

Corynodes pyrrophorus, Parry (852).

Localities.—Sikhim (*de Nicéville*). Darjiling, E. Himalayas. Sibsagar, Assam (*S. E. Peal*). Rungpo in Sikhim, 1,400 ft., 6-ix-09.

Also recorded from Nepal, Burma and China.

Corynodes undatus, Oliv. (854).

Locality.—Rangoon, Burma.

The range of this species is from Burma, Siam, Malacca, Penang to China. It has not been recorded from India.

Corynodes peregrinus, Fuessly (855).

This species is distributed throughout India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam and Malacca.

Corynodes amethystinus, Marshall (856).

Locality.—Igatpuri, Western Ghats, Bombay.

Also known from Kanara, S. Bombay, the Nilgiris and Wailardi in Travancore.

Corynodes pyrospilotus, Baly (858).

Locality.—Upper Tenasserim (*det. Baly*).
Jacoby records it from Siam.

Corynodes sheppardi, Baly (861).

Locality.—Mercara, Coorg.

Also recorded from the Nilgiris and Kanara in Bombay.

Corynodes andamanensis, Lefèv. (874).

Locality.—The Andamans.

Heminodes unicolor, Duviv. (889).

Locality.—Mandar, Bengal (*P. Cardon*).

Also known from Bombay and Burma.

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CRUSTACEA.

TWO BARNACLES OF THE GENUS *Dichelaspis* NEW TO INDIAN SEAS.—In my recent account of the Indian Lepadidæ (*Mem. Ind. Mus.*, vol. ii, p. 98) I described ten species of the genus *Dichelaspis* as having been obtained in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian

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.