position in the shells, while under observation on the stage of
the microscope, that it is by means of the adhesion and contraction
of the pseudopodia, that the animal drags itself along a
fixed body.

I hope I have not misunderstood the observation of my re-
spected fellow-labourer, by supposing it more absolute than he
intended it; but, at all events, the facts above recorded may
possess an intrinsic interest sufficient to warrant their publication.

XXXVII.—Note on the Presence of the Fossil genus Isodonta,

To James Buckman, Esq., Hon. Sec. to the Cotteswold
Naturalists' Club.

Dear Sir,

Will you have the goodness to communicate to the Club, at
their next meeting, that we may claim the genus Isodonta, Buv.
(Sowerby, D'Orb.), as an addition to the fauna of the English
Jura?

The sole species hitherto described is the Isodonta Deshaysea,
Buv., from the ferruginous Oolite of the Oxfordian beds of the
Department of the Meuse. Recently, my good friend Mr.
Leckenby presented me with a fine specimen of the so-called
Cucullea triangularis, Phill., from the Cornbrash of Scarborough.
The resemblance in the general aspect of this shell to the Iso-
donta of Buvignier was at once apparent; but it was only upon
an inspection of specimens in the British Museum, collected by
M. Tesson, that their identity with the Yorkshire shell became
a conviction to my mind. Individual specimens vary in their
elongation and in the degree of angularity at their infero-poster-
terior extremity: little differences of this kind form the sole
distinction between the British fossil and that of the Meuse,
and the Norman specimens in the Museum differ from each
other at least to an equal extent. The Cucullea triangularis,
Phill. Geol. York. i. tab. 3. fig. 31, is from the Coralline Oolite
of Malton; it is somewhat less elongated than my Cornbrash
specimen, and agrees more nearly with the figures of Buvignier,
'Paléont. de la Meuse,' Atlas, pl. 10. figs. 30—35, except that
the figure of Phillips is somewhat more inequilateral from the
shortness of the posterior slope: in the Cornbrash specimen, as
in those from Normandy and from the Meuse, this feature is
less conspicuous; but there can be no doubt that the anterior
side is always somewhat more produced than the other; the
surface is smooth, but with two distant and strongly-marked.
folds of growth. The very tumid figure and incurved umbones are the external characters whereby it may be distinguished from *Tancredia*; the test is likewise thicker than in the latter genus. At present it does not seem that the Cornbrash shell can be separated as a species either from that of the Yorkshire Coralline Oolite, from the Normandic specimens, or from those figured by Buvignier from the Department of the Meuse; but it is desirable that additional British examples of this rare form should be examined. I need hardly suggest to you the expediency of making a rigorous search in the Cornbrash and the Kelloway rock of the vicinity of Cirencester; and believe me to remain, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.,

John Lycett.

Minchinhampton, October 19, 1857.

XXXVIII.—*Descriptions of new Ceylon Coleoptera.*

By John Nietner, Colombo, Ceylon.

[Continued from p. 282.]

Tribe Cratoceridæ.

*Oosoma,* n. g., N.


Interesting insects, apparently nearly allied to *Nothopus,* of an appearance which easily distinguishes them from any other