described and figured in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. xix. (1887), pp. 178–189, plates iv.–vii.; and a few species similar to some of the above-mentioned, and of like age, but from Scandinavia, were treated of in op. cit. ser. 6, vol. i. (1888), pp. 396–398, pl. xxii. figs. 1–3.

Since then my friend Prof. Gustav Lindström, of Stockholm, has sent to me for examination a series of Ostracoda ‡ from a red clay near Wisby, which is referred to in the column marked "a" in Prof. G. Lindström's Table of Formations, at p. 8 of my Notes on some Silurian Ostracoda from Gothland, Svo, Stockholm, 1887, and is there termed the "Oldest red shale beds with \textit{Arachnophyllum}," at the base of the Stricklandinia-marks. They are regarded as being on the horizon of the Llandovery formation in England, homotaxially a little below the Upper Llandovery §.

† This Plate has been drawn with the aid of a grant from the Royal Society for the illustration of the fossil Ostracoda.
‡ Mr. C. Davies Sherborn, F.G.S., has helped me in sorting and comparing these little specimens.
§ The provisional list of these Wisby species, given at p. 410, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. June 1888, is now modified as follows:—

\textit{Beyrichia Khedeni} (with hypertrophied front lobe).
\textit{Aparechnites}, three species.
\textit{Macrocypris}, one species.
\textit{Pontocypris Mawii}, three varieties.
\textit{Bythocypris}, six species and varieties.

Lately Professor G. Lindström has forwarded for my examination some