

1857. KIRKBY, J. W.

*On some PERMIAN FOSSILS from DURHAM*, Plate VII. The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London. Volume the Thirteenth, 1857. London. MDCCCLVII. pp. 213–216.

For a fossil from the Magnesian limestone of Durham, which Kirkby considers to be the same as *Trilobites problematicus*, Schlotheim, and *Palæocrangon problematica*, Schlauroth, he gives the name *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, deriving the new generic name "from πρόσωπον a face or mask, and ὀνίσκος, oniscus," as better expressing the affinities of the fossil. "In all," he says, "six specimens have been obtained; two from Humbleton Quarry, three from Field House, Ryhope, and one from Tunstall Hill." He does not say on what he relies for the generic characters, but describes the fossil as follows:—referring first to a specimen "showing the cephalic segment or carapace, with two body-segments attached (Pl. VII. figs. 1, 2, 3)."

"The carapace is about as long as four of the succeeding body-rings, somewhat less in depth, and slightly compressed laterally; it is carinated along the back and wedge-shaped in front; the eyes are large, round, and prominent, and are placed far forward; from the lower part of each eye runs an indented line, at a short distance from the margin, up to the dorsal region, where it curves forward.

"The other five specimens consist of body-rings (2 to 6 in number) and the two great posterior or caudal segments; and are very similar to the figures given by Schlauroth. In one of the Durham specimens (fig. 7) there are six body-rings, and two posterior segments; the others (figs. 4, 5, 6) have likewise the two latter segments, but not so many of the former. The body-segments are narrow, almost uniform in size, but varying a little in depth, the central ones appearing to be the most produced; they overlap each other and the penultimate segment posteriorly; they are slightly compressed, and have traces of a median dorsal ridge; those in front have their extremities turned a little forward, while the posterior ones are bent in the contrary direction. The large penultimate segment is greatly developed laterally; it is strongly carinated dorsally; its ventral margins are slightly convex, as is also the posterior border, which has a deep notch not far from the dorsal ridge; the ridge or keel of this segment is very prominent except anteriorly, where at each side of the dorsal ridge is a transverse swelling; it is compressed also posteriorly. The next segment, which is the hindermost known, is more compressed than the preceding one, and considerably smaller.

"None of the English specimens show the true external surface, nor have any traces of feet or of antennæ been found.

"The specimen with the carapace (figs. 1–3) is one-eighth of an inch long. The largest of those with the body-segments only (fig. 4) is nearly half an inch in length."

Since *Prosoponiscus* is no more appropriate to an Amphipod than *Palæocrangon*, it is obvious that Schlauroth's earlier name must take precedence.

1857. LEYDIG, FRANZ.

Lehrbuch der Histologie des Menschen und der Thiere. Frankfurt a/M. 1857.

Leydig in 1878 gives references to this work, pages 341, 342, 362, 441, with regard to the adipose body, the liver, and the circulation in *Gammarus*.