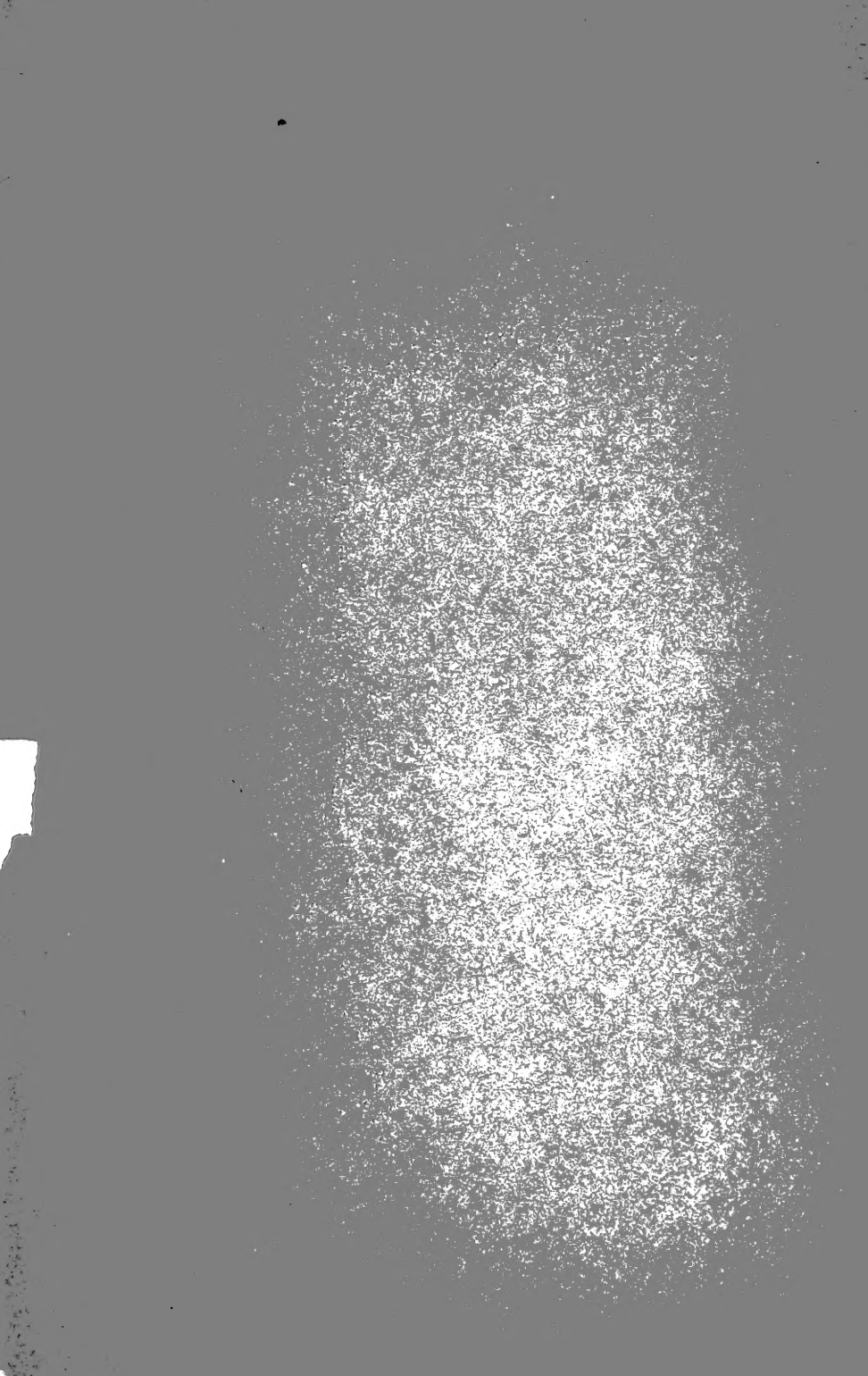


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Quarterly Journal  
of Conchology  
v. I [no. 5] 1875







## THE MOLLUSCA OF COOPER'S HILL.

By EDWARD SIMPSON.

Few things are to me more pleasant than a ramble in the country with genial companions. In my search after Land and Freshwater Mollusca, many such rambles have I had, and many pleasant hours have thus passed away. But the *one* day with the Snails, that has left the most pleasant impression on my mind, was that I spent with my friends Nelson and Percival at Cooper's Hill, situated about 6 miles S. W. of Cheltenham, on the Cotswold Range. Nelson had given such a glowing account of a previous visit he had made, that we came well provided with boxes. The day was favourable for any expedition, rather than a snail-hunt. We wanted some of those showers, after which these molluscous animals are known to "come creeping out," for though there had been heavy rain on the previous day, yet there had not been by any means sufficient to penetrate the thick wood to which we were going.

The distance from our starting point, Cheltenham, was as I have said, about 6 miles, but it appeared to be considerably shorter in consequence of our commencing our search immediately after getting through the town. *Arion ater* and *Helix aspersa* were the first to be seen, some of the latter being very fine. On the road side *Helix caperata*, and *Helix virgata* were met with in great quantities, together with a few of the pretty variety *ornata* of the former species. This variety differs from the typical form "in being smaller, and having broader and darker bands" (Jeffrey's Conchology, p. 214).

Mr. Jeffreys in his book, speaking of *Helix nemoralis* and its varieties *hortensis* and *hybrida*, says he has "never found any two of these forms living together; and M. Bouchard-Chantreaux and others have made the same remarks" (p. 188).

A little further on in our walk, we came upon great numbers of *Helix nemoralis* in the bottom of the ditch by the road-side, and bearing in mind the above statement, we searched carefully for the variety *hortensis*. This we succeeded in finding: the first we found were several feet from the typical form, but we afterwards found them in close proximity, even *crawling on the same twig*. Our friend Nelson then stated that this was not the first time he had found them associated, and although I am sure I had done so before, yet not having a note of the locality I determined to let it pass until another opportunity occurred. Some conchologists consider *Helix nemoralis* and *Helix hortensis* to be distinct species, and so they appear to me.

The distinctions between them are quite as marked, or even more so, than between some species upon which all conchologists

are agreed. But I must not let myself be led into a dissertation on the wonderful theme of "species v. varieties," much though I feel inclined. Any one who wants something upon which to exercise his intellectual faculties will find plenty of scope for it, if he goes carefully through Mr. Jeffreys' valuable work. But to return, soon after this discovery we left the road, and passing through some fields, we arrived at the woods which were to occupy us for the remainder of the day.

These woods are formed almost entirely of Beech trees, and are on the slope of the Cotswold range of hills. Just before entering them we took *Pupa secale* in great abundance, and also *Helix ericetorum*, the specimens of which had a remarkably deep tint. It was near this spot that we first met with the beautifully-sculptured shell, *Cyclostoma elegans*. The *Helix virgata* which are collected on the top of the hill above the woods are much smaller, but more deeply colored than those we had taken below. We now entered the wood, and soon found ourselves quite overwhelmed by the quantities of the molluscs.

From the trunks of the trees, and extending up a considerable height on them, we took *Bulimus montanus* in some abundance, in company with *Bulimus obscurus*, *Clausilia rugosa*, and *Clausilia laminata* together with a few of the variety *albida*, of the last named species. At the foot of the trees we took *Helix lapicida*, but rather sparingly in consequence of the dryness of the season; also *Helix rufescens*, which was very abundant and of large size. Proceeding onward into the heart of the wood under the guidance of Nelson, we came to a dell, the ground in which was thickly covered with decaying leaves. Here we found the prize of the day, *Clausilia Rolphi*. Although very abundant in this spot they seemed to be confined almost entirely to it, and we only succeeded in obtaining a solitary individual here and there in other parts of the wood. Many of them were much eroded, and had more the appearance of "dead shells." In the dell we also took a few *Helix aculeata*; which Mr. Jeffreys describes as being an exquisitely beautiful object, especially when it is fresh and encircled with its coronet of spines" (p. 176). Our next capture was *Helix pomatia*, the edible snail, the presence of which in this country has given rise to much diversity of opinion. The specimens were not particularly fine. (The finest in my possession are from Croydon). This snail is becoming scarce at Cooper's Hill, owing I am told to the gipsies, who have long been aware of its gastronomic qualities. Gloucestershire is, I believe, the most Northern locality yet recorded for this shell. Percival was here so fortunate as to find the somewhat local variety *exalbida* of *Helix aspersa*.

On the moss-covered walls which surround the wood we found the pretty little species *Helix rupestris* and also *Balia perversa*,

the latter species might at first sight be taken for the young of *Clausilia rugosa*, but it may be distinguished from it by its being "thinner, and of a much lighter color, in the whorls being much more convex, and especially in the periphery or basal edge being rounded instead of sharply angular as in the young shell of that species." (Jeff. vol. 2, p. 275). In addition to the species already named, we took the following more common ones: *Limax agrestis*, *Limax arborum*, *Vitrina pellucida*, *Zonites cellarius*, *Zonites fulvus*, *Zonites crystallinus*, *Zonites nitidulus*, *Helix rotundata*, *Helix hispida*, *Helix arbustorum*, *Cochlicopa lubrica*, and *Carychium minimum*; to which may be added *Helix virgata* var. *subglobosa*, and *Helix nemoralis* var. *major*. This makes altogether a grand total of 31 species and 6 varieties. Of freshwater shells we did not take any, for the simple reason that we never saw a pond or stream the whole day. It was now getting too dark for any further explorations in the wood, so we made the best of our way back to town, highly gratified with the result of our day's work in the Beechwood on the Cotswold Hills, and mentally resolving to pay it another visit at no distant period.

SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF MOLLUSCA,  
FROM COOPER'S HILL, NEAR CHELTENHAM.

Arion ater	<i>Helix virgata</i>
<i>Limax agrestis</i>	" " var. <i>subglobosa</i>
<i>Limax arborum</i>	<i>Helix caperata</i>
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	" " var. <i>ornata</i>
<i>Zonites cellarius</i>	<i>Helix ericetorum</i>
<i>Zonites nitidulus</i>	<i>Helix rotundata</i>
<i>Zonites crystallinus</i>	<i>Helix rupestris</i>
<i>Zonites fulvus</i>	<i>Helix lapicida</i>
<i>Helix aculeata</i>	<i>Bulimus montanus</i>
<i>Helix pomatia</i>	<i>Bulimus obscurus</i>
<i>Helix aspersa</i>	<i>Pupa secale</i>
" " var. <i>exalbida</i>	<i>Baia perversa</i>
<i>Helix nemoralis</i>	<i>Clausilia rugosa</i>
" " var. <i>hortensis</i>	<i>Clausilia Rolfii</i>
" " var. <i>major</i>	<i>Clausilia laminata</i>
<i>Helix arbustorum</i>	" " var. <i>albida</i>
<i>Helix rufescens</i>	<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>
<i>Helix hispida</i>	<i>Carychium minimum</i>
	<i>Cyclostoma elegans</i>

Upper Norwood, March 18, 1875.

*Helix obvolvata* Müller.—Although the Spring is not a good time of the year for shells, I am able to record, I think,

conclusive evidence of a new locality for this shell, which is, I believe, the most easterly point at which it has yet been noticed, I found some specimens, evidently only recently dead, among moss at the roots of trees on a bank at Duneton, a little village about a mile and a half from the Petworth Station of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. It is situated about 14 miles from Buriton and Stoner, the original localities in which this shell was found, and in fact the only ones given by Mr. Jeffreys, but is still confined to the same line of hills as those places, and is still on a chalk soil as are the other places in which this shell has been noticed.—THEO. GODLEE, Walthamstow.

## MOLLUSCA OF BIRMINGHAM & NEIGHBOURHOOD.

By G. SHERRIFF TYE.

(Continued from page 61).

Arion ater	Common.
„ hortensis	Common in gardens, Hamstead.
Limax gagates	Stratford Road.
„ carinatus	Camp Hill ; Yardley.
„ flavus	Digbeth ; Sparkbrook ; Handsworth.
„ agrestis	Common everywhere.
„ arborum	Yardley ; Harborne, and nr. Knowle.
„ maximus	Edgbaston ; Erdington ; Sparkbrook ; Dudley ; Handsworth.
Succinea putris	Dog Pool ; Harborne ; Sutton ; Plant's Brook ; Alum Rock.
„ „ var. vitrea	Acock's Green ; Plant's Brook.
„ elegans	Acock's Green.
Vitrina pellucida	Harborne ; Selly Oak ; Plant's Brook ; Dudley ; Hamstead, &c.
Zonites cellarius	Common.
„ „ var. compacta	Stechford ; Dudley Castle.
„ glaber	Near Solihull.
„ alliaris	Moderately common.
„ „ var. viridula	Dudley Castle ; Perry Barr ; Harborne.
„ nitidulus	Common.
„ „ var. nitens	Maxtake.
„ purus	Perry Barr ; Knowle ; Acock's Green ; Hampton-in-Arden.
„ „ var. margaritacea	Selly Oak ; Dudley Castle ; Acock's Green.
„ radiatulus	Perry Barr ; Sparkbrook ; Hamstead ; Green.
„ „ var. viridiscenti-alba	Sparkbrook.
„ nitidus	Witton ; B. & W. Canal ; Selly Oak.
„ crystallinus	Selly Oak ; Dudley ; Acock's Green, &c.
„ fulvus	Selly Oak ; Dudley ; Acock's Green Harborne.



<i>Helix aculeata</i>	Solihull ; Knowle ; Perry Barr ; Acock's Green ; Harborne, &c.
„ <i>aspersa</i>	Generally distributed but not common.
„ <i>nemoralis</i>	„ „ „
„ „ var. <i>hortensis</i>	Common.
„ „ „ <i>hybrida</i>	Hamstead ; Sparkhill.
„ <i>arbustorum</i>	Dudley Castle ; Wren's Nest, Dudley ; Stechford.
„ „ var. <i>flavescens</i>	Dudley Castle Grounds.
„ <i>Cantiana</i>	Henley-in-Arden.
„ <i>rufescens</i>	Perry Barr.
„ „ var. <i>albida</i>	Perry Barr.
„ <i>hispidia</i>	Common and distributed.
„ „ var. <i>subrufa</i>	Common and distributed.
„ „ „ <i>albida</i>	Acock's Green ; Dudley Castle.
„ <i>fusca</i>	Amongst Brambles and Ferns, on a grassy bank, near Knowle.
„ <i>virgata</i>	Grafton, near Alcester.
„ <i>caperata</i>	Selly Oak ; Solihull ; Yardley, &c.
„ „ <i>major</i>	Grafton.
„ „ „ <i>ornata</i>	Selly Oak ; Yardley.
„ <i>ericetorum</i>	Grafton, nr. Alcester ; Hay Head, nr. Walsall.
„ <i>rotundata</i>	Common everywhere.
„ „ var. <i>pyramidalis</i>	Dudley Castle.
„ „ „ <i>alba</i>	Acock's Green ; Dudley Castle ; Hamstead.
„ <i>pygmæa</i>	Solihull ; Knowle ; Perry Barr, &c.
„ <i>pulchella</i>	Selly Oak ; near Harborne ; Solihull ; Wren's Nest ; Perry Barr.
„ „ var. <i>costata</i>	Wren's Nest ; Solihull.
<i>Bulimus obscurus</i>	Dudley Castle ; Wren's Nest ; Solihull.
<i>Pupa umbilicata</i>	Stechford ; Alcester Road, near the Maypole, near Birmingham.
„ „ var. <i>edentula</i>	Acock's Green.
<i>Vertigo pygmæa</i>	Quarry, Selly Oak ; Knowle.
„ <i>edentula</i>	Acock's Green.
„ „ var. <i>columella</i>	Selly Oak ; Beggary Green ; Acock's Green.
<i>Balea perversa</i>	Fenny Compton.
<i>Clausilia rugosa</i>	Selly Oak ; Wren's Nest ; Hamstead ; Solihull, &c.
„ „ var. <i>albida</i>	Selly Oak.
„ „ var. <i>Everetti</i>	Selly Oak ; Hamstead.
„ <i>laminata</i>	Dudley ; Wren's Nest ; Selly Oak.
<i>Cochlicopa tridens</i>	Dudley ; Acock's Green ; nr. Harborne.
„ „ var. <i>crystallina</i>	Selly Oak ; Hamstead ; Perry Barr ; Dudley Castle.
„ <i>lubrica</i>	Acock's Green ; Dudley, &c., &c.
„ „ var. <i>lubricoides</i>	Acock's Green ; Dudley.
„ „ var. <i>ovata</i>	Acock's Green.

Achatina acicula	Dudley Castle (one specimen, dead).
Carychium minimum	Selly Oak, Dudley Castle. Solihull. Acock's Green. Harborne. Hamstead

The nomenclature and arrangement adopted in the foregoing List is that of J. Gwyn Jeffreys, LL D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

58, Villa Road, Handsworth.

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## A VARIETY CAUSED BY LOCALITY.

(*Unio pictorum* var. *compressa*.)

In Jeffreys' "Manual of Land and Freshwater Shells" will be found a named variety (*compressa*) of *Unio pictorum*. When my father first found this singular form, he was of opinion it might be caused by circumstances, and those circumstances were a peculiar rush of the current; and I thought if it were so, they ought to be found at another locality six or seven miles from the place where they were first met with, though on the same river, and sure enough they were there.

I will now describe the place, hoping that some of your readers may find the same variety in similar situations. It is in places where the river winds so sharply that they are called here "horse shoe reaches," the current rushes rather strongly at the last bend to the other side of the stream and forms an eddy next the bank on the outside of the bend, and these shells are found just inside and at the edge of the sharp current next to the eddy. The extreme abnormal form is very singular, nearly as broad as an *Anodonta*, caused no doubt by the current washing away the softer particles of mud, and the shell having harder work to keep itself partially buried in the bottom causes the unusual expansion.

JOHN B. BRIDGMAN, Norwich.

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**Helix caperata** var. **ornata** *Picard*.—I have much pleasure in noticing an entirely new locality for this pretty variety, the ones Mr. Jeffreys gives being North and South Wales, South Devon and Cork. I however found several specimens on the summit of Amberley Down, in Sussex, at a considerable elevation. The lower part of the Down on the north side, by which I ascended was well supplied with *Helix Cartusiana* and *Helix ericetorum*, but *Helix caperata* was hardly to be found, and the var. *ornata* appeared to be confined to the very top. The soil is chalk.—THEO. GODLEE, Walthamstow.

## SHELLS OF CEYLON.

By A. W. LANGDON.

The following list of the Marine Gastropoda of Ceylon has been compiled in a great measure from parcels received from a correspondent in that Island, during the years 1867-70. They were, with few exceptions, procured from the Moors (Arabs) at Trincomale by a gentleman long resident there, who writes, "They are exclusively, so I am assured, shells found on the N.E. Coast of Ceylon, at Trincomale, and a little to the N. and S. of it." For the names of a great many I am indebted to the kindness and learning of my friend, Mr. Geo. B. Sowerby, Junr., of Great Russell Street.

My purpose in offering this list to the readers of the Quarterly Journal of Conchology, is to supply an authenticated habitat for species that every Collector is sure to number amongst his earliest acquisitions, and also to lead the way for similar lists from other localities, and thus help to extend our knowledge of the distribution of the mollusca.

The list, as will be seen on inspection, is very imperfect, principally from the omission of small or unattractive species, such as would not engage the attention of unscientific collectors.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Murex adustus <i>Lam.</i>                    | Pleurotoma cingulifera <i>Lam.</i>   |
| M. anguliferus <i>Lam.</i>                   | P. marmorata <i>Lam.</i>   |
| M. Cumingi <i>A. Ad.</i>                     | P. nodifera <i>Lam.</i>  |
| M. haustellum <i>L.</i>                      | P. tigrina <i>Lam.</i>   |
| Not so large as specimens from<br>Singapore. | Triton aquatilis <i>Reeve.</i>   |
| M. inflatus <i>Kiener.</i>                   | T. chlorostoma <i>Lam.</i>   |
| M. palma-rosæ <i>L.</i>                      | T. cingulatus <i>Pfr.</i>  |
| M. secundus <i>Lam.</i>                      | T. clandestinus <i>Chem.</i>   |
| M. tenuispina <i>Lam.</i>                    | T. gemmatus <i>Reeve.</i>  |
| Very common, and often in<br>fine condition. | T. grandimaculatus <i>Reeve.</i>   |
| Fusus colus <i>L.</i>                        | Very distinct from <i>T. lotorium</i> ,<br>which is often mistaken for it. |
| F. laticostatus <i>Desh.</i>                 | T. lampas <i>L.</i>  |
| F. tuberculatus <i>Lam.</i>                  | T. lotorium <i>L.</i>  |
| Pisania flammulata <i>Quoy.</i>              | T. pilearis <i>L.</i>  |
| = picta <i>Reeve.</i>                        | T. retusus <i>L.</i>   |
| P. tritonoides <i>Reeve.</i>                 | T. rubecula <i>L.</i>  |
| Cantharus melanostoma <i>Sow.</i>            | T. Strangei <i>Ad. &amp; Quoy.</i>   |
| C. Tranquebaricus <i>Martini.</i>            | T. tripus <i>Lam.</i>  |
| C. rubiginosus <i>Reeve.</i>                 | T. tuberosus <i>Lam.</i>   |
| subgenus <i>Tritonidea</i> Swains.           | T. variegatus <i>Lam.</i>  |
| C. undosus <i>L.</i>                         | Persona anus <i>Lam.</i>   |
| subgenus <i>Tritonidea</i> Swains.           | P. clathrata <i>Lam.</i>   |
| Pyrula bucephala <i>Lam.</i>                 | Ranella affinis <i>Brod.</i>   |
| P. vespertilio <i>Lam.</i>                   | This sp. appears to be identical<br>with <i>R. granifera</i> <i>Lam.</i>   |
| = pugilina <i>Born.</i>                      |  |

*Ranella albivaricosa* Reeve.

*R. bitubercularis* Lam.

*R. bufonia* Gm.

*R. crumena* Lam.

*R. margaritula* Desh.

*R. gyrina* L.

*Bullia vittata* L.

*Phos Blainvillei* Desh.

*Nassa arcularia* L.

*N. canaliculata* Lam.

*N. densigranata* Reeve.

*N. elegans* Kiener.

*N. fasciata* Quoy & Gaim.

*N. Jacksoniana* Quoy & Gaim.

*N. monile* Kiener.

*N. olivacea*

*N. papillosa* L.

*N. suturalis* Lam.

*N. Thersites* Brug.

*Eburna Ceylonica* Brug.

*E. spirata* L.

*Purpura bufo* Lam.

*P. hippocastanum* L.

*P. mancinella* Lam.

*P. Persica* Lam.

*P. sertum* Brug.

subgenus *Iopas* H. & A. Ad.

*Ricinula arachnoides* Lam.

*R. biconica*.

*R. concatenata* Lam.

*R. horrida* Lam.

*R. hystrix* Lam.

*R. margariticola* Brod.

*R. morus* L.

*R. spectrum* Reeve.

*R. tuberculata* de Blain.

*Cuma carinifera* Lam. ?

*Rapana bulbosa* Sol.

*Coralliophila madreporarum*

*C. suturalis* A. Ad. [Sow.]

*C. violacea*.

*Rapa papyracea* Lam.

*Oliva episcopalis* Lam.

*Oliva gibbosa* Born.

*O. gibbosa* v. *utriculus* Dillw.

*O. inflata* Lam.

*O. inflata* v. *undata* Lam.

*O. irrisans* Lam.

*O. ispidula* L.

*O. maura* Lam.

*O. ponderosa* Duclos.

*O. textilina* Lam.

*O. tremulina* Lam.

*Ancillaria candida* Lam.

*A. Mauritiana* Sow.

*Fasciolaria filamentosa* Lam.

*F. trapezium* L.

*Tudicla spirillus* L.

Sometimes placed with *Murex*

and sometimes with *Turbinella*.

The operculum is more like that

of *Fasciolaria trapezium*.

*Latirus gibbulus* Gm.

*L. polygonus* Gm.

*Turbinella pyrum* L.

*T. rapa* Lam.

*Scolymus corniger* Lam.

*Voluta Broderipi* Gray.

subgenus *Melo* Humph.

*V. diadema* Lam.

subgenus *Melo* Humph.

*V. Indica* Gm.

subgenus *Melo* Humph.

*V. lapponica* L.

*V. vexillum* Chem.

*Mitra aurantia* Gm.

*M. cinctella* Lam.

*M. clathrata* Reeve.

Rare.

*M. crebrilirata* Reeve.

*M. cucumerina* Lam.

*M. episcopalis* Lam.

*M. fissurata* Lam.

*M. glans* Reeve.

*M. lacunosa* Reeve.

Rare.

*M. literata* Lam.

*M. luctuosa* A. Ad.

- Mitra scabriuscula *L.*  
 Marginella angustata *Sow.*  
 Columbella bidentata *Mke.*  
*C. flavida Lam.*  
*C. Tyleri Gray.*  
 Harpa conoidalis *Lam.*  
 Probably a var. of *H. ventricosa.*  
 It is the commonest sp. from  
 Ceylon.  
*H. minor Rumph.*  
*H. minor v. crassa A. Ad.*  
*H. nobilis Mart.*  
*H. ventricosa Lam.*  
 Neither so common nor so large  
 as at the Mauritius.  
 Cassis areola *L.*  
*C. canaliculata Lam.*  
*C. cornuta L.*  
*C. glauca L.*  
*C. rufa L.*  
*C. torquata Reeve.*  
 Probably a var. of *C. vibex.*  
*C. vibex L.*  
 Dolium Cumingii *Hanley.*  
*D. maculatum Lam.*  
*D. olearium L.*  
*D. perdix L.*  
*D. variegatum L.*  
 Malea pomum *L.*  
 Ficula ficus *Lam.*  
*F. reticulata Lam.*  
 This genus is usually placed with  
 the *Cassida*, but judging from  
 the figures of the animal in  
 Mrs. Gray's Mollusca, it is  
 more nearly allied to *Voluta.*  
 Natica ala-papilionis *Chem.*  
*N. albumen L.*  
*N. areolata Recl.*  
*N. clausa Brod. & Sow.*  
*N. columnaris Recl.*  
*N. Lamarckiana Recl.*  
*N. lineata Chem.*  
*N. mamilla L.*  
*N. melanostoma Gm.*  
*Natica melanostomoides Quoy.*  
*N. pyriformis Recl.*  
 Probably a var. of *N. mamilla.*  
*N. Raynaudiana Recl.*  
*N. rufa Born.*  
*N. simiæ Recl.*  
 Sigaretus planulatus *Recl.*  
 Terebra cærulescens *Lam.*  
*T. dimidiata L.*  
*T. duplicata L.*  
*T. maculata L.*  
*T. myuros L.*  
*T. pertusa.*  
*T. subulata L.*  
 Pyramidella auris-cati *Chem.*  
 Obeliscus dolabratus *L.*  
*O. maculosus Lam.*  
 Solarium lævigatum *Lam.*  
*S. perspectivum Lam.*  
*S. perspectiviunculum.*  
*S. pictum Phil.*  
*S. trochoides Desh.*  
 Conus achatinus *Chem.*  
*C. amadis L.*  
 A var. also occurs of more deli-  
 cate texture.  
*C. arachnoideus Gm.*  
*C. arenatus Brug.*  
 Smaller than specimens from the  
 Mauritius.  
*C. augur Brug.*  
*C. aulicus L.*  
*C. bandanus Brug.*  
*C. betulinus L.*  
*C. capitaneus L.*  
*C. catus Brug.*  
 An orange-colored variety.  
*C. Ceylonensis Brug.*  
*C. eburneus Brug.*  
*C. episcopus Brug.*  
*C. figulinus L.*  
*C. flavidus Lam.*  
*C. geographus L.*  
 Some specimens were received  
 with opercula.  
*C. glans Brug.*

- Conus Hebræus *L.*  
 C. lithoglyphus *Mensch.*  
 C. lividus *Brug.*  
 C. Loroisii *Kiener.*  
 C. Malaccanus *Brug.*  
     Very rare. Allied to *Conus capitaneus L.*  
 C. Maldivus *Brug.*  
 C. marmoreus *L.*  
 C. miles *L.*  
 C. miliaris *Brug.*  
 C. millepunctatus *L.*  
 C. minimus *L.*  
 C. monile *Brug.*  
 C. nimbosus *Brug.*  
 C. Nussatella *L.*  
 C. obesus *Brug.*  
 C. obscurus *Brug.*  
 C. pertusus *Brug.*  
 C. ponderosus *Bk.*  
     = quercinus v. ?  
 C. punctulatus *Brug.*  
 C. quercinus *Brug.*  
 C. rattus *Sol.*  
 C. striatus *L.*  
 C. sulphureus  
 C. Suratensis *Brug.*  
 C. terebra *Born.*  
 C. terminus *Lam.*  
 C. tessellatus *Brug.*  
 C. textile *L.*  
 C. tulipa *L.*  
 C. vermiculatus *Lam.*  
 C. vexillum *Mart.*  
 C. virgo *L.*  
     No examples occurred of the var.  
     (or species?) *emaciatus* Reeve.
- Strombus auris-Dianæ *L.*  
 S. canarium *L.*  
 S. gibberulus *L.*  
 S. labiosus *Gray.*  
 S. lentiginosus *L.*  
 S. marginatus *L.*  
 S. Mauritianus *Lam.*  
 S. mirabilis *Sow.*  
     Allied to *S. vittatus L.*, but much  
     larger. Only two specimens  
     are known.

- Strombus Samar *Chem.*  
     = tridentatus *Lam.*  
 S. succinctus *L.*  
     A var. occurs of very pale violet  
     colour.  
 S. tricornis *Lam.*  
 S. urceus *L. v.*
- Pteroceras aurantia *Lam.*  
 P. chiragra *L.*  
 P. lambis *L.*  
 P. scorpio *L.*
- Rostellaria curta *Sow.*  
     Very rare. The common sp.  
     *R. curvirostris Lam.* does not  
     occur in parcels of Ceylon  
     shells. Its home is the Red  
     Sea.
- R. fissurella *L.*  
     subgenus *Rimella* Agas.
- Terebellum subulatum *Lam.*
- Cypræa annulus *L.*  
 C. Arabica *L.*  
 C. Argus *L.*  
 C. asellus *L.*  
 C. caput-serpentis *Lam.*  
 C. caurica *L.*  
 C. carneola *L.*  
 C. clandestina *L.*  
 C. cribraria *L.*  
     A var. occurs with spots on the  
     base, but distinguishable from  
     the allied sp. *C. esontropia*  
     Ducl., which is not uncommon  
     at the Mauritius.
- C. cruenta *Gm.*  
     A small var. The type is from  
     Mauritius.
- C. erosa *L.*  
 C. erroneus *L.*  
 C. felina *Gray.*  
 C. fimbriata *Gm.*  
 C. globulus *L.*  
     No examples from Ceylon of the  
     sp. (or var. ?) *C. ciccricula L.*,  
     which is from Borneo and  
     Singapore.
- C. helvola *L.*  
 C. interrupta *Gray.*  
 C. isabella *L.*

- C. lentiginosa* Gray.  
*C. lynx* L.  
*C. macula* A. Ad.  
 ? A var. of *C. fimbriata* Gm.  
*C. Mauritianana* L.  
*C. moneta* L.  
 Sometimes with a yellow ring like  
*C. annulus*, but always distinguishable. The animals, according to Mrs. Gray's figures, are different.  
*C. neglecta* Sow.  
*C. nucleus* L.  
 Live shells are very uncommon.  
*C. ocellata* L.  
*C. onyx* L. v. *adusta* Lam.  
*C. poraria* L.  
*C. pulchra* Gray.  
*C. punctata* L.  
*C. pyriformis* Gray.  
*C. reticulata* Martyn.  
 = *histrio* L.  
 This species is connected with  
*C. arabica* by many intermediate forms.  
*C. scurra* Chem.  
*C. staphylea* L.  
*C. staphylea* v. *limacina* Lam.  
*C. stolidia* L.  
*C. talpa* L.  
*C. tigris* L.  
*C. turdus* Lam.  
*C. undata* Lam.  
*C. vitellus* L.  
*C. globosa* Gray.  
 subgenus *Trivia* Gray.  
*Ovulum ovum* L.  
*O. angulosa* Lam.  
*O. verrucosa* L.  
 subgenus *Calpurnus* Mft.  
*O. birostris* L.  
 subgenus *Birostra* Swainson.  
 = *Volva* Bolt.  
*O. volva* L.  
 subgenus *Birostra* Swainson.  
 = *Volva* Bolt.  
*Cerithium attenuatum* Phil.  
*C. asperum* L.  
*C. Martinianum* Pfr.  
*Cerithium morus* Lam.  
*C. obeliscus* Brug.  
*C. vertagus* L.  
*Potamides palustris* L.  
*P. telescopius* L.  
*P. fluviatilis* Potiez & Michaud.  
*Littorina lineata* D'Orb?  
*L. Novæ Zealandiæ* Reeve.  
*L. scabra* L.  
*L. trochoides* Gray.  
 subgenus *Tectarius* Val.  
*Planaxis sulcata* Lam.  
*Turritella bicingulata* Lam.  
*T. cingulifera* Sow.  
*T. columnaris* Kiener.  
*T. duplicata* L.  
*T. rosea* Quoy.  
*Siliquaria muricata* Lam.  
*Phorus corrugatus* Reeve.  
*Crucibulum extintorium* Sow.  
*Hipponyx australis* L.  
*Nerita albicilla* L.  
*N. costata* Gm.  
*N. lineata* Chem.  
*N. plicata* L.  
*N. polita* L.  
*Phasianella australis* Gm.  
*P. australis* v. *venusta* Reeve.  
*P. nivosa*  
*Turbo crenulatus* Gm.  
*T. radiatus* Gm.  
*T. spinosus* Reeve.  
*Pachypoma rhodostoma* Lam.  
*Rotella guamensis* Quoy.  
*R. vestiaria* L.  
*Delphinula distorta* L.  
*Euchelus tricarinatus* Lam.

Trochus pyramis <i>Born.</i>	Dentalium octogonum <i>Desh.</i>
T. tentorium <i>Chem.</i>	Patella plicata <i>Born?</i>
Elenchus bellulus <i>Dkr.</i>	Chiton sp.
E. iriodon <i>Quoy.</i>	Tornatella solidula <i>L.</i>
Haliotis varians <i>L.</i>	Alys naucum <i>L.</i>
Fisurella variegata.	Dolabella gigas <i>Rang.</i>
Emergirula fissurata <i>Chem.</i>	D. Rumphii <i>Cuv.</i>
E. notata <i>L.</i>	Much smaller than specimens from Mauritius.
subgenus <i>Clypidina</i> Gray.	Siphonaria atra <i>Quoy.</i>
Parmaphorus corrugatus <i>Reeve.</i>	

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### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The following articles appear in the January number of the *Journal de Conchyliologie*, 1875.

CROSSE, H.—Distribution géographique et synonymie des *Bulimes* auriculiformes des îles de l'Archipel Viti. (Geographical distribution and synonymy of the auriculiform *Bulimi* of the Fijis). pp. 5—21.

The author enumerates 14 species divided into two sections—*Euplacostylus* Crosse, comprising the species with an obtuse posterior extremity to the animal, and with the peristome thickened similar to the New Caledonian species; and *Charis* Albers, with a round and flattened posterior extremity, and a less thickened peristome, including *B. fulguratus* and *malleatus* of Jay. It is remarkable that whilst the former section are found on the ground the latter are arboreal. The following species are figured:—*B. Koroensis*, Garrett (Pl. 1, f. 5); *B. Moussoni*, Graeffe (f. 6); *B. elobatus*, Gould, v.  $\beta$  (f. 7); *B. Hoyti*, Garrett (f. 8).

MORELET, A.—Appendice à la Conchyliologie de l'île Rodriguez. (Appendix to the Conchology of the Isle of Rodriguez). pp. 21—30.

Mr. Bewsher in the course of an Ornithological exploration of Rodriguez also collected shells, and added several species to those found by M. Desmazes and enumerated in the previous volume. The following are described as new by Morelet, *Helix Bewsheriana* (subfossil amongst bones of the Dodo), (Pl. i, f. 1); *Melampus Dupontianus* (f. 2); *Cyclostoma bipartitum* (subfossil) (f. 3); *C. Bewsheri* (subfossil) (f. 4).



MORELET, A.—Testacea in insulâ Mauritiî a Cl. Dupont nuperrimè detecta (Shells recently found at the Mauritius by M. Dupont), pp. 31-32.

Diagnoses of *Helix cyclaria* (subfossil), *H. Boryana*, *Pupa helodes* and *Mülleri* (subfossil), and *Limnaea Mauritiiana*.

SOUVERBIE AND MONTROUZIER.—Descriptions d'espèces nouvelles de l'Archipel Calédonien (Descriptions of new species from the New Caledonian Archipelago), pp. 33-44.

The following are described:—*Haliotina* (new genus) Souverbie, is provisionally placed near *Sigaretus*, but it is not known whether the genus is terrestrial or marine. *H. Montrouzieri* Souverbie (Pl. IV, f. 1) 1 Art. *Stomatella granosa* Lambert (f. 2), I. Lifou (Loyalty Ids), *Trochus (Monilea) rhodomphalus*. Souv. (f. 3), I. Lifou. *T. (Euchelus) Lamberti*, Souv. (f. 4), I. Nou. *T. (Euchelus) fossulatus*, Souv. (f. 5), I. Art. *T. (Zizyphinus) Poupineli*, Mont. (f. 6), I. Art. *T. (Polydonta) calcaratus*, Souv. (f. 7), I. Art. *Amathina angustata*, Souv., I. Art. *Mitra turturina*, Souv., I. Lifou.

FISCHER, P.—Catalogue des Mollusques appartenant aux genres *Turbo*, *Calcar* et *Trochus* recueillis dans les mers de l'Archipel Calédonien (Catalogue of Mollusca of the genera *Turbo*, *Calcar* and *Trochus* collected in the seas of the New Caledonian Archipelago), pp. 44-51.

Thirty one species are enumerated, and it is remarked that whilst some species such as *Turbo petholatus*, *Trochus Niloticus* and *phasianellus* are identical with those of the Indian Ocean the greater number belong to the Australo-Polynesian Fauna, which Dr. Fischer considers as clearly distinct from Woodward's Indo-Pacific Fauna.

CROSSE and FISCHER.—Diagnoses Molluscorum novorum Guatemalæ et reipublicæ Mexicanæ incolarum (Diagnoses of new Guatemalan and Mexican Molluscs), pp. 52-53.

*Bulimulus Sargi* and *Botterrii*.

FISCHER, Dr. P.—Supplément à la liste des espèces du genre *Vaginula* (Supplement to the list of species of *Vaginula*) pp. 53-57.

*V. olivacea* Stearns, from Nicaragua and *V. parânsis* Burmeister, from Parana and Santa Fé should be added to the list published in Vol. vii, of the "Nouvelles Archives du Muséum."

CROSSE, H.—Sur les caractères de l'opercule dans le genre *Neritopsis* (On the characters of the operculum in the genus *Neritopsis*), pp. 57-66.

The operculum of *Neritopsis radula* lately received *in situ* from New Caledonia has explained the nature of certain problematical discoid bodies found in the lias and considered as parts of *Cephalopoda* by Eudes and Eugène Deslongchamps, and as *Brachiopoda* by Quenstedt. M. Crosse points out the analogy between the operculum of *Neritopsis* and that of *Nerita*.

Pp. 66–81 contain palæontological articles, a summary of which will be given by the Recorder in the Record of Geological Literature.

DESHAYES, G. P.—Observations sur les animaux de deux *Nayades* exotiques (Observations on the animals of two exotic *Naiadæ*), pp. 81–85.

An *Anodon* sent by Dr. Julien from Cochinchina, was found still living after having been wrapped up in paper for eight months during the voyage to France.

The animal of a specimen of *Hyria contorta* from China was found to have the lobes of the mantle separated along all the circumference and to possess all the other characters of *Unio* or *Anodon*, differing completely from the *Hyria avicularis* of the Amazons.

Pp. 86–100 contain Bibliography and Obituary.

The early publication of a general and systematic index to Vols. I–XX of the Journal is announced.—C P. G.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF FIVE NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS.

By G. B. SOWERBY, Junr.

(From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, November 3, 1874.)

I. TRITON (EPIDROMUS) COMPTUS, sp. nov. Plate LXXII figs. 5, 5a.)

*T. testa oblongo-turrata, rufo-fusca, castaneo maculata, undique creberrime decussate lirata, liris eximie granulosis, interstitiis transversim striatis; anfractibus rotundatis, maculis angustis oblongis transversim balteatis; varicibus paucis, rotundatis, castaneo grandimaculatis; apertura subexpansa, labio externo reflexo, lævi, ad marginem lineis castaneis minutis nctatis; lamina columellari lævi, pellucida, polita; canali brevissimo recurvo; long. 54, lat. 20; apert. long. 20, lat. 10, mill.*

Shell of the usual general form of an *Epidromus* (Klein) as separated from the genus *Triton* (Lamarck), of a reddish-brown color, blotched and spotted with dark chesnut-brown, closely and exquisitely cancellated and granulated; whorls rounded, belted with

narrow oblong spots; varices few, rounded, with large chesnut blotches; aperture rather expanded; outer lip reflexed, smooth, with small linear chesnut spots at the edge; columella covered with a smooth polished transparent enamel; canal very short, recurved.

*Hab.* Hongkong.

A single specimen of this very beautiful species was dredged by William Cuthill, Esq., in the vicinity of Hongkong. A specimen of it in the old collection of the British Museum had been inadvertently confounded with *Triton Sowerbyi*, (Reeve), from which it is obviously distinct. The shell presents characters common to several species but differs from all its congeners in the form of the whorls being more rounded, and in the smoothness of the mouth. Its nearest analogue is perhaps *T. testaceus*, (Mörch), from which it differs in the last whorl being larger, the mouth more open, and the spire more acute. It differs in the same respects from *T. clathratus*, (Sowerby), besides being much more finely cancellated.

2. OVULUM SINENSE, sp. nov. (Plate LXXII, figs. 1, 1a.)

*O. testa pyriformi, ventricosa, antice subattenuata, utrinque subrostrata, tenuiuscula, subpellucida, alba, linea aurantiaca ad marginem cincta, transverse obsolete striatula, striis longitudinalibus irregularibus obscure decussata; apertura subpatula, arcuata, intus lactea; columella superne callosa lirata, inferne subexcavata, ad canalem valide uniplicata; labio externo denticulato; long. 30, lat. 19, alt. 13, mill.*

Shell pyriform, ventricose, somewhat attenuated posteriorly, slightly beaked at both ends, rather thin, semi-transparent, white, encircled with an orange line at the margin, very obscurely decussated; aperture rather wide, arched, milk-white within; columella with a thickened ridge at the upper part, somewhat excavated below, with a strong plait at the canal; outer lip denticulate.

*Hab.* Hongkong (Cuthill, two specimens).

There is a specimen of this species also in the British Museum, which was placed with *O. adriaticum*, from which it differs considerably in form and structure, being much stronger and more ventricose.

3. STROMBUS ROBUSTUS, sp. nov. (Plate LXXII, figs 3, 3a.)

*S. testa conica, solida, ventricosa cæruleo-alba, castaneo zonata et maculata; spira parviuscula acuta; anfractibus noduloso-angulatis, superne spiraliter striatis; anfractu ultimo in medio fere lævi, deinde versus marginem conspicue striato, ad basin sulcato; apertura elongata, canali superne spiram ascendente; columella callosa, alba, obsolete lirata; labio externo emarginato, intus lirato; long. 48, lat. 31, mill.*

Var.  $\beta$  *testa luteo-fusco fasciata.*

Shell conoid, ventricose, solid, bluish white, banded and blotched with dark brown; spire rather short, acute; whorls angulated and noded at the angle, spirally striated above; last whorl almost smooth in the middle, then towards the margin conspicuously striated, grooved at the base; aperture elongated, with a canal at the upper part, running up the spire; columella furnished with a thickened white enamel, which is faintly ridged; outer lip emarginated; interior ridged.

*Hab.* Hongkong (*Cuthill*).

The characters of this species are much the same as those of *S. septimus* (Duclos), of which Mr. Cuthill has sent me several specimens from the same locality; but the form is very different, the latter being a narrow shell of the form of *S. succinctus* (Linn), which is found in Ceylon.

4. COLUMBELLA (ANACHIS) SINUATA, sp. nov. (Pl. LXXII., figs. 2, 2a).

*C. testa fusiformi, rufo-fusca, cœruleo-albo et brunneo variegata, tenui, pellucida; spira acuminata; anfractibus 9, planato-convexis, lævibus, longitudinaliter regulariter valide costatis; costis ad anfractum ultimum, versus marginem medio tuberculatis; apertura oblonga, intus cœrulea, costata; columella corrugata, tenuiter encaustica; canali brevi, profundo, recurvo; labio externo superne elevato, expanso, incrassato, medio sinu lato profundo emarginato; long 17, lat. 9, mill.*

Shell fusiform, reddish brown, variegated with bluish white and dark brown, thin, transparent; spire acuminated; whorls nine in number, flatly convex, smooth, strongly ribbed longitudinally; the ribs on the last whorl towards the margin tuberculated in the middle, transversely ribbed at the base; aperture oblong, interior blue, ribbed; columella wrinkled, covered with a transparent, shining enamel; canal short, deep, recurved; outer lip thickened and expanded at the upper part, and with a broad deep sinus in the middle.

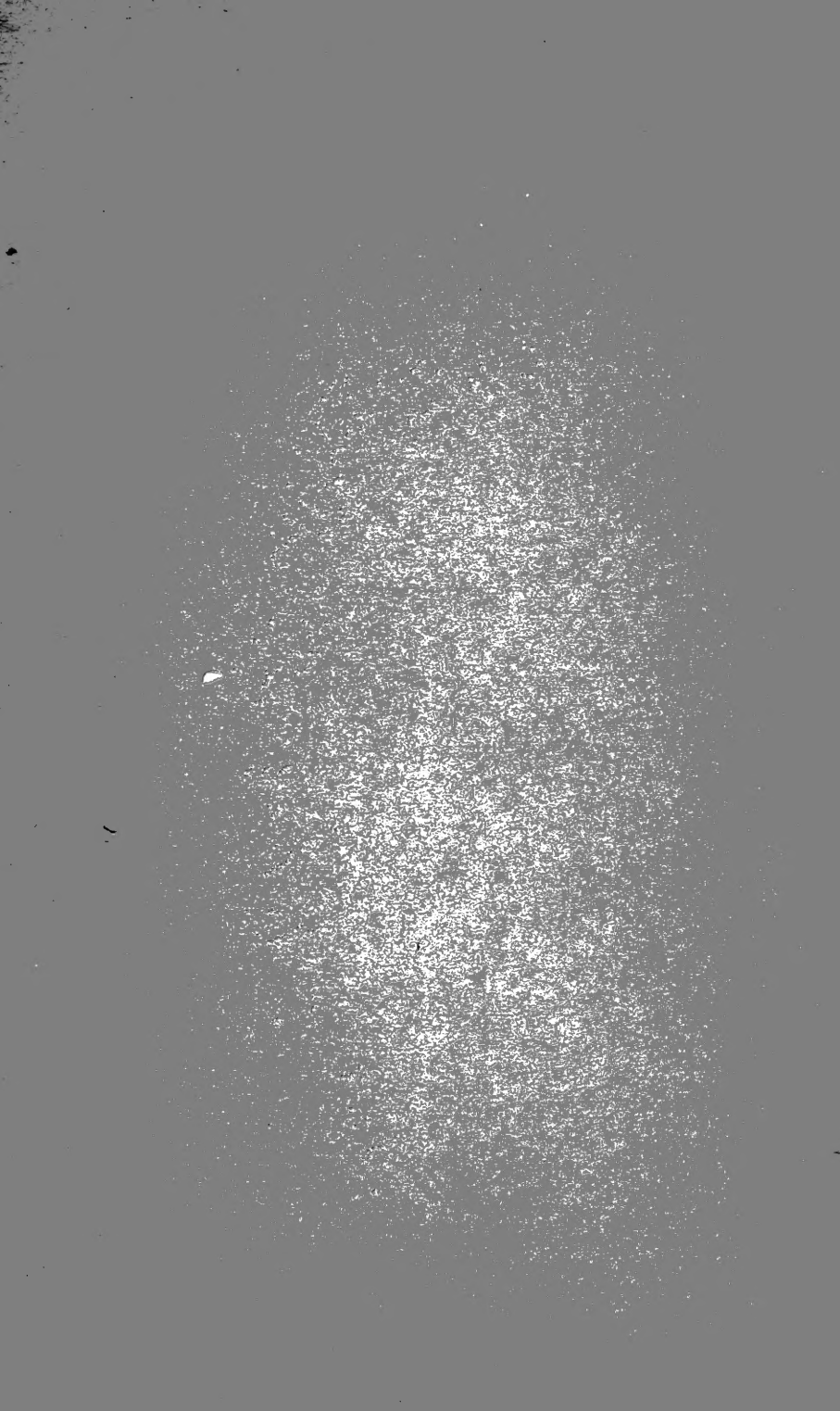
*Hab.* Upper California.

A very remarkable little shell, almost generically distinct from any hitherto known species; I think, however, it truly belongs to the section *Anachis* (H. & A. Adams). The sinus is almost like that of *Pleurotoma*, only it is in the middle of the lip.

5. AMPULLARIA CATAMARCENSIS, nov. sp. (Pl. LXXII. fig. 4).

*A. testa subglobosa, imperforata, solidiuscula, lutescenti-alba, atrofusco fasciata, undique, subtilissime reticulata; epidermide tenui, lutescente; spira exserta, parviuscula, subacuta; anfractibus convexis; apertura ampliuscula; columella callosa, fusco suffusa; labio externo subincrassato, vix reflexo; long. 70, lat. 60; apert. long. 50, lat. 35 mill.*

Shell rather globose, imperforate, rather solid, yellowish white, banded with dark brown, very finely reticulated throughout; epider-







Quarterly Journal  
of Conchology  
I [no. 5] 1875

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