

1.30 (33), length of zygomatic arch 1.20 (30), inside above 1 (25), below 0.62 (15.5), extent of range from 2nd premolar to last molar in upper jaw 0.62 (15.5), of molars and premolars in lower jaw 0.60 (15), width outside at 2nd molar—upper jaw 0.56 (14), lower jaw 0.45 (11), length of mandible from condyle 1.35 (34), height to point of ascending ramus 0.8 (20), extent of symphysis of lower jaw 0.35 (9), length of free portion of lower incisors 0.35 (9), anterior palatal foramen opposite canine and first premolar, length 0.15 (4), canines tubercular, equal in size to first premolar, three incisors of the upper jaw 0.2 (5), space between last upper incisor and first premolar 0.28 (7), between canine and first premolar 0.1 (2.5).

This species approaches most nearly to *Petaurides volans*, var. *minor* of Oldfield Thomas. (Brit. Mus. Cat. C.)

Two specimens were obtained by Messrs. Cairn and Grant in 1889, on one of the spurs of the Bellenden-Ker Range, N.E. Queensland.

ON *PARMELLA ETHERIDGEI*, BRAZIER.

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(Communicated by J. Brazier.)

(Plate xi.)

IN Mr. Etheridge's account of the Museum Expedition to Lord Howe Island, published last year by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, we read (p. 26) that "A fine new species of *Vitrina* was found on the stems and leaf sheaths of the palms growing on the lower grounds (*Kentia belmoreana* the curly palm, and *Kentia forsteriana* the thatch palm), and is called by Mr. Brazier *Vitrina etheridgei*."

A specimen of this mollusk was courteously communicated to me for anatomical examination by Mr. Brazier, who pointed out how closely it answered to the figure and description of *Parmella planata*, H. Adams, from Fiji (P.Z.S., 1867, p. 308, pl. xix., fig. 20). The smaller size and lighter colour of the shell, added to the difference in habitat, though stress must not be laid upon the latter, incline me to rank Mr. Brazier's species apart from that of Adams'. Whilst the very peculiar shell with its veil of epidermis, like gold beater's skin, descending from the periphery confirms me in Mr. Brazier's opinion that we have here a second species of this long lost genus.

Fischer states (Man. de Conch., p. 460) that no information of the animal has ever been recorded, and that its systematic position