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DORIPPIDÆ.

270. DORIPPE QUADRIDENS, Fabr. ; Suppl. 361, De Haan ; Fauna Jap. Crust. 121, pl. xxxi. f. 3.—In portu "Hong Kong" in fundo limo-sabuloso prof. sex org.

271. DORIPPE FACCHINO, De Haan ; Fauna Jap. Crust. 123. *Cancer facchino*. Herbst. ; loc. cit. i. 190, pl. xi. f. 68. *D. sima*, M. Edwards ; Hist. Nat. des Crust. ii. 157, pl. f. 11. (non Dana ; Exp. Exp. Cr. i. 398.)—In mari Sinensi prope "Hong Kong" ; in fundis arenosis et limosis prof. 6-30 org. vulgaris.

272. DORIPPE JAPONICA, Von Siebold ; Spicilegia Faunæ Japonicæ, p. 14. De Haan ; loc. cit. 122, pl. xxxi. f. 1.—In sinu "Hakodadi."

273. DORIPPE GRANULATA, De Haan ; loc. cit. 122, pl. xxxi. f. 2.—In sinu "Hakodadi" Japoniæ ; fundo limoso prof. sex org. Etiam prope oras orientales insulæ "Nippon," ad prof. org. 30 ; et in portu "Hong Kong" Sinensi.

274. DORIPPE SEXDENTATA, nov. sp. Parvula. Carapax sat elongatus, superficie inæqualis, non granulatus. Frons interocularis quadridentata, dentibus acutissimis subæqualibus. Fissuræ supra-orbitales profundissimæ, triangulato-apertæ. Dentès extra-orbitales graciles acuti, quam dentes frontales minus prominentes. Dens infra-orbitalis obsoletus. Pedes graciles, cylindrici, asperi, penultimi ultimique paris fere simplices. Abdomen maris nec tuberculosum nec nodulosum. ♂ Carapacis long. 0·275 ; lat. 0·242 poll.

Hab.—In sinu "Kagosima" Japoniæ Australis ; fundo conchoso prof. org. 20.

TYMOLUS, nov. gen. Carapax oblongo-rotundatus, antice contractus, formâ fere ut in *Homola* ; regione faciei angusta, prominente. Regiones hepaticæ branchialesque amplæ, tumidæ. Apertura branchialis afferens positione normalis, ad basin chelipedum. Frons quadridentata. Dens medianus marginis aræ buccalis antice inter dentes medianos frontis superne visus. Oculi parvi, longitudinaliter protractiles. Orbita profundæ, superne profunde interruptæ, dente in hiatu inferiore armatæ ; hiatu interno magno. Antennulæ sat longæ, hiatus internum orbitarum occupantes ; fossis nullis. Antennæ externæ breves, infra antennulas sitæ, articulis distinctis. Maxillipedes externi parum hiantes, valde elongati, maxillipedes internos in totum tegentes ; endognathi mero quam ischium latiore, apice acuto ad vel ultra frontis marginem producto ; palpo ut in *Leucosideis* celato ; exognatho angusto, ischium endognathi vix longitudine superante. Pedes ambulatorii eis *Dorippes* fere similes, dactylis vix falciformibus, non sulcatis. Abdomen sex-articulatum, ei *Dorippes* simile, segmento ultimo dilatato.

275. *TYMOLUS JAPONICUS*, nov. sp. Carapax distincte areolatus, subtiliter granulatus, latere tridentato, dente primo majore ad angulum hepaticum. Dens validus in regione subhepatica. Dentès frontales parvi sed acuti, mediani prominentiores. Chelipedes maris asperi ; carpo ad apicem unispinoso, manu brevi, alta, digitis magnis, palmâ longioribus, intus concavis. Pedes ambulatorii graciles. ♂ Carapacis long. 0·235 ; lat. 0·24 poll.

Hab.—In sinu "Hakodadi" insulæ "Jesso" Japoniæ ; e fundo conchoso ad profunditatem octo orgiarum lectus.

July 6th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

A paper entitled "Descriptions of twelve New Species of Uniones, and other Fresh-water Shells of the United States, by Isaac Lea," was presented for publication in the Proceedings.

Dr. Le Conte stated, in regard to the small collection of Coleopterous Insects of Japan presented this evening by Dr. A. A. Henderson, U. S. N., that several 1858.]

of the species exhibited a remarkable resemblance to some found in the United States. Yet this resemblance was not between species of groups peculiar to the eastern sides of both continents, if any such exist, nor between those found on either margin of the Pacific Ocean, but was found in species belonging to cosmopolitan genera, and the parallelism was between those of Japan and those of the Atlantic States. He had previously shown, in comparing the Coleoptera of Western America with those of Europe, that where parallelism existed it was also in genera of similarly wide distribution.

He also called attention to a very remarkable species of *Carabus* in the same collection, which imitates, by its slender form and long narrow thorax, the genus *Damaster* from the same region, and seems to connect the latter with the ordinary *Carabus*, just as *Damaster* connects *Carabus* with *Cychnus*. While possessing this remarkable form of body, however, the elytra are destitute of the apical prolongation seen in *Damaster*, and the sculpture is that of certain Carabi, consisting of approximate punctures, with three faint ranges of chain-like elevations.

On leave granted, the Committee appointed to confer with Dr. Hayes in regard to his proposed Arctic Exploration, presented a Report as follows :

That the exploration contemplated by Dr. Hayes appears to deserve the encouragement of all individuals or societies who possess an interest in the advancement of science, and especially of those who cultivate the various branches of Natural History, for the following reasons :

1st. The interesting problem of the existence of an open Polar Sea cannot as yet be considered as satisfactorily solved ; as is made manifest by the doubts recently expressed by a distinguished geographer, in a memoir read before the Royal Geographical Society of London. Yet this problem is so intimately connected with theories of climate, not only in that region, but over a very large portion of the Northern Hemisphere, that its definite solution must be considered as of the utmost importance to the study of geography ; and it is not impossible that its investigation may lead to valuable results of a more commercial nature. It seems probable, therefore, that this subject will attract the attention of other nations, who are engaged in an honorable rivalry with us in promoting the knowledge of the surface of the earth, and it is highly desirable that the credit of furnishing the definite solution should belong to the nation to whose energy and enterprise the interesting results already obtained are due.

2d. The natural history of this extensive region remains, as yet, almost entirely unknown ; while, from the peculiarities of its climate, and its proximity to the land of the Eastern Hemisphere, it seems certain that much valuable information as to the habits of animals and plants, and the connection of our Faunas and Floras, both ancient and modern, with those of Europe and Asia, may be gained by such an exploration as is here contemplated.

3d. The excessive difficulties and hardships of such an exploration, serve to deter any but the most adventurous spirits from undertaking it ; while the peculiar circumstances under which both the instruments of observation and the observers themselves are placed, render a frequent repetition of the observations necessary to produce confidence in the results. Every encouragement should therefore be extended to all who are willing to undertake the arduous task, and capable of properly meeting its unusual responsibilities.

The Committee therefore recommend to the Academy the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, having full confidence in the energy, prudence and scientific capacity of Dr. Hayes, recommends the Arctic expedition projected by him to the favorable consideration of all who are in a position to assist him in his enterprise, believing that its success will contribute largely to the advancement of science and to the honor of our country.

[July,

Resolved, That the Academy will cheerfully assist Dr. Hayes in carrying out his plans by all the means in its power.

The Report and resolutions were adopted, and the Committee continued.

July 13th.

Dr. THOS. MCEUEN in the Chair.

Twenty-three members present.

Dr. Corse observed that in pursuance of some observations made at a former meeting, he had examined *Arctomys monax*, *Sciurus hudsonius*, and *Tamias Lysteri*, and found the testicles so arranged as to be readily drawn up into the belly.

July 20th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Fifteen members present.

A paper was presented for publication in the Proceedings, entitled "Notes upon various New Genera and New Species of Fishes, in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, and collected in connection with the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, Major Wm. Emory, Commissioner, by Charles Girard, M. D."

July 27th.

Dr. THOS. MCEUEN in the Chair.

Eleven members present.

The following papers were ordered to be printed in the Proceedings :
Descriptions of Twelve New Species of UNIONES and other Fresh-water Shells of the United States.

BY ISAAC LEA.

UNIO ROSWELLENSIS. Testâ lævi, oblongâ, subcompressâ, ad latere compressâ posticè biangulatâ, valdè inæquilaterali; valvulis subcrassis; natibus subprominentibus; epidermide tenebroso-fuscâ, striatâ; dentibus cardinalibus subgrandibus, crenulatis, in utroque valvulo subduplicibus; lateralibus prælongis subrectisque; margaritâ vel purpureâ vel salmonis colore tinctâ et iridescente.

Hab.—Chatahoochee River, at Roswell, Cobb Co., Georgia. N. A. Pratt, Jr.

UNIO POSTELLI. Testâ lævi, oblongâ, compressâ, posticè subbiangulatâ, valdè inæquilaterali; valvulis subcrassis; natibus prominulis, ad apices undulatis; epidermide tenebroso-fuscâ, transversè striatâ; dentibus cardinalibus magnis, in utroque valvulo duplicibus, crenulatis; lateralibus prælongis, lamellatis subrectisque; margaritâ vel albâ vel purpureâ vel salmonis colore tinctâ et iridescente.

Hab.—Randall's Creek, near Columbus, Georgia, Bishop Elliott; and at Carter's Creek, Baldwin County, Georgia, J. Postell.

UNIO NEISLERII. Testâ regulariter plicatâ, quadratâ, inflatâ, ad latere subplanulata, valdè inæquilaterali; valvulis crassis; natibus prominentibus tumidisque; epidermide nigricante, valdè striatâ; dentibus cardinalibus magnis, crassis, crenulatis, in utroque valvulo duplicibus; lateralibus crassis, sublongis curvisque; margaritâ argenteâ et valdè iridescente.

Hab.—Flint River, at Lanier, Georgia. Dr. H. M. Neisler.

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