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The Williams Collection of Shells

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The Williams Collection of Shells

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From one of many notices from well known conchologists sent to Mrs. Williams.

April 24, 1908.

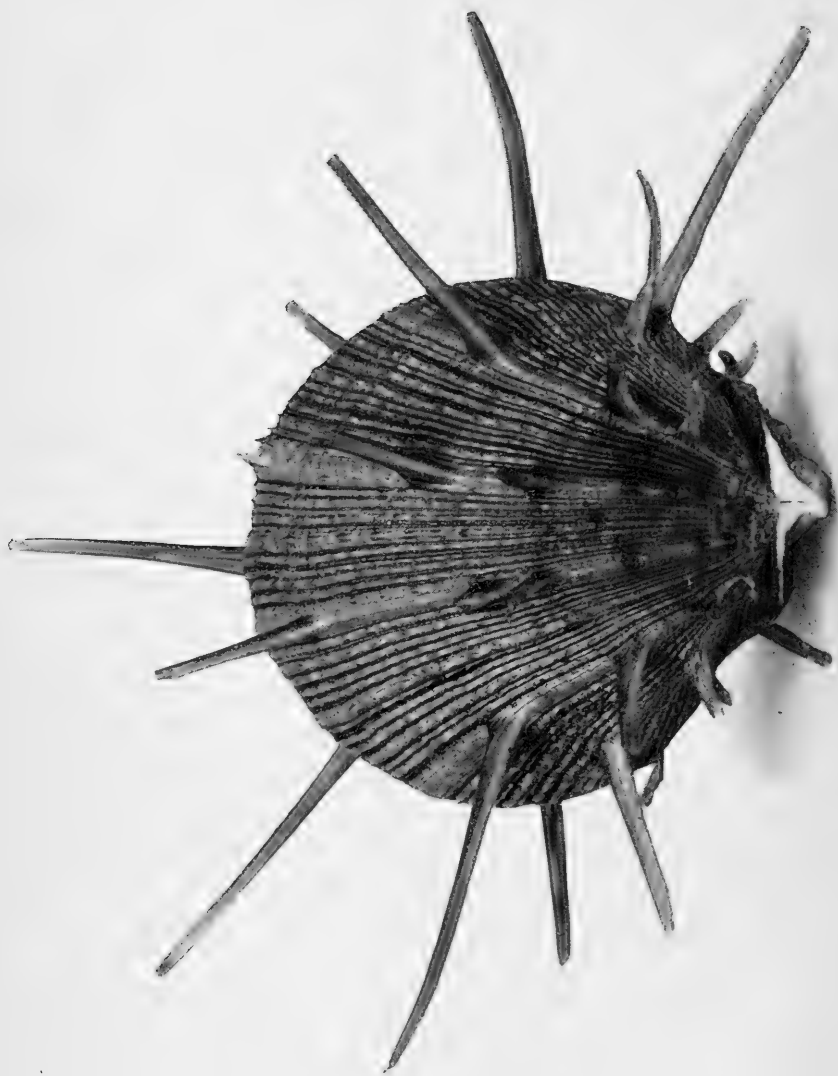
In my article in the magazine I did not have space to describe the many different points in which your Conchological Collection is unique, and stands out so prominently and you might almost say alone, among the great world collections. It is unique in the lavish abundance of the most beautiful and costly specimens of each leading family. For instance, take the *Aurantias*, the *Scottii*, and *Decipiens*, and very many other rare species of the *Cypraeidae*, all represented by numerous specimens. The same may be said of the *palma roseas*, the *rotas* and *tenuispinas* of the *Muricidae*, and the *imperialis*, and *junonias* of the *Volutidae*. Most collectors would be satisfied with one specimen of these rare shells, but your collection by having numerous specimens, shows all the variations of form and coloring found in each species, and each one is the finest that can be procured. It is also unique in having so many of the less showy families as fully represented in species as the more beautiful favorites. For instance, the *Clansilias*, the *Neritas*, *Marginellas*, *Columbellas* and many more too numerous to mention, although small and varying little in form, are as fully represented in species as the larger and more popular families. This makes the collection peculiarly valuable from a scientific point of view. Then it is unique as to the varieties and extremely choice things it contains. For instance, the *Conus gloria maris*, which is if I remember rightly, a finer specimen than the one in the British Museum for which, Edgar Smith the Curator told me, they paid five hundred dollars, and which has been specially noted in conchological literature for over a hundred years. The *Conus cervus*, *cedo-nulli*, *rhododendron* and almost numberless others in that family are fine examples of rarity and beauty. The gem of the collection may be an especially fine *Pleurotomaria beyrichii*. Of this entire family only about twenty specimens belonging to

five species have been discovered, and of this species only seven are known in the world. *Pleurotomaria Hirasei* may be seen in this collection also. It is a very rare shell, of a beautiful ivory white, and golden yellow in color, while a magnificent red is the predominating color of *Pleurotomaria beyrichii*.

Then among those universal favorites, the *Cypraeas*; how many collectors can boast of a *broderipi*, a *nivosa*, a *castanea*, *coxeni*, *crossei*, *similis*, etc., etc., etc. Those of the whole world who can do so may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Then take the cabinet of *spondylus*, unique in its vast number of species, and wonderful for its oriental richness of coloring, making it suggestive of a tropical flower garden. The collection is unique in having a larger number than any I have seen abroad or in this country, of polished *Haliotis*, especially of the two species that are the most beautiful of all the shells of California. The same may be said of the polished *Unios* which are wonderfully choice and fine. It is unique in having the largest number of a single species of rare *Cypraea*, showing in over a hundred specimens the gradual evolution of that most beautiful of American *Cypraeas* the *Spadicea*.

I will close by saying that I am firmly of the opinion, after browsing among collections in Europe and America for twenty years or more, that there cannot be seen a collection as rich in beauty of specimens, in variety of species, and as tasteful in arrangement as that in your large cabinet, in the world today.

T. H. McCoy,
Chicago.



SPONDYLUS REGIUS
In the Williams Collection of Shells

THE WILLIAMS
Collection of Shells

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF

*THE CONCHOLOGICAL CABINET OF
MRS. ALICE L. WILLIAMS*

By

GEORGE HALCOTT CHADWICK, M.S.

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later Zoologist to the New York State Museum.

M-c 432

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Mr. Chadwick, writer of this account of the Williams Collection of Shells, was for many years a practical worker in conchology in the largest establishment of its kind in this country. His scientific knowledge was supplemented by an exceptional opportunity for studying this special collection, every case being freely opened to him during the many days he gave to its examination. This careful study makes his report unusually thorough and illuminating.

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The Williams Collection of Shells

I. INTRODUCTORY

In Mrs. Williams' early girlhood, a loved teacher observing the child's natural appreciation of the beautiful, gave her some common shells, with the expressed wish that she might gather about this modest nucleus a "truly remarkable" collection. The suggestion bore fruit, and the harvest is seen in this unique cabinet.

From the outset circumstances combined to make the cherished dream a reality. First was the exquisite attuning of mind and senses, evident even in childhood, that has steadily controlled her judgment in the selection and upbuilding of the collection. Then came the friendship and co-operation of the traveler, explorer, genius, and naturalist, the late Professor Henry A. Ward, who was never too busy to remember her collection. Again there was opportunity in more of leisure and means than is granted to many who dream, coupled with the indomitable persistence and determination of one who works as well as wishes. These characteristics brought to Mrs. Williams friendships among the noted conchologists and shell dealers of the world,—Sowerby, Campbell, Fulton, Roberts, Melvill, and others,—who

have taken a keen interest in offering her their choicest and most beautiful materials; so that the collection is a growing monument of patient industry, discriminating taste, rare judgment, and favorable opportunity. At the present moment (November, 1907) this collection contains *twenty-six thousand shells*, a number unexceeded I believe by any private shell cabinet in America since the days of John Jay. Among these specimens there are none which could be spared to advantage; each is individual and each is superlatively good.

It is said that every enthusiastic collector has a favorite group or genus,—a “hobby.” One looks in vain for the outward sign of Mrs. Williams’ hobby. Every family, every genus, seems to merit that distinction as its wealth of representation is realized. The rarest obtainable in every family are here. Yet there is a first love, that queen of molluscan families, the Cypræidae, although no unwise partiality is displayed.

The rarest shells in the collection, the *delectae delectarum*, what are they? Shall we name *Spondylus regius*, *Conus gloria-maris*, or *Pleurotomaria beyrichii*? What of *Strombus thersites*, *Cancellaria cooperi*, *Argonauta grüneri*, *Rostellaria powisi* and *Cypræa broderipi*? The choicest treasures of many another collection, the *Cypræa aurantia*’s, the rarest *Volutas*, and their like, take second place and are often represented by several specimens, all different. Many specimens

in the collection, among the Cones for example, range in cost from twenty to seventy-five dollars apiece. But where there are so many that are rare and costly, the selection of a few prominent names is difficult. It is invidious to the many to name a few. Looking from the opposite view-point, we find that no common species has been omitted or excluded. On the contrary, the common and well-known are represented by the finest specimens and fullest suites of variations. The best of the molluscan democracy are beside the aristocracy. There is thus a remarkably complete and select general collection. Indeed, it might be said of the marine shells that it were much easier to list the few missing forms than to catalogue those present. Many genera are complete, while other large ones lack but one or two species.

The full significance of Mrs. Williams' life-work appears when we add to this commanding array of typical and well-known forms (with rare and unmatched things in all groups), many special series such as fine mutational suites and geographical assemblages, a large number of Tertiary fossils, particularly Cypraeidae, many newly-described land and fresh-water shells of Japan, a good showing of deep-sea species, the remarkable halolimnic forms from Lake Tanganyika and many other factors that usually mark a great museum collection built upon unlimited resources. No feature of pure conchological science that can find expression in a collection has been overlooked, indeed,

at every turn one is surprised by some new phase of the subject, perhaps before unthought of, and regrets the necessity which takes him at last from their contemplation. I speak as one who lived for years among shells and shell literature in the largest commercial scientific establishment in the country.

Turning at length regretfully away, there remains an impression of wonderful order and beauty of arrangement. There is many a clever device such as the use of small glass-topped boxes for the little specimens, and altogether there is exhibited an extraordinary synthesis of scientific appreciation and artistic taste.

The purpose of these pages is not mere gratulation, though the collection deserves that and more. Indeed, it merits as world-wide celebrity as the great collections of Jay, of Gould, of Newcomb, and of other renowned cabinet builders. It deserves a place in some great hall of science, and it is Mrs. Williams' hope that it may some day be thus installed through public or private munificence. My desire in this writing is to make this remarkable collection better known. It has been a labor of love, and I can wish for those who read no greater pleasure than to come under the fascinating spell of this great collection.

II. THE CONTENTS OF THE COLLECTION

Long lists of names are wearisome, yet being concrete and tangible, they offer the only convincing proof of the value of a scientific collection. To avoid the prolixity of a complete catalogue while exhibiting the scope of this collection, an alphabetical list of the *genera* represented is taken from Mrs. Williams' manuscript catalogue. This list is inadequate because many forms contained in the collection are catalogued under the broader generic terms of a few years ago, and also because a host of new shells,—whole collections in themselves,—have been added since the catalogue was written. Even without these additions, the list is a commanding one, and includes over seven hundred and fifty names.

THE GENERA REPRESENTED

Acanthinula	Adacna
Acanthochites	Adamsia
Acavus	Adamsiella
Achatina	Adelomorpha
Achatinella	Aetheria
Acmaea	Akera
Acme	Alaba
Acmella	Albersia
Acroptychia	Alcadia

Aleira	Argobuccinum
Alexia	Argonauta
Alvania	Ariolimax
Alycaeus	Arionta
Amiantis	Ariophanta
Amnicola	Asaphis
Ampelita	Ashmunella
Amphibola	Aspa
Amphibulina	Aspergillum
Amphidromus	Assimineae
Amphidoxa	Astarte
Amphipeplea	Astralium
Amphissa	Atlanta
Ampullaria	Atys
Amussium	Aulopoma
Anaitis	Auricula
Anapa	Avicula
Ancilla	Axinus
Ancylotus	
Ancylus	Balea
Angitrema	Barbatia
Angulus	Barleeia
Anodonta	Bathybembix
Anodontoides	Bela
Anoglypta	Bifidaria
Anomalocardia	Bithinella
Anomia	Bithinia
Anostoma	Bittium
Aplustrum	Blanfordia
Aporrhais	Bothriembryon
Arca	Brechites

Broderipia	Caryodes
Buccinum	Cassidaria
Buliminopsis	Cassidula
Buliminus	Cassis
Bulimulus	Castalia
Bulimus	Cataulus
Bulinus	Cepolis
Bulla	Ceres
Bullia	Ceratodes
Burtonia	Cerion
Bythoceros	Cerithiopsis
	Cerithium
Caecilianella	Cernina
Caecum	Cerostoma
Caldwellia	Chama
Calliostoma	Charopa
Callista	Chelidonopsis
Calyptraea	Chione
Camaena	Chiton
Camitia	Chloraea
Campeloma	Chloritis
Cancellaria	Chlorostoma
Cantharidus	Choanopoma
Cantharus	Chondropoma
Capulus	Chorus
Cardita	Chrysodomus
Cardium	Chrysostoma
Carelia	Cionella
Carinaria	Circe
Caryatis	Circinaria
Carychium	Cistula

Clanculus	Corilla
Clathurella	Craspedopoma
Clausilia	Crenella
Clavator	Crepidula
Clavatula	Crista
Clavella	Cristaria
Claviger	Crossopoma
Clea	Crucibulum
Clementia	Cryptochiton
Cleopatra	Cryptogamma
Clypidella	Cryptoplax
Clypidina	Crystallopsis
Cochlicopa	Cucullaea
Cochlostyla	Cuma
Coelaxis	Cyamium
Coelopoma	Cyathopoma
Colobostylus	Cyclas
Columbarium	Cyclina
Columbella	Cyclomorpha
Columna	Cyclophorus
Cominella	Cyclops.
Concholepas	Cyclostoma
Conus	Cyclostrema
Coptocheilus	Cyclosurus
Coralliophaga	Cyclotus
Coralliophila	Cylichna
Corasia	Cylindra
Corbicula	Cylindrella
Corbis	Cylindromitra
Corbula	Cyllene
Corbulomya	Cymbium

Cypraea	Drymaeus
Cypricardia	
Cyprina	Eburna
Cyrena	Elizia
Cythara	Endodonta
Cytherea	Engina
	Ennea
Daphnella	Ensis
Defrancia	Epidromus
Delphinula	Epiphragmophora
Dentalium	Erato
Desmoulea	Ethalia
Diala	Eucalodium
Dibaphus	Euchelus
Dione	Eudesia
Diplodonta	Eulima
Diplommatina	Eulota
Diplomphalus	Euplecta
Dipsaccus	Eupleura
Dipsas	Euthria
Discina	Eutrochatella
Distorsio	
Ditropis	Fasciolaria
Dolabella	Faunus
Dolium	Ferussacia
Donax	Fissurella
Dorcasia	Fistulana
Dosinia	Flammulina
Draparnaudia	Fluminicola
Dreissensia	Fulgur
Drillia	Fusus

Ganesella	Helicophanta
Gari	Helicostyla
Gastrodonta	Helix
Gena	Hemicardium
Genotia	Hemifusus
Geomitra	Hemiglypta
Georissa	Hemimactra
Gibbula	Hemiplecta
Gibbus	Hemisinus
Glessula	Hemitrichia
Glycimeris	Hemitrochus
Glyphis	Heteropoma
Glyphostoma	Heuropis
Glyptostoma	Hiatula
Goniobasis	Hinnites
Gouldia	Hipponyx
Gundlachia	Hippopus
	Hirasea
Halia	Hirasiella
Haliotis	Holospira
Haminea	Horea
Harpa	Hyalina
Helcion	Hybocystis
Helcioniscus	Hydatina
Helicarion	Hydrobia
Helicella	Hydrocena
Helicigona	Hygromia
Helicina	Hypselostoma
Helicodiscus	Hyriopsis
Helicodonta	
Helicomorpha	Ianthina

Imbricaria	Lepeta
Io	Leptaxis
Iopas	Leptinaria
Iphigenia	Leptoconchus
Iridina	Leptolimnaea
Isanda	Leptopoma
Ischnochiton	Leptopomatoides
Isocardia	Leptothyra
	Leptoxis
Janulus	Leucochroa
Jouannetia	Leucozonia
	Lia
Kaliella	Libitina
Katharina	Liguus
Kellia	Lima
Kraussina	Limax
Kuphus	Limicolaria
	Limnaea
Labyrinthus	Limnophysa
Lagocheilus	Limnotrochus
Laimodonta	Lingula
Lamellaria	Liocardium
Lanistes	Lioconcha
Laoma	Liotia
Laqueus	Lithodomus
Latiaxis	Lithotis
Latirus	Littorina
Lazaria	Littorinella
Leda	Livona
Leiopyrga	Loripes
Leiostraca	Lottia

Lucapina	Melanopsis
Lucidella	Melantho
Lucina	Melapium
Lyonsia	Meleagrina
Lyria	Melo
Lysinoe	Melongena
	Mercenaria
Macandrewia	Meretrix
Macha	Meroe
Macoma	Mesalia
Macroceramus	Microcystina
Macrochlamys	Microphysa
Macron	Milneria
Mactra	Miratesta
Mactrella	Mitra
Magilus	Modiola
Malea	Modiolaria
Malleus	Modulus
Mandarina	Monoceros
Mangilia	Monodonta
Margarita	Monothyra
Margaritana	Montacuta
Marginella	Mopalia
Marinula	Mulleria
Marisa	Murex
Martesia	Mutela
Megalommastoma	Mya
Megaspira	Myodora
Megatebennus	Mytilimeria
Melampus	Mytilus
Melania	

Nacella	Ophicardelus
Nanina	Opisthostoma
Nassa	Orthalicus
Nassopsis	Oscilla
Natalina	Ostodes
Natica	Ostrea
Nautilus	Otesia
Navicella	Otopoma
Neomphalus	Otostomus
Neothauma	Ovula
Neptunea	Oxychona
Nerita	Oxynoe
Neritina	Oxystyla
Nesopupa	Oxytes
Netastomella	
Neverita	Pachycheilus
Norrisia	Pachystyla
Northia	Pagodus
Nucula	Paludina
	Paludomus
Obba	Panda
Odostomia	Pandora
Oleacina	Panopaea
Oliva	Papuina
Olivancillaria	Parallelipipedum
Olivella	Paramelania
Omphalina	Parapholas
Omphalotropis	Pararhytida
Oniscia	Parastarte
Onithochiton	Parmophorus
Opeas	Partula

Paryphanta	Pisania
Patella	Pisidium
Pecten	Placenta
Pectunculus	Placostylus
Pedicularia	Placuna
Pedinogyra	Placunanomia
Pedipes	Planaxis
Pedum	Planispira
Penitella	Planorbis
Perideriopsis	Plectotrema
Perideris	Plectopylis
Peristernia	Plesiotrochus
Perna.	Pleurocera
Persona	Pleurodonte
Petricola	Pleurotoma
Pharella	Pleurotomaria
Pharus	Plicatula
Phasianella	Poecilozonites
Phasianotrochus	Polinices
Phasis	Polygyra
Philine	Polygyratia
Pholadidea	Polygyrella
Pholadomya	Polymita
Pholas	Pomatias
Phos	Pompholyx
Physa	Porphyrobaphe
Physella	Potamides
Physopsis	Potamopyrgus
Pineria	Praticolella
Pinna	Priotrochus
Pirenella	Pristiloma

Proserpina	Realia
Proserpinula	Retusa
Psammobia	Reymondia
Psephis	Rhachis
Pseudachatina	Rhodea
Pseudohyalina	Rhysota
Pseudomurex	Rhytida
Pseudopartula	Ricinula
Pseudopythina	Rictaxis
Pterocera	Rissoia
Pterocyclus	Rissoina
Punctum	Rostellaria
Pupa	Rotella
Pupilla	Rotula
Pupina	Ruma
Pupinella	Rumina
Pupisoma	
Purpura	Sagda
Pusionella	Sanguinolaria
Pyramidella	Saulea
Pyramidula	Saxicava
Pyrochilus	Scalaria
Pyrula	Scaphander
Pythia	Scapharca
	Scarabus
Quadrula	Schiaschila
	Scintilla
Ranella	Scrobicularia
Rapa	Scurria
Rapana	Scutus
Raphaulus	Segmentina

Selenites	Stomatella
Semele	Streptaulus
Separatista	Streptaxis
Senilia	Streptostyla
Sigaretus	Strigilla
Siliqua	Strobilops
Siliquaria	Strombus
Simnia	Strophocheilus
Sipho	Struthiolaria
Siphonalia	Stylifer
Siphonaria	Stylodonta
Siphonodentalium	Submarginula
Sistrum	Subulina
Sitala	Succinea
Solarium	Sunetta
Solaropsis	Surcula
Solemya	Syndesmya
Solen	Syrnola
Somatogyrus	Syrnolopsis
Spatha	
Sphaerium	Tagelus
Spiraculum	Talona
Spiraxis	Tanganyikia
Spiropoma	Tapes
Spirula	Tatea
Spisula	Tectarius
Spondylus	Tegula
Standella	Tellina
Stenogyra	Tenagodus
Stenopus	Terebellum
Stoastoma	Terebra

Terebralia	Trochomorpha
Terebratalia	Trochus
Terebratella	Trophon
Terebratulina	Truncaria
Tetraplodon	Truncatella
Thecalia	Tudicla
Thecidium	Tudora
Thersites	Tugonia
Thysanophora	Turbinella
Tivela	Turbo
Tomichia	Turbonilla
Tomocyclus	Turricula
Tonicia	Turritula
Torinia	Tylodina
Tornatellina	Typhis
Tornatina	Typhobia
Trachycystis	
Tralia	Umboonium
Tresus	Umbraculum
Trichodiscus	Umbrella
Trichotropis	Unio
Tricula	Urosalpinx
Tridacna	
Triforis	Vallonia
Trigonia	Valvata
Trishoplita	Vanganella
Triton	Vanikoro
Tritonidea	Vasum
Trivia	Velutina
Trochatella	Venerupis
Trochiscus	

Venus	Xenophora
Vermetus	Xenothauma
Vertigo	Xesta
Vitrea	
Vitrina	Yoldia
Vitrinozonites	
Vivipara	Zemira
Vola	Zenatia
Voluta	Zingis
Volutharpa	Zirphaea
Volutopsis	Zizyphinus
Volvatella	Zonites
Vulsella	Zonitoides

Waldheimia

The greatest possible diversity in numbers exists among these genera. Some, like *Megalatractus*, are monotypic, while in others the specific representation runs into the hundreds. Thus, under the old designation "*Helix*" are included over five hundred and fifty specific names in this catalogue, while such genera as *Cypraea*, *Conus*, and *Mitra*, are represented by three or four hundred species each. The total specific representation is very nearly ten thousand.

III. NOTES ON THE COLLECTION

No words can do justice to the Williams Collection of Shells; it must be seen to be appreciated, yet deep impression is made by certain individual objects, groups, and families that are here presented in the order of the Ward Catalogue classification.

1. *CEPHALOPODA*. Not many Cephalopods are shell bearing, which increases our interest in those that are. Especially is this true of the graceful and delicate "egg-nests" of the Argonauts. Here is a ten and three-quarters inch *Argonauta argo*, perhaps the largest specimen ever taken among the large paper-Nautili. Each member of this family is a gem, but the trained eye singles out the *Argonauta grüneri*,—the rarest of them all,—a fine specimen from the Marquesas Islands.

Here also is a *Nautilus pompilius* believed to be the largest specimen known. Many other lovely specimens, with their dainty nacre, represent this and the allied species, besides a goodly number of the fossil AMMONITIDÆ, curious of shape and resplendent in pearl.

2. *GASTROPODA*. Here we come first to the MURICIDÆ, a rich and varied family, known well to

few collectors, because the acquisition of fine specimens and of the rarer species is very difficult. A list of the species of *Murex* represented is given because it goes far to show the fullness of this collection in forms unknown by sight to the average conchologist. Material recently added is not included in the list.

MUREX

- acanthopterus, Lam. Australia
 aciculatus, Lam. Channel Is.
 aculeatus, Lam. Moluccas (very rare)
 aduncospinosus, Beck. Hong Kong
 aduncus, Sowb. Japan
 adustus, Lam. Singapore, Australia
 alveatus, Kiener. Florida
 angasi, Crosse. Port Jackson, Australia
 angularis, Lam. West Africa
 anguliferus, Lam. Red Sea
 anguliferus, Lam. var. Indian Ocean
 antillarum, Sowb. West Indies
 approximatus, Sowb. Philippines
 aquatilis, Reeve. West Indies
 axicornis, Lam. Indian Ocean

 babingtoni, Sowb. South Africa
 balteatus, Beck. Philippines
 banksii, Sowb. Moluccas, Indian Ocean
 bednalli, Angas. South Australia (Extremely rare, only two specimens known.)
 bellus, Reeve, chrysostoma, Gray. Gulf of Mexico
 benedictus, Melv. Lifu

- bicolor, Val. Lower California
bifasciatus, A. Ad. Cape de Verde Is.
birileffi, Lischke. Japan
blainvillei, Payr. Malta
bombayensis, Melv. Bombay
bourgeoisii, Tourn. West Africa
brandaris, Linn. Naples, Italy
brassica, Lam. Gulf of California
breviculus, Sowb. New Caledonia
brevifrons, Lam. Indian Ocean
brevispina, Lam. Hong Kong
buxeus, Brod. Peru.
- cabritti (typical), Bern.
cailleti, Petit. West Indies
calcitrapa, Lam. West Coast America, Indian Ocean
caledonicus, Jouss. New Caledonia
californicus, Hinds. California
capensis, Sowb. Algoa Bay
capucinus, Lam. Torres Straits
capucinus, var. Lam. Luzon, Philippines
carbonieri, Jouss. Aden
cervicornis, Lam. Australia
chrysostoma, Gray. West Indies
cinereus, Say. Florida, Massachusetts
circumtextus, Stearns. Monterey, Cal.
clavus, Kiener. Philippines
cochlidium. Florida
concinnus, Reeve. East Indies
contractus, Reeve. Kurachi
corallinus, Lk. Mediterranean

- corallinus, var. minuta, Desh. Palermo
 cornutus, Linn. West Africa
 crassilabrum, Gray. Peru
 craticulatus, Brocchi. Naples
 crawfordii, Sowb. South Africa
 crenifer, Montr. New Caledonia
 cristatus, Brocchi. Naples, Italy
 crocatus, Reeve. West Indies
 cumingii, A. Ad. Mauritius
 cyclostoma, Low. Punta-Balabac, I. Balabac

 despectus, A. Ad. New Caledonia
 diadema, Benoit. Naples
 dilectus, A. Ad. Florida
 dubius, Sowb. Panama

 edwardsi, Payr. Mediterranean
 elegans, Beck. West Indies
 elongatus, Lam. Hong Kong
 emarginatus, Sowb. Japan
 endivia, Lam. Philippines
 erinaceus, Linn. Mediterranean
 erinaceus, Linn. juv. Mediterranean
 erinaceus, Linn. var. tarentina, Lam. Mediterranean
 eudaemonis, Smith. Japan
 eurypteron, Reeve. Japan

 falcatus, Sowb. Japan
 fasciatus, Sowb. West Africa
 fenestratus, Chem. Mauritius
 festivus, Hinds. California

- fimbriatus, Hinds. Philippines
fimbriatus, Hinds var. *luculentus*, Reeve
foliatus, Mart. China, etc.; San Pedro, California, 15 to
25 fathoms
formosus, Sowb.
- gallinago, Sowb. (A new species from Japan, recently de-
scribed in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History,
1904.)
- gemma, Reeve. California
gracillimus, Stearns. California
gracillimus, Stearns small var. Santa Catalina Is.
gubbi, Kiener. West Africa
- hanleyi, Angas. Australia
haustellum, Linn. Torres Straits, Australia
hemphilli, Dall. Florida
hexagonus, Lam. Panama
hybridus, Araclus. West Coast of Africa
- imbricatus,^fSmith. New Caledonia
imperialis, Sowb. West Indies
incisus, Brod. California
interfossus, Cpr. California
interfossus, Cpr. var. California
- kieneri, Reeve. South Africa
- laciniatus, Mart. Straits of Magellan
lamberti, Poirier. New Caledonia
linguaverrucina, Chem. West Africa
luridus, Midd. California

luridus, Midd. slender var. Monterey, California

luridus, var. *munda*, Cpr. Vancouver

luridus, var. *aspera*, Baird. Vancouver

lyratus, A. Ad. Cape de Verde Is.

lyratus, A. Ad. var. Cape de Verde Is.

macgillivrayi, Dohrn. N. E. Australia

malabaricus, Smith. Andaman Is. (very rare)

martinianus, Reeve. Hong Kong

maurus, Brod. Philippines

megaceros, Brod. West Africa

melanomathus

messorius, Sowb. Japan, West Indies, West Africa

messorius, var. *rubidum*, Dall. St. Domingo

mexicanus, Reeve. Florida

microphyllus, Lam. Philippines

miliaris, Gmel. West Africa

mitraeformis, Sowb. Algoa Bay

monachus, Crosse. Japan

monodon, Sowb. Torres Straits, Japan, Australia

monodon, Sowb. var. Australia { A white and a brown speci-
men. The largest known.
monodon, Sowb. var. { "A matchless pair," says
Mr. G. B. Sowerby.

multicrispatus, Dunker. Peru

multangulus, Philippi. Florida

nigrescens, Chem. Panama

nigrispinosus, Reeve. Japan, Indian Ocean

nigritus, Phil. Panama, Mazatlan,

nitidus, Brod. Mazatlan,

nuceus, Mörch. Florida

From Mr. Henry Hemphill, California

Cerostoma—

- nuttalli, Conr. San Pedro Bay, California
 nuttalli, Conr. var. broad banded. California
 nuttalli, Conr. var. narrow white. California
 nuttalli, Conr. var. narrow banded. California
 nuttalli, Conr. var. narrow dark. California
 nuttalli, Conr. var. small, slender. Todos Santos Bay, Cal.
 nuttalli, Conr. var. monoceros. Lower California

occa, Sowb. China

octagonus, Quoy. New Zealand

oculatus, Reeve. Bahamas

palma-rosae, Lam. Indian Ocean

palma-rosae, Lam. juv. Indian Ocean

palmiferus, Sowb. New South Wales

pavia, Crosse. South Australia

pellucidus, Reeve. Hong Kong (J. F. Quadras)

penchinati, Crosse. New Caledonia

pinnatus, Wood. Hong Kong

plicatus, Sowb. Gulf of California

pliciferus, Sowb. Japan

plorator, Adams and Reeve. Japan (very rare)

pomum, Gmel. Florida

ponderosus, Chem. Ceylon

poulsoni, Nutt. California

princeps, Brod. Panama

pudoricolor, A. Ad. St. Domingo

pumilis, A. Ad. Mauritius

purpuroides, Dunker

- quadrifrons, Frauenfeld. Gibraltar
 quadrifrons, Frauenfeld var. South Seas

 radix, Gmel. Panama
 radix, Gmel. var. Mazatlan
 ramosus, Linn. Zanzibar, Fiji Is.
 ramosus, var. Red Sea
 rarispina, Lam. Indian Ocean
 rectirostris, Wood. Hong Kong
 recurvirostris, Brod. Panama
 regius, Wood. Panama
 rorifluus, Ad. and Reeve. Japan
 rosarium, Chem. West Africa
 rota, Sowb. ("The largest and finest pair known," G. B. Sowerby. From an old collection.)
 rota, Sowb. Indian Ocean
 rubiginosus, Reeve
 rufus, Lam. Bahamas, Florida
 rufus, Lam. var. intermedia. Bahamas
 rufus, Lam. var. florifer, Reeve. Bahamas
 rufus, Lam. var. Gulf of California

 salebrosus, King. Peru
 salleanus, A. Ad. St. Domingo, W. I.
 saulae, Sowb. Philippines
 saxatilis, Lam. Indian Ocean
 scalarinus, Biv. Mediterranean
 scolopax, Dillw. Persian Gulf
 scorpio, Linn. Moluccas
 scrobiculatus, Dunker
 secundus, Lam. Ceylon

- senegalensis, Gmel. Japan
similis, Sowb. Marie-Galante
sinensis, Reeve. Japan
speciosus, A. Ad. Japan
spinicostatus, Val. West Indies
spinosus, A. Ad.
stainforthi, Reeve. Australia
steriae, Reeve. Marquesas Is.
- talienwanensis, Crosse. China
tenuispina, Lam. Japan, Moluccas
ternispina, Lam. Japan
tetragonus, Brod. Mediterranean
tornatus, Brod. West Columbia
torrefactus, Sowb. China
torsus, Lam. Mediterranean
trialatus, Sowb. Lower California
tribulus, Linn. Red Sea
trifariospinosus, Chem. Gibraltar
triformis, Reeve. Australia
trigonulus, Lam. Persian Gulf
tripterus, Born. Moluccas
triqueter, Born. Pacific Ocean
troscheli, Lischke. Japan
trunculus, Linn. Mediterranean
turbinatus, Lam. Senegambia
- uncinarius, Lam. Cape of Good Hope
umbilicatus, T. Woods. Tasmania
- varicosus, Sowb. Red Sea

varius, Sowb. West Africa

zealandicus, Quoy and Gaim. New Zealand (very rare)

To this long list must be added fossil forms, as *Murex tripteroides*, Lamarck, from the Calcaire grossier of Chaussy, France, and *M. brandaris* from the Pliocene of Niciola, Italy; but even so, there is given only a small portion of the family of the Muricidae as here exhibited, with its forty or more genera and subgenera.

Here is the list of Trophon:

TROPHON

ambiguus, Phil. New Zealand

belcheri, Hinds. San Diego, California

brazieri, T. Woods. Tasmania

brevispira, Marts. South Georgia

corrugatus, Reeve

clathratus, Müll. Finmark

clathratus, Müll. var. *gunneri*, Lov.

craticulatus, Fabr. Greenland

cretaceus, Reeve. New Zealand

fabricii, Beck. Newfoundland

fimbriatus, Hds. Sts. Maccason

findersi, Ad. and Ang. Tasmania

geversianus, Pallas. Patagonia, Terra del Fuego

geversianus, Pallas, var. *lirata*, Kobelt. Magellan Straits

- multicostatus, Esch. Finmark.
muricatus, Mtg. Britain
- nodifera, Powis. Gulf of California
- orpheus, Gould. Vancouver Is.
- pachyraphe, Smith. Japan
petterdi, Crosse. Tasmania
philippianus, Dunker. Falkland Is.
- scalariformis, Gould. Spitzbergen
spiratus, A. Ad. New Zealand
strangeri, Gray. New Zealand
- triangulatus, Cpr. California (very rare)
truncatus, Ström. Britain
- vaginatus, Jouss. Sicily
- xanthostomus, Brod.

Besides which one notes the interesting genera *Pseudomurex* (*P. lamellosus*, Phil. and *meyendorffi*, Calc.) and *Typhis* (*T. tetrapterus*, Bronn and *yatesi*, Crosse, the latter quite rare); here also are *Urosalpinx*, *Eupleura*, seventy-five species of *Purpura*, over twenty of *Ricinula*, together with *Iopas*, *Monoceros*, *Chorus*, *Concholepas*, *Cuma*, *Rapana*, *Coralliophila*, *Melapium*, *Rapa*, *Magilus*, etc.

The fossil *Ecphora quadricostata* from the Virginia Miocene is noteworthy; and beside it the strangely similar and remarkable recent shell *Latiaxis mawae* from

Hong Kong, a great rarity, as are also *Latiaxis japonica*, Dunker, and *Separatista grayi* from South Africa

The series of *Purpura crispata* and its thirty-seven variations,—two specimens of each,—from the West Coast, well deserves mention. Mr. Henry Hemphill, their collector, wrote: “I have arranged these shells to show the relations of the sculpturing to the color, beginning with the foliated forms and ending with the small globose varieties, making them unique in that respect. This, I think, the finest series of *Purpura crispata* and its varieties, east of the Rocky mountains with possibly two exceptions.”

The TRITONIDAE show some eighty species, including *Triton waterhousei*, *Priene oregonensis* (a specimen covered with shells of the brachiopod *Terebratalia transversa*), *Epidromus obscurus* and *convolutus*, *Ranella candissata*, and *Aspa laevigata*. Of the FUSIDAE there are also about eighty kinds, among them two of the rarest of British species, and the scarce *Latirus bairstowi* from Algoa Bay. The genera represented include, beside *Fusus* and *Latirus*, *Clavella*, *Megalatractus*, *Fasciolaria*, *Peristernia* and *Leucozonia*. The BUCCINIDAE are represented by the wide range of nineteen genera and nearly a hundred species. There is a very large and fine *Buccinum leucostoma*, besides *B. hirasei*, *Euthria ponsonbyi*, *Cyllene orientalis* and *Chrysodomus poecilochroa* and *tabulata*, with the fossil *Ch. contrarius*.

In attempting to convey an impression of this collection, it is impossible not to dwell upon numbers,—in fact, one is constantly surprised that so many species of shells exist. Yet, Mrs. Williams says she has “cared less to increase the number of species in the collection, than to get numerous specimens showing all the variations of form and coloring found in each species, and to be sure that each new specimen was the best obtainable.” It is testimony then to her patient industry that even the number of species so constantly challenges our admiration. There are one hundred and eighty-four kinds of the elusive little NASSIDAE! Contempt for their diminutiveness vanishes when we look closer at *Nassa* (and its subgenera), with such noteworthy things as *N. hypolia* from Japan, and the two deep-water species *N. analogica* and *N. desmoulinoides* from South Africa. There are *Northia*, *Truncaria*, *Bullia*, *Desmoulea* and *Cyclops* (*Neritula*).

Turbinella and *Vasum*, constituting the TURBINELLIDAE, small genera but of large stature, are quite completely represented. The VOLUTIDAE again rejoice in numbers and in beauty. They are so charming that no praise can do them justice, and it would be difficult to duplicate them in a lifetime. These are aristocratic shells,—scarcely one of them to be called common, and almost any *Voluta* might well be the boast of a collector. But here they *all* are, a gathering of notables to furnish a week’s revel for the ardent shell-lover.

Of the seventy-six species of *Voluta* in the collection, only these will be here specified:

<i>Voluta africana</i>	<i>Voluta mamilla</i>
“ <i>aulica</i>	“ <i>megaspira</i>
“ <i>brasiliana</i>	“ <i>ponsonbyi</i>
“ <i>bullata</i>	“ <i>pulchra</i>
“ <i>concinna</i>	“ <i>roadnightae</i>
“ <i>cymbiola</i>	“ <i>rossiniana</i>
“ <i>flavicans</i>	“ <i>thatcheri</i>
“ <i>grayae</i>	“ <i>thyrella</i>
“ <i>jamrachi</i>	“ <i>virescens</i>
“ <i>laevigata</i>	

The exquisite and rare varieties of *V. musica* (*carneolata*, *guiniaca*, *sulcata*, etc., etc.) should be noted; and a *V. vespertilio* believed to be the largest and finest known of its species. *Melo*, *Cybium* and *Lyria* are fully represented by some thirty other species, the seven species of *Lyria* being all of the greatest rarity. A magnificent pair of *Melo aethiopica*, from the collection of Lord Ashbrook, an Irish peer who died only a few years ago, commands especial admiration.

Pausing again at the MITRIDAE, one single tiny specimen of which cost much more than its weight in gold, there are found three hundred, and seventy species and varieties of *Mitra* and *Turricula*, and nearly all are extremely beautiful. These dainty small forms

are gathered so slowly after the first fifty species, that this great representation is marvelous. Here is the extremely rare *Mitra zonata*, the most precious shell ever found in the Mediterranean. Mrs. Williams' specimen is a fine one, two and five-eighths inches in length. And here are *M. angustata*, *belcheri*, *chrysalloidea*, *lamarcki*, *coccinea*, *fischeri*, *fulgurata*, *lineata*, *lubens*, *pullata*, *rupelli*, *schombergi*, *verrucosa*, with scores of others of great beauty, and of very much more than passing interest to the connoisseur.

Exceedingly attractive also are the little MARGINELLIDAE, and of these (*Marginella* and *Erato*) there are two hundred kinds in the collection, including *Marginella deoduchus*, *pyrum*, *umbiculata*, *bairistowi*, and others that are extremely rare.

A hundred species of "Olive shells" (OLIVIDAE) await admiration. There is a fine large *Ancilla cingulata*, the largest of its race and probably the largest specimen, besides *A. contusa*, *optima*, *tankervillei*, *lienardi*, and a score of other *Ancillae*.

The species of *Oliva* and *Olivella* shine conspicuously in fine assemblage, and near them are their cousins the "Harps," a complete family almost overshadowing their relatives. Among these is a unique variety of *Harpa rosea* and a young specimen of *Harpa nobilis* in color like the former species. Here as always it is the fullness of individual variation and the beauty and

perfection of individual specimens that awaken special admiration. One longs for an artist to reproduce in color those seventy-five beautiful specimens of the nineteen known forms of this genus.

The COLUMBELLIDAE,—one hundred and ninety species, down to Sowerby's new little *Columbella filmerae* from Pondoland. Perhaps some of the described forms are missing, but who will affirm it? In this hasty survey, they must be slighted,—but here they have not been slighted, and one sees with delight their delicate beauty and special attractiveness.

The "Cones" (CONIDAE) command attention, with *Conus gloria-maris* enthroned in their midst. Let us not say what it cost,—one need know but little of shells in order to guess,—but there are many others in the collection whose prices ranged from twenty to forty-five dollars apiece. Here also is the very rare *Conus cervus*, a fine specimen three and three-quarter inches long,—a species of which the British Museum specimen, the pride of that collection, cost \$500. A beautiful pair of *C. rhododendron* are among other gems in the cabinet. The entire list of this family, three hundred and twenty-five species in the collection, is here given. There are probably half as many more specimens, showing variation in size and color.

CONUS

- abbas, Hwass. Indian Ocean
 abbreviatus, Nutt. Sandwich Is.
 achatinus, Chem. Ceylon
 aculeiformis, A. Ad. and Reeve. China
 acuminatus, Hwass. Aden
 acutimarginatus, Sowb. (verrucosus, Hwass, var.) Florida
 acutangulus, Hwass. Philippines
 andamanensis, Smith. Andaman Is.
 adansoni, Lam. Aden
 adansoni, Lam. var. jamaicensis, Hwass
 adansoni, Lam. var. bruguieri, Kiener. West Africa
 adustus, Sowb. Aden
 aegrotus, Reeve. Philippines
 africanus, Kiener. Africa
 africanus, Kiener, var. duponti, Kiener. W. Africa
 albomaculatus, Sowb.
 algoensis, Sowb. South Africa
 alveolus, Sowb. Moluccas
 amadis, Martini. East Indies, Ceylon
 ambiguus, Reeve. West Africa
 ammiralis, Linn. Moluccas (very rare)
 ammiralis L. granulated var. Indian Ocean
 anceps, A. Ad. Moluccas
 anemone, Lam. South Australia
 anemone, Lam. var. maculatus, Sowb. Lord Howe Id.
 anemone, Lam. var. novae-hollandiae, A. Ad. Australia
 anemone, Lam. var. alba. Victoria, Australia
 aplustre, Reeve. Australia
 araneosus, Hwass. Philippines

- arachnoideus, Gmel. Andaman Is.
archiepiscopus, Hwass. Solomon Is.
archithalassus, Dillw. Moluccas (very rare)
arctispira, Pils. Japan
arenatus, Hwass. Aden, Ceylon
aristophanes, Duclos. Galapagos Is.
articulatus, Sowb. Mauritius
augur, Hwass. East Africa
aulicus, Linn. Ceylon
aurantius, Hwass. Moluccas (very rare)
auratus, Lam. Ceylon
aureus, Hwass. Amboina
aurisiacus, Linn. Moluccas (very rare)
australis, Chem. Hong Kong
- bairstowi, Sowb. South Africa (very rare)
balteatus, Sowb. W. Africa
bandanus, Hwass. Algoa Bay
bandanus, Hwass, var. Polynesia, E. Indies
betulinus, Linn. Singapore
betulinus, Linn. var. suratensis, Hwass. Singapore
blainvillei, Kiener. Polynesia
boeticus, Reeve. Philippines
boeticus, Reeve, var. rivularis, Reeve. Philippines
broderipi, Kiener. South Africa
brunneus, Gray. Panama
- cabriti, Bernard. New Caledonia (rare)
californicus, Hinds. San Diego, California
californicus, Hinds, juv. San Diego, California
cancellatus, Hwass. Hong Kong

- canonicus, Hwass. Philippines
capitaneus, Linn. South Sea
capitaneus, Linn. var. mustellinus, Reeve. East Indies
cardinalis, Hwass. West Indies
catus, Hwass. Aden, Tahiti
cedo-nulli (Hwass) Kiener. West Indies (very rare)
centurio, Born. (very rare)
cernicus, A. Ad. Mauritius
cervus, Lam. Red Sea
ceylonensis, Hwass. Australia
ceylonensis, Hwass var. propinquus, Smith
ceylonicus, Chem. Ceylon
characteristicus, Chem. Loo Choo, Indian Ocean
chenui, Crosse. New Caledonia (rare)
cinctus, Swain. Mauritius
cinereus, Hwass. Moluccas
circae, Sowb. (magnus, Linn., var.) Philippines,
circumcisis, Born. Moluccas (very rare)
classarius, Hwass. Red Sea
clavus, Linn. Philippines
cleryi, Reeve. West Indies
coccinea, Gmel.
coffea, Gmel. Central America
collisus, Reeve. Moluccas
colubrinus, Lam. Mauritius (very rare)
columba, Hwass. West Indies
concolor, Reeve
conspersus, Reeve. Moluccas
consors, Sowb. Moluccas, Amboina
corbula, Sowb. Ceylon
cordigera, Sowb. Philippines

- coromandelianus, Smith. Bay of Bengal (rare)
 crassus, Sowb. Kurachi
 crocatus, Lam. Moluccas (very rare)
 crosseanus, Fischer. New Caledonia (very rare)
 cuneiformis, Smith
 cuvieri, Crosse. Red Sea, Aden
 cylindraceus, Brod. Pacific Ocean

 dalli, Stearns. Gulf of California
 daucus, Hwass. West Indies
 deburghiae, Sowb. Moluccas
 deshayesi, Reeve. Red Sea
 deshayesi, Reeve rare color var.
 desidiosus, A. Ad. (mercator, Linn., var.) West Africa
 dillwyni, Reeve. Red Sea
 distans, Hwass. Philippines
 d'orbigny, Aud. Hong Kong (rare)

 eburneus, Hwass. Ceylon
 eburneus, Hwass odd var. Amboina
 elegans, Swain.
 elongatus, Chem. South Africa
 elisae, Kiener. Madagascar (very rare)
 emaciatu, Reeve. Philippines
 encaustus, Kiener. Marquesas Isles
 episcopus, Hwass. Indian Ocean
 epistomium, Reeve. Indian Ocean
 ermineus, Born. India
 erythraeensis, Beck. Red Sea
 erythraeensis, Beck var. dillwyni, Reeve. Somali Coast
 eximius, Reeve. Moluccas

- fasciatus, Mar. Moluccas
figulinus, Linn. Ceylon
figulinus, Linn. var. Ceylon
flammeus, Linn. Africa
flavescens, Gray. Bahamas
flavidus, Lam. Aden, Mauritius
flavidus, Lam. var. maltzianus, Weink. Philippines
floccatus, Sowb. Kingsmill Is. (very rare)
floridanus, Gabb. Florida
fulgetrum, Sowb. Loo Choo Is.
fulmen, Reeve. Japan
fumigatus, Hwass. (coffea, Chem., var.) Red Sea
fuscatus, Lam.
fuscolineatus, Sowb. (Only 5 specimens are said to be known.)
Sierra Leone
- gabrieli, Kiener. Philippines
gabrieli, Kiener var. Moluccas
generalis, Linn. Singapore
genuanus, Linn. Marquesas Is. (rare)
geographus, Linn. Indo-Pacific
geographus, Linn. var. mappa, Crosse. Philippines
gladiator, Brod. Central America
gloria-maris, Chem. Moluccas (extremely rare)
glans, Hwass. Indian Ocean, Moluccas
glans, Hwass var. tenuistriatus, Sowb. Philippines
glaucus, Hwass. Moluccas
graffei, Crosse. Upolu
granifer, Reeve. China
granulatus, Linn. Ceylon, W. Indies
gubbae, Kiener. Moluccas

- gubbae, Kiener var. Moluccas
 gubernator, Hwass. Solomon Is.
 guinaicus, Hwass. West Africa
 guttatus, Kiener. Arabian Gulf

 hebraeus, Linn. Africa
 hebraeus, Linn. var. vermiculatus, Lam.
 hieroglyphicus, Ducl. Curacao
 hepaticus, Kiener
 hwassi, A. Ad. Mauritius
 hyaena, Lam. (mutabilis, Chem., var.) Indian Ocean
 hybridus, Kiener var. West Africa

 imperialis, Linn. Mauritius
 imperialis, Linn. var. Indian Ocean
 imperialis, Linn. var. viridulus, Lam. Mauritius
 infrenatus, Reeve. West Africa
 inscriptus, Reeve. Aden
 intermedius, Reeve. Sandwich Is.

 janus, Hwass. Cochin China
 jukesi, Reeve. North Australia

 keati, Sowb. Red Sea, Seychelles (very rare)

 laciniatus, Kiener
 lacteus, Kiener. Moluccas
 lamarckii, Kiener. South Africa
 largilliertii, Kiener. W. Indies
 lautus, Reeve. Natal
 legatus, Lam. Indian Ocean
 lentiginosus, Reeve. Bombay

- legravei, Gatliff. Victoria
leoninus, Chem. Gulf of Mexico
lienardi, Bernardi. New Caledonia
lignarius, Reeve. Ceylon
lignarius, Reeve var. furvus, Reeve. Philippines
lineus, Sowb. New Caledonia (very rare)
lineatus, Chem. Indo-Pacific
literatus, Linn. East Indies
literatus, Linn. var. Ceylon
lithoglyphus, Meuschen. East Indies
lividus, Hwass. Sandwich Is.
lividus, Hwass var. citrinus, Hwass. Indian Ocean
lorenzianus, Chem. West Indies
loiroisii, Kiener. Amboina
loveni, Krauss. (tinianus, Hwass, var.) South Africa
lucidus, Mawe. Panama
luctificus, Reeve. Aden (rare)
- maculatus, Sowb. Australia
magnificus, Reeve. Philippines
magus, Linn. Amboina, Philippines, Ceylon
magus, Linn. var. Ceylon
magus, Linn. var. rollandi, Ben. Australia
magus, Linn. var. borneensis, Sowb. Borneo
magus, Linn. var. ustulatus, Reeve. Philippines
magus, Linn. var. epistomium, Reeve
magus, Linn. var. metcalfei, Reeve. Philippines
mahogani, Reeve. Panama
malaccanus, Hwass. Ceylon
maldivus, Hwass. Maldive Is.
maltzianus, Weink. Indian Ocean

- marmoreus, Linn. Polynesia, East Indies
 marmoreus, Linn. var. East Indies
 marmoreus, Linn. var. South Africa
 mediterraneus, Hwass. Mediterranean Sea
 mediterraneus, Hwass var. flammulatus, Hwass. Naples
 mediterraneus, Hwass var. oblongus, Hwass. Mediterranean
 mercator, Linn. West Indies
 mercator, Linn. var.
 miles, Linn. Algoa Bay
 miles, Linn. var. Mauritius
 miliaris, Hwass. Mauritius
 millepunctatus, Lam. Ceylon
 mindanus, Hwass. Philippines
 minimus, Linn. South Pacific
 miser, Boivin. Africa
 mitratus, Hwass. Island of Ticao (very rare)
 monachus, Linn.
 monile, Hwass. Singapore
 mucronatus, Reeve. New Britain
 mus, Hwass. West Indies
 musicus, Hwass. Philippines
 mustelinus, Reeve. East Indies
 mutabilis, Chem. Bombay

 nanus, Brod. Red Sea
 natalensis, Sowb. Natal (very rare)
 nebulosus, Sol. West Indies
 nebulosus, Sol. var. Indian Ocean
 nemocanus, Hwass. Aden, Borneo
 nemocanus, Hwass var. Moluccas
 nemocanus, Hwass var. laevigatus, Sowb. Philippines

- nicobaricus, Hwass. Ceylon, Philippines
nigropunctatus, Sowb. Red Sea
nimbosus, Swain. Red Sea
nivosus, Lam. Cape de Verde Is.
nobilis, Linn. Andaman Is. (very rare)
nocturnus, Hwass. Ceylon
nocturnus, Hwass var. *deburghiae*, Sowb. Moluccas
nodulosus, Sowb. Australia
novae-hollandiae, A. Ad. Australia
nussatella, Linn. Singapore
nux, Brod. Tahiti
- obesus, Hwass. Ceylon, Indian Ocean, Philippines
obesus, Hwass var. Indian Ocean
oblivus, Reeve. Philippines
obscurus, Reeve. Isle of Masbate
olivaceus, Kiener. (*testudinarius*, Mart., var.) West Africa
omaicus, Hwass. Moluccas (extremely rare)
omaria, Hwass. Indian Ocean
- panniculus, Lam. Indian Ocean, Moluccas
papilionaceus, Hwass. Senegal, W. Africa
papilionaceus, Hwass var. *canariensis*, Hwass. Teneriffe
parius, Reeve. Moluccas
parvus, Pease var. *atramentosus*, Reeve. New Caledonia
paulucciae, Sowb. Madagascar (extremely rare)
pauperculus, Sowb.
pealei, Green. Sarasota Bay, Florida
pennaceus, Lam. Mauritius
pertusus, Hwass. Madagascar
pica, Ad. and Reeve. Moluccas

- pica, Ad. and Reeve var. Moluccas
 pictus, Reeve. Natal
 planorbis, Born. Society Is.
 pigmentatus, Ad. and Reeve. Japan
 pontificalis, Lam. Australia
 pontificalis, Lam. var. Australia
 portoricanus, Hwass. Porto Rico, Mexico
 praetextus, Reeve. Marquesas Is.
 princeps, Linn. Panama
 princeps, Linn. var. regius, Chem.
 proelatus, Hwass. Moluccas
 prometheus, Hwass. West Africa
 prometheus, Hwass large var. West Africa
 propinquus, Smith. Mauritius
 proteus, Hwass. West Indies
 pseudomarmoreus, Ducl. New Caledonia
 pulchellus, Swain. Mauritius
 pulicarius, Hwass. Viti Is., New Guinea
 punctatus, Sowb. Bombay
 punctulatus, Hwass. Chili, West Indies
 punctulatus, var. papillosus, Reeve. W. Columbia
 punctulatus, var. pygmaeus, Reeve. West Indies
 purpurascens, Brod. Panama
 purpurascens, Brod. var. puzonicus, Sowb. Panama
 pusillus, Chem.
 pusio, Sowb. West Indies
 pyriformis, Reeve. Panama
 pygmaeus, Reeve var. West Indies

 quercinus, Hwass. India, Hawaii
 quercinus, Hwass var. ponderosus, Beck

- radiatus, Gmel.
ranunculus (achatinus, Chem., var.) Ceylon
raphanus, Hwass. Ceylon
rattus, Hwass. Indo-Pacific
rattus, var. viridus, Sowb. Mauritius
regalitatus, Sowb. Panama
regius, Chem. Panama
regularis, Sowb. Mazatlan
regularis, Sowb. var. incurvus, Kiener. Panama
regularis, Sowb. var. angulatus, A. Ad. Costa Rica
retifer, Menke. Sandwich Is.
rhododendron, Jay. Australia. (Called the most beautiful
species of the genus.)
rosaceus, Chem. Algoa Bay
roseus, Lam. West Indies
rubiginosus, Hwass. Mauritius
rubiginosus, Hwass var. Mauritius
rutilus, Lam. Australia
rutilus, Lam. var. smithi, Ang. S. Australia
- scabriusculus, Chem. Tahiti
scalaris, Val. Panama
scriptus, Sowb. Mauritius
senator, Linn. Indo-Pacific
seychellensis, Nevill. Seychelle Is.
siamensis, Hwass
sieboldii, Reeve. Awaji, Japan
sigillatus, Reeve. Mauritius
simplex, Sowb. Cape of Good Hope
spectrum, Linn. Mauritius, Moluccas
spectrum, Linn. var. Moluccas

- spectrum, Linn. var. daphne, Brod. Philippines
 sphacelatus, Sowb. (hebraeus, Linn., var.) West Indies
 splendidulus, Sowb. (classarius, Hwass, var.) Rosemary Id.
 sponsalis, Chem. Durban, Natal, Isle of Lord Hood (rare)
 splendidulus, Sowb. Berbera, Somali Coast, E. Africa
 spurius, Gmel. West Indies
 stearnsii, Conr.
 stellatus, Reeve. N. W. Australia
 stercusmuscarum, Linn. Pelew Is.
 stigmaticus, Reeve. Amboina
 stramineus, Lamk. Moluccas
 striatus, Linn. Ceylon
 striatus, Linn. var.
 sulcatus, Hwass. Polynesia
 sulphuratus, Kiener. Mauritius
 sumatrensis, Hwass. Red Sea
 sumatrensis, Hwass var. nemocanus, Hwass
 suturatus, Reeve. Moluccas

 taeniatus, Hwass. Aden, Cape of Good Hope
 taheitensis, Hwass. Indo-Pacific
 telatus, Reeve. Asiatic Sea
 tendineus, Hwass. Mauritius (rare)
 tenellus, Ch. New Caledonia (rare)
 tenuistriatus, Sowb. Philippines
 terebellum, Mart.
 terebra, Born. China, Viti Is.
 terminus, Hwass. South Africa
 tessellatus, Born. Ceylon, East Indies
 testudinarius, Mart. West Indies, Africa
 textile, Linn. Indian Ocean

- textile, Linn. var. tigrinus, Sowb.
textile, Linn. var. verriculum, Reeve
textile, Linn. var. archiepiscopus, Hwass. Ceylon
textile, Linn. var. pyramidalis, Lam. Mauritius
textile, Linn. var. euetrios, Sowb. Mauritius
thalassiarchus, Gray. Philippines (very rare)
thomasi, Jous. Aden
timorensis, Hwass. Timor, Mauritius
tinianus, Hwass. South Africa
tinianus, Hwass var. aurora, Lam. South Africa
tornatus, Brod. West Columbia
traversianus, Smith. Aden
trigonus, Reeve. Australia (scarce)
trochulus, Reeve. Cape de Verde Is.
tulipa, Linn. Polynesia
- undatus, Kiener. China
- vaissetianus, Crosse. (very rare)
varius, Linn. Amboina
vautieri, Kiener. Marquesas Is.
venulatus, Hwass. Philippines
venulatus, Hwass var. nivosus, Lam.
vermiculatus, Lam. Amboina
verrucosus, Hwass. Mozambique
verrucosus, var. echinulatus, Kiener. W. Indies
vexillum, Gmel. Amboina
vicarius, Lam. Mauritius
victoriae, Reeve. Australia
victoriae, Reeve var. Australia
vidua, Reeve. Indian Ocean

- virgatus, Reeve. West Colombia
 virgo, Linn. Mauritius
 viridulus, Lam. Mauritius
 vittatus, Lam. Panama
 vitulinus, Hwass. Ceylon
 voluminalis, Hinds var. auris, Pils. Japan
 vulpinus, Hwass. Indian Ocean

 ximines, Gray (interruptus, Brod., var.) Lower California
 zebra, Hwass. Andaman Is.
 zonatus, Hwass. Moluccas

The PLEUROTOMIDAE include a multifarious host, among them a fine specimen of the remarkable *Halia priamus* and several unusually large and handsome examples of *Surcula carpenteriana*. There are sixty species of TEREBRIDAE, all of fine quality, and twenty-seven of CANCELLARIIDAE, one of which, *Cancellaria cooperi*, sold for \$75. *C. semidisjuncta* is also worthy of mention.

The STROMBIDAE display almost every known species, even *Strombus thersites* and *Rostellaria powisii*,—aristocrats of ancient lineage. One of their ancestry is shown by *Rostellaria columbaria* from the Calcaire grossier (Eocene Tertiary) of France. This is a wonderfully attractive series of shells, especially the Strombs and the species of *Pterocera*.

In this collection no family has been discriminated against, because of insignificance or of costliness, nor

could the specialist in each or any group have made better selections. No wonder then that the favorite of favorites is superb. CYPRAEIDAE! Many men have devoted their lives to Cypraea alone without excelling these groups. Indeed several life achievements have actually gathered here by that law of accretion which draws like things unto themselves, for the choicest specimens of several well known collections of Cypraea find here their resting place. Lest these words seem extravagant, let the list of species be their justification. It is practically a catalogue of every described variety of Cypraea, and represents a money outlay that would startle the uninitiated.

CYPRAEA

- adamsoni, Gray. Isle of Bourbon
 adelinae, Roberts
 adusta, Chem. (onyx, Linn., var.) Ceylon
 albonitens, Melv. (pantherina, Sol., var.)
 albuginosa, Mawe. Gulf of California
 algoensis, Gray. Algoa Bay
 ambigua, Gmel. (tigris, Linn., juv.)
 amphithales, Melvill. South Africa (very rare)
 angustata, Gmel. South Australia
 annae, Roberts (semiplota, Mighels, var.) Oahu
 annulata, Gray. Mauritius
 annulus, Linn. Indian Ocean
 arabica, Linn. Australia, Indian Ocean, Samoa (Eight
 stages and two pigmy specimens.)
 arabica, Linn. brilliant yellow var.

- arabica, Linn. green var.
 arabica, Linn. brilliant purple var.
 arabica, Linn. reddish yellow var.
 arabica, Linn. entirely gray var.
 arabica, Linn. typical in color, very curious markings
 arabica, Linn. curious oblong marks
 arabica, Linn. curious color var. Diego Garcia
 arabica, Linn. var. atra, Dautz. New Caledonia
 arabicula, Lam. Acapulco
 arabicula, Lam. dwarf var.
 arenosa, Gray. Central Pacific
 argella, Melv. (helvola, Linn., var.)
 argus, Linn. New Hebrides, Indian Ocean
 argus, Linn. very curious var. New Caledonia
 argus, Linn. singular color var. Diego Garcia
 artuffeli, Jous. Australia
 asellus, Linn. Samoa, Australia
 atava, Rochebrune (moneta, Linn., var.)
 atomaria, Gmel. (punctata, Linn., var.)
 aurantia, Martyn. Loyalty Is., Fiji and Solomon Is.
 (Eleven fine specimens, one of extraordinary size.)
- badionitens, Melv. (pantherina, Sol., var.)
 barthelemyi, Bernardi. New Caledonia
 becki, Gaskoin. Red Sea, Polynesia, Society Is.
 bicallosa, Gray. I. St. Vincent, W. Indies
 bicolor, Gask. (piperata, Sol., var.)
 bicornis, Sowb. (mus. Linn., var.) Mediterranean
 boivini, Kiener. China
 bregeriana, Crosse. New Caledonia
 brevidentata, Sowb. Port Jackson

- broderipi, Gray. Madagascar ("Of very great rarity"
S. R. Roberts.)
- caledonica, Crosse. New Caledonia
camelopardalis, Perry. Red Sea
camelopardalis, Perry, albino. Red Sea (very large)
candida, Pease (clandestina, Linn., var.) Ceylon, Japan,
Australia
capensis, Gray. Cape of Good Hope
capensis elizabethensis, Rous. Cape Colony (type specimen)
caput-anguis, Philippi
caput-serpentis, Linn. Indian Ocean
caput-serpentis, Linn. curious var.
caput-draconis, Melv.
carneola, Linn. Indian and Pacific Oceans
carneola, Linn. var. Pacific Ocean
carneola, Linn. green var. Mauritius
carneola, Linn. exceptionally large. Paumotu Is.
castanea, Higgins. Cape of Good Hope
caurica, Linn. Pacific Ocean
caurica, Linn. var. Pacific Ocean
caurica, Linn. black var., very large. North Gambia
caurica, Linn. distorted
cernica, Sowb. Mauritius
cervinetta, Kiener. Panama
cervus, Linn. Panama
cervus, Linn. var.
cervus, Linn. white var.
childreni, Gray. Borneo, New Caledonia
chinensis, Gmel. (lynx, Linn., var.)
cholmondeleyi, Sowb. (macula, A. Ad., var.)

- chrysalis, Kiener. Indian Ocean
 chrysophera, Melv. (errones, Linn., var.) Andaman Is.
 cicercula, Linn. Mauritius
 cicercula, Linn. var. lienardi, Jouss. Mauritius
 cicercula, Linn. var. tricornis, Jouss. Mauritius
 cinerea, Gmel. West Indies
 cinerea, Gmel. pale var.
 cinerea, Gmel. albino, Matanzas
 cinerea, Gmel. Key West, Fla. (collected by Mr. Henry
 Hemphill)
 citrina, Gray. Ceylon, N. W. Australia (very rare)
 citrina, Gray. narrow form. South Africa
 citrina, Gray. very beautiful. South Madagascar
 clandestina, Linn. Ceylon, Japan, Australia
 clara, Gask.
 coffea, Sowb.
 coloba, Melv.
 compta, Pease (cumingi, Gray, var.) Society Is.
 comptoni, Gray
 concava, N. Owen color var. (a distorted form of caurica,
 Linn.)
 controversa, Gray. Gulf of California
 coxeni, Cox. Solomon Is. (very rare)
 cribellum, Gask. Mauritius
 cibraria, Linn. Ceylon, New Caledonia
 cibraria, Linn. dwarf var. Mozambique Channel
 cibraria, Linn. var. exmouthensis, Melv. New Caledonia
 cibraria, Linn. var. rostrata, Dautz. New Caledonia
 crossei, Marie (stolida, Linn., var.) New Caledonia (very rare)
 crossei, Marie, magnificent, unique in form and color (New
 Caledonia)

- cruenta*, Gmel. New Guinea, Indian Ocean
cumingi, Gray. Society Islands (very rare)
cylindrica, Born. Ceylon, Australia, New Caledonia
cylindrica, Born var. (very large and curious)
- decipiens*, E. A. Smith. North Australia
declivis, Sowb. Portland, Victoria
dianges, Melv. (*stolida*, Linn., var.)
diluculum, Reeve (undata, Lam., var.)
- eburnea*, Barnes. Philippines
edentula, Sowb. South Africa, Cape of Good Hope, and
 Port Elizabeth
- erosa*, Linn. Indian and Pacific Oceans
erosa, Linn. var. Pacific Ocean
erosa, Linn. dwarfs
erosa, Linn. beautiful burnt orange var. Indian Ocean
errones, Linn. China, Australia, Indian Ocean
errones, Linn. curious color var.
errones, Linn. var. *compressa*, Dautz. New Caledonia
eglantina, Duclos. Samoa
eglantina, Duclos odd var. Amboina
erythraeensis, Beck. Red Sea
erythraeensis, Beck var. very broad form. Berbera
esontropia, Duclos. Sandwich Is.
ethnographica, Rochebr. (*moneta*, Linn., var.)
exanthema, Linn. West Indies, Panama
exusta, Sowb. Red Sea
- fabula*, Kiener (*felina*, Gmel., var.) Pacific Ocean
felina, Gmel. Indian Ocean
fimbriata, Gmel. Australia, Indian Ocean

- fimbriata*, Gmel. green var.
flaveola, Lam. (spurca, Linn., var.)
flaveola, Linn. Australia
fusco-dentata, Gray. Cape of Good Hope (rare)
fusco-maculata, Pease. I. Apaian
- gangraenosa*, Sol. (typical) China, Ceylon
gangraenosa, Sol. var. Dill. Aden.
gaskoini, Reeve. (rare)
gelassima, Melv. (stolida, Linn., var.)
gemma, Weinkauff. Red Sea (rare)
globulus, Linn. Mauritius, Borneo
goodali, Gray. Lord Howe's Is., Paumotu
granulata, Pease. Sandwich Is.
gregori, Ford (coloba, Melv.) Ceylon
- hamyi*, Rochebr. (annulus, Linn., var.) Zanzibar
harmandiana, Rochebr. Zanzibar
helvola, Linn. Indian Ocean, Mauritius, Sandwich Is.
helvola, Linn. var. mascarana, Melv.
helvola, Linn. var. hawaiiensis, Melv. Japan, Sandwich Is.
hirundo, Linn. New Caledonia, Indian Ocean, Australia
histrion, Meuschen. Indian Ocean
histrion, Meuschen. var. Indian Ocean
histrion, Meuschen. var. with richly colored base
histrion, Meuschen. var. with back like *C. broderipi*
- icterina*, Lam. (moneta, Linn., var.) Tahiti, Australia
intermedia, Gray. Pacific Ocean
interrupta, Gray. Ceylon
interstincta, Wood (staphylaea, Linn., var.) Indian Ocean

- irina, Kiener
 irrorata, Sol. Paumotus
 isabella, Linn. Pacific Ocean
 isabella, Linn. stout var.
 isabella, Linn. var. limpida, Melv. Sandwich Is. (rare)
 isabella, Linn. var. Andaman Is.
 isabella, Linn. var. mexicana, Stearns. Clipperton Is. (very rare)
- labiolineata, Sowb.
 labrolineata, Gask. Japan, Australia
 lamarcki, Gray. Indian and Pacific Oceans
 lentiginosa, Gray. Ceylon
 leucostoma, Gask. Arabia (rare)
- lienardi, Jous. Mauritius (see cicerula, Linn.)
 limacina, Lam. Pacific Ocean
 listeri, Gray. Philippines
 loebbeckiana, Weinkauff. Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean
 lurida, Linn. Mediterranean
 lurida, Linn. oblong form. Cape Verde Is.
 lutea, Gronovius. New Caledonia, Australia
 lynx, Linn. Red Sea, Australia, New Caledonia, Indian Ocean
 lynx, Linn. var. approaching var. caledonica
 lynx, Linn. elongate form, very large. Philippines
 lynx, Linn. a striking and rare variety with heavy blotches on back
 lynx, Linn. dwarfs
 lynx, Linn. of extraordinary size
- macula, A. Ad. Japan, Australia

- madagascariensis, Gmel. Madagascar
 mappa, Linn. Java, Indian Ocean
 mappa, Linn. var. panerythra, Sowb. "The most beautiful specimen we ever saw of this var." G. B. Sowerby
 mappa, Linn. var. subsignata, Sowb. Indian Ocean
 mappa, Linn. var. subsignata, Sowb. exceptionally beautiful color var. (ex. col. Sir David Barclay) Diego Garcia
 margarita, Sol. Annae Is.
 mauritiana, Linn. Samoa, Ceylon
 mauritiana, Linn. var. Indian Ocean
 mauritiana, Linn. grayish white. Indian Ocean
 mauritiana, Linn. very rare, curious and beautiful var. nov.
 Borneo
 mayi, Beddome (angustata, Gmel., var.)
 melanostoma, Leather (camelopardalis, Perry) Red Sea
 melanostoma, Leather, with double end. Red Sea (G. B. Sowerby)
 mercatorium, Rochebrune. Japan
 microdon, Gray. Loyalty Is., Mauritius
 miliaris, Gmel. Japan, New South Wales
 miliaris, Gmel. var. diversa, Kenyon. (new var.)
 moneta, Linn. Maldive Is., Japan, Australia
 moneta, Linn. with annulus markings
 moniliaris, Lam. Australia
 moniliaris, Lam. f. major
 moniontha, Melv. (stolida, Linn., var.) Mauritius
 mus, Linn. Atlantic Ocean
 mus, Linn. var. (not bicornis) Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean
 montrouzieri, Dautz. (var. of mappa) "Magnificent and almost unique," says G. B. Sowerby

- nebrites, Melv. Bombay
nebulosa, Kiener
neglecta, Sowb. Australia, Mauritius
neglecta, var. marteli, Dautz. New Caledonia
niger, Roberts, New Caledonia
nigropunctata, Gray. Galapagos Is.
nivosa, Brod. Indian Ocean (very rare), from Lord Ash-
brook's collection
noumeensis, Marie (annulus, Linn., var.) New Caledonia
(magnificent, unique in form)
nucleus, Linn. Pacific Ocean
nymphae, Duclos (onyx, Linn., var.)

oblongata, Melv.
obscura, Rossiter. New Caledonia
obvelata, Linn. Samoa, Australia, New Caledonia
ocellata, Linn. Ceylon
ocellata, Linn. var. with rounded form
olivacea, Lam.
onyx, Linn. Ceylon, Japan
oranica, Deb. (physis, Brocchi, var.) Oran, Algeria

pallida, Gray. Japan
pallida, Gray var.
pantherina, Sol. Red Sea
pantherina, Sol. var. theriaca, Melv. (intensely black)
pantherina, Sol. grayish white var.
pantherina, Sol. var. with spots merging into longitudinal
streaks
peasei, Sowb. Sandwich Is.
perrieri, Rochebr. (form connecting annulus and obvelata)

- perva, Melv. (annulus, Linn., var.) Australia
 petitiana, Crosse and Fischer. Senegal
 phragedana, Melv. (errosa, Linn., var.)
 physis, Brocchi. Sicily
 physis, Brocchi var. grayi, Keiner. Senegal
 picta, Gray. Gambia, Cape Verde Is.
 piperata, Sol. Australia
 piperata, Sol. var. with longitudinal markings (very rare)
 pleuronectes, Rochebr.
 polita, Roberts. Sandwich Is.
 poraria, Linn. Fiji Is., New Caledonia, Australia
 poraria, Linn. var. vibex, Kenyon (new var.)
 poraria, Linn. var. insignis, Dautz. New Caledonia
 propinqua, Sowb. (carneola, Linn., var.)
 pulchella, Swainson. China
 pulchella, Swainson rare color var.
 pulchella, var. pericalles, Melv. Meekian Coast
 pulchra, Gray. Red Sea
 pulicaria, Reeve. West Australia
 punctata, Linn. Isle of Bourbon
 punctulata, Gray. Panama
 pustulata, Lam. Panama
 pygmaea, Melv. (mappa, Linn., dwarf) (very rare)
 pyriformis, Gray. Borneo, Ceylon, Australia
 pyriformis, Sowb. (turdus, Lam., var.) Persian Gulf
 pyrum, Gmel. Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean
 pyrum, Gmel. var. Persian Gulf

 quadrimaculata, Gray. Borneo, Indian Ocean

 rashleighana, Melv. Mauritius
 rashleighana, Melv. oblong var.

- rattus, Lam. West Africa
reevei, Gray. Australia
reticulata, Martyn. Indian Ocean
reticulata, Martyn var. Pacific Ocean
rhinoceros, Sowb. New Caledonia
rhinoceros, Sowb. var. New Caledonia
rossiteri, Brazier (comptoni, Gray, var.) teste Beddome
- sanguinolenta, Gmel. Gambia
sanguinolenta, Gmel. perfect, but very peculiar in form
sarcodes, Melv. (vitellus, Linn. var.)
scotti, Brod. West Australia (seven specimens, all different)
scurra, Chem. Annae Is.
scurra, Chem. very slender var. Australia
scurra, Chem. curious color var. Diego Garcia
semiplota, Mighels. Hawaiian Is.
similis, Gray. South Africa (very rare)
sophiae, Brazier (typical) Torres Straits
sowerbyi, Kiener. Gulf of California
spadicea, Swainson. Santa Barbara, San Diego, California
spadicea, Swainson. A beautiful suite of over one hundred
specimens from the youngest to the fossil shell.
spadix, Mighels. Oahu
spurca, Linn. Mediterranean, Atlantic Ocean
spurca, Linn. albino var. Atlantic Ocean
spurca, Linn. extremely large and fine. Persian Gulf
staphylaea, Linn. Indian and Pacific oceans
staphylaea, Linn. var. consobrina, Garrett. Loo Choo Is.
staphylaea, Linn. var. depravata, Dautz. New Caledonia
stercoraria, Linn. West Africa
stercus-muscarum, Linn. Is. Bourbon, Borneo

- stolida, Linn. Ceylon, Borneo, New Caledonia
 stolida, Linn. peculiarly translucent var. not brevidentata nor
 dianges, but near the latter, teste S. Raymond Roberts.
 stolida, Linn. "Unique for size and beauty." G. B. S.
 stolida, Linn. var. (very pale fawn, destitute of dorsal
 blotches)
 staminea, Melv. (erosa, Linn., var.)
 subcarnea, Ancey. Tasmania
 subcylindrica, Sowb. Australia, New Caledonia
 subviridis, Reeve. West Australia, New Caledonia
 subviridis, Reeve var. Marquesas Is.
 subviridis, Reeve var. remarkable specimen. Port Stevens,
 Australia
 subviridis, Reeve var. anceyi, Vayssier
 succincta, Linn.
 sulcidentata, Gray. Australia, South Seas
 sulcidentata, Gray, a magnificent specimen, "the largest
 known." G. B. Sowerby
 syringa, Melv. (pantherina, Sol., var.)
- tabescens, Sol. Mauritius
 tabescens, Sol. brown-banded var.
 talpa, Linn. Pacific and Indian Oceans
 talpa, Linn. curious var.
 teres, Gmel. Ceylon
 testudinaria, Linn. Ceylon, New Caledonia
 testudinaria, Linn. var. Ceylon
 tessellata, Swain. New Zealand, Hawaii
 tessellata, Swain. white var.
 thersites, Gaskoin. South Australia
 thomasi, Crosse

- tigris, Linn. Indian and Pacific Oceans
tigris, Linn. var. flavonitens, Melv. Fiji Is., New Caledonia
tigris, Linn. var. lyncichroa, Melv. New Caledonia (very rare)
tigris, Linn. var. zymecrasta, Melv. Mauritius
tigris, Linn. var. hinnulea, Melv. Fiji Is.
tigris, Linn. var. russonitens, Melv. Fiji Is.
tigris, Linn. var. chionia, Melv. Fiji Is.
tigris, Linn. var. ionthodes, Melv. Fiji Is.
translucida, Sowb. (cribraria, Linn., var.)
turdus, Lam. very large and broad
turdus, Lam. slender vars. Persian Gulf
turdus, Lam. dwarf vars.
- umbilicata, Sowb. New South Wales
undata, Lam. Mauritius
ursellus, Gmel. Indian and Pacific Oceans
- ventriculus, Lam. Pacific Ocean
vesicularis, Gask. Cape of Good Hope
viridis, Kenyon 1902. (mappa, Linn., var.) New Caledonia
vitellus, Linn. Indian Ocean, Australia
vitellus, Linn. 3 vars. New Caledonia
vitellus, Linn. pure white. Two specimens from Fiji Is.
- walkeri, Gray. (six fine specimens)
walkeri, Gray var. rossiteri, Dautz.
williamsi, Melv. (lynx, Linn., var.) (var. nov.)
- xanthocrysa, Melv. (sulcidentata, Gray, var.)
xanthodon, Gray. Australia
- ziczac, Linn. (typical)
ziczac, Linn. var. Mozambique

ziczac, Linn. var. Ceylon
 zonata, Chem. Mouth of Gambia River

SUBGENUS TRIVIA

australis, Lam. New South Wales

brevissima, Sowb.

californica, Gray. California

candidula, Gask. Canary Is., Azores

cimex, H. Owen

coccinella, Lam. (europaea, Mont., var.) Morocco

costata, Gmel. West Indies

costispunctata, Gask. Florida

depauperata, Sowb.

europaea, Mont. Mediterranean

exigua, Gray. Paumotus

formosa, Gask. Cape of Good Hope

fusca, Gray. Lower California

gemmula, Gould. Sandwich Is.

globosa, Gask.

grando, Gask.

insecta, Mighels

jousseumei, (europaea, Mont., var.) Barcelona, Spain

labiosa, Gask.

maugeri, Gray. Galapagos Is.

mollerati, Locard.

multilirata, Sowb.

napolina, Duclos. Australia

nivea, Gray. West Indies

oniscus, Lam. Cape of Good Hope

oryza, Lam. South Pacific Is.

ovulata, Lam. Cape of Good Hope

pacifica, Gray. Galapagos Is.

pediculus, Linn. West Indies

pellucidula, Gask. Pacific Ocean

producta, Gask. Borneo, N. W. Australia

pulex, Sol. Mediterranean Sea

pulla, Gask. Gulf of California

pullata, H. Owen

quadripunctata, Gray

radians, Lam. Gulfs of Mexico and California

rota, Weink. Lower California

rotunda, Kiener. West Indies

rubescens, Gray. Galapagos Is.

rubinicolor, Gask. Borneo

sanguinea, Gray. California, Ecuador, Mazatlan

scabriuscula, Gray. Ceylon

solandri, Gray

subrostrata, Gray. West Indies

suffusa, Gray. West Indies

sulcata, Gask. Manila

tremeza, Duclos

turneri, Jouss.

vitrea, Gask. Philippines

Many of the extremely rare specimens of *Cypraeas*, and other fine species represented here, came from the old collections in foreign lands, of Sir David Barclay, General Tripe, Dr. James C. Cox, Lord Ashbrook, Admiral Keppel, Mr. S. I. Da Costa, and many others, besides from those of Prof. Henry A. Ward, Mr. John H. Campbell, Mr. J. H. Delaney, Mr. Sloman Rous, Mr. Henry Hemphill, and others in this country, all of whom were collectors of large experience and fine taste.

Some interesting fossil forms of *Cypraea*, not included in the above enumeration, are chiefly from the Campbell collection.

It is worth while to rehearse some of the great rarities among the *Cypraeas* here. *Cypraea broderipi*, the only one in America, *Cypraea sulcidentata*, the largest specimen known of this very rare species, *C. capensis elizabethensis*, a type specimen, *C. castanea*, *C. nivosa*, *C. citrina*, *C. chrysalis*, *C. bicallosa*, *C. montrouzieri*, *C. walkeri*, *C. bregeriana*, *C. oranica*, *C. coxeni*, *C. gelassima*, *C. boivini*, *C. gemmula*, *C. nebulosa*, *C. similis*, *C. pyriformis*, *C. rashleighana*, *C. goodalli*, *C. noumeensis*, *C. crossei*, *C. cumingi*. Then come the remarkable, unmatched color-varieties of *C. tessellata*, *camelopardalis*, *vitellus* and *mappa*, of *C. argus* and *mauritiana*, the curious mutations in form and size of many species, the wonderful color suites

of *C. spadicea*, *C. tigris*, *C. mappa*, etc. Here is an opportunity for the student of individual variation and environmental modification! There are eleven *C. aurantia*, ten *C. decipiens*, seven *C. scotti*, fourteen *C. testudinaria*, four *C. leucostoma*, six *C. walkeri*, four *C. umbilicata*, ten *C. thersites*, and so on through the really rare species, no one of them a duplicate.

A mere list fails utterly to show the wealth of representation without repetition, whereby this collection offers some three thousand specimens to illustrate the ramifications of not over three hundred and fifty recognized species and varieties. No list, no description, can convey the mental impression made by this assemblage of three thousand spotlessly perfect specimens.

The PEDICULARIIDAE, OVULIDAE, DOLIIDAE, and CASSIDIDAE are fully represented; also the NATICIDAE, with eighty or ninety species, illustrating all of its curious genera. The same may be said of the multi-form CALYPTRAEIDAE. Fossil forms of all these families are in the collection.

Still more strange and bizarre are the members of the next two families. The XENOPHORIDAE constitute a small group of great interest and rarity, and there are many fine specimens, those of *Xenophora pallidula* being especially remarkable in the array of objects with which it has decorated its whorls,—itself a conchologist of no mean repute. The aberrant VERMETIDAE are similarly distinguished by a *Siliquaria* (*Tenagodus*)

muricata from the Moluccas, of which Mr. Sowerby avers that the British Museum has none as fine and perfect as this.

There are recent acquisitions of fossil TURRITEL-LIDAE and a goodly number of CAECIDAE, EULIMIDAE, PYRAMIDELLIDAE, TURBONILLIDAE, SOLARIIDAE, and LANTHINIDAE. They are not passed by because they merit less praise than others, for they also have received patient attention as shown in forty-six species here of the tiny Eulimas, alone! It is the SCALIDAE that caught the popular fancy and once commanded such fabulous prices, while even yet some bring their weight in gold. These expensive little specimens are here, *Scala pallasii*, *S. lineata*, several of the far-famed *Scala pretiosa*, and others, beside their lesser kin.

There is a long procession of CERITHIIDAE, a revelation of the number of species and the variety of form and coloring to be found in this family. They accommodate themselves to strange modes of living, but it is not easy to believe that this odd and striking shell, labelled "*Bythoceras iridescens*, Moore, dredged in 700 feet in Lake Tanganyika," is (as its anatomy proves) a scion of the *Cerithium* stock. It is exceedingly rare, and another rare form here is *Potamides (Terebralia) gourmyi*.

Many families, important in themselves, but monotonous in lists, are passed by, although they include such groups as the MELANIIDAE, LITTORINIDAE, AMPULLARI-

IDAE and NERITIDAE and their allies. Nor does it seem best to enumerate the operculate land shells (TRUNCATELLIDAE, CYCLOSTOMIDAE, HELICINIDAE, PROSERPINIDAE, etc.) with fifty-eight genera, and over six hundred species, carefully studied, fascinating, and worthy of full description. The fresh-water shells not listed are also numerous, choice and beautiful.

The TURBINIDAE and TROCHIDAE are of especial interest to collectors and their representatives are worthy of extended mention, but we must be content to notice the nine or more species of *Delphinula* including *D. aculeata*, *imperialis* (a strikingly handsome shell, a very rare species), *tyria*, *incisa*, *laciniata*, *atrata*, and *distorta*, and the deep sea forms *Bathybembix argenteonitens* and *Turricula bairdi*, and pass to a family of far more than ordinary importance. *Pleurotomaria beyrichii*,—last of a noble race, coveted representative of an almost extinct but princely family, the PLEUROTOMARIIDAE. Even the pearly *Nautilus* has no higher pride of ancestry, no greater magnificence of apparel. This priceless treasure is from the depths of the Japanese ocean. Only five recent species of this family and only seven of the *beyrichii* are known. The group culminated in numbers in the Coal Age, and a fossil specimen from that period is in the collection.

An exceptionally fine series, even for this cabinet, is that of the HALIOTIDAE, with over seventy species,

and two hundred and eighty-five fine specimens. With these must be ranked in quality the "limpets," PATELLIDAE, ACMAEIDAE, FISSURELLIDAE, etc. Specialists in these groups may envy these specimens. The representation of the "tectibranch" molluscs (BULLIDAE, etc.) is also excellent, with many rare and noteworthy forms.

PULMONATA

Collectors who have surrendered to the charm of the land shells will find this collection deficient neither in quality nor quantity of the *pulmonates*. Prof. Henry A. Ward said of it, shortly before his death, that he had never seen such a collection of land shells as Mrs. Williams', and that he should never tire of looking at it. In the catalogue appear about one hundred and seventy-five genera of *Pulmonata* represented, but if the latest writings of Pilsbry are followed there must be at least two hundred generic groups. Of the HELICIDAE alone there are hundreds upon hundreds of species present and long lists of rare kinds. The series of *Helicostyla* and its subgenera is especially attractive and choice, including the very rare *H. harfordi*, Sowerby, from Negros.

The land shells thus constitute a very important part of the collection. Of special interest are *Helix salleana*, from Guatemala, said to be the rarest American shell; "*Bulimus*" *dombeyanus*, Ferussac, of which are known

only four specimens obtained many years ago by Sir Rawson W. Rawson, while governor among the West India Islands, the locality unknown, but believed to be Mexico; *Bulimus (Panda) larreyi* from Australia; *B. (Placostylus) senilis* (semi-fossil), from New Caledonia; *Otostomus navicula*, from South America; *Pleurodonte gealii*, Smith, from Ecuador, a scarce and curious species resembling the *Papuinae* of New Guinea in its pinched lip and peculiar iridescence; *Thersites broadbenti*, *bellendenkerensis*, *convicta*, *deberghi*, *dupuyana*, *brookensis*, *halbbornensis*, *macleayi*, etc., of Australia, and especially *Th. septentrionalis*, one of the first seen alive of this very rare shell which was described from dead and bored specimens worn by the native bushmen; *Papuina brazierae*, *linterae*; *macgillivrayi* and *maclayana* from New Guinea and Queensland. A set of *Ariophanta laevipes* from Bombay, showing the variation in color from black through the typical banded forms to pure white; *Planispira scheepmakeri*, Pleiffer, from Batchian Island; *Helicostyla heimbürgi*; six new Japanese species of *Chloritis* and seven of the new genus *Mandarina*; *Rhodea gigantea*, *Stenopus guildingi*; *Oxytes oxytes*, Benson, from India; *Clavator grandidieri*, Crosse and Fisher (or *placostyloides*, Kobelt, or *vayssieri*, Ancy) from South Madagascar, hitherto (1901) known only as a fossil; *Pieria schrammi*; *Helicigona meliniana*, Müller, from the mountains of Corsica; *Acavus fastosa* and *skinneri*, from the high mountains (7000 feet) in Ceylon; *Acha-*

tina lintera, from Africa; *Carelia cumingiana* from Hawaii, etc., etc.

Particular mention should be made of the series of West Coast shells from Mr. Henry Hemphill, illustrating 229 variations in the insular pulmonate fauna of that region, and a similar series of 157 mutations of *Patula alternata*. A set of thirty-three color varieties of the brilliant little "banana snail," *Polymita picta*, from Cuba, is very attractive also. There is an almost unexampled suite of the interesting genus *Amphidromus*, 65 species in all, and equally fine showings of *Achatinella*, *Clausilia*, and *Eulota*.

Although this is primarily a shell collection, there is a good series of the shell-less "slugs" of LIMACIDAE, ONCHIDIIDAE, etc.

3. *AMPHINEURA*. Scarce of individuals and almost unknown to the rank and file, difficult of study, the Chitons, or "Coat-of-Mail shells," have always found a few admirers among advanced conchologists. The suite of these forms selected to illustrate the various modifications of these multivalve creatures is well chosen, and covers the four great families: ISCHNOCHITONIDAE, MOPALIIDAE, ACANTHOCHITIDAE, and CHITONIDAE. Among specimens of special note are *Onithochiton hirasei*, *Acanthochites subachates*, *Cryptoplax japonicus* and *C. rhodoplax*, all newly described by Pilsbry, from Japan, together with two new and rare forms from St. Vincent's Gulf, Australia, viz.: *Chiton*

callizona, Pils. and *C. exoptandus*, Bednall. There are also specimens of *Katharina*, *Tonicia*, *Mopalia*, *Ischnochiton*, *Cryptochiton*, etc.

4. *SCAPHOPODA*. This circumscribed little group is represented by ten species of *Dentalium*, and the exceedingly rare *Siphonodentalium quinquangulare*, Forbes, from a depth of 1793 feet in the Mediterranean Sea, illustrating the two known families of "tooth shells" (*DENTALIIDAE* AND *SIPHONODENTALIIDAE*).

5. *PELECYPODA*. A good collection of bivalves is rare, and the comparative absence of descriptive works on pelecypods has discouraged many whom the beauty or oddity of these shells would attract. This very absence of literature makes a large, authentically named collection of bivalves of the greater value to the student.

It is as much a treat to examine here the specimens of *Veneridae* as of *Cypraeidae*, *Spondylidae* as *Volutidae*, *Pectinidae* as *Muricidae*, and the bivalves become very much worth while, as indeed they should be. It is through no lack of merit that these forms receive less attention than the univalves. They have their proper place in this collection with full rank and dignity.

First come the remarkably modified burrowing types of the families *PHOLADIDAE* and *GASTROCHAENIDAE*, specimens of *Penitella concamerata*, ensconced in solid rock, prisoners in domiciles of their own construc-

tion, with allied forms of the genera *Pholas*, *Monothyra*, *Talona*, *Zirphaea*, *Jouannetia*, *Pholadidea*, *Netastomella*, and *Martesia*, and beside them the marvelous tube-building species of *Aspergillum* and *Fistulana*. Many of the Pholads possess supplementary "valves" to the shell, notable among these being a fine *Pholadidea papyracea* preserving the siphonoplax.

The "razor-shells" (SOLENIIDAE) are displayed in a variety of genera, including *Solen*, *Ensis*, *Pharus*, *Pharella*, *Siliqua*, *Macha*, and *Tagelus*. *Solen roseomaculatus*, Pilsbry, is a new species from Japan.

The SAXICAVIDAE, CORBULIDAE, MYACIDAE, ANATINIDAE and MACTRIDAE are present and also the very rare *Pholadomya vitrea* from the Caspian Sea, sole survivor of its race.

In the smaller-sized though better-favored TELLIIDAE are many forms of great delicacy and beauty. Some are so fragile and so pink that they serve the clever Japanese for rose petals on screens and jewel-boxes, while others are familiar everywhere in their auroral rays, as "sunrise shells." The collection contains forty-four species of *Tellina*, fourteen of *Donax*, besides various specimens of *Asaphis*, *Gari*, *Sanguinolaria*, *Hiatula*, *Elizia*, *Angulus*, *Strigilla*, *Macoma*, *Iphigenia*, etc. *Tellina subpallida*, Smith, is a new species from Aden. The SEMELIDAE are represented by *Scrobicularia* and *Semele*.

The "Venus shells" (VENERIDAE) are as lovely

among the bivalves as the *Cypræidae* among the univalves. Beauty of color and of sculpture distinguish most of the forms. This series of selected specimens is impressive. There are *Chione lamellata* with wonderful frills (a remarkably fine specimen, by the way), and *Dione lupanaria* with long terete spines, the polished Callistas and the criss-crossed Circes, with the brilliant purples and scarlets and oranges of some species and the soft pink-browns and wood-tints of others,—another opportunity for the student of adaptive variation! The genera represented (formerly all included under “Venus,” “Cytherea,” “Tapes,” and “Artemis”) are chiefly *Mercenaria*, *Anaitis*, *Cryptogramma* and *Chione*, *Tivela*, *Meretrix*, *Callista*, *Caryatis*, *Dione*, *Amiantis*, *Lioconcha*, *Crista* and *Circe*, *Sunetta*, *Dosinia* and *Cyclina*, *Tapes* and *Venerupis*. A very rare form, from the “Challenger” expeditions, is *Venus torresiana*, Smith, from Torres Straits. *Tapes phenax*, Pilsbry, is a new species from the Loo Choo Islands.

Passing some small families, several of them represented by all the known species, and a few of larger size, including the fresh-water CYRENIDAE, SPHAERIIDAE, and PISIDIIDAE and the marine CARDIIDAE, an interesting family represented by many fine specimens, we come to the rare ISOCARDIIDAE (six species shown) and the divergent CHAMIDAE. Eighteen species of *Chama* are here, including unusually fine examples of the highly prized *Chama lamellosa*, and the chrysanthemum-like *Chama macrophylla*, *Ch. lazarus*, and

Ch. damaecornis. There are also specimens of fossil *Chamae*.

Again we pass a number of families few in species, including the TRIDACNIDAE (nearly all the species of *Tridacna* and *Hippopus* are here, huge, overgrown, but far from jungraceful), LUCINIDAE (quite a number of species, of which *Corbis sowerbyi*, Reeve, from China, deserves special mention on account of great rarity) and others typified by the genera *Kellia*, *Scintilla*, *Solemya*, *Crassatella*, *Gouldia*, and *Astarte*, besides the CARDITIDAE and CYPRICARDIIDAE.

The beautiful pearl shells from our own lakes and streams, to which belongs the suggestive name UNIONIDAE, have peculiar interest. No other family is as distinctively and characteristically American. Let others seek these shells in a war of extermination, to mutilate and change them into objects of personal adornment, but let us study them and enjoy the rich iridescence of their nacre. For there are here, not merely a fine cabinet series of hundreds of natural shells, but a half a hundred or more of hand-polished specimens, the very best obtainable. Some of the finest of these fresh-water clams came from the boiling rapids of the Baraboo River in Wisconsin, obtained by divers at the risk of their lives. The collection includes Lewis's type of *Unio brevis* and a cotype of *U. bursapastoris*, B. H. Wright. *Burtonia tanganyikensis*, Smith, illustrates a strange form of this group from Central Africa.

The allied MUTELIDAE and AETHERIIDAE are well represented, among the latter *Mülleria dalyi*, Smith, from India, noteworthy as being a newly found congener of a remarkable form heretofore known only from the rivers of South America, thus raising most interesting and perplexing questions as to the mode of distribution of this otherwise highly puzzling genus. (See Proc. Mal. Soc. of London, Vol. III. n. s., pp. 14-16.)

Again is the present linked with the past in the four living species of *Trigonia*, a family (TRIGONIIDAE) that reached a high development in the Mesozoic seas; and once again in the NUCULIDAE (*Nucula*, *Leda* and *Yoldia*) whose ancestors of identical lineament are entombed in the Devonian rocks of our own land.

Here too are the "Noah's Ark" shells (ARCIDAE) that truly survived the deluge, many fine examples of the genera *Arca*, *Barbatia*, *Anomalocardia*, *Senilia*, *Scapharca*, *Parallelipipedum*, *Argina*, *Cucullaea*, *Pectunculus*, etc.

The shell-lover knows that many interesting objects, and many beautiful forms, are to be found in the MYTILIDAE, the PINNIDAE, the AVICULIDAE and PERNIDAE, even though to others the names are meaningless. *Modiola polita*, Verrill and Smith, came from off Catalina Island in 30 fathoms. Two species of OSTRAEIDAE, *Ostrea circumpicta*, Pilsbry, a new species from Japan, and a very large and beautiful *Ostrea folium*, Linnaeus,

from Central America, clearly demonstrate that oysters are not to be despised, either for stature or looks. The fossil genera *Exogyra* and *Gryphaea* are represented, as well as fossil species of *Ostrea* proper.

Last but not least are the PECTINIDAE and SPONDYLIDAE. There are over a hundred species of the *Pecten* clan, representing the forms usually called *Pecten*, *Vola*, *Amussium* and *Hinnites*, but which must now be distributed under a number of new generic designations. For richness of coloring and elaborate simplicity of dress, no group of mollusc shells can surpass the members of this family, unless it be the one that immediately follows, before turning to which let us note eight interesting accessions: *Pecten dringi*, Reeve, from off Western Australia; an especially beautiful *P. plica*, Linnaeus, from the Indian Ocean; a *P. reevei*, Adams and Reeve; *P. swifti*, Bernard, from Japan; *P. diegensis*, Dall, dredged in deep water in San Pedro Bay; *P. leopardus*, Reeve, N. W. Australia; the new *P. keppelianus*, Sowerby, from Cape Verde Islands, and *P. luculentus*, Reeve, from Tahiti,—all rare. Surely I have never seen and never expect to see a more exquisite display of these particularly charming forms.

There are also many fossil Pectens sent by Mr. Hemphill from the California Tertiary beds, of which he says that it is seldom possible to get such perfect specimens.

Like the glory of the setting sun at the close of day, is the beauty of the cabinet which marks the completion of our many days' visit to Mrs. Williams' collection. Well may we linger before this very remarkable assembly in the centre of which stands the shell which perhaps more than all others has figured in the traditions and held the veneration of conchologists,—*Spondylus regius*, Linnaeus, the shell for which three hundred pounds sterling was once deemed a low figure in London. It is a magnificent specimen gleaming with rich metallic pink reflections from its scores of bristling spines. About it stand its three-score courtiers representing species and varieties of the SPONDYLIDAE, from *S. varians*, Sowerby, the largest, to *S. gussoni*, Da Costa, the smallest, and a very rare one. The specimen of *S. regius* is from the Moluccas and *S. gussoni* from the Mediterranean Sea. Other exceedingly rare members of this family of very handsome shells, are *S. lingua-felis*, Sowerby, from the Philippines, *S. nux*, Reeve, from Ascension Island, the first mature specimen ever obtained (1904) of this curious and lovely shell which Reeve described from a young example, and *S. castris*, Reeve, from the Philippines, having an extraordinary pinkish callosity within. Other notable specimens are *S. multimuricatus*, Reeve, *S. imperialis*, Chemnitz, and a fine series of color variations of the flower-like *S. pictorum*, Chemnitz, from Lower California.

The allied families of LIMIDAE, PLACUNIDAE and ANOMIIDAE are well represented, and the collection is

supplemented by a small series of recent Brachiopods representing about a dozen genera and twenty species.

Magnificent and almost numberless as are the Ocean treasures in this collection there are in almost every family of the thousands of Land shells exhibited many of the rarest specimens known, as well as many of those which are most beautiful. The same may be said of the Bivalves and Fresh-water shells.

IV. RETROSPECT

Before leaving this wonderful collection, let us take a comprehensive view of its treasures. We must go from room to room, for shells fill the house and threaten to force the owners out of doors. This collection has been the engrossing life-work of an indomitable woman and the Mecca of shell-lovers. Now, it awaits a place in the halls of some great museum, there to take its part in the world's work and the world's play,—an enduring monument to industry, perseverance and love of beauty. Look again at these twenty-six thousand specimens—at the *Spondylus regius* and *Conus gloria-maris*, the *Pleurotomaria*, the *Cypraeas* and *Pectens* and *Volutas*, the polished *Unios*, the *Harpas*, the land shells, the tiny *Marginellas* and the *Mitras*, the *Murices* and *Strombs*, the *Veneridae* and *Limpets*, the thousand and one other treasures from ocean, lake and river! The beauty and rarity of the specimens appeal to us anew and we marvel again at this splendid result of individual effort.

Then, in fancy, the narrow parlors open out into long galleries of shining cases, over which bend young and old, rich and poor, an ever-changing throng. It is a vision that should become a reality and make this work of one the heritage of many. Here is a worthy gift for a great institution, commemorative alike of maker and donor. May Heaven speed the generous thought that shall embrace the opportunity thus worthily to place The Williams Collection of Shells.

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