

One of the most delicate and fragile of the Helices, which in general form somewhat resembles our common *Helix aspersa*; the white interrupted lines, as well as the two white bands, consist of hydropheanous epidermal matter.

HELIX BRUNNEA. *Hel. testâ subglobosâ, crassiusculâ, lævi, obscurâ, brunneâ, albido nigroque fasciatâ; spirâ brevi, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor, subrotundatis, ultimo maximo, ventricoso; aperturâ latè semilunari; peristomate nigro, subexpanso, crassiusculo, reflexo; labio columellari lato, albo; columellâ declivi, incrassatâ, albâ.*

Long. 1·3; lat. 1·7 poll.

*Hab.* supra folia arborum, prope Puerto Galero ad insulam Mindoro dictam, Philippinarum.

Usually of a rich brown colour, the circumference having a black band posteriorly, and a whitish band anteriorly, in front of which there are several whitish and brown bands alternately: the circumference of the columellar lip is nearly black.

May 25.—William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Society's Corresponding Member, J. M'Clelland, Esq. It states that several Birds and Quadrupeds had been forwarded from India for the Society's Menagerie, and likewise that Mr. M'Clelland had sent a collection of the rarer Indian fresh-water fishes for the Museum.

Some notes, from Sir Robert Heron, Bart., were next read. These notes relate to the breeding of Gold-fishes in the author's menagerie. Sir R. Heron observes, that about two out of five of the specimens hatched are deficient of the dorsal fin, and about two in a hundred, or rather more, have a triple tail-fin, and as many have the anal fin double. All the deformed fishes are separated from the others and placed in a pond by themselves, but they do not produce a greater proportion of deformed offspring than the perfect fishes.

The following paper, by George Gulliver, Esq., F.R.S., entitled "Observations on the Blood-corpuscles of the order *Feræ*," was then read.

"It appears to me that a systematic and comprehensive set of observations is yet wanting on the blood-corpuscles of the different orders of the class Mammalia, for the subject is interesting in connexion with physiological questions now perpetually arising, and which may be expected to multiply as inquiries in minute anatomy are extended.

"In the order *Feræ* the result of my observations will show that the size of the blood-discs has a general relation to the different families. Although some exceptions may appear, these will probably fall into order as our knowledge of the subject becomes more complete; and it must be recollected that zoologists differ as to the exact affinities of a few of the animals in question.

"In the *Insectivora* the size of the corpuscles is considerably smaller than in the *Plantigrada*. The corpuscles of this latter family are very uniform in size, and, as far as I have at present observed, larger than those of the other species of the *Feræ*, with the