

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS
AND
REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY
OF
TASMANIA,
FOR
1876.



TASMANIA :
PRINTED AT THE "MERCURY" STEAM PRESS OFFICE, HOBART TOWN.

—
1877.

ECHINODERMATA.

The following notes on the Echinodermata have been made by Mr. Johnston, some of which I have examined and compared the species, and added the specific names, with a few verbal alterations.

MICRASTER BREVISTELLA. Laube. Rather more rounded than Laube's figure. It is slightly compressed dorsally; central surface concave. The anal orifice is triangular in appearance, with the apex towards the "plastron," and is situated on the posterior of the ventral surface.

The plastron is round, and is situated near the middle of the concave ventral surface. The five ambulacra radiate from the apical disc in a graceful though slightly irregular manner. The pores 27 to 37 double pairs on each ambulacrum, extend about half way over the dorsal surface; and from the extremities of each double pair, the two grooves are continued round to the ventral surface, and thence to the plastron. The grooves may be described as irregularly parallel to each other. The whole surface is densely covered with rather small tubercles, uniform in size, and surrounded by scrobicula.

MICRASTER ETHERIDGEI. n.s. Test small, oval, depressed, and surface very much flattened; ventral slightly concave; ambulacral grooves 5, well marked and continued from apical disc on the dorsal surface to the plastron on the ventral surface; anal orifice, small, round, situated at the posterior ventral margin; plastron, central, round. The whole test covered densely with tubercles, small, but irregular in size and distribution. The dorsal surface is too imperfectly preserved to make out the apical disc or ambulacral pores clearly.

HEMIPATAGUS WOODSII (var. a) Cordiform. Differs from *H. woodsii* in the following particulars:—Apical disc contains 5 ocular plates, and is situated nearer to anterior end of test madreporiform body angular: odd ambulacral groove, much shallower than in *H. Woodsii*.

Primary tubercles greater in number; occasionally one primary tubercle is found situated on the posterior interambulacra. Great breadth nearer to anterior and than upon *H. woodsii*. Dorsal surface much more flattened and depressed.

NOTE.—Prof. Duncan has lately shown that *Hemipatagus* is a genus identical with the living *Lovenia*, Gray.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF AMPULLARIA.

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I beg to bring under the notice of the Society a new species of *Ampullaria*, a genus hitherto unknown in the Australias. Some time since I described all the known freshwater shells of the island which duly appeared in last year's transactions. Since then I have described a new *Valvata*, *V. tasmanica* which was discovered by that most industrious entomologist, Aug. Simson, who obtained it from a creek in Gould's Country. Since then in looking over some shells kindly placed at my disposal by Ronald Gunn, Esq., F.L.S., I have found the *Ampullaria* which I now describe. It is small in size, but very interesting from the fact that it is the only species of that very large genus which has yet been found in any part of Australia. Fortunately, though the collection of individuals was small, yet the most of them had the operculum *in situ*, which enabled me to pronounce that it is shelly. The genus has only been studied of late years, and is found best represented in South America, where it attains a large size, and presents beautiful varieties of colouring. I was unable to ascertain the precise habitat from Mr. Gunn, who was, however, certain that it was obtained from some of the rivers emptying themselves on the north coast.

AMPULLARIA TASMANICA. n.s. A.t. parva, subglobosa, cornea, spira brevi, obtusa, epidermide atro-olivacea, induta; anfractibus 4, subito decrescentibus; apertura lata, simplici, postice angulata; labio alba, conspicua, concava, reflexa, fovea aetate albicante. Operculum subconvexum, levigatum epidermide (?) olivacea indutum.

Shell small, subglobose, horny, with a short obtuse spire; epidermis blackish olive; whorls 4, rapidly decreasing, aperture wide, simple, angulate posteriorly, inner lip white conspicuous, reflexed, concave; throat becoming whitish with age. Operculum, sub convex, smooth, with an olive epidermis (?)

Diam. maj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, min. 3 mil.

This little ampullaria has no determinate characters except its small size, dark color, and white concave inner lip. The penultimate whorl is rather gibbous.