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SOLD AT THEIR HOUSE IN HANOVER SQUARE,
AND BY MESSRS. LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

Gaulon.—This large species of Grebe produces an egg of 2 in. $\frac{3}{10}$ in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth, of a dull white, stained with earthy brown.

Podiceps Kalipareus, Quoy and Gaim. The Chilian name *Gualita de la Mar*.—The egg of this Grebe measures 1 in. $\frac{8}{10}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., of a dull white, some of them more or less stained with dirty brown, depending on the number of days they may have been deposited in the nest.

The egg of a third species of *Podiceps*, bearing the Chilian name *Gargari*, is yet a little smaller than the egg of the *Gualita* last described, measuring only 1 in. $\frac{6}{10}$ in length and 1 in. $\frac{1}{10}$ in breadth; the colour as usual in the eggs of all the Grebes.

2. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS OF EMYDÆ. BY J. E. GRAY, Esq., F.R.S., F.Z.S. ETC.

In the museum of the Zoological Society is a fine specimen of a large freshwater Tortoise, presented by Lieut. Mawe, R.N., who found it in South America in the year 1833.

It is marked by Mr. Fraser "Emys Mawii, Bibron, original of M. B.'s description, No. 6899," but I can find no such species described in M. Bibron's work, nor is it an *Emys* as defined by that author.

It differs from all the known Emydæ in being covered with very thin membranaceous scales, and in having a broad sternum with a series of four large distinctly defined plates placed over the sterno-costal suture. The gular plates are very small, and there are no axillary or inguinal plates.

My genus *Platystemon* has the same kind of sterno-costal plates, but quite a differently formed shell. The head is very large and the tail elongate.

DERMATEMYDÆ, n. g.

Ch. gen.—*Testa* ovalis, gibba, acarinata, in lateribus rotundata, margine posteriore expanso, paulò reflexo, scutellis membranaceis tenuissimis defenso. *Scutellæ marginales* posteriores latæ. *Sternum* planum antèrius rotundatum posterius emarginatum. *Squamæ gulares* parvæ, triangulares, testæ superiori per longum symphysin affixæ. *Sutura sterno-costalis* squamis magnis quatuor defensa, postremis duabus maximis squamis, minima anteriore. *Scutellæ axillares* et inguinales nullæ. *Testa* vix ad aperturam contracta.

Head —? Toes webbed? Claws —?

Shell oblong, convex, not keeled; sides rounded, hinder edge expanded, slightly reflexed, covered with very thin membranaceous shields. The hinder marginal shields broad. Sternum flat, rounded in front, notched behind: the gular plates small, triangular, united to the upper shell by a long symphysis; the sterno-costal suture covered with four large distinctly defined plates; the anterior smaller, the two hinder largest. The axillary and inguinal plates none. The cavity of the shell is scarcely contracted at the opening.

Hab. South America.

Dermatemys Mawii, n. s.—Vertebral plates: 1st broad, seven-sided; 2nd, 3rd and 4th longer than broad. Colour pale brown; the upper surface covered with small, close, irregular depressions of a darker brown colour; the shields pale, nearly transparent, very brittle when dry; the under surface uniform pale yellowish white, with slightly sunken grooves.

Length of upper shell 17 inches; width 11 inches; length of sternum $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Remarks.—The specimen appears to be not quite full-grown. It has much of the external appearance of *Phrynops Geoffroyii*, and the general thinness of the scales of *Chelydidae*; but there is no appearance of any scar on the inner surface of the sternum for the attachment of the pelvis; and though the gular scale is worn and nearly obliterated, yet it is sufficiently distinct to show that it has no intergular plate.

3. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW CRUSTACEA FROM THE EASTERN SEAS.

BY ADAM WHITE, F.L.S.

Family INACHIDÆ.

Genus DOCLEA, Leach.

DOCLEA CALCITRAPA, White, n. s., List of Specimens of Crust. in Brit. Mus. p. 4.

Carapace with seventeen large spines on the back and sides, and sixteen smaller tubercles on the upper surface; seven of the large spines down the middle of carapace, six of them erect, the sixth springing from the base of the much-elongated horizontal terminal spine; the last of the spines of the side much longer than the other three. The whole surface seems to have been covered with hairs. The four hind pairs of legs are very long and slender.

Breadth of carapace 1 inch 4 lines; length 1 inch 10 lines.

A species distinguishable at first sight from the four species hitherto described, of all of which there are specimens in the Museum Collection.

Hab. Philippine Islands (Zebu): Brit. Museum. From Mr. Cuming's collection.

Family MAIADÆ.

HYASTENUS, White.

Carapace rather oblong, rounded on the sides behind, before and behind the eyes straight; a slight transverse groove in upper orbit; front with two horns as long as the carapace, at first parallel and then diverging and directed slightly downwards; outer antennæ with all the joints cylindrical; the insertion of the basal joint concealed by the frontal horn.

Fore-legs slender; second pair of legs the longest and very slender; terminal joint with the edge spined.

A genus allied to *Hyas* and *Chorinus*, the only species of which was long ago figured in the large work of Seba.