

Sea. Two additional species have since been taken in the Bay, namely, *D. orthogonia*, Darwin, and *D. nierstraszi*, Hoek. Both these species are fully described and figured in Hoek's account of the Cirripedia Pedunculata taken by the "Siboga" Expedition in the Malay Archipelago (1907). My specimens of *D. nierstraszi*, which through the kindness of Prof. Max Weber I have been able to compare with some of Hoek's original specimens, were found on the stem of a hydroid brought ashore in a seine-net on the beach at Puri on the Orissa coast. A single specimen of *D. orthogonia* accompanied them, while another specimen of that species was recently dredged by the "Investigator" off the coast of Burma in a depth of between 40 and 50 fathoms. Both species are common in the Malay Archipelago, and I have recently received specimens of *D. orthogonia* from Mr. J. J. Simpson, who took them on the coast of Portuguese East Africa.

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MOLLUSCA.

NOTE ON SLUGS FROM THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS.—As a result of a recent visit to Kurseong, situated at an altitude of 4,700—5,000 feet in the Darjiling district, the following notes were made. My visit took place in the latter fortnight of June, during the rainy weather usual at that time of year.

Austenia sikkimense var. *mainwaringi*, G. A.

I found this form common on the leaves of shrubs in the jungle in the morning and evening. The colour of the living animal, which measured 25 mm. in length when fully extended, was almost black with a faint marbling on the shell lobes and occasionally with a thin brownish line on the right edge of the right shell lobe; the sole slate-grey. The visceral hump was very distinctly separated from the foot behind and appeared laterally angulate when viewed from the right side. The fresh shell was whitish and opaque at the apex, glassy and faintly tinged with brown elsewhere. The foot behind the visceral hump was relatively longer than it is in specimens preserved in spirit.

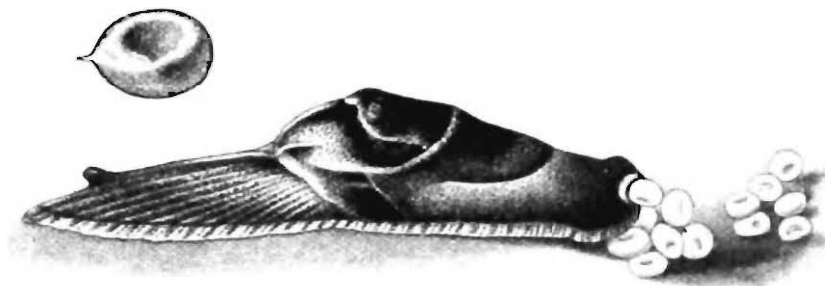
Austenia annandalei, G. A.

Godwin-Austen, *Mol. Ind.*, vol. ii, pt. xi, p. 288, pl. 128, figs. 15, 15a; pl. 130, figs. 1—*Id* (1910).

Two specimens of this species, which is probably by no means scarce, were obtained. One was found with its tentacles retracted, adhering tightly to a garden wall in a shady place during the day, the other was crawling in a ditch by the side of the road at dusk.

The latter was brought, the day after its capture, to Calcutta alive, but died in the act of ovipositing on the day of its arrival. Thirteen eggs were produced, but more were contained in the oviduct. They were covered with a pure white translucent membranous shell clothed with a mucilaginous coat and were ovoid or pear-shaped, the narrower end bearing a short filament in the position of a stalk. When laid each egg had a large depression on one side, but the concavity disappeared in formalin and the egg became turgid and plump. In this condition it measured, without the terminal filament, 6 mm. \times 5 mm.

The shape of the living animal when in a state of repose is well shown in the accompanying figure. The upper tentacles were long and slender and the shell was almost entirely concealed. The



Austenia annandalei in the act of oviposition, $\times \frac{3}{4}$; with single egg, $\times 2$.

colour was a dark slate-grey more or less distinctly marbled with black, the shell lobe sometimes having a brownish tinge; the sole was paler grey than the upper surface and the edge of the foot was marked vertically with white; the tip of the tentacles was white. The colour of the shell was different in the two specimens, being brownish in one (as in the type), but distinctly greenish in the other.

Cryptaustenia succinea (Rve.).

This species was common in roadside ditches during the fall of rain. The animal was of a whitish colour, which darkened on the shell lobes and the tip of the foot to grey.

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