

7. *Sternotherus Linneotus*, Sm. 8. *Varanus albogularis*, Daud. 9. *Bucephalus viridis*, Sm. 10. *Echinorhynchus obesus*, Sm.; a species of shark, taken, though rarely, at the Cape of Good Hope; and it is worthy of notice, that at a late Meeting of the British Association Mr. Strickland exhibited a drawing of an undescribed shark, taken on the Yorkshire coast, very closely allied in appearance to this, and coming into the same genus. No. II. contains: 1. *Erinaceus frontalis*, Sm., a good figure of a hedgehog, obtained in the districts around old Latakoo. 2. *Herpestes badius*, Sm., from the same locality. 3. *Sciurus Cepapi*, Sm. 4. *Prionops Talacoma*, Sm. 5. *Crateropus Jardinii*, Sm. 6. *Euplectes taha*. 7. *Philatærus lepidus*, Sm. 8. *Merops Bullockioides*, Sm. 9. *Pterocles variegatus*, Burchell. 10. *Echidna incrassata*.

*Archiv für Naturgeschichte*. In Verbindung mit mehreren Gelehrten, herausgegeben von Dr. Ar. Fr. Aug. Wiegmann, Professor an der Friederich Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin. Vierter Jahrgang. Zweites Heft. Berlin, 1838.

[Continued from Vol. I. p. 321.]

The present part contains several very interesting papers, which we can but briefly notice in this place. The first article, 'Remarks on the Caspian Sea,' by Prof. E. Eichwald of Wilna, has for its principal object to establish that the Caspian is independent of the Black Sea, a conclusion founded upon its different Fauna. Most of the fish found in the Caspian are fresh-water fish; there are however several peculiar species from genera which hitherto have been observed in salt water only. Several new species of fish are described by the author, of which we can merely mention the names. The most numerous tribe inhabiting this sea, are the *Cyprinidæ*, some of which are quite peculiar to it. The following are those described as new: *Cobitis caspia*, *Clupea caspia*, *C. pontica*, *Atherina caspia*, *A. pontica*. A new genus allied to the family of the *Gobiæ*, the diagnosis of which is as follows:—

*Benthophilus*. Caput depressum, dilatatum, alepidoti trunci instar verrucis aculeigeris undique obsitum, operculum branchiale aculeato-verrucosum, apertura branchialis exigua lateralis, pinnae abdominales sub pectoralibus infixæ medio connatæ, pinna dorsi duplex, priore 3-radiata.

*Benthophilus macrocephalus*, *Gobius sulcatus*, *G. affinis*, *G. caspius*, *Syngnathus nigrolineatus* and *S. caspius*. Among the Amphibia we find mentioned as most remarkable, *Clemmys caspia* and *Tropidonotus hydrus*. *T. scutatus*, Pall., the author considers to be merely a black variety of *T. natrix*; the same is the case with *T. persa*, Pall. The sea



is very poor in Crustacea, of which the author notices two new species, *Gammarus caspius* and *Stenosoma pusillum*. It is also exceedingly poor in Mollusca compared with the Black Sea, which is ascribed to the following cause;—that the sea is continually dissolving and taking up great quantities of salt, numerous beds of which occur in the neighbourhood, at Baku, Sallian, and towards the east coast, and in the hot summer the constant evaporation concentrates the salt water to such a degree as to render it unfit for the preservation of animal life.

2. On the dentition of the whale, by Prof. Wiegmann.

3. Remarks on the skulls of *Lutra* and *Spalax*, by H. Nathusius.

4. Cheloniorum Tabula Analytica, auctore Carolo L. Bonaparte.

5. A highly interesting paper on *Evadne Normanni*, a hitherto unknown Entomostrakon, by M. Lovén. The *Evadne* forms a new genus, and the author has named the only species with which he is acquainted after the distinguished naturalist Alex. v. Nordmann, Professor at Odessa. The author has given a detailed anatomy of the various organs, comparing them with those of *Limnadia*, *Daphnia*, *Lynceus* and *Polyphemus*. It is a very lively animal and its motions are more regular than those of *Daphnia*. It never proceeds in a straight, but generally in a zigzag direction. The scanty knowledge of the exotic forms, and the dissimilarity of some of the known genera, for instance *Daphnia* and *Cyclops*, *Cypris* and *Apus*, which undoubtedly will have to be widely separated when we have become acquainted with more forms, renders the systematizing at present very difficult. *Evadne* may be considered as a link, and is most closely allied to *Polyphemus*, Müll.; it may be easily distinguished by its enormous thorax.

6. On *Limosa Meyeri*, Leisl., and *L. rubra*, Briss., by Drs. Hornschuch and Schilling. The specific difference of these two birds has long been doubtful; to settle this point the authors examined and compared a vast number of individuals, and have established the following specific distinctions:—

*Limosa Meyeri*, Leisl. Crown of the head flat; forehead extended, from the posterior angle of the nasal aperture to the anterior edge of the eye, in the male 10 lines, in the female 11 to 12 lines; lorum blackish brown, distinct; the tail white, banded with blackish brown.

*Limosa rufa*, Briss. Crown of the head prominent; forehead short, from the posterior angle of the nasal aperture to the anterior edge of the eyes 8 lines, in the female? lorum blackish brown only intimated; tail white, and banded with blackish brown.

*Summer clothing of the old male.*—*L. Meyeri*, Leisl. The entire