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of Conchology

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Vol. I

THE

# QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF

# CONCHOLOGY.

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THE  
*Quarterly Journal of Conchology.*

The Introduction published in the First Number sufficiently explains the objects the Editors have in view; but it will, perhaps, not be superfluous to hope that every Conchologist who may be in possession of information, will freely communicate it, and thereby contribute his or her share to render the Journal a full and accurate record of the science which it is founded to promote.

Any profits arising from the Journal will be devoted to its improvement; and illustrations will be given when the interests of the Journal, and its pecuniary success, will admit.

No notice will be taken of anonymous contributions; and authors alone will be held responsible for the opinions expressed in their articles.

**Books Received.** Woodward's Manual of the Mollusca.

Harting's Rambles in Search of Shells.

The Natural History of Eastbourne and vicinity.

Notes on the Mollusca of Eastbourne; by Rev E. S. Dewick.

List of the Land and Freshwater Mollusca of Bristol; by Adolph Leipner.

Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, U.S.

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*Pupa Braunii Rossm.*

*P. Vergniesiana Charpr.*

*P. Partioti Moq. Tand.*

*P. Boileausiana Charp.*

*P. affinis Rossm.*

*P. pyrenæaria Boubée.*

*P. Farinesii Des Moulins.*

*P. ringens Michaud.*

*P. megacheilos Jan.*

*Vertigo pygmæa Drap.*

*Balea Deshayesiana Bourgt.*

*Clausilia abietina Dupuy.*

*C. aurigerana Fagot.*

*C. rugosa var. Drap.*

*C. perversa Gmel.*

*C. Pauli Mabille.*

*Pomatias crassilabrum Dupuy.*

*P. obscurum Drap.*

*P. Nouleti Dupuy.*

*P. Arriensis St. Simon.*

*Bithynia Reynesii Dupuy.*

*Belgrandia Bourguignati St. Simon.*

*B. gibba Drap.*

*Paludinella Guranensis St. Simon.*

*P. Companyoni Bourgt.*

*P. utriculus Paladilhe.*

*P. brevis Michaud.*

*Valvata Tolosana St. Simon.*

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*H. Moulinsii, Alexia ciliata,*

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Jeffreys gives fourteen varieties. Some of these may clearly be attributed to local circumstances. There are some stated to have been procured from rivers, others from lakes, others from marshes by the sea coast, and others again have been "thrown up by the tide at the mouth of rivers." The most extraordinary variety (not confined to this species) in my humble opinion is *decollata*, in which the "shell is more or less eroded, spire truncate" so that the fact of a shell being *eroded* gives it the title to rank as a variety! In his Introduction p. li, Mr. Jeffreys gives several reasons which may account for erosion. I have noticed the erosion in specimens of *L. stagnalis* kept in confinement in my aquarium, which in course of time have been converted by erosion (by whatever cause produced) into *L. stagnalis* var. *decollata*, a variety which I perceive is unknown to Mr. Jeffreys.

But my paper has already exceeded the limits which I intended so that I must leave the examination of the genera and species to your readers, and I shall be very glad if some of them can help me to remove the difficulties which perplex my mind as to what *really* constitutes the difference between a species and a variety, and if they will also make clear to me what is the principle upon which the differences are formed.

---

#### DISCOVERY OF *SUCCINEA OBLONGA*, (DRAPARNAUD) NEAR CORK.

I can confirm the fact of the existence of this species near Cork, a locality mentioned rather doubtfully by Jeffreys, British Conchology, Vol. I, p. 155. I found a couple of specimens under Ivy on a stone wall about two miles to the west of the town, and more numerous individuals under stones in an old quarry near Ballinacollig, about five or six miles to the west of the former locality.—C. P. GLOYNE, September, 1875.

---

***Cochlicopa lubrica* var. *ovata*.** — While searching for specimens of *Helix fusca* at Bank Wood, near Wakefield, I found a specimen of this variety.—J. HEBDEN, Aug. 7th, 1875.

---

#### THE GENUS *EATONIA*.

Our readers will find, on referring to the Bibliographical Notice of New Shells from Kerguelen's Island at p. 86 of this Volume, a mention of a new Genus which has been characterized under the name of *Eatonia* by Mr. Edgar A. Smith. The name has however been pre-occupied by Hall in 1859, to designate a genus of fossil Brachiopoda, in compliment to the American Prof. Amos Eaton. See Tate's appendix to Woodward's Manual of the Mollusca, p. 59.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Woodward's Manual, Third Edition.**

"A Manual of the Mollusca, being a treatise on recent and Fossil Shells; By S. P. Woodward, A.L.S., F.G.S.; Third Edition, with an appendix of recent and fossil conchological discoveries; By Professor Ralph Tate, A.L.S., F.G.S.; Illustrated by Miss A. N. Waterhouse and J. W. Lowry; London, Lockwood & Co., 1875, Price 7/6; pp. 542 and 86, with 24 plates and numerous woodcuts.

The fact that the Third Edition of this standard work now lies before us shows that it is suited to the wants of students in conchological science by providing for them a brief, terse, and compendious summary of our knowledge in this branch of science.

As this is the first occasion the work has come before us in our editorial capacity, we will give a brief sketch of its contents.

The first chapter discusses the position held by the Mollusca in the Animal Kingdom, and the affinities existing between each group.

The internal classification, so to speak, of the mollusks themselves, and the mutual inter-arrangement of the principal tribes, illustrated by diagrams, is next considered. Under the head of Habits and Economy is accumulated a large amount of interesting and useful information, the structure and physiology of the mollusca follows, each of the anatomical systems being examined in detail.

The structure and growth of the shell, as a most important part of a mollusk, receives special attention, and is illustrated by diagrammatic sections. Under the heading of classification we meet with the author's views upon the subjects of affinities, analogies, species, genera, families and the higher terms of classification.

The second chapter treats upon the geographical distribution of the mollusca, and is illustrated by a map showing the various molluscan provinces adopted by the author, which seem to have been founded upon the labors of botanists. The more philosophical arrangement of the world's surface into zoological regions propounded by Dr. Sclater in 1857 is briefly mentioned at the commencement, but is not in any way made the basis of the author's scheme.

The marine provinces are next described, the peculiarities of each being mentioned, also the species peculiar to it, and the affinities the province bears to others; a large amount of valuable information as to the range of the Mollusca is here collected together, and whatever difference of opinion may exist, as to the correctness of the author's division of the earth's surface, the whole chapter cannot fail to command the attention of the student of geographical distribution.



The third chapter is a consideration of the mollusca in time and includes a table of geological formations, one of the characteristic genera, one showing the range of genera in time, a similar one for families, and one of the development of families, genera and species in time. The various phenomena of geological distribution are discussed and the chapter concludes with a numerical estimate of recent and fossil forms in every group and family.

The fifth chapter, on collecting shells, gives the various methods in use for that purpose, forms of dredging-papers as filled up by McAndrew in Norway and by Forbes in the Ægean Sea, remarks on their distribution in depth, and preservation for purposes of study.

The second part, which is much the largest portion of the work, is a synopsis of the known genera. Under every genus is given the etymology of its name, its synonymy, an example named, usually the typical species, the generic characters as shown in the animal and shell, the distribution of the genus in space and the number of known recent species, concluding with the distribution in time and the number of known fossil forms. Woodcuts are freely interspersed with the text and numerous species are figured in the plates. The appendix, by Prof. Ralph Tate, is intended to bring the work up to the level of science, by incorporating all new matter which has accumulated since the publication of the original work, and is worked out in the same manner as the body of the book. Having looked through the two editions, we do not find that the third edition differs from the second; they both however differ from the original one, not only by the addition of Tate's appendix but also by the omission of the part relating to the Tunicata, which originally formed part of the work.

---

### **“Rambles in Search of Shells—Land & Freshwater.”**

By James Edmund Harting, F.L.S., F.Z.S.—106 pp., 8vo., with 10 plates of colored figures of Shells—Price 7/6. London, 1875, Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

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This little work, consists of a series of articles reprinted from “The Field” with the addition of 10 plates containing colored figures of a number of British shells. In addition to the introduction and conclusion the work contains six chapters. The introduction consists of a brief and concise sketch of the internal organization of the mollusca and remarks upon their systems of respiration, locomotion and reproduction.

In the first chapter the number and distribution of the British species is followed by the classification, firstly into bivalves and univalves, and secondly the separation of the latter into aquatic and terrestrial univalves, the author then ingeniously explains the various forms of the shells by referring them to modifications of a typical form, which he considers that of *Helix* to be.

In the second and succeeding chapters the author imagines himself to be accompanying the reader in a ramble over the London Clay, showing him the most suitable localities and habitats for land and freshwater shells, and at the same time imparting a large variety of information with respect to the various species met with.

The fifth chapter finds the author and reader extending their rambles to the Chalk formation, including amongst numerous anecdotes, some relating to the edible character of various mollusks.

The concluding chapter contains hints to collectors of shells, how to set about it, where to go, and finally how to preserve the shells when found. Then follows a systematic list of British land and freshwater mollusca.

A most valuable and original part of the work, is the list of local catalogues of British land and freshwater shells, arranged alphabetically under the names of the counties and districts to which they relate, with which it is brought to a conclusion.

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### Journal de Conchyliologie, July, 1875.

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FISCHER, P.—Sur l'anatomie des *Neritopsis* (On the anatomy of *Neritopsis*), pp. 197—204.

The author describes the anatomy of the genus from a specimen of *N. radula* received from M. Rossiter. He considers that the affinities of the genus are evidently with the *Neritidæ*, as shewn by its form, the shortness of the foot, the width of the proboscis, the long, distant tentacles &c. It however differs somewhat in its lingual dentition, as the central tooth and first laterals found in the other *Neritidæ*. The transfer of the genus from the *Neritidæ* amongst which it had been placed by Grateloup (followed by Sowerby, Reeve, Woodward &c) to the neighbourhood of the genus *Narica*, as proposed by Hermannsen, and accepted by Gray, Adams and others was decidedly wrong. Plate XI. illustrates the paper.

FISCHER, P.—Catalogue des Nudibranches et des Céphalopodes des côtes océaniques de la France (Catalogue of the Nudibranchs and Cephalopods of the Atlantic coasts of France) pp.204

# *The Quarterly Journal of Conchology.*

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## **Proposed Enlargement.**

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This Journal has been in existence from February 1874, has met with increasing favor from Conchologists and is now well established as the organ of the science in the British Isles, besides possessing a wide circulation on the continent of Europe, in America, Australia and the world generally, especially among English-speaking peoples and in the British possessions.

On the completion of the present Volume, the Journal will be enlarged in size and price, plates will be given, and the amount of letterpress materially increased.

---

## **Nature of the Contributions desired.**

**Descriptions and figures of New, rare or little-known species** of Mollusca and their shells. This is intended to be the chief and most valuable portion of the Journal. The species described will be figured in the best manner possible. If more convenient to the collector, shells may be forwarded to the Editors to be described and figured, and afterwards to be at the disposal of the collector.

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**Palæontological Conchology**—to be treated in the same manner as recent conchology, will be included in the scheme of the enlarged series; although not included in the present on account of want of space.

**Short notes** dealing with any matter of interest—as notices of sales, movements of conchological collectors, notes of communications made to learned societies, extracts from correspondence, corrections of errors and mis-statements, obituaries of deceased conchologists, &c., &c.

**Bibliographical Notices of New Books** will be given, in order to keep our readers "au courant" with the progress of the science.

Books intended for notice should be forwarded to the Office of the Journal. Separate pamphlets and extracts from the Transactions of Societies are also desired and should show the original pagination.

---

The Editors desire to call the attention of conchologists, and collectors in all parts of the world, to the importance and desirability of supporting **the only journal in the English language that is exclusively devoted to this important science** in a generous and enterprising spirit, by making it the vehicle of their communications to the conchological world.

They would also invite the attention of residents and travellers in foreign countries, missionaries, officers in the military, naval, diplomatic and consular services, whose position gives them unusual advantages in this respect, to the easy manner in which they can support the Journal and advance the science by forming collections. These collections are very likely to yield new and interesting forms and they certainly furnish valuable material for the study of geographical distribution.

It is much to be desired that residents in the British possessions should follow the excellent example of the French colonists in New Caledonia.

They with the able assistance of their conchologists in France, are assiduously working at the mollusca of that island; new species from it being described and figured in every issue of the "Journal de Conchyliologie". An excellent opportunity is afforded to British conchologists by the annexation of the Fiji Islands, and the probable annexation of New Guinea; and the Editors wish to be, as soon as possible, in communication with all British colonies, and foreign countries.

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### To Advertisers.

The Journal affords an excellent medium of communicating with conchologists generally throughout the world, while the charges are quite nominal.

Dealers in Shells and Publishers of Conchological Works, will find it especially to their advantage to advertise on the Cover of this Journal. Tariff can be had on application or seen on the Cover of the Journal.

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A supplement to former papers on the same subject; A complete list is given of all the species known at the present time—*viz* 81 Nudibranchs and 21 Cephalopods, 3 Pleurobranchs and one Pulmonate.

FISCHER, P.—Remarques sur l'opercule du g. *Naticina* Gray (Remarks on the operculum of the genus *Naticina*), pp. 215—216.

The appendage near the nucleus of the operculum of *N. papilla* Gmelin, is not peculiar to the genus, but exists plainly in that of *Sigaretus lævigatus* Lamarck. *Naticina* is therefore probably only a subgenus of *Sigaretus*, and the name must be changed having been previously used by Guilding.

CROSSE, H.—Description d'espèces de Mollusques inédites, provenant de la Nouvelle Calédonie (Description of new species of mollusca from New Caledonia), pp. 216—223.

*Zonites Hamelianus* Crosse, (Pl. ix. f. 1) Baie du Sud; *Helix Vimontiana* Cr. (f. 2) Nouméa, a bulimiform species; *Bulinus porphyrostomus* Pfr. var.  $\delta$  (Pl. viii. f. 2) Ile des Pins; distinguished by its white aperture; *B. Ouveanus* Dotzauer var.  $\gamma$  (f. 4) Siandé, also with a white aperture; *B. Hienguenensis* Cr. (f. 3) Hienguen and Ouagap; This species was originally described by Pfeiffer as *B. Eddystonensis* under the mistaken impression that it came from Eddystone Island in the Solomon Archipelago; *Cypræa nigricans* Montrouzier, (Pl. viii. f. 5. and Pl. ix. f. 3) Kanala; It is doubtful whether this is a distinct species, or a black variety of *C. mappa*.

CROSSE, H.—Note sur une espèce manuscrite de M. le professeur G. P. Deshayes (Note on a manuscript species of Professor Deshayes), pp. 223—225.

M. Crosse himself doubts very much whether this species, *Conus pseudomarmoreus* Deshayes, is really distinct from *Conus marmoreus*. The only points of difference are the smaller size, more raised spire, and the very marked transverse striæ of the last whorl; Judging from the figure (Pl. ix. f. 4) it would seem to be hardly distinct.

CROSSE, H. & FISCHER, P.—Diagnoses Molluscorum novorum Guatemalæ incolarum (Diagnoses of new Mollusca from Guatemala) pp. 225—226.

*Streptostyla Sargi* and *Melania Sargi*.

CROSSE, H. & FISCHER, P.—Diagnosis Helicis novæ insulæ Madagascar dictæ incolæ (Diagnosis of a new *Helix* from Madagascar) pp. 226—227.

*Helix Grandidieri*, near *H. Goudotiana* Fér.

GASSIES, J. B.—Description de Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles provenant de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (Description of new land and freshwater Mollusca from New Caledonia) pp. 227—232.

*Helix confinis*, *Neritina Montrouzieri*, *N. guttata*, and *N. expansa*.

Paleontology, pp. 232—245.

BLAND, T.—Examen critique de certaines espèces du continent Américain et des Antilles, décrites dans la Monographie des *Helicina* (Conchologia Iconica) de L. Reeve, comme appartenant à ce genre (Critical examination of the American species of *Helicina* in Reeve's monograph) pp. 245—252. See separate article.

## Descriptions of Ten New Species of Shells,

By G. B. SOWERBY, junr.

(From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society.)

*Conus gracilis*, (p. 125, Pl. XXIV, fig. 6.) An elongated Cone, resembling in form *C. aculeiformis*, Reeve, &c., but the coloring differs completely from those species it resembles most in shape, being of a rich brown, with a few irregularly placed whitish patches.

Specimen unique, in the collection of Dr. Prevost.

*Conus multilineatus*, (p. 126, Pl. XXIV. f. 5) A turbinated Cone, bearing most resemblance in marking to *C. lignarius*, Reeve, it may however be readily distinguished by its turbinated form, and the coronation of the spire.

Specimen unique, in the collection of Dr. Prevost.

*Trochus (Polyodonta) mirabilis*, (p. 126, Pl. XXIV. f. 7) A rather solid Trochus, of a fleshy-white color, with longitudinal reddish-brown "flames." The roughly granular ribs and the deeply excavated suture, are its chief characters.

*Hab.* Molluccas.

*Ziziphinus multiliratus*, (p. 127, Pl. XXIV. f. 10) An abbreviately conical species, of a yellowish-green color with red "flames," closely encircled with spiral granular ridges.

*Var. β*, Spiral ridges almost obsolete.

*Hab.* Cape of Good Hope.

*Mitra flexilabris*, (p. 127, Pl. XXIV. f. 4) A small pyramidal Mitra of a pale yellow, with two orange zones, outer lip inflected above.

*Hab.* Mauritius. Specimen from the collection of Dr. Prevost.

*Mitra induta*, (p. 128, Pl. XXIV. f. 9) An acuminate fusiform Mitra, quite distinct from any species hitherto described. It makes an addition to those species with dark-brown epidermis, such as *M. orientalis*, *M. nigra*, &c.

*Ovulum depressum*, (p. 128, Pl. XXIV. f. 3) A narrow depressed Ovulum, white, tinged with orange at the extremities.

*Hab.* North-west Australia.

*Admete tabulata*, (p. 128, Pl. XXIV. f. 3) An *Admete* of an oblong turreted form; only 7 other species of this genus are known, all of which are Northern.

*Hab.* Arctic Ocean.

*Latirus aureo-cinctus*, (p. 129, Pl. XXIV. f. 2) An elongately turreted shell, with ridges of a golden-yellow color, the interstices being nearly black with fine whitish threads. It cannot be well compared with any known species.

*Myodora rotundata*, (p. 129, Pl. XXIV. f. 8) A species of rounded form, very inæquivalve, and differing from *M. striata* in the shell being rounder, umbones more central, dorsal margin less incurved and more sloping, right valve much deeper and the ligamentary pit smaller.

**Japanese Gastropoda.**—"A list of the Gastropoda collected in Japanese Seas, by Commander H. C. St. John, R. N.

By Edgar A. Smith, F.Z.S.—(Annals & Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug. 1875; Series IV., Vol. XVI., pp. 103—115.)

In this paper which is a continuation of the one noticed at p. 86, Mr. Smith enumerates 45 species, of which the following 14 are described as new;

<i>Stylopsis rufo-fasciata</i> ;	<i>Trochus (Gibbula) yamandus</i> ;
<i>Hydrobia plicosa</i> ;	<i>T. (G.) japonicus</i> , (A. Ad. MS);
<i>Lacuna unicarinata</i> ;	<i>T. (G.) corallinus</i> ;
<i>Diala simplex</i> ;	<i>T. (G.) redimitus</i> , Gld. (described
<i>D. tenuis</i> ;	by Smith);
<i>Cylichna pertensis</i> ;	<i>Triphoris conspersus</i> , (A. Ad. MS);
<i>Buccinum mirandum</i> ;	<i>Haminea grisea</i> ;
<i>Turbo (Collonia) nocturnus</i> , Gld. (described by Smith);	

**Mollusca Dredged off the Coast of New England in 1874.**—“Brief Contributions to Zoology from the Museum of Yale College; No. xxxiii; Results of Dredging Expeditions off the New England coast in 1874.—By A. E. Verrill.—Amer. Journ. of Sci. & Arts, July 1875; Third Series, vol. x., No. 55, pp. 36—43.

In this article is given a brief summary of the results of the operations in connection with the United States Fish Commission, located during the summer of 1874 at Noank, Connecticut, on Fisher's Island Sound, and close to the eastern end of Long Island Sound. More than 180 dredgings were made and recorded by the naturalists attached to the Commission, besides numerous independent and private ones. Lists of those species of *Arachnida*, *Crustacea*, *Annelida*, *Bdelloidea*, *Gephyrea*, *Turbellaria*, *Gastropoda*, *Lamellibranchiata*, *Tunicata*, *Bryozoa*, *Echinodermata*, *Acalephæ*, and *Anthrozoa*, which are now recorded for the first time from the Southern coast of New England are given. More complete lists of the marine fauna of the coast have been given by the author in the “Report on the Marine Invertebrata of Southern New England;” forming the appendix of the 1st. report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1874; and also published in a separate form.

The following are the lists of *Gastropoda*, *Lamellibranchiata* and *Tunicata*, the few species marked (\*) not being new to the fauna, have been introduced in order to confirm the localities or to correct the nomenclature:—

- \**Scalaria Grænelandica*, Block Island Sound, 17—24 fathoms.
- Velutina lævigata*, off Watch Hill, 18—20 fathoms.
- \**Stylifer Stimpsonii*, Verrill, Block Island Sound, 6—15 fathoms.
- \**Tonicella marmorea*, Carpenter, (*Chiton marmoreus*, Gould) off Block Island.
- Philine quadrata*, off Montauk Point, 20—25 fathoms, sand.
- Montagua Bostoniensis*, (Couthouy, sp.), South of Fisher's Island, 32 fathoms, and off Montauk Point.
- Embletonia fuscata*, Gould; also var. *remigata* and var. *lanceolata*, Gould; occurs of all shades of color from pale flesh-color to dusky-brown. Piles at Noank, common on hydroids.
- Doto formosa*, Verrill, sp. nov. [described in a note at the foot of page 41], off Point Judith, 10—14 fathoms.
- Idalia modesta*, Verrill, sp. nov. [also described in note to page 41], off west end of Fisher's Island, on sandy and muddy bottom; Block Island Sound, 17—24 fathoms, north of Little Gull Island, 40 fathoms.
- Entalis striolata*, Stimpson, off Block Island, 20—25 fathoms.
- Thracia myopsis*, west of Fisher's Island, 7—9 fathoms.
- Amræcium glabrum*, Verrill, off Block Island.



## REPRINTS.

CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, AND THE WEST INDIES, DESCRIBED AS BELONGING TO *HELICINA* IN LOVELL REEVE'S *CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA*.

By T. BLAND.

(Abridged translation from the Journal de Conchyliologie, by C. P. GLOYNE.)

The genus *Helicina* as understood by Reeve includes *Lucidella*, *Trochatella*, *Helicina*, *Schasicheila*, and *Alcadia* of other authors.

The number of errors in Reeve's Monograph is truly astonishing.

A mere compiler, totally ignorant of the subject, could have avoided the greater part of them with a little care:—some examples will be given.—

*Helicina Bayamensis* and *Bastidana* are considered as separate species under the names of *H. Bayhamensis* and *Bastidiana*; Poey, the author of these two names has himself acknowledged that the second is only a variety of the first.

*H. Catalinensis*, so called from the locality Catalina in Cuba, is called *H. Catiliniana* as if it were dedicated to one Mr. Catilini, and Pfeiffer's original description is given in the *synonymy*, and stated to be from Blainville's Malacology instead of the Malakozoologische Blaetter [Doubtless Reeve saw "Mal. Bl." and made a guess at the meaning of the abbreviation].

*H. littoricola*, Gundlach, from Baracoa, Cuba, with the figures of some other species, is mentioned as *H. littoralis* of Baraccas.

*H. nuda*, Arango, is figured under the name of *H. Nodæ*, Gundlach, and with the habitat "Arango" [M. Crosse pleasantly remarks in a foot-note that this is not taking the Piræus for a man, but a man for the Piræus].

*H. arenicola* Morelet, of Yucatan is attributed to one Morton, whoever he may be, and is wrongly stated to come from Cuba.

*H. orbiculata*, Say, is attributed to Sowerby.

The errors of habitat are quite unpardonable. The following are corrections, Reeve's wrong locality being given first and the right one afterwards:—*H. virginea*, Lea, Cuba, should be Haiti.

*H. minima*, Orb., St. Thomas, Cuba and Bahamas. *H. platycheila* Muhlf., Cuba and Martinique, Martinique only. *H. substriata*, Gray, Cuba, Barbadoes. *H. Chittyana*, Pfr., Cuba, Jamaica. *H. rugosa*, Pfr., Island of Trinidad, Trinidad in Cuba. *H. vernalis*, Mor., Cuba, Guatemala.

Some species are represented by completely wrong figures,

*H. conoidea*, Pfr., of Barbadoes, is represented by the figure of a totally different species, probably Cuban. Fig. 260 of Pl. XXIV., said to be *H. occulta*, Sowerby [by mistake for Say] is totally unlike the shell. It is said to be from New York, a part of the United States where no *Helicinae* have ever been found.

*Alcadia Brownii*, Gray — *A. hirsuta* and *Hollandi* are placed in the synonymy; they are in fact distinct species.

*H. Briarea*, Poey; Fig. 12b represents the species exactly, but 12a is *H. ciliata*, a distinct species.

*H. intusplicata*, Pfr., [habitat unknown] probably redescribed by Pfeiffer as *H. Smithiana* from Haiti.

*Trochatella virginea*, Lea. The operculum figured as that of this shell is that of *T. opima*, Shuttleworth. The shell is from Haiti, not from Cuba as stated.

*T. opima*, Shuttleworth; Fig. 102a does not represent this species but *T. opima*, Pfr., a synonym of *H. pulchella*, Gray, var. *nobilis*, C. B. Adams. Fig. 102b is also wrong, it may be a variety of *H. Chittyana*, Pfr., or a small *T. Tankervillei*.

*T. pulchella*, Gray; *T. dilatata*, Poey, should not be in the synonymy.

*Helicina festa*, Gundlach; as this was only a manuscript name, it must give place to Poey's name of *rubromarginata*. *H. rubromarginata* is correctly figured, but the form called *H. festa* is more like *H. jucunda*, Gundlach.

*H. erythrea*, Wright; only a MS. name, must yield to *H. rubella* Wright.

*H. turbinata*, Wiegmann; the shell figured under this name is certainly *H. Zephyrina*, Duclos. Reeve puts in the synonymy *H. "Brandtii"* [he means *Berendti*] described by Pfeiffer as intermediate between *H. turbinata* and *Zephyrina*.

*H. Zephyrina*, Duclos; Reeve places in the synonymy *H. tropica*, Chemn., and *H. Arnbeliana*, Sowb. *H. tropica* is quite a different species, and *Arnbeliana* is one of its synonyms.

*H. tridens*, Shuttleworth, MS. only; probably the shell described by Pfeiffer as *Lucidella nana*.

*H. alta*, Sowb.; this species is described as from Porto Rico, it is nothing but *H. trochulina*, Orb., which is found both there and in Cuba.

*H. spectabilis*, Gundl., and *H. polychroa*, Pfr. MS. These are given as distinct species, the latter is really a var. *minor* of the former.

*H. castanea*, Guilding; this species was briefly described and figured by Sowerby in the first monograph of the Thesaurus. No authority is known for attaching Guilding's name to it; probably = *H. subfusca*, Menke.

*H. fasciata*, Lamarck; the shell figured under this name, said to be from Guadeloupe, is *H. picta*, Fér. Lamarck gave Porto Rico as the habitat of his species, and it has since only been found there, and in Vieque and St. John's. Shuttleworth states that he has received *H. fasciata* from Guadeloupe, Martinique and St. Kitts, but the species of those islands is *H. picta*. Pfeiffer redescribed the species, by error, under the name of *H. phasianella*, Sowb. in sched.

*H. Zoæ*, Pfr. MS. Stated to be from Cuba, seems to be *H. Zoæ*, Pfr. (Mal. Blaëtter, 1865) from Gilolo, Moluccas.

*H. subovalis*, Sowb. Said to be Jamaican, probably a mere var. of *H. neritella*, Lam. Cannot be Jamaican [We do not understand this last remark, *H. neritella* is a well known Jamaica shell; we have ourselves collected it there in abundance].

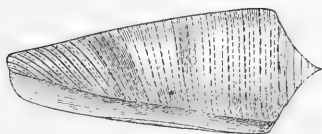
[Altogether Mr. Bland's criticisms seem to bear out the description of the Iconica and Thesaurus given by Crosse.—“not scientific works of authority, but collections of more or less well made images.”—Journ. de Conchyl. Vol. XVIII. p. 259.]

Remarks in brackets are by the translator.

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *CONUS*.

By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S.

Zoological Department, British Museum.



### *Conus Traversianus*,

*Testa elongata, inverse anguste conica, lateribus fere rectis, levissime convexis, superne aliquanto acute angulata; spira breviuscula, concava, anfractibus 10? (apice abrupto) constituta, pallide rosacea; anfractus reliqui 4 superne leviter excavati, liris paucis incrementique lineis arcuatis ornati, ad suturam subprofundam rufo alboque articulatis notati; anfr. ultimus sulcis transversis aliquanto distantibus, superne fere obsoletis, inferne profundioribus et confertioribus insculptus, dilute rosaceus, fasciis duabus obscuris aurantio-rufis (altera medium supra, altera infra) cinctus, et inter sulcis lineis albo rufoque articulatis ornatus; apertura linearis, angusta, ad basim leviter dilatata, intus rosacea.*

*Longit.* 43 millim. *Diam. ad angulum* 17.

Shell elongate, inversely narrowly conical, with the lateral outlines nearly rectilinear, only the slightest convex, and rather sharply angulated above; the spire is shortish, concave, probably consists of about 10? whorls (the apex is broken off) and is of a pale pink color; the four remaining whorls are slightly excavated above and ornamented with a few spiral lirations and the arcuate lines of growth and are articulately dotted at the sutures, which is deepish, with red and white; the last whorl is sculptured with somewhat distant transverse sulcations, of which the upper ones are almost obsolete, and those on the lower portion of the whorl are deeper and closer together than those above, it is of a pale pink color encircled with two broad orange-red bands, the one above and the other below the middle, and between the sulcations it is ornamented with lines articulated with red and white; the aperture is narrow, linear and slightly widened at the base, and of a rose color within.

*Hab.* ?.

This species is well distinguished by its narrow form in conjunction with the style of coloration. The two orange-red bands around the last whorl (of which the upper is rather the narrower) are somewhat interrupted here and there, and the red dots which together with the milk-white ones, which form the articulated transverse lines are very small.

It belongs to that section of the Genus *Conus* which includes certain species which are characterized by their regular straight conical outlines, and a rather short and generally slightly concave spire. To this group, of which *C. generalis*, *C. Malaccanus*, *C. planorbis*, *C. centurio*, and *C. ermineus* are very characteristic examples Mörch has given the name *Rhizoconus*.

The spiral articulated lines are very similar to those which occur in the typical form of *C. mindanus*. The angle of the last whorl is articulately dotted with short orange-red and white lines (about one line in length) which give the angle the aspect of a faint coronation or more correctly undulation.

I feel much pleasure in associating with this species the name of a young and clever student in this branch of Zoology.

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A LIST OF THE LAND AND FRESHWATER SHELLS OF TRINIDAD, SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES.

By R. J. LECHMERE GUPPY, F.L.S., F.G.S., C.M.Z.S., &c.

Names.	Sth. America and Central America.	Antilles.	Remarks.
<i>Glandina minutissima</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	...	Probably allied to <i>A. iota</i> , Adams, Jamaica.
• <i>Spiraxis simplex</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	...	
<i>Stenogyra octona</i> , <i>Ch.</i>	x	x	
,, <i>caracasensis</i> , <i>Reeve.</i>	x	x	
,, <i>plicatella</i> , <i>G.</i>	x	x	•
<i>Cionella lamellata</i> , <i>P. &amp; M.</i>	x	x	
<i>Zonites Guildingi</i> , <i>Bland.</i>	x	...	
,, <i>implicans</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	...	
,, <i>umbratilis</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	...	
<i>Guppya vacans</i> , <i>G.</i>	x	...	
<i>Macrocyclis alicea</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	...	
<i>Helix coactiliata</i> , <i>Fér.</i>	x	...	
,, <i>bactricola</i> , <i>G.</i>	x	...	
,, <i>ierensis</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	x	
,, <i>cæca</i> , <i>G.</i>	x	...	
<i>Bulimus oblongus</i> , <i>Müll.</i>	x	x	
,, <i>auris-sciuri</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	...	A form of <i>B. glaber</i> , found also in Tobago.
,, <i>pilosus</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	...	Allied to <i>B. constrictus</i> , Pf.
<i>Bulimulus aureolus</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	...	Allied to <i>B. Rawsoni</i> . Tobago.
,, <i>vincentinus</i> , <i>Pfr.</i>	x	...	
,, <i>tenuissimus</i> , <i>Fér.</i>	x	x	
<i>Orthalicus undatus</i> , <i>Brug.</i>	x	x	
<i>Cylindrella trinitaria</i> , <i>Pf.</i>	x	...	
<i>Pupa uvulifera</i> , <i>G.</i>	...	...	
,, <i>bicolor</i> , <i>Hutton.</i>	...	x	East Indian.
,, <i>eyriesi</i> , <i>Drouët.</i>	x	x	

Names.	Sth. America and Central America.	Antilles.	Remarks.
Streptaxis deformis, <i>Fér.</i>	x	x	
Simplulopsis corrugatus, <i>G.</i>	...	...	
Succinea approximans, <i>Sh.</i>	x	x	
Omalonyx felina, <i>G.</i>	...	...	
Veronicella lævis, <i>Fér.</i>	x	x	
Melampus coffea, <i>L.</i>	x	x	
„ pusillus, <i>Gmel.</i>	x	x	
Pedipes mirabilis, <i>Meg.</i>	x	x	
Ancylus textilis, <i>G.</i>	...	...	
Gundlachia crepidulina, <i>G.</i>	...	...	
Planorbis Terverianus, <i>Orb.</i>	...	x	
„ meniscus, <i>G.</i>	...	...	
Physa rivalis, <i>M. &amp; R.</i>	x	x	
Annicola spiralis, <i>G.</i>	...	...	? = <i>Ann. candeana</i> , <i>Orb.</i> , Cuba and Jamaica.
Marisa cornuarietis, <i>L.</i>	x	x	
Ampullaria urceus, <i>Müll.</i>	x	x	
„ effusa, <i>Müll.</i>	x	x	
„ crocostoma, <i>Phil.</i>	x	...	
Cyclotus translucidus, <i>Sow.</i>	x	...	
„ grenadensis, <i>Shuttl.</i>	...	x	
Diplommatina Huttoni, <i>Pf.</i>	...	...	East Indian.
Truncatella pulchella, <i>Pf.</i>	x	x	
Taheitia reclusa, <i>G.</i>	...	...	
Cistula aripensis, <i>G.</i>	...	...	
Helicina barbata, <i>G.</i>	...	...	? = <i>H. Dysoni</i> , <i>Pf.</i>
„ nemoralis, <i>G.</i>	..	...	Very near <i>H. Columbiana</i> .
„ lamellosa, <i>G.</i>	x	...	
„ ignicoma, <i>G.</i>	...	...	
Neritina microstoma, <i>Orb.</i>	x	x	
Cyclas incurva, <i>G.</i>	...	x	
„ punctifera, <i>G.</i>	...	...	
Anodon leotaudi, <i>G.</i>	...	...	

**Doubtful Species.**

Antonoe riparia ?...Auricula pellucens.  
Stenogyra coronata, *G.*  
Pupa auriformis, *G.*

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For a fuller account of the distribution of the land and freshwater mollusca of Trinidad see Proc. Zool. Soc., 1875. p. 318.

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A CATALOGUE OF THE MOLLUSCA FOUND IN THE  
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF HEIDELBERG, GRAND DUCHY  
OF BADEN.

By JOHN E. DANIEL.

Upwards of fifty years ago a friend told me as a boy of few years to find him a snail that went the wrong way, meaning a sinistral form, and the hecatombs that I slaughtered in this search is something awful to think of, now that I am a greyheaded old man, but always fond as I was of collecting objects of Natural History, this may have laid the foundation of what became at one period of my life a perfect mania, and of all branches of Conchology, the land and freshwater shells have had a special hold on me, and although I cannot for one moment claim an accurate or scientific knowledge, for some years I was an indefatigable collector, and when I went to reside in Germany for a period, it absorbed my whole attention from the fact that I had little else to occupy my mind. I fear that the following catalogue may be to a great extent imperfect, more especially as it is now 14 or 15 years since my return to England, and I have mislaid, lost and given away many of my notes and specimens, nevertheless I hope it may be of some slight use and interest to those readers of the "Q.J.C." who may chance to visit this remarkably beautiful and interesting district. At the time I laboured under many difficulties, I did not speak the language, I was a complete neophyte in the science, having only col-

lected previously between Wareham and Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, I was unacquainted with any cabinet or collector, except Mr. R. Damon of Weymouth, and in Heidelberg there was no one who took the slightest interest in the matter at that time, with the exception of Mr. Lömmel, of the Sandgasse, who dealt in minerals and fossils, but in working up the Ferns and Flora, I soon discovered how many new species there were to my eyes, and I had the honor and pleasure of adding several new species to the known fauna of the district, and also of turning the attention of several students, native, English and American to the pursuit.

1. *Limax agrestis*, *L.*—calls for no special note.
2. *L. brunneus*, *Drap.*—Mr. Jeffreys and M. Moquin-Tandon are now I believe fully alive to the fact of this very pretty animal being a good and distinct species, it is never found anywhere but in swampy situations, it never attains to the size of the previous species, it is a deep rich brown color, and the slime or mucus is colorless and not so viscid as many of its congeners.
3. *L. tenellus*, *Müller.*—Another small species, whitish-gray in color, something like *L. agrestis*, but here again the secretion is colorless. If I am correct in the name of this slug, the only habitat I remember to have seen it in, is a ditch or small stream running by the side of what is called the “rent’s tower” (gesprengte Turm) in the Castle.
4. *L. cinereo-niger*, *Nilsson.*—This is a grand animal unknown in Britain, it is the largest slug I know, it lives in the forests, and is always to be found wandering about in damp weather, provided it is moderately warm, I have seen them when stretched to their full extent, upwards of seven inches long, in color bright polished black, with a broad white stripe running down the entire length of the belly, with a margin of black on each side, occasionally, but rarely, pale dusky olive green, and white varieties are met with. The lower portion of keel is sharply keeled, shell in shape somewhat similar to *L. flavus*, thin, brittle and when fresh almost transparent.
5. *L. maximus*, *L.*—Everywhere abundant in the open country, especially on old walls, this species is more nocturnal in its habits than the last, and like the pretty *L. arborum*, suspend themselves heads downwards



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