

Quarterly Journal
of Conchology

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THE
QUARTERLY JOURNAL
 OF
CONCHOLOGY.

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Notice.

With the view of expediting the completion of the first volume, and of publishing various communications that have been received, double numbers will for the present be issued each quarter.

Subscriptions for the present and next double numbers, $\frac{2}{2}$, are now due and should be at once forwarded to the Office.

EXCHANGES.

I have a number of Shells in duplicate, which I shall be glad to exchange for any of the following, viz :—

Arion flavus, *Geomalacus maculosus*, *Limax lævis*, *Limax tenellus*, *Succinea putris* var. *vitrea* and *solidula*, *Succinea elegans* var. *ochracea*, *Vitrina pellucida* var. *depressiuscula* and *Dillwynii*, *Zonites fulvus* var. *Mortoni*, *Zonites crystallinus* var. *complanata*, or *Helix aculeata* var. *albida*.—PHILIP B. MASON, F.L.S., Burton on Trent.

I have a quantity of glass tablets for mounting shells upon, of various useful sizes, which I shall be glad to exchange for specimens of British or Foreign Shells (common species not objected to).—Address, M, Office of the Journal, 9, Wade Street, Leeds.

I have a few specimens of *Helix limbata*, *H. fruticum*, *H. sylvatica*, *Clausilia biplicata*, *C. parvula*, and *Bulimus detritus*, for which I shall be glad to receive other species.—J. W. Taylor, Leopold Square, Leeds.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Journal de Conchyliologie; H. Crosse and P. Fischer: April and July, 1876, 8vo, pp. 80 and 96, and 6 plates. The Editors.

Jahrbücher der Deutschen Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft, nebst Nachrichtenblatt; Dr. W. Kobelt; April and July 1876, 8vo, pp. 94 and 86, and 6 plates. The Editor.

Nachrichtenblatt der Deutschen Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft; Dr. W. Kobelt; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8vo, pp. 48. The Editor.

Descriptions of Four new species of Helix, with some notes on Helix Angasiana of Pfeiffer, by Geo. French Angas, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., F.R.G.S., &c., (From P.Z.S., 1876), 8vo, pp. 4 and 1 plate. The Author.

On the Variation of Sculpture exhibited in the Shells of the Genus Nassa; by F. P. Marrat; 8vo. pp. 8, 1876. The Author.

Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History; 1876, parts 1 and 2, 8vo, pp. 224 and 1 plate. The Society.

(Continued on seventh page of cover.)

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found the little fellow flourishing upon the high table-lands lying between the headwaters of Clearwater and Snake Rivers. I think upon more thorough research it will be found to be universally distributed throughout the mountain ranges running through the great basin between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains, and may yet be discovered west of the Sierras. Some writers favor the idea that it has been introduced in America through commerce, but I think that an error, the fact of its being found in such remote localities, in a wild and unsettled country, far away from the great travelled routes across the continent, and its apparently universal distribution in such a high altitude seems to me to preclude such a possibility; we must therefore account for its presence in America upon some other grounds, possibly a separate creation?

NOTES ON THE OCCURRENCE OF RARE AND LOCAL SHELLS IN UNRECORDED LOCALITIES.

By W. G. BLATCH.

In the hope that they may be interesting to the readers of "The Quarterly Journal of Conchology" I have been induced to cull the following "Notes" from my Journals and memoranda. Besides, whilst profiting from the Notes of other contributors, I have felt a little compunction for omitting to add to the general stock any little items of Conchological knowledge of which I happened to be the possessor.

Zonites excavatus var. vitrina, *Fér.* On the 20th September last, whilst searching for *Psclaphidæ* in moss attached to a Poplar tree growing in a damp meadow between Knowle and Packwood, Warwickshire, I found a species of shell with which I was not previously acquainted. After cleaning and labelling it, I was about to put it away until I should find an opportunity of critically examining it, when my friend Mr. W. Nelson having come in unexpectedly, I showed the specimen

to him and he pronounced it to be *Zonites excavatus* var. *vitrina* a species not previously recorded as occurring in this district.

Helix aspersa var. exalbida, *Menke*. I found two specimens of this shell at Cambridge in July 1873: they occurred by the roadside about half-a-mile from the Railway Station. I have searched for additional specimens in the same locality subsequently but without success.

Helix Cantiana, *Mont*. Near Henley-in-Arden, in the heart of Warwickshire, the turnpike road has been cut through a hill composed of red marl, and on the banks of the cutting, on both sides of the road, *Helix Cantiana* abounds, although I do not know of its occurrence anywhere else in the county. I found it there during a Saturday Afternoon Excursion of the Birmingham Natural History & Microscopical Society in the summer of 1873. I believe this species was not previously known to exist in Warwickshire.

Helix fusca, *Mont*. Whilst "sweeping" for *Coleoptera* in North Wales, during August and September last, I found this species in such abundance as to be a nuisance. Large numbers were collected at each stroke of the sweeping-net; and becoming crushed up in a slimy mass, rendered it next to impossible to extricate the minute forms of Beetle-life from the refuse, everything in the net being hopelessly agglomerated. This species was extremely abundant near the Torrent Walk, Dolgelly, and on the road from Pensarn to Crafnant and Cwm Bychan. In August 1874, I found a few specimens of this shell near Stonehouse in Gloucestershire, which vary from the type in being flatter and of a harder texture. Some of the North Wales specimens are exceedingly delicate in texture and pale in color.

Clausilia Rolphii, *Gray*. During the Marine Excursion of the Birmingham Natural History & Microscopical Society to Teignmouth in September, 1873, and while on a

casual visit to Newton Abbot, I found a few specimens of *Clausilia Rolphii*, in company with *C. rugosa*, *C. laminata*, etc. under Beech and other trees by the roadside a short distance from Newton Railway Station. Mr. John Morley was with me at the time and I pointed *Rolphii* out to him with the remark that I had been fortunate in finding that rather rare shell in what I believed to be a new locality.

Clausilia rugosa var. albida, *Jeffer*. During a short visit to Suffolk in July, 1873, I found a single specimen of this shell on a Railway arch near the village of Gislingham.

SPECIES VERSUS VARIETIES.

By J. T. MARSHALL.

In your number for August, 1875, Mr. Simpson appeals to some one to "remove the difficulties which perplex his mind as to what really constitutes the difference between a species and a variety, and make clear to him what is the principle upon which such differences are formed."

I will endeavour to reply to him, but fear his mind will still remain perplexed, in common with all conchologists, on this often-asked but unanswerable question. For if Dr. Jeffreys, after a life-long and careful study of the mollusca, declares that the separation of varieties from species "is often extremely perplexing," Mr. Simpson cannot hope to have his mind set at rest by a discussion in your columns. Long experience and acute observation will do something, but even then there will always remain forms perplexing to the conchologist.

To explain his meaning (or perplexity) Mr. Simpson cites several what he calls "test cases," in which I think he is unfortunate in the selection. For instance, he says he has compared *Helix rufescens* and *Helix hispida* for a long time without being able to find a

distinguishing character not possessed by each; but *H. rufescens* is never hispid except in a young stage of growth, and it is then strongly keeled; moreover, it is double the size in an adult state. He also considers that *Clausilia laminata* "much resembles *C. biplicata*." I really do not know in what, and I do not think any conchologist has any difficulty in separating them. The specific distinction is sometimes more apparent in the animal than in the shell, especially in the marine fauna, and if Mr. Simpson will study the malakological side of the question, he will find that often where the shell is intimately allied, the difference in the mollusc is much greater.

Mr. Simpson then declares:—"It is thus next to impossible to discover the principle upon which conchologists proceed in manufacturing their species." Of course not, for there is no *principle* in *manufacturing* species, or varieties. It is the "right of every naturalist to follow the bent of his own discretion or inclination in the extension or reduction of species, subject only to the opinion of his scientific compeers." And Mr. Simpson may even make a var. *decollata* of his *Limnæa stagnalis* (which, by-the-by, is of common occurrence) if he pleases, but it will depend on the weight of his authority and experience if "the opinion of his scientific compeers" follow him.

Every work on conchology contains disputable species and varieties which give rise to criticism, for no author is intallible; and though Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys' work may contain some apparent contradictions, it embodies a mass of solid information and results of careful study as is not to be found, in my opinion, in any other work of the kind — or, in fact, all other works put together.

In conclusion, I would point out that Mr. Simpson himself unwittingly quotes, from Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys' work, what must, after all, be the standard for the guidance not only of conchologists, but of all other sciences, in the determination of species:—"Certain definite forms called species, exist and constitute more or less extensive groups of individuals which resemble each other, as well as their parents and offspring, to the same extent as we observe in those of our own kind. These groups, to deserve the name of species, must be distinct from others; because, if any of them are

so intimately blended together by intermediate links as to make the line of separation too critical, the test fails, and a subordinate group, or a 'variety,' is the result."

NOTE ON THE IDENTITY OF VARIOUS EUROPEAN
HELICIDÆ.

By C. P. GLOYNE.

Through the liberality of my French friends and correspondents, especially M. de St. Simon and M. l'Abbé Dupuy, I have had the opportunity of examining and comparing specimens of various reputed species, and I will briefly mention one or two conclusions I have come to.

Azeca Nouletiana, Dupuy, is a variety of *A. tridens*, Pult. The British specimens in my possession all belong to this variety.

Azeca Mabilleana, Fagot, is not even a variety; I cannot see any difference between it and the typical *tridens*.

Clausilia nigricans, Pult. I fail to perceive any difference between it and *C. rugosa*, Drap. Moquin Tandon says that the striae in *nigricans* are closer than in *rugosa*, but I see no difference. All the subvarieties—*Reboudii*, Dupuy; *abietina*, Dupuy; etc.—must be sunk in the species *rugosa*, Drap.

Cæcilianella acicula, Müll., *Liesvillei*, Bourgt., *anglica*, Bourgt. These are *absolutely* identical, and I suspect that most of the other so-called species of *Cæcilianella* must follow suit.

Helix nubigena, Charp. This is a variety only, but of *carascalensis*, Fér., not of *cæspitum*, Drap. as Moquin Tandon says.

Buliminus niso, Pfr. I suspect that two forms have been included under this name, one only a variety of *B. quadridens*, Müll., but the other more elongate and cylindrical, a distinct species.

Clausilia Meissneriana, Shuttl., *Küsteri*, Rossm., *adjaciensis* Shuttl. These are terribly alike.

REMARKS ON THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN *HELICES*,
WITH A NOTICE OF ALL THE SPECIES KNOWN UP
TO THE PRESENT DATE.

By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., F.R.G.S., &c.

Prior to the year 1860, when I first commenced searching for land shells in the province of South Australia, only six of the species of *Helix* found there were described, and these were all, (except one) species which occur in other parts of Australia, viz:—*Helix Stutchburyi*, Pfr., *H. brevipila*, Pfr., *H. juloidea*, Forbes, *H. rustica*, Pfr., and *H. confusa*, Pfr.

During a residence in the colony of three years, I was enabled to add eleven more species, which were described from my specimens by Pfeiffer, Crosse, Arthur Adams, and myself. When Dr. Cox, of Sydney, published his "Monograph of Australian Land Shells" in 1868, he swelled the list of South Australian *Helices* to twenty-two, by the addition of five other species, described by himself. Since then I have been able to add six more species, thus making the total number twenty-eight. They are as follows:—

1. *Helix rustica*, Pfr. in *Zeit-schrift für Malac.* 1852.
2. *Helix Waterhousei*, Cox, *Monog.* 1868.
= *H. subangulata*, A. Adams and Angas, *Proc.Z.S.*, 1863.
The name was altered by Cox, it having been preoccupied for a Tasmanian species in 1854.
3. *Helix penolensis*, Cox, *Proc. Z.S.* 1867.
Penola, South Australia.
4. *Helix albumenoidea*, Cox, *Mon. Aust. Land Shells* 1868.
Flinders' Range.
5. *Helix Murrayana*, Pfr, *Proc. Z.S.* 1863.
Cliffs of the Lower Murray.
6. *Helix Adalaidæ*, Pfr. *Proc. Z. S.*, 1856.
Near Adelaide.
7. *Helix retepora*, Cox, *Proc. Z.S.* 1867.
Flinders' Range.
8. *Helix Morti*, Cox, *Cat. Aust. Shells* 1864.

9. **Helix cyrtopleura**, *Pfr*, Journ. de Conchyl. 1862.
Plains near Lake Torrens.
 10. **Helix Phillipsiana**, *Angas*, Proc. Z.S. 1873.
Near Arrowie, interior of South Australia.
 11. **Helix Eyrei**, *Angas*, Proc. Z.S. 1876.
Near Lake Eyre.
 12. **Helix Howardi**, *Angas*, Proc. Z.S. 1876.
Near Arrowie, 450 miles north of Adelaide.
 13. **Helix Silveri**, *Angas*, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1868.
Eastern Plains.
 14. **Helix perinflata**, *Pfr*, Proc. Z.S. 1863.
Mc. Donnell Ranges.
= *pachystyloides*, Cox Monograph 1868.
 15. **Helix patruelis**, A. Ad. & Ang. P.Z.S. 1863.
Port Lincoln.
 16. **Helix Angasiana**, *Pfr*, Journal de Conchyl. 1862.
Arrowie, near Lake Torrens.
 17. **Helix Flindersi**, A. Ad. & Ang. P.Z.S. 1863.
= *bitæniata* Cox Monograph 1868.
 18. **Helix cassandra**, *Pfr*, P.Z.S. 1863.
Cliffs of the Lower Murray.
 19. **Helix Evandaleana**, *Pfr*, P.Z.S. 1863.
Evandale, North Rhine, and Barrier Ranges.
 20. **Helix Lincolnensis**, *Pfr*, P.Z.S. 1863.
Port Lincoln.
 21. **Helix Lorioliana**, *Crosse*, Journ. de Conchyl. 1863.
Western slopes of Flinders' Range.
 22. **Helix luteo-fusca**, *Cox*, Monograph 1868.
Flinders' Range.
 23. **Helix Broughami**, *Angas*, P.Z.S. 1875.
Port Lincoln.
 24. **Helix brevipila**, *Pfr*, P.Z.S. 1849.
 25. **Helix Stutchburyi**, *Pfr*, P.Z.S. 1856.
Scrubs near Port Elliott.
 26. **Helix confusa**, *Pfr*, P.Z.S. 1855.
 27. **Helix Bednalli**, *Brazier*, P.Z.S. 1871.
Hills near Adelaide.
- I consider this shell to be merely a thin variety of *H. Grayi*. *Pfr*.
28. **Helix juloidea**, Forbes, Voy. Rattlesnake. 1851.
Rapid Bay.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIVE NEW *MARGINELLÆ*.

By F. P. MARRAT.

Marginella Tyermani, n. s.

Marg. testa subfusiformi-ovata, cinereo-alba, lineis nigris conspicuis equidistantibus undique cingulata, spira brevi, anfractibus superne obtuse angulatis, ad angulum plicato-nodulatus, columella quadriplicata, labro late incrassato, intus denticulato.

Var. With the lip smooth inside. The Corisco specimen.

Found in company with *M. bellii*, Sow., and is about the size of *M. festiva*, Kien.

Hab. 1 Corisco Bay, 1 near Cape Palmas, West Africa. Coll. Keen, Liverpool.

Marginella perla, n. s.

Marg. testa tumido-cylindræa, nitente, flavescente-alba, sub-vitrea, spira subexserta, labro-subflexuosa, columella biplicata.

An inflated semitransparent shell with only two folds on the columella.

Allied to *M. triplicata*, Gask., but four times the size of that shell, more glassy, inflated and has a much wider aperture.

Hab?

Marginella præcallosa, Higgins.

Marg. testa cylindræo-oblonga, cinereo-alba, grisea lineari-strigata, fasciis duabus distantibus, spira parva, anfractibus superne tumidiusculis, columella valde expansa callosa, quinque-plicata, labro valde calloso-reflexo, intus flexuose plicato.

Long. 25 mill. *Diam.* 12 mill.

A fine bold shell with the callous expanded in front and the inner edge of the outer lip, sinuously plicate.

In the collection of the Rev. H. H. Higgins, Rainhill.

Hab?

Marginella Warrenii, n. s.

Marg. testa fusiformi-oblonga, lutescente lactea, fasciis duabus aurantio-fuscis latiusculis cingulata, spira producta, subobtusa conica, apice obtuso; labro subflexuoso; columella quadriplicata

Collected by Capt. Cawne Warren, in lat. $50^{\circ} 23' 5''$ N. and long. $64^{\circ} 0' 4''$ W. and presented by him to the Free Public Museum Liverpool.

Long. 20 mill, *Diam.* 8. A giant (Volvarina.)

This is a large form of a type already well known, such as *M. gracilis*, C. B. Ad., = *M. bibalteata*, Reeve, pl. 20, fig. 99, and *M. suavis*, Sow., Journ. de Conch., Vol. 8., p. 126., pl. 2., fig. 13.

Marginella callosa, n. s.

Marg. testa oblongo-ovata, superne tumida, callosa, albida aut spadicea, pallide fasciata, crassa, nitente, spira brevis valde callosa, columella quadriplicata, ad basin tumida, columella et apertura incrassata, fauce alba.

Hab. Red Sea.

I only know of four specimens of this shell, three in Mr. Keen's collection and one in mine.

It somewhat resembles the *Oliva micans*, Solander, having a thick callous spire.

The Marginella phrygia, Sow., and **M. calculus**, Redf.

M. calculus, Redf., *M. guttata*, Swainson,* *M. maculosa*, Reeve as per Kiener, and probably the *M. phrygia*, Reeve.

Reeve says in alluding to this last named shell:—Allied to the *M. maculosa* of the West Indies.

This shell is allied to the *M. interrupto-lineata*, Megerle, = *M. interrupta*, Lam. *M. obesa*, Redf, *M. similis*, Sowerby, and *M. imbricata*, Hinds.

M. phrygia, Sow., is a very different shell, allied to the *M. fumentum*, Sow., *M. sagittata*, Hinds, and *M. catenata*, Montg.

The markings are similar; in one of the varieties of *M. calculus*, the rings are like the rings in *M. phrygia*; thus confusion has arisen.

The *M. maculosa*, Kiener, is the *M. muralis*, Hinds, as pointed out by Petit, Journ. de Conch., 1851, p. 55, and since by Redfield.

*This name is pre-occupied by Dillwyn.

LAND SHELLS OF THE ISLES OF SCILLY.

By W. H. HATCHER.

I was able, in the summer of 1875, to carry out a long cherished wish, and to make a visit to the Isles of Scilly. My own special 'hobby' is the collection of Land shells; but I almost fear that I shall be set down by enthusiastic conchologists, as unworthy of a place in their confraternity, when I confess that I found in Scilly so much to please and interest me, that my week in the Islands passed without my giving any great attention to the shells.

A collection of the Island-shells (Land and Fresh-water) kept at Tresco Abbey is made up of the following species:—

Sphærium corneum, <i>Linn.</i> ;	Helix rufescens, <i>Pennant</i> ;
Planorbis vortex, <i>Linn.</i> ;	„ revelata, <i>Fér.</i> ;
Limnæa peregra, <i>Drap.</i> ;	„ sericea, <i>Drap.</i> ;
Vitrina pellucida, <i>Muller</i> ;	„ pulchella, <i>Muller</i> ;
Succinea putris, <i>Drap.</i> ;	„ rotundata, <i>Muller</i> ;
Zonites alliaris, <i>Muller</i> ;	Bulimus acutus, <i>Muller</i> ;
Helix aspersa, <i>Muller</i> ;	Cochlicopa lubrica, <i>Muller</i> ;
„ nemoralis, <i>Linn.</i> ;	Balea perversa, <i>Linn.</i> ;
„ virgata, <i>Da Costa</i> ;	Pupa umbilicata, <i>Drap.</i> ;

Of these eighteen species I found twelve with little trouble, and I also found *Zonites Cellarius*, Muller (and I think *nitidulus*, *Drap.*?), not named in the Tresco collection. And I believe that a conchologist who published his list of 'findings' some two or three years ago, in the Penzance Natural History Magazine, gave a notably longer list than the above, though I cannot at present refer to this list.

I had thought it probable that the Land-shells of Scilly would present marked peculiarities. For the time which must have passed since these islands were separated from the mainland must be very long, and during this time the island-shells have been continually under very marked and very uniform conditions of existence, while it is probable that few specimens find their way across from the mainland, so as to introduce a means of modifying the insular individuals.

I was then surprised to find scarcely any difference between the island and mainland species. Generally the Scillonian shells are somewhat thinner and more fragile than those on the mainland, probably because the islands (being composed wholly of granite) may be wanting in lime. *H. Aspersa* was smaller than our usual shells and *Limnæa Peregra* was of the small variety "*Maritima*" found near the sea-coast. *H. Sericea* was plentiful and larger than specimens which I have from the mainland. But the other shells did not differ (so far as I saw) from the corresponding mainland specimens. It still appears singular to me that such a peculiar situation, with so little chance of crossing with individuals modified by different conditions, should have had almost no visible effect on the Scillonian land-mollusks. But on the other hand it must not be forgotten that our British land-shells seem to be generally of species which can bear great variations of climate, &c., or we should not find our living individuals so little altered from the semi-fossilized specimens which are found in the Brick-earth. The Cave-Lion, Mammoth, Rhinoceros, Reindeer, &c., living in the British Islands when the Brick-earth was deposited, have all died out; but the changes which proved fatal to their continuance have scarcely modified the land shells. The tenacity of form I had clearly undervalued when I expected to find in the Scillonian specimens of our British land-shells marked effects of their isolated situation.



A White variety of *Limnæa palustris* taken at Southport.—Whilst collecting shells at Southport on July 25th. 1876, I found a good quantity of *Physa hypnorum* and *Limnæa palustris* and amongst the latter I was so fortunate as to take a pure white variety, though all the others (of which I got some dozens) were of the usual color. This must be very rare, as I have never seen it before, and the only mention I can find of it is in No. 2 of the Q.J.C.
—EDWARD COLLIER.



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Mollusca of Kerguelen's Island.—By W. H. Dall.—
Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 1876; No. 3,
pp. 42—48.

An interesting account of the Mollusca obtained in Kerguelen Island by J. H. Kidder, M.D., Naturalist to the American "Transit of Venus" Expedition. Fourteen species were obtained, of which the following are characterized as new, two new genera being established for their reception:—

Hemiarthrum setulosum, (Cpr. MS.) Dall.

Kidderia minuta, Dall.

Lepton parasiticum, Dall.

Octopus ? The beaks of an Octopus were obtained from the stomachs of Sea-birds.

The genus *Eatonia*, established by Mr. Smith, is modified by Mr. Dall to **Eatoniella**, *Eatoni* being already used to designate a genus of Brachiopods.

Eatoniella Kerguelensis, Smith. Dr. Kidder's specimens obtained at low water mark on Fuci, vary greatly from the diagnosis of Mr. Smith, and if found on comparison to be distinct, the author proposes they should be called *Eatoniella inflata*.

Eatoniella Smithii, Dall = *E. caliginosa*, Smith. The name *caliginosa* being pre-occupied by Gould for a Fuegian species.

Purpura striata, Martyn. A common New Zealand species.

Patinella Magellanica, Gmel. Dead specimens; found also at Straits of Magellan.

Patella ? *Delessertii*, Philippi. One specimen, dead; found also at Straits of Magellan.

A new genus, **Hemiarthrum** (Cpr. MS.), of *Chitonidæ* is established for an undescribed species, and characterized as follows:—

Valvæ terminales laminatæ, haud articulatæ, laminæ laterales

obsolete ; *Zona lanuginosa, porifera ; branchiæ posticæ.*

Hemiarthrum setulosum, Cpr. On stones at low water. This shell externally resembles some of the coarse, ill-defined *Acanthochitons*. It forms a transition between *Hanleia* and the articulate Chitons.

Helix (Hyalina) Hookeri, Pfr. "Gregarious about and under stones. Occasionally the shell appears to be partly membranous, and in drying, from this cause, the spire is frequently abnormally flattened."

Siphonaria tristensis, Sow. Abundant between tide-marks, also found at Tristan d'Acunha, and Orange Harbour, Patagonia.

Lasea rubra, Mont. Rather larger than most northern specimens.

Lepton parasiticum, Dall. Abundant in the channels leading to the oral aperture of an *Echinus (Tripylus)* where it appears to lead a parasitic or commensal existence. The shell is of extreme tenuity and must almost entirely have been enveloped by the soft parts. The dentition resembles the other species of the genus.

A new genus, **Kidderia**, of *Modiolarciæ* is established for a species found by Dr. Kidder. It differs from *Modiolarca* in its single anterior muscular scar, the presence of strong nymphæ for the subinternal ligament, and in the full development of the cardinal teeth. *Modiolarca pusilla*, Gould, from Tierra del Fuego, appears to belong to this group.

Kidderia minuta, Dall. This minute species was found attached to the byssus of *Mytilus canaliculus*. It has also been obtained by Mr. Dall from Orange Harbour, Patagonia.

Mytilus Magellanicus, Chemn. Found also in New Zealand, and at the Straits of Magellan.

Mytilus canaliculus, Hanley. The shell of this species closely resembles some of the varieties of *M. edulis*, but the soft parts are quite different. Inhabits also Chili and New Zealand.

Mr. Dall is now engaged in examining the large collection of Shells from New Zealand, Tasmania, Auckland and Chatham Islands made by Dr. Kershner, the results of which will we hope be shortly published.

“Descriptions of 4 New species of *Helix*; with some notes on *Helix Angasiana* of Pfeiffer.”—By George French Angas, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., F.R.G.S., &c.

P. Z. S., Feb 15th, 1876, pp. 264—268.

Helix beatrix (pl. XX, figs. 1—5). Solomon Archipelago. This shell, like *Helix meta*, Pfr. is very variable in color, five varieties being enumerated, ranging from pellucid white to dark purplish chocolate or rich orange. It may be readily separated from *Helix meta* by its smaller size, more convex whorls, and rounder aperture, in which the subflexuous outer lip and diagonal form of *Helix meta* are wanting. The outer lip is also much less expanded and reflected, the texture less glossy and shining.

Helix Ramsdeni (pl. XX, figs. 6, 7). Solomon Archipelago. Somewhat allied to *Helix Boivini*, Petit, (*H. subrepta*, Quoy,) but the whorls are more rounded, the last whorl smaller, and the shell generally more conical. The peculiar white spots on the central black band remind one of similar markings in *H. ambrosia*, Angas. The scarlet outer lip so constant in *H. boivini* is entirely absent in the present species, and the shell is of a bluish white color.

Helix Moresbyi (pl. XX, figs. 8, 9). Port Denison, Northern Queensland. Approaches most nearly *Helix Yulei*, Forbes, but is larger, much more conical, with the base of the whorl peculiarly flattened.

Helix rhoda (pl. XX, figs. 10—12). San Christoval, Solomon Archipelago. This species belongs to the *Trochomorpha* group, its nearest ally being *Helix merziana*, Pfr.

Helix Angasiana, Pfr. (not Newcomb). Originally described in 1862 by Dr. Pfeiffer in the “Journal de Conchyliologie” from a dead and bleached specimen sent to him by Mr. Angas, from the neighborhood of Lake Torrens, South Australia. On obtaining living and unbleached specimens, the amended description was published in the same journal by Mr. Angas in 1863. Dr. Cox of Sydney, however, still regards Pfeiffer’s original description “Solid, white and porcellanous” as the normal state of *H. Angasiana* and gives *H. Angasiana* not Pfeiffer, referring to the amended

description by Mr. Angas) as synonymous with *biteniata*, Cox. *Helix biteniata*, Cox, (1868), must be placed in the synonymy of *Helix Flindersi*, A. Ad. & Ang., (P.Z.S. 1863). *Helix Angasiana*, Newcomb, must stand as *Helix bougainvillei*, Pfr.

Notes on certain Terrestrial Mollusks, with descriptions of New Species.—By Thomas Bland.

Reprinted from the Annals of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist., New York, vol. xi, February, 1874, pp. 72—87.

This highly interesting paper, of which we give a full abstract below, enumerates 28 species, giving under each very new and valuable information on their synonymy, habitat, dentition, classification, &c.

Five new species are described, viz.:—

Zonites Lansingi, Bland.

Zonites Stearnsii, Bland.

Helix (Plagioptycha) Sargenti, Bland.

Macroceramus Swifti, Bland.

Macroceramus Klatteanus, Bland.

Oleacina flexuosa, Pfr. An examination of the collection of the late Robt. Swift, reveals the habitat of this species, which was previously unknown, to be Aux Cayes; it is the only W. Indian species, nearly allied to the large Mexican forms.

Macrocyclus euspira, Pfr. This Venezuelan species is placed by Von Martens in *Ammonoceras*, a subgenus of *Hyalina*. Its lingual membrane is that of *Macrocyclus*, differing only from the North American species in having all the teeth purely aculeate. The central tooth is of the true *Glandina* type, differing in this respect from the North American species of the genus.

The smooth anterior surface and decided median projection to the cutting margin of the jaw, combined with the form and arrangement of the teeth, and absence of true laterals, warrants its place in *Macrocyclus*.

Macrocyclus Baudoni, Petit. The jaw and dentition place this species in *Macrocyclus*.

Macrocyclus concolor, Fèr. Probably synonymous with the last. They are placed by Von Martens in *Mörchia*, (subgenus of *Hyalina*). Shuttleworth avers that *M. concolor* is viviparous. *Macrocyclus* is essentially an American genus, four species being found on the Pacific slope of North America and one on the Eastern slope. *M. concolor* is from Puerto Rico, *M. Baudoni* from Guadaloupe and Dominica, *M. euspira* from Venezuela and *H. paucispira*, Poey, which Mr. Bland thinks will prove to be a *Macrocyclus*, is from Cuba.

Zonites Lansingii, Bland. Astoria, Oregon. Its upper aspect is very like *Zonites multidentatus*. This species is the only mollusk known with zonitiform shell and aculeate marginal teeth and having a decidedly ribbed jaw. It cannot satisfactorily be referred to any described genus. It is dedicated to Mr. A. Ten Eyck Lansing of Burlington, N.J., and was discovered by the indefatigable Mr. H. Hemphill of Oakland.

Zonites Stearnsii? Bland. Among specimens sent by Mr. Stearns for examination is a single specimen of a shell from Astoria, Oregon, allied to *Z. Lansingii*. It is larger, more elevated, and more distinctly striated, has seven whorls, with a wider and rounder aperture, and is deficient of lamella within the outer margin of the peristome. Having only a single specimen Mr. Bland delays a formal description.

Zonites indentatus, Say. Pfeiffer gives St. Domingo as an habitat of this species. Dr. Cleve found specimens in Puerto Rico, which, except being darker colored, are scarcely distinguishable from American specimens.

Hyalina Bermudensis, Pfr. The dentition of this species places it according to the observations of Bland and Binney amongst Vitreina, and not amongst the Helicacea as in Von Martens arrangement.

Mr. Bland proposes the name of *Hyalina Nelsoni* for a subfossil form found in caverns at Tucker's Town, Bermuda, in honor of Lieut. Nelson, author of valuable Geological Memoirs

on Bermuda and Bahama. It is nearly allied to *H. Bermudensis*, but is much larger.

Guesteria Powisiana, Pfr. Mr. Bland found a specimen in 1851 of this species near Marmato, at 5000 ft. elevation on the Western Cordillera of the Andes.

Simpulopsis Dominicensis, Pfr. The "Vitrina" mentioned by Pfeiffer as from Haiti is probably a young shell of this species.

Helix bracteola, Fèr. Identical with *H. vortex*, Pfr.

Helix Sargenti, Bld. Little Inagua, Bahamas. It is similar in form to *H. Duclosiana*, Fèr., but the interior projecting tooth and basal marginal callus are wanting. It belongs to the subgenus *Plagiptycha*, which is peculiarly characteristic of the Haitian fauna, and is additional evidence of the former more intimate connection of Inagua and Turks' Island with Haiti. The species is dedicated to Mr. Daniel Sargent of Inagua.

Helix Marginella, Gmel. This species occurs in Vièque and Culabre as well as in Puerto Rico. In some specimens from Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, the dark band almost covers the upper whorls, leaving only a narrow lighter colored line next the sutures; the dark band equally wide at the base.

Helix Gaskoini, Pfr. St. Domingo. Probably a variety of *H. bizonalis*, Desh.

Helix bizonalis, Desh. The habitat, apparently unknown by Deshayes, is erroneously given in Chemnitz as Manila, but the correct locality is Haiti. Deshayes places *H. Marginata*, Fèr., in the synonymy. The occurrence of the nearly allied forms of *H. Sagemon* in Cuba, *H. bizonalis* in Haiti, and *H. Marginella* in Puerto Rico is interesting. The faunal connection of Haiti and Puerto Rico is shown by the prevalence of forms closely related to *H. caracolla*; and *H. Audebardi* of Haiti is nearly allied to *H. Luquillensis* of Puerto Rico. **H. bizonalis* is placed by Von Martens (Albers, ed. 2) in the subgenus *Obba*, while *H. Sagemon* and *H. Marginella* are in *Caracotus*.

Helix platystyla, Pfr. Pfeiffer doubtfully gives the locality as "Moluccas;" and places it next *H. conspersula*, Pfr. and *H. fusco-cincta*, C. B. Ad., of Jamaica, to which it is very closely allied.

A specimen from Jamaica in Mr. Bland's cabinet and others in the Chitty collection, labelled *H. fusco-cincta*, var., agree closely with Pfeiffer's description and Reeve's figure. *H. platystyla* belongs to Jamaica as well as *H. conspersula* and *H. fusco-cincta*.

Cylindrella gracilicollis, Fèr. Previously erroneously attributed to St. Thomas—Mrs. Wm. Klatte has found this species at Port au Prince, Haiti. On the axis are 2 revolving laminae, possessed also by *C. Salleana* and *C. Hjalmarsoni*; no strictly Jamaican species has this peculiarity.

Macroceramus Swifti, Bland, n. sp. Turk's Island and Inagua, Bahamas. Dedicated to Mr. Robt. Swift. Closely allied to *M. Hermannii*, Pfr., of Haiti, but less distinctly costulated, suture not crenulated, and with thicker peristome.

Macroceramus Klatteanus, Bland, n. sp. Port au Prince, Haiti. Allied in form and ornamentation to *M. tenuiplicatus*, Pfr., but is much smaller, is costate, and has a differently formed aperture. Dedicated to Mrs. Wm. Klatte.

Bulimulus stramineus, Gldg. Occurs at the Island of Mustique, one of the Grenadines, as well as at St. Vincent's. The commonest form is of an uniform bright yellow; some specimens have a purple apex and others several narrow reddish-brown bands.

Bulimulus stramineus, Richard. In the Swift cabinet are shells under this name received from M. Sallé and said to be from St. Domingo. Mr. Bland can nowhere find mention of such a species. It is very like and may be a variety of *B. liliaceus*, Fèr., of Puerto Rico. The two upper whorls have a pale yellowish tinge, the apex rather darker.

Stenogyra Dominicensis, Pfr. Described in 1850 by Pfeiffer as a *Balea* and again in 1856 as *Bulimus hasta*. Shuttleworth in 1854 referred it to *Stenogyra*, which is confirmed by the character of its jaw and dentition. Mr. Bland states that the species is viviparous.

Strophia calcarea, Pfr. Collected by D. Sargent on Little Inagua, the habitat being previously unknown. The parietal tooth is

not mentioned in Pfeiffer's description.

Strophia iostoma, Pfr. Mr. Sargent found very large specimens at Great Inagua.

Choanopoma occidentale, Pfr. Referred by Pfeiffer to Martinique, but according to M. Mazé does not occur there. Dr. V. Rijgersma found it several years ago in the Island of St. Martin.

Helix Ammonoceras, Pfr. Discovered in 1851 in New Granada by Mr. Bland; since found in the Island of Grenada, W. I.

Helix Hubbardi, A. D. Brown. Found originally in Texas by Mr. Hubbard and described by Brown. It was subsequently discovered in Jamaica and described by C. P. Gloyne as *Helix Vendryesiana*. Dr. Newcomb has found it in Georgia. It is allied to *H. labyrinthica*, Say, and not to *H. paludosa*. The distribution of *H. Hubbardi* is curious, but *H. Strebli*, Pfr., which is perhaps identical with *labyrinthica*, belongs to the Mexican fauna.

Helicina nemoralis, Guppy, from Trinidad, is scarcely distinct from *H. columbiana*, Phil., of Venezuela.

Auricula pellucens, Menké. A few dead specimens were found at the edge of a Mangrove swamp on a small Island on the West Coast of Florida, in company with a profusion of *Melampus bidentatus* and *M. coniformis*. *A. pellucens* is referred to Demerara, and *Ellobium Ceylanicum*, H. & A. Ad., placed in its synonymy by Pfeiffer, to Ceylon. Stimpson refers to the present tropical character of the shells of the West Coast of Florida as due to the influence of the Gulf Stream.



Remarks on the Variation in Form of the Strophomatidæ with Descriptions of New Species.—By A. G. Wetherby.—Proc. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist., Dec. 7, 1875, Vol. I., pp. 1—12, with plate.

The author, in company with Prof. Harper, has collected these Shells extensively at their head-quarters in many parts of Kentucky and Tennessee. The great and unusual facilities they possessed enabled reliable observations to be made on the habits

of the various species and the effects of any peculiar conditions carefully noted.

In studying the variation of the fluviatile mollusca, attention should be given to the fact of their growth being effected in a changing, moving medium, and under different conditions to land shells.

The *Strepomatidæ* inhabit by preference rapidly flowing streams in mountainous districts, adhering to rocks, exposed to the full action of the current, with its varying impetus, and in time of floods carrying with it particles of sand, gravel, &c., the effect of which is often to loosen the shells from their moorings and also to remove by attrition the confervæ growing on the rocks, which constitutes their food, subjecting them to a greater or lesser degree of privation. The periodical growth of the shell renders them more liable to the modifying effect of these causes, as the lips are tender and very fragile during the larger part of the summer months. The relation of sex and form and the effect of chemical influences are questions as yet imperfectly understood.

Dr. James Lewis, of Mohawk, whose name is so honorably associated with the *Strepomatidæ*, ascribes their advent to the Carboniferous epoch, and Mr. Wetherby by a study of the vegetable and other organisms of that remote period infers the nature of the habits of their ancestral forms and conjectures them to have their analogues in the subtropical families of *Vivipara*, *Neritina*, *Melania*, *Cerithidea*, &c., and that the *Strepomatidæ* may have been evolved from these species by the operation of natural causes.

The author suggests the modern alliances of the tropical *Ampullaridæ* and *Melantho*, *Neritina* and *Anculosa*, *Cerithidea* and *Trypanostoma*.

If the suggestion of Dr. Lewis be a just one, that shells are propagated down stream, then the origin of these shells or their ancestral types, if still existing, will be found at the upper part of the drainage and that least affected by change of level.

Mr. Wetherby concludes this highly interesting paper by descriptions of the following five new species:—

Lithasia plicata, Wetherby. Green River, Tenn. (Pl. II, fig. 1.)

- Angitrema parva*, Wetherby. Stone River, Tenn. (Pl. I, fig. 2);
Angitrema angulata, Wetherby. Stone River, Tenn. (Pl. I, fig. 5);
Goniobasis plicato-striata, Wetherby. Stone River, Mill Creek and
 Sinking Creek, Tenn. (Pl. I, fig. 3);
Anculosa umbilicata, Wetherby. Stone River, Tenn. (Pl. I, fig. 4).



North Sea Dredging.—By John Leckenby, F.L.S., F.G.S., and J. T. Marshall.—Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec. 1875, series IV, vol. xvi, pp. 390—4.

A lengthy list of species and varieties, the result of three dredging cruises to the Dogger bank. All the species enumerated were obtained between 20 and 90 miles from land, and at depths of from 7 to 50 fathoms. Fifty-seven species and twenty-one varieties of bivalves, and 63 species and 28 varieties of univalves are recorded as having been obtained.

Two varieties are described as new by Mr. Marshall, viz:—

Nucula nitida, var. *turgida*.—“Shell more triangular, and beaks more swollen. Corresponding with the deep water varieties of *N. nucleus* and *N. tenuis*.”

Natica catena, var. *Leckenbyi*.—“Shell brown, without any colored markings. It resembles *N. sordida*, but is thinner and more globose. Searles Wood’s *N. catena* from the Coralline Crag is similar to this. Obtained in 10 fathoms.”

From a mass of *Filograna complexa*, an *Arca* was obtained, which Dr. Jeffreys refers to *Arca imbricata*, Poli, though from the absence of the notched inside margin, Mr. Leckenby thinks they may with more propriety be referred to *Arca nodulosa*, Müll.

The animal of *Natica Grænlandica*, Beck, is described from specimens found in company with *Scalaria Trevelyana*, Leach.

The occurrence of the four varieties of *Astarte sulcata*, Da Costa (*paucicostata*, *minor*, *incrassata*, and *multicostata*) is interesting, as they have been previously recorded from the Shetland Seas only.

Trochus occidentalis, Mighels, and *Tectura testudinalis*, Müll., are also noted, the nearest recorded locality of the former being

Aberdeenshire and of the latter Hartlepool. These species, therefore, also seem to be migrating southwards.

In addition to the species enumerated above, the following are new to the district:—

- Thracia papyracea*, var. *gracilis*.
Neæra cuspidata, Olivi.
Dentalium entalis, var. *infundibulum*.
Turritella terebra, var. *nivea*.
Natica Montacuti, var. *albula*.
Fusus antiquus, var. *alba*.
Fusus antiquus, monst. *cinctum*.
Pleurotoma nebula, var. *elongata*.
Pleurotoma turricula, var. *rosea*, Lovén.
Actæon tornatilis, var. *subulata*, S. Wood.
Actæon tornatilis, var. *tenella*, Lovén.

A list of 8 species is appended, dredged off Scarborough by Dr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys last May, during a short cruise in H.M.S. "Porcupine", viz.—

- Leda minuta* var. *brevirostris*.
Tellina balthica, L.
Tellina calcarea, Chem.
Tellina tenuis, Da Costa.
Thracia convexa, W. Wood.
Panopæa plicata, Mont.
Cerithium reticulatum, Da Costa.
Defrancia teres, Forbes.

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Description of a new species of *Carinifex* from California.—By Edgar A. Smith, F.Z.S.

P.Z.S., 1875, p. 536, with woodcut.

Carinifex Ponsonbii, Smith. This remarkable species of *Planorbis* was collected in California by Lord Walsingham. It is most nearly allied to *C. Newberryi*, Lea, from which it differs in

its thinner and lighter build, and in the more rapid increase of its whorls. In *C. Newberryi* the upper surface of the whorls is broadly flattened, and then acutely keeled and angulated, whereas in the present species they are rather convex, lack the carination, and show but a faint approach to an angulation and this is situated near the *upper* and not the *lower* suture; *C. Newberryi* is much more coarsely striated and clothed with a strong yellowish olive epidermis, and the mouth descends a trifle on the body-whorl, In the new species the mouth ascends and the epidermis is of a very pale olive and very thin. On each side of the rounded keel encircling the umbilicus there is a shallow depression.



Remarks on the genus *Alaba*, with the description of a new species.—By Edgar A. Smith, F.Z.S.

P.Z.S., 1875, pp. 537—540, with woodcut of the new species (*Diala Leithii*, Smith). From California.

D. Leithii differs from *D. picta* in the columella being more arcuate, and the aperture more acuminately effuse at the base. The animal has the tentacles of equal (not unequal) length, the foot not auriculate, and is devoid of the four long tentacular filaments attached to the operculigerous lobe; the species may eventually form a distinct subgenus.

The genus *Alaba* was first characterized by H. & A. Adams as a subgenus of *Cerithiopsis*. Subsequently it was raised to the rank of a separate genus and placed in the subfamily *Litiopina* by A. Adams.

In the generic diagnosis it is described as "*anfractibus plicatis seu varicosis, vertice submammillato. Apertura ovata, labio saepe vix truncato.*" The operculum is not mentioned. Of the enumerated species, *A. picta*, *A. cornea*, *A. felina*, *A. inflata*, and *A. phasianella* have the whorls smooth and not plicate or varicose, the labium in *A. picta* only showing the faintest approach to truncation, the columella in the remaining species being rather straight, generally

blending with the labrum, which is slightly effuse at the base.

The generic characters not being applicable to all the species, Mr. Smith proposes that "those species with the whorls strengthened with varices (generally tumid) and the columella more or less truncated (for this character is variable) shall constitute the genus *Alaba* proper; while those devoid of varices and wanting the columella truncation may form the subgenus *Diala*." The subgenus *Styliferina*, A. Adams, is closely associated with the preceding group, the chief difference being in the apex "vertice mucronata."

Mr. Smith considers that *Diala rufilabris*, A. Adams, should be placed in the genus *Hydrobia*, differing from *Diala* in the continuous peristome, very much thickened everywhere, and the oblique aperture and columella.

Dr. Leith, with whose name the species *D. Leithii* is associated, has supplied Mr. Smith with the following notes on the living animal—"LIP somewhat proboscidiform, not used in progression and not usually projecting beyond the edge of the foot. TENTACLES, two, long, subulate or filiform, bearing the eyes on their outer side near the base. FOOT, much expanded in front and rounded, gradually attenuated posteriorly and caudated. REPTATION not by alternate movements of right and left sides, but by a uniform undulating, progressive motion of the foot. It moved also in an inverted position along the surface of the water, as *Planorbis* and *Lymnæa* do."



Description of new land and freshwater Shells from India.—By Sylvanus Hanley, F.L.S.

P.Z.S., 1875, pp. 605—7.

Cyclophorus ophis, Hanl. Tenasserim.

Ampullaria Theobaldi, Hanl. Bhamao, Birmah.

Achatina (Glessula) senator, Hanl. Cottyam Hills.

A. (G.) isis, Hanl. "Hab. Indiam meridionalem."

Unio vulcanus, Hanl. "Hab. Birmah, vel Pegu."



List of land and freshwater Shells collected by Mr. Osbert Salvin in Guatemala in 1873-4.—By Dr. E. von Martens, C.M.Z.S.

P.Z.S. 1875, part iv, pp. 647—9.

A list of thirty-two species is given; one of them being new, is characterized under the name of *Helicina anozona*, “Hab. Vicinity of Coban, Central America.

H. anozona, Martens, is allied to *H. fulva*, D’Orb., from Bolivia, and to *H. rotunda*, D’Orb., from the West Indies; the first is flatter, larger and differently colored, the latter has no spiral sculpture and a much thinner peristome.



On the Generic Peculiarities of the distinctively Madeiran *Achatinæ* of Lowe.—By Rev. R. Boog Watson, F.R.S.E., F.G.S.

P.Z.S. 1875, part iv, pp. 677—80, with woodcuts.

A new genus **Lovea** is established and its differences from *Achatina* characterized as follows:—“The mantle extends beyond the edge of the aperture all round, it is thinly spread over the outside of the shell, and extends like a tongue backwards behind the posterior corner of the aperture.

The tail carries a mucous gland and is abruptly truncate. The genus thus bears to *Achatina* the same relation that *Arion* does to *Limax* and *Nanina* to *Helix*.”

All the members of the genus have an highly polished shell, caused by the perpetual movement upon it of the overlapping mantle, especially of its posterior elongation, a movement also eminently characteristic of *Nanina*.

The jaw is horny, light-brown, crescentic, with numerous small converging ridges, one of which forms a distinct median line. The edge is not toothed, but forms a continuous curve. The

radula consists of numerous rows of multitudinous teeth, the central one minute, with a sharp central point, and a faint point on either side like a shoulder, and is attached to a strong flat basal plate, shaped like the crescentic cutting knife of a shoemaker; lateral teeth much larger, with a strongly developed centre point, and two broad sharp shoulders; they are attached to flat square basal plates and become rudimentary as they recede from the centre.

The author suggests that the *Achatina folliculus*, Gron., may belong to the new genus, and redescribes and includes four of Lowe's species, viz:—

- Lovea (*Achatina*) *melampoïdes*, Lowe.
 - L. (*A.*) *tornatellina*, Lowe.
 - L. (*A.*) *triticea*, Lowe.
 - L. (*A.*) *oryza*, Lowe.
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Descriptions of two new species of Marginellidæ from the Cape Verd Islands.—By Edgar A. Smith.—Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept. 1875; Fourth Series, vol. xvi., pp. 200—201.

The two new species, *Marginella (Volvarina) verdensis*, Smith and *M. (V.) mediocincta*, Smith, were obtained by the British Museum from Mr. P. Furse, of the Control Staff, who collected them whilst stationed at the Cape Verd Islands. Both belong to that section of *Marginella* to which Hinds (P.Z.S. 1844) gave the name *Volvarina*, and which contains a group of species having short small spires, narrow linear apertures, the columella furnished at the base with a few oblique folds, and the labrum exteriorly varicose.

New Solenella from South Patagonia.—"Description of a new species of *Solenella* from South Patagonia."—By Edgar A. Smith.—Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., August 1875, Fourth Series, vol. xvi, pp. 118—119.

The species described is *S. magellanica*, Smith.

Grosses Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet, von Martini und Chemnitz.—Neue reich vermehrte Ausgabe, in Verbindung mit Prof. Philippi, Dr. L. Pfeiffer, Dr. Dunker, u. A., herausgegeben von Dr. H. C. Küster.

Die Schnirkelschnecken, (Gattung HELIX). In Abbildungen nach der Natur, mit Beschreibungen von Dr. L. PFEIFFER. Nürnberg, 1846.

(Martini and Chemnitz's Great Systematic Conchological Work.—New and considerably augmented edition, published with the co-operation of Prof. Philippi, Dr. Pfeiffer, Dr. Dunker, &c., under the direction of Dr. H. C. Küster.

Genus *HELIX*, figured after nature, with descriptions by Dr. L. Pfeiffer. Nuremberg, 1846).

This large and comprehensive work, which has been for a long series of years in course of publication at Nuremberg, and is still in progress, was up to the date of his lamented demise under the editorial supervision of the eminent German conchologist Dr. H. C. Küster, with whom was associated in the preparation of the various monographs a number of equally distinguished collaborators, such as Prof. Philippi of Cassel, Dr. Ludwig Pfeiffer of Cassel, Dr. Kobelt of Frankfort, Dr. Brot of Geneva, Dr. Edouard v. Martens of Berlin, Dr. Dunker, Dr. Roemer, Herr C. H. Wein-kauff of Kreuznach, and Herr S. Clessin.

Up to the present time upwards of one hundred and twenty genera and subgenera, embracing nearly six thousand species, have been figured and described, including many of the most important groups, such as the *Helices* and their allies, the *Cyclostomacea*, the *Lymnæacea*, the *Trochide*, the *Unionide*, the *Conide*, the *Volutide*, the *Tellinide*, &c., &c.

The portion of the work now before us—the first Volume in four parts, of the Genus *Helix*—contains seventy two plates of colored figures and four hundred pages of descriptive matter, and is prepared by Dr. L. Pfeiffer, who describes and figures upwards of

four hundred species, giving under the head of each species, its synonymy, bibliographical references to its literature, its geographical range and habitat, and the size usually attained. Furthermore the most remarkable variations are particularized and described, the volume being closed by a full alphabetical index to the species contained, the more widely known synonyms being included and italicized.

Journal de Conchyliologie, Oct., 1875.

FISCHER, P.—Note sur l'anatomie de l'*Helix dictyodes*, Pfeiffer (Note on the anatomy of *Helix dictyodes*), pp. 273—276.

This New Caledonian species proves to be a true *Helix*. The jaw is smooth, without median projection. The formula of the lingual dentition is 36-1-36, the teeth are all tricuspid. The reproductive organs are those of the typical *Helices*.

Figs. 3—6 of Plate XIV. illustrate this paper.

FISCHER, P.—Sur les *Pellicula depressa*, Rang, et *appendiculata*, Pfeiffer (On *Pellicula depressa* and *appendiculata*), pp. 276—277.

These two species prove to be distinct, Dr. Fischer describes and figures the shell of *P. appendiculata* (Pl. xiv. fig. 1), and of *P. depressa* (fig. 2), and describes the jaw and dentition of the latter species, those of the former having been described in the previous vol., p. 137. Both species are arboreal, and inhabit Guadeloupe.

FISCHER, P.—Note sur le genre *Cyllene* de Gray (Note on Gray's genus *Cyllene*), pp. 278—280.

Fourteen species were described in the monograph in Sowerby's Thesaurus, to which two others described by M. Petit—*C. Guillaini* and *Senegalensis*—must be added.

The true *Cyllene* inhabit the coasts of tropical Africa, and the

East Indian Archipelago. *Columbella bicanalifera*, Sowb., Galapagos, considered by Petit to be a *Cyllene*, does not belong to that genus, no more than *Buccinum granum*, Lamarck, from the Mediterranean, which is a *Nassa* and not a *Cyllene*. *Nassa obliqua*, Kiener, also referred by Petit to *Cyllene*, should remain in the genus *Nassa*.

MORELET, A.—Des genres *Erinna*, *Lithotis* et *Lantszia* (Of the genera *Erinna*, *Lithotis* and *Lantszia*).

In 1872, M. Jousseaume described in the *Revue Zoologique* a small terrestrial mollusc from Réunion under the name of *Lantszia carinata*; but in 1874 considered that the genus *Lantszia* = *Erinna*, H. & A. Adams. The shell of *Lantszia carinata* is almost identical with that of *Lithotis rupicola*, Blanford, from the Ghauts, but the animal appears different; that of *Lithotis* has no upper tentacles, whilst in *Lantszia* there are two, flattened and triangular.

MORELET A.—Description d'un nouveau *Bulime* de l'Algérie (Description of a new Algerian *Bulimus*).—p. 282.

B. Semannet, Mor., from Djurjura, Kabylia.

SOUVERBIE. DR.—Descriptions d'espèces nouvelles de l'Archipel Calédonien (Descriptions of new species from the New Caledonian Archipelago).—pp. 282—297.

Mitra Montrouzieri, Souv. (Pl. xiii. f. 1) I. Art; *M. suavis*, S. (fig. 2), Lifou, Loyalty Ids; *M. Lamberti*, S. (fig. 3), Lifou; *Pleurotoma (Cithara) onager*, S. (fig. 4), Lifou; *P. (C.) coniformis*, S. (fig. 5), Lifou; *P. carinulata*, S. (fig. 6), I. Art; *Odostomia rufula*, S. (fig. 7), Lifou; *O. pupæformis*, S. (*Pyramidella pupæformis*, S., Journ. de Conchyl. t. xiii, p. 152, pl. 5, fig. 4.). The shell figured in vol. xiii was of very irregular growth owing to the shell having been broken, and afterwards mended by the animal, causing the formation of a second abnormal fold. The diagnosis and figure should be corrected, and the species having only one fold should be

referred to *Odostromia*, not *Pyramidella*; *Natica Gaidei*, Souv. (Pl. xiii, fig. 8, operculum); *Turbo naninus*, Souv. (fig. 9), I. Art; *Submarginula Lamberti*, Souv., (fig. 10), Lifou; *Subeulima* (new genus) *Lamberti*, Souv., I. Nou.

SOUVERBIE, DR.—Description d'une espèce nouvelle appartenant au genre *Turbinella* (Description of a new *Turbinella*)—pp. 297—298.

T. crosseana, Souv. Locality unknown.

BAVAY.—Note sur la respiration des *Ampullaires* (Note on the mode of breathing of *Ampullarie*), pp. 298—305.

The author considers the ærial respiration as the principal, and gives various details as to the use of the syphon and other points.

CROSSE, H.—Description de Nudibranches inédits, provenant de la Nouvelle Calédonie, avec le Catalogue des espèces actuellement connues (Description of new Nudibranchs from New Caledonia, with Catalogue of the species known from that locality), pp. 305—322.

Doris Marici, Cr. (Pl. xii. fig. 1); *D. Rossiteri*, Cr. (fig. 2); *D. Fabrei*, Cr. (fig. 3); *Goniodoris Montrouzieri*, Cr. (fig. 4); *G. Verrieri*, Cr. (fig. 5); *G. Lamberti*, Cr. (fig. 6); *G. Petiti*, Cr. (fig. 7); *G. Souverbici*, Cr. (fig. 8); *Bornella Caledonica*, Cr. (fig. 10); *Placobranchus Gassiesi*, Cr. (fig. 9).

CROSSE, H.—Note sur les genres *Bornella* et *Placobranchus* accompagnée du Catalogue des espèces actuellement connues (Note on *Bornella* and *Placobranchus*, with Catalogue of known species) pp. 322—328.

The author enumerates eight species of the former and ten of the latter of those genera of tropical Nudibranchs.

CROSSE, H.—Diagnosis *Planorbis* novi Antillarum incolæ (Diagnosis of a new West Indian *Planorbis*), p. 329.

P. Bavayi, Cr., from Guadeloupe. Near *P. cimex*, Moricand.

Palæontology, pp. 329—335.

CROSSE, H. —La Malacologie à l'Exposition du Congrès international des sciences géographiques (Malacology at the Exhibition of the International Geographical Congress).—pp. 336—338.

The principal objects exhibited, bearing on Malacology were:—

M. Vèlains, collections at the Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, made during the Transit of Venus expedition

Land and freshwater shells of New Caledonia exhibited by M. Gassies (2nd class medal).

Maps of the geographical distribution of marine Mollusca on the S.W. coast of France (2nd class medal) exhibited by M. Fischer.

Zoological plates, four containing illustrations of Helices, belonging to M. Grandidier's great work on Madagascar, and a series of microscopical shells exhibited by M. de Folin.

M. Crosse blames several points in the arrangement of the exhibition, M. Gassies' shells for instance having been placed at the end of the Tuileries Garden, amongst a lot of jams, pickles, etc !

Bibliography, pp. 338—359.

News, pp. 359—360. M. Crosse mentions that Dr. Gundlach has left Cuba, finding it impossible to continue his scientific explorations in consequence of the civil war which has been going on for the last six years, and that he is now exploring Porto Rico.



Journal de Conchyliologie, January 1876.

CROSSE, H.—Monographie du Genre *Rhodea* (Monograph of the Genus *Rhodea*), pp. 5—24.

This section was founded by Messrs. H. & A. Adams in 1858 for *Achatina Californica*, Pfr., and considered as a subgenus of *Columna*.

In 1873, M. Mousson described a second species, *R. gigantea*, from New Granada, and raised the section into a genus, a view now generally adopted.

With regard to the place of the genus in the classification of the *Helicidae*, various opinions have existed.

As we have seen, Messrs. Adams considered that the *Rhodeæ* were intimately allied to the *Columnæ*; but both by their forms and by their being ovoviviparous, whilst the *Columnæ* are viviparous they are quite different, and this is confirmed by the geographical distribution of the two genera. *Columna* is a West African genus, is in fact merely a somewhat abnormally developed and elongated *Achatina*, whilst *Rhodea* is exclusively South American.

Dr. Kobelt places *Rhodea* next to *Megaspira*, also an exclusively South American genus and extremely elongated.

M. Crosse thinks that the genus we are considering should be placed next to *Stenogyra*. The first whorls are almost exactly the same as those of *S. octona*, L., and M. Mousson, who has examined almost embryonic specimens of *R. gigantea*, compares them with *Leptinaria* minus the parietal lamella, and *Leptinaria* and *Stenogyra* belong to the same family.

[As M. Crosse remarks, the study of the animal can alone definitively fix the position of the genus, but whilst admitting with the author that there are many points of resemblance between *Rhodea* and *Stenogyra* we cannot help also seeing an analogy with *Megaspira*. In our collection we have arranged the genera as follows, *Stenogyra*, *Spiraxis* (*s. stricto*), *Rhodea*, *Megaspira*, *Balia*, *Clausilia*. This seems to us to reconcile both views—*Rhodea* being in fact

- Küster, Dr. Argonauta, Nautilus, Spirula. (Bd. I Abthlg. 1). Bestehend aus 3 Bogen Text und 7 Tafeln. Rthlr. 2 15 Sgr.
- Dr. Umbrellacea (Bd. I. Abthlg. 7). Bestehend aus 1 Bogen Text u. 1 Tafel 15 Sgr.
- Pfeiffer, Dr. L. Vitrina und Succinea (Bd. I Abthlg. 11). Bestehend aus 8 Bogen Text und 6 Tafeln. Rthlr. 2. 20 Sgr.
- Dr. L. Helicea (Bd. I Abthlg. 12). Bestehend aus 117 Bogen Text und 162 Tafeln Rthlr. 70
- Dr. L. Bullimus & Achatina (Bd. I Abthlg. 13). Bestehend aus 51 Bogen Text und 70 Tafeln Rthlr. 30.
- Küster, Dr. C. H. Clausilia (Bd. I Abthlg. 14). Bestehend aus 45 Bogen Text und 38 Tafeln Rthlr. 18.
- Dr. C. H. Pupa, Megaspira, Balea und Tornatellina (Bd. I. Abthlg. 15). Bestehend aus 25 Bogen Text und 21 Tafeln Rthlr. 10.
- Pfeiffer, Dr. L. Cyhindrella (Bd. I. Abthlg. 15 a). Bestehend aus 9 Bogen Text und 10 Tafeln. Rthlr. 4. 15 Sgr.
- Küster, Dr. C. H. Auriculacea (Bd. I. Abthlg. 16). Bestehend aus 10 Bogen Text und 10 Tafeln. Rthlr. 4. 15 Sgr.
- Dr. C. H. Limnaeus (Bd. I. Abthlg. 17 b). Bestehend aus 10 Bogen Text und 12 Tafeln Rthlr. 5
- Pfeiffer, Dr. L., Helicina (Bd. I. Abthlg. 18). Bestehend aus 10 Bogen Text und 10 Tafeln. Rthlr. 4. 15 Sgr.
- Dr. L. Cyclostomacea (Bd. I. Abthlg. 19). Bestehend aus 51 Bogen Text u. 51 Tafeln Rthlr. 20
- Philippi, Dr. R. A. Ampullaria (Bd. I. Abthlg. 20). Bestehend aus 10 Bogen Text und 22 Tafeln Rthlr. 8.
- Küster, Dr. C. H. Paludina (Bd. I. Abthlg. 21). Bestehend aus 12 Bogen Text und 14 Tafeln Rthlr. 6.
- Dr. C. H. Truncatella, Paludinella (Bd. I. Abthlg. 23). Restehend aus 3 Bogen Text u. 2 Taf. Rthlr. 1. 15 Sgr.
- Philippi, Dr. R. A. Natica, Amara (Bd. II. Abthlg. 1). Bestehend aus 21 Bogen Text und 20 Tafeln Rthlr. 9.
- Dr. R. A. Turbo (Bd. II. A. 2). Bestehend aus 12 Bogen Text und 20 Tafeln Rthlr. 7.
- Dr. R. A. Trochus (Bd. II. Abthlg. 3). Bestehend aus 47 Bogen Text und 49 Tafeln. Rthlr. 20.
- Dr. R. A. Delphinula, Scissurella, Globulus (Bd. II. Abthlg. 4). Bestehend aus 8 Bogen Text und 8 Tafeln Rthlr. 4
- Dr. R. A. Phasianella, Bankivia Lacuna (Bd. II. Abthlg. 5). Bestehend aus 6 Bogen Text u. 7 Taf. Rthlr. 3.
- Dr. R. A. Adeorbis, Solarium & Risella (Bd. II. Abthlg. 6. 7. 8). Bestehend aus 9 Bogen Text und 6 Tafeln. Rthlr. 3. 15 Sgr.
- Küster, Dr. C. H. Jantaina und Recluzia (Bd. II. A. 12). Bestehend aus 2 Bogen Text und 2 Tafeln. Rthlr. 1.
- Dr. C. H. Buccinum und Purpura (Bd. III. A. 1. a). Bestehend aus 30 Bogen Text und 44 Tafeln. Rthlr. 16.
- Dr. C. H. Cassis, Cassidaria, Oniscia, Dolium, Eburna und Harpa (Bd. III. Abth. 1. b.). Bestehend aus 13 Bogen Text und 35 Tafeln Rthlr. 13. 15 Sgr.
- Dr. C. H. Rcinula (Bd. III. A 1. c.) Bestehend aus 5 Bogen Text u. 5 Tafeln Rthlr. 2. 15 Sgr.

Bericht
über den Stand und den Fortgang der neuen Ausgabe des Conchylien-Cabinetts von Martini und Chemnitz.

Systematisches
Conchylien-Cabinet

von
Martini und Chemnitz.

Neue reichvermehrte Ausgabe.

Unter Mitwirkung der Herren

Dr. Philippi, Dr. Pfeiffer, Dr. Dunker, Dr. Roemer, Dr. Kobelt, C. H. Weinkauff,
und S. Clessin,
herausgegeben von
Dr. H. C. Küster.

Lfg. 1—219 mit je 6 feingemalten Tafeln und 3—4 Bogen Text à Rthlr. 2.
oder in dem Stoffe nach geordneten Bänden 1 — 66 mit je 15—22 feingemalten Tafeln und dem entsprechenden Texte à Rthlr. 6.

Schon vielfach wurden Anfragen und Wünsche laut, über den Bestand und Fortgang der neuen Ausgabe obigen Werkes Aufschluss zu erhalten, und ebenso fühlt der Unterzeichnete, in dessen Besitz der Verlag des Werkes übergegangen ist, die Nothwendigkeit, über den jetzigen Stand und die Weiterführung des Conchylien-Cabinetts zu berichten, sowie die Eintheilung des Materials eingehend zu erörtern.

Der frühere Verleger hatte ursprünglich den Plan, nur die Martini-Chemnitz'schen Tafeln mit Text nach dem Stande der neueren Wissenschaft herauszugeben, dieselben den Ansprüchen der jetzigen Zeit gemäss, fein coloriren, nach Bedarf auch umstechen zu lassen und von Tafeln, welche Arten aus mehreren Gattungen enthielten, das nicht Dahingehörige zu entfernen und an die Stelle der beseitigten Figuren zu der betreffenden Gattung gehörige, früher noch nicht in dem Werke abgebildete Arten einschalten zu lassen.

Die Vervollständigung der Gattungen sollte dann durch Nachträge erfolgen.

Der Verleger glaubte den Käufern der neuen Ausgabe einen Dienst zu erweisen, wenn er die frühere Eintheilung in 11 Bände beibehielt und jeden Band in Abtheilungen mit besonderer Bezifferung zerfallen liess, so wie, dass es denselben angenehm wäre, wenn zuerst alle brauchbaren Tafeln der älteren Ausgabe in die Hände der Liebhaber kämen und die Nachträge dazu nach und nach gegeben würden, wozu noch die Rücksicht kam, dass die bedeutenden Kosten für zahlreiche neue Tafeln zuerst vermieden und nur erst dann aufzuwenden waren, wenn dieselben durch zahlreiche Subscribenten gedeckt würden.

Diese Einrichtung brachte aber den Uebelstand, dass viele Gattungen oder Familien begonnen würden und erst spät ihren Abschluss erhalten konnten, und, nachdem der ursprüngliche, wenig praktische Plan verlassen wurde, theilweise noch jetzt ihrer Vollendung harren.

Dr. Philippi, damals in Cassel, hatte sich nämlich bereit erklärt, mehrere Abtheilungen zu bearbeiten, jedoch nur dann, wenn denselben die möglichste Vollständigkeit gegeben würde, in Folge der Annahme dieser Bedingungen dann von ihm die unten angeführten werthvollen Monographien rasch nacheinander erschienen, ebenso die ausgezeichneten Arbeiten über die Heliceen, Cyclostomaceen, Helicinaceen etc. von Herrn Dr. Louis Pfeiffer in Cassel, alle eine grosse Zahl von neuen und seltenen Arten enthaltend, besonders aus Cuming's Sammlung, aus der durch Dr. Pfeiffers gütige Vermittlung auch Dr. Küster für seine Bearbeitung der Gattungen Pupa und Clausilia höchst werthvolle Novitäten zur Abbildung und Beschreibung erhielt.

Durch die bedauerliche Uebersiedlung des Herrn Dr. Philippi nach Südamerika hatte dessen Thätig-

keit für das Werk aufgehört, Herr Dr. Pfeiffer hatte die vorgehabten Arbeiten ebenfalls vollendet und es trat eine verminderte Thätigkeit in der Herausgabe ein, da Herr Dr. Küster nicht im Stande war, das ungeheure Material allein zu bewältigen.

Neuerdings erbot sich jedoch Herr Dr. Römer, mehrere Abtheilungen zu vollenden und wir danken demselben die ausgezeichneten Monographien der Gattungen *Cardium*, *Tellina* und *Donax*, so wie neuerdings Herr Dr. Pfeiffer die Freundlichkeit hatte, die höchst schwierige Familie der Venusmuscheln mit bekannter Gründlichkeit vollständig zu geben.

Herr Berggrath Dr. Dunker, welcher seine Mithilfe schon früher zugesagt, hat jetzt die Monographie der Gattung *Avicula* in ausgezeichnetster Weise begonnen und wird vielleicht auch die verwandten Gattungen bearbeiten.

Auch Herr C. H. Weinkauff in Creuznach ist als Mitarbeiter eingetreten und wird zunächst die Gattung *Conus* vollenden, dann einige andere Gattungen übernehmen, ebenso erklärte sich Herr Dr. Kobelt bereit die angefangenen Gattungen *Turbinella*, *Fasciolaria*, *Fusus* etc. zu Ende führen zu wollen und versprach das Gleiche Herr S. Clessin mit der von ihm nun bereits fortgesetzten Gattung *Anodonta*.

Ueber anderseitige weitere Beihilfe schweben die Unterhandlungen noch, und werden wahrscheinlich zu einem günstigen Resultate führen, so dass von jetzt an eine rasche Folge der Hefte und baldiger Abschluss der begonnenen Gattungen zugesichert werden kann.

Es ist begreiflich, dass in der langen Zeit, welche seit der Vollendung der ersten Monographien verflossen ist, dieselben durch zahlreiche Entdeckungen sich jetzt als unvollständig erweisen. Um diesen Uebelstand abzuheben, sollen, so wie erst die Hauptgattungen vollends bearbeitet sind, Nachträge gegeben werden, um auch diese älteren Monographien zeitgemäss zu vervollständigen.

Nachstehend folgt die Uebersicht der fertigen Abtheilungen:

Band und Abtheilung	Bearbeitet von	Beendigte Abtheilungen mit Angabe der Artenzahl jeder Gattung	Gesamtzahl der Arten	Tafeln	Textbogen
I. 1.	Dr. Küster.	<i>Argonauta</i> 5, <i>Nautilus</i> 6, <i>Spirula</i> 1, <i>Sepia</i> 1	13	7	2
I. 7.	„ Küster.	<i>Umbrella</i> 3, <i>Tylodina</i> 1	4	1	1
I. 11.	„ L. Pfeiffer.	<i>Daudebardia</i> 2, <i>Vitrina</i> 34, <i>Simpulopsis</i> 5, <i>Succinea</i> 40	81	6	8
I. 12.	„ L. Pfeiffer.	<i>Anostoma</i> 2, <i>Helix</i> 1107, <i>Boysia</i> 1, <i>Tomigerus</i> 4, <i>Proserpina</i> 7, <i>Streptaxis</i> 22	1143	162	116
I. 13.	„ Pfeiffer.	<i>Bulinus</i> 373, <i>Partula</i> 23, <i>Achatinella</i> 15, <i>Achatina</i> 114, <i>Azeca</i> 3	528	70	51
I. 14.	„ Küster.	<i>Clausilia</i> 359	359	38	45
I. 15.	„ Küster.	Pupa (mit <i>Vertigo</i>) 181	181	21	24
I. 15 a.	„ Pfeiffer.	<i>Cylindrella</i> 96	96	9	10
I. 16.	„ Küster.	<i>Carychium</i> 3, <i>Scarabus</i> 12, <i>Auricula</i> 51, <i>Jamnia</i> 2	68	9	10
I. 17 b.	„ Küster.	<i>Limnaeus</i> 85, <i>Amphipeplea</i> 3, <i>Chilina</i> 13, <i>Isidora</i> 6, <i>Physopsis</i> 1	108	12	10
I. 18.	„ Pfeiffer.	<i>Trochatella</i> 8, <i>Helicina</i> 101, <i>Lucidella</i> 1	110	10	10
I. 19.	„ Pfeiffer.	<i>Cyclostomacea</i> I. <i>Cyclostoma</i> 216, <i>Pterocyclos</i> 5, <i>Pupina</i> 10, <i>Callia</i> 1, <i>Acicula</i> 3, <i>Geomelania</i> 2	237	31	29
I. 19.	„ Pfeiffer.	<i>Cyclostomacea</i> II. <i>Pterocyclos</i> 4, <i>Pupina</i> 5, <i>Cyclostoma</i> 204, <i>Cautaulus</i> 3, <i>Diplommantina</i> 3	219	20	22

Band und Abtheilung	Bearbeitet von	Beendigte Abtheilungen mit Angabe der Artenzahl jeder Gattung	Gesamtzahl der Arten	Tafeln	Textbogen
I. 20.	Dr. Philippi.	Ampullaria 99	99	21	10
I. 21.	„ Küster.	Paludina 105, Hydrocaena 1, Valvata 9 . .	115	14	12
I. 23.	„ Küster.	Truncatella 16, Paludinella 3	19	2	2 ¹ / ₂
II. 1.	„ Philippi.	Natica 180, Amaura 1	181	19	21
II. 2.	„ Philippi.	Turbo 91	91	19	13
II. 3.	„ Philippi.	Trochus 430, Xenophorus 12	442	49	47
II. 4.	„ Philippi.	Delphinula 35, Scissurella 11, Globulus (Rottella) 17	63	8	8
II. 5.	„ Philippi.	Phasianella 39, Bankivia 1, Lacuna 22 . .	62	6	7
II. 6.	„ Philippi.	Adeorbis 2, Skenea 7, Orbis 1, Fossarus 3 .	13	1	2
II. 7.	„ Philippi.	Solarium 46	46	4	5
II. 8.	„ Philippi.	Risella 12	12	1	2
II. 12.	„ Küster.	Janthina 14, Recluzia 2	16	2	2 ¹ / ₂
III. 1.	„ Küster.	Buccinum 78, Purpura 109, Concholepas 2, Monoceros 14	203	44	30
III. 1 b.	„ Küster.	Cassis 35, Cassidaria 3, Oniscia 7, Dolium 18, Eburnea 9, Harpa 11	83	35	13
III. 1 e.	„ Küster.	Ricinula 44	44	5	5
IV. 1.	„ Küster.	Strombus 56, Pterocera 10, Rostellaria 5, Chenopus 3	74	30	15 ¹ / ₂
V. 2.	„ Küster.	Terebra 38, Mitra 143, Voluta 47, Cymbium 12	240	56	30
VIII. 4.	„ Küster.	Tridacna 6, Hippopus 1	7	3	1
IX. 2.	„ Küster.	Unio 312, Hyria 2, Margaritana 17, Monocodylaea 2, Dipsas 1	334	101	40
X. 2.	„ Römer.	Isocardia 3, Cardium 73	76	74	16
X. 3.	„ Römer.	Donax 69, Iphigenia 5	74	22	15 ¹ / ₂
X. 4.	„ Römer.	Tellina 170	170	52	37
XI. 1.	„ Pfeiffer.	Cyprina 1, Dosinia 18, Cyclina 6, Lucinopsis 1, Sunetta 8, Cytherea 59, Venus 35. Saxidomus 2, Venerupis 4, Clementina 3, Lucina 16, Fimbria 1, Galatea 2	155	42	37

Binnen Kurzen werden sich denselben die gegenwärtig in Arbeit befindlichen und grossentheils schon dem Abschluss nahestehenden Abtheilungen Melania, Paludomus, Murex, Triton, Ranella, Turbinella, Fasciolaria, Pyrula, Fusus, Conus, Oliva, Avicula, und Anodonta anschliessen und so in rascher Weise das ganze Werk seinem würdigen Abschlusse entgegengehen.

Haben uns auch die so zahlreichen neuen Entdeckungen, deren Verwerthung bei gerade in Vollendung begriffenen Abtheilungen ja nur im Interesse der Abnehmer des Werkes lag, gezwungen, die ursprünglich proponirte Anzahl der Lieferungen wesentlich zu erhöhen, so ist die Mehrausgabe dafür, durch die erzielte grössere Vollständigkeit des Ganzen mehr als ausgeglichen.

Um Liebhabern der Wissenschaft die anfänglich versäumte Erwerbung des Werkes auf dem Subscriptionswege noch möglich zu machen, haben wir vor einigen Jahren eine zweite Ausgabe in dem Stoffe

nach geordneten Bänden oder Sectionen — eine solche gleich 3 Lieferungen — veranstaltet, von der nun bis heute 67 vorliegen, die sich auf nachstehend, verzeichnete Genera vertheilen.

	I. mit	11	Textb.,	18	Tafeln,	davon	12	neu	6	a.	d.	alten	Ausg.
<i>Argonauta, Umbrellacea Jan-thina Ricinula, Tridacna Sect.</i>	I.	19	"	11	"	"	11	"	—	"	"	"	"
<i>Vitrina, Succinea, Truncatella</i>	I.	18	"	18	"	"	13	"	5	"	"	"	"
<i>Paludinella u. Pupa (Schluss)</i>	I.	15	"	16	"	"	14	"	2	"	"	"	"
<i>Helicea</i>	II.	7	"	17	"	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	III.	12	"	16	"	"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	IV.	11	"	17	"	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	V.	11	"	17	"	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	VI.	6	"	13	"	"	13	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	VII.	8	"	13	"	"	13	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	VIII.	12	"	18	"	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	IX.	16	"	19	"	"	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	X.	8	"	18	"	"	7	"	11	"	"	"	"
<i>Bulinus und Achatina</i>	I.	12	"	18	"	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	II.	11	"	16	"	"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	III.	8	"	18	"	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	IV.	14	"	16	"	"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Clausilia</i>	I.	17	"	16	"	"	16	"	—	"	"	"	"
"	II.	18	"	21	"	"	21	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Pupa, Megaspira, Balea u. Tornatellina</i>	I.	20	"	21	"	"	21	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Cylindrella u. Limnaea</i>	I.	10	"	9	"	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Auriculacea</i>	I.	9	"	10	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Helicinacea</i>	I.	13	"	15	"	"	14	"	1	"	"	"	"
<i>Cyclostomacea</i>	I.	16	"	16	"	"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	II.	21	"	20	"	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	III.	10	"	22	"	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Ampullaria</i>	I.	12	"	14	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Paludina Hydrocaena und Valvata.</i>	I.	14	"	20	"	"	16	"	4	"	"	"	"
<i>Natica, Amaura</i>	I.	11	"	20	"	"	11	"	9	"	"	"	"
<i>Turbo</i>	I.	14	"	18	"	"	6	"	12	"	"	"	"
<i>Trochus</i>	I.	12	"	16	"	"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	II.	13	"	15	"	"	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	III.	15	"	14	"	"	13	"	1	"	"	"	"
<i>Delphinula, Scissurella, u. Globulus, Phasianella, Ban-kivia und Lacuna</i>	I.	7	"	15	"	"	10	"	5	"	"	"	"
<i>Buccinum</i>	I.	13	"	16	"	"	13	"	3	"	"	"	"
"	II.	10	"	13	"	"	10	"	3	"	"	"	"
<i>Purpuracea</i>	I.	7	"	17	"	"	10	"	7	"	"	"	"
<i>Cassis</i>	I.	6	"	18	"	"	18	"	—	"	"	"	"
"	II.	5	"	18	"	"	14	"	4	"	"	"	"
<i>Murex</i>	I.	8	"	18	"	"	12	"	6	"	"	"	"
"	II.	8	"	18	"	"	11	"	7	"	"	"	"
"	III.	7	"	14	"	"	3	"	11	"	"	"	"
<i>Strombea</i>	I.	8	"	15	"	"	4	"	11	"	"	"	"
"	II.	13	"	19	"	"	1	"	18	"	"	"	"
<i>Conca</i>	I.	15	"	17	"	"	12	"	5	"	"	"	"
"	II.	10	"	17	"	"	9	"	5	"	"	"	"
<i>Volutacea</i>	I.	10	"	17	"	"	9	"	5	"	"	"	"

	Sect.	II. mit	9	Textb.,	21	Taf.,	davon	7	neu	14	a. d.	alten	Ausg.
<i>Volutacea</i>		III.	11	18	18	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
"		I.	11	18	18	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
<i>Brachyopoda</i>		I.	7	16	16	5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
<i>Pectinea</i>		II.	7	15	15	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
"		I.	7	18	18	18							
<i>Avicula</i>		I.	8	17	17	16							
<i>Anodonta</i>		II.	5	18	18	18							
"		I.	8	16	16	16							
<i>Unio</i>		II.	7	17	17	17							
"		III.	5	17	17	17							
"		IV.	6	18	18	18							
"		V.	6	18	18	18							
" mit <i>Clausilia-Schluss</i>		VI.	18	21	21	21							
<i>Cardiacea</i>		I.	16	14	14	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Donacidae</i>		I.	16	22	22	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Tellinidae</i>		I.	8	18	18	15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
"		II.	15	18	18	18							
"		III.	14	16	16	16							
<i>Veneracea</i>		I.	7	18	18	4	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
"		II.	21	18	18	18							

In Vorbereitung sind ferner *Anodonta* III *Cónus* III *Turbinella* I *Melania* I. etc.

Die Lieferungsangabe ist gegenwärtig bis zur 220^{sten} gediehen und hoffen wir mit circa 60—70 deren Abschluss erreichen zu können, worauf dann die schon zu diversen Gattungen vorbereiteten Supplementhefte beginnen werden, die das ganze Werk auf die Höhe, die diese Wissenschaft nun einnimmt, führen und zu einem Universalwerk in seinem Genre, sowohl für den Gelehrten als für den bloßen Sammler machen sollen.

Ein kurzer Ueberblick der bereits gegebenen 1800 Tafeln mit mehr als 20,000 fein colorirten Figuren, begleitet von circa 900 Textbogen wird von der Reichhaltigkeit und wissenschaftlichen Gründlichkeit unseres Werkes Zeugniß ablegen und dasselbe seinen Rivalen ganz gewiss in jeder Weise gleich und ebenbürtig zur Seite stellen.

Ist die Anschaffung des Werkes durch seinen zwar nur scheinbaren, hohen Preis, Bibliotheken, Gelehrten und Sammlern auf einmal nur schwer möglich, so sind wir durch günstige Bedingungen, Erwerbung in 3 oder 4 maligen Parthiebezügen, oder Ablassung einzelner Monographien gerne bereit, dieselbe zu erleichtern und werden allen dieserhalb an uns gestellten Anfragen und Wünschen in bereitwilligster Weise entgegenkommen, wie wir auch gerne da, wo das Werk noch nicht bekannt, je nach Wunsch entweder eine Lieferung oder Section zur Ansicht mittheilen.

Haben sich seit Beginn des Werkes, dem Jahre 1837 die Calculationen auf die es basirt wurde, auch wesentlich geändert, so hatten wir doch im Interesse der Abnehmer weder den Preis der Lieferungen erhöht, noch deren Inhalt vermindert. Die nun aber im letzten Jahre zu enormer Höhe angewachsenen, gegen früher auf das doppelte gestiegenen Herstellungskosten zwangen uns, wenn wir den Abschluss des Werkes nicht aufgeben wollten, den Verhältnissen Rechnung zu tragen und den Preis der Lieferungen, von 220 ab, von Rthlr. 2 auf Rthlr. 3, dann den der Bände oder Sectionen, von 67 ab, von Rthlr. 6 auf Rthlr. 9 zu erhöhen. Der neue Preis ist im Verhältniß zu dem ähnlicher Werke immer noch ein niedriger und glauben wir wohl kaum, dass er irgend einem unserer Abnehmer Veranlassung geben wird, den Fortbezug des Werkes aufzugeben.

Für die Liebhaber denen nur an der Erwerbung einzelner Monographien gelegen ist, lassen wir nachstehend ein Verzeichniß der fertigen, mit ihren der Subscriptionsausgabe gegenüber nur unwesentlich erhöhten Preisen folgen, und bemerken nur noch, dass die Reihe derselben, durch die in Kurzem weiter vollendeten, oben bereits angeführten Gattungen ansehnlich vermehrt werden wird.

Küster, Dr. Argonauta, Nautilus. Spirula. (Bd. I Abthlg. 1). Bestehend aus 3 Bogen Text und 7 Tafeln. Rthlr. 2 15 Sgr.	
——, Dr. Umbrellacea (Bd. I. Abthlg. 7). Bestehend aus 1 Bogen Text u. 1 Tafel	15 Sgr.
Pfeiffer, Dr. L. Vitrina und Succinea (Bd. I Abthlg. 11). Bestehend aus 8 Bogen Text und 6 Tafeln. Rthlr. 2. 20 Sgr.	
——, Dr. L., Helicea (Bd. I Abthlg. 12). Bestehend aus 117 Bogen Text und 162 Tafeln	Rthlr. 70
——, Dr. L. Bulimus & Achatina (Bd. I Abthlg. 13). Bestehend aus 51 Bogen Text und 70 Tafeln	Rthlr. 30.
Küster, Dr. C. H. Clausilia (Bd. I Abthlg. 14). Bestehend aus 45 Bogen Text und 38 Tafeln	Rthlr. 18.
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——, Dr. L. Cyclostomacea (Bd. I. Abthlg. 19). Bestehend aus 51 Bogen Text u. 51 Tafeln	Rthlr. 20
Philippi, Dr. R. A. Ampullaria (Bd. I. Abthlg. 20). Bestehend aus 10 Bogen Text und 22 Tafeln	Rthlr. 8.
Küster, Dr. C. H. Paludina (Bd. I. Abthlg. 21). Bestehend aus 12 Bogen Text und 14 Tafeln	Rthlr. 6.
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Philippi, Dr. R. A. Natica, Amaura (Bd. II. Abthlg. 1). Bestehend aus 21 Bogen Text und 20 Tafeln	Rthlr. 9.
——, Dr. R. A. Turbo (Bd. II. A. 2). Bestehend aus 12 Bogen Text und 20 Tafeln	Rthlr. 7.
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Indem wir nun den Bericht schliessen, erübrigt nur noch, dass wir allen denen, die durch so freundliche Darleihung von Material aus ihren Sammlungen und andere Unterstützung dem Werke fördernd zur Seite standen, unsern Dank zu sagen und um Fortdauer des bewiesenen Wohlwollens zu bitten.

Nürnberg, Nov. 1873.

Emil Küster,

Besitzer der Buchhandlung Bauer & Raspe.

Nachtrag zu dem Bericht von 1873.

Seit Ausgabe unseres letzten Berichtes hat sich der Fortgang der neuen Ausgabe des

Martini und Chemnitz'schen Conchylien - Cabinets

so erfreulich gestaltet, dass es uns Pflicht dünkt, sowohl den Abnehmern des Werkes selbst, als auch den weiteren für Conchylien sich interessirenden Kreisen darüber zu referiren.

Herr **Dr. Brot** in Genf war so freundlich, die Bearbeitung der Monographien: *Melania* und *Paludomus* zu übernehmen, während Herr **Dr. E. von Martens** in Berlin die Vollendung der *Neritinen* gütigst zusicherte, und sind auch von den Arbeiten der beiden Herren schon eine ziemliche Anzahl Tafeln und Textbogen zur Ausgabe gelangt. Nachdem Herr **Weinkauff** inzwischen die Gattung *Conus* beendigte, übernahm derselbe noch die Gattung *Pleurotoma* und Abschluss von *Oliya*, während Herr **Dr. Kobelt** neben den bereits kräftigst in Angriff genommenen Gattungen *Turbinella* und *Fasciolaria*, *Pyrula* und *Fusus* noch die Beendigung von *Murex*, *Triton* und *Ranella*, sowie die Bearbeitung von *Cancellaria* versprach. Herr **S. Clessin** begann nach Vollendung der *Anodonta* die Abtheilung *Cycladea* und erklärte sich ferner bereit, die bereits früher begonnenen *Planorbis* zu Ende zu führen. Die Beendigung der *Viculiaceen* ist von Herrn **Dr. Dunker** in kürzester Zeit in Aussicht gestellt und zu diesem Behufe bereits der grösste Theil des Schlussmaterials in unseren Händen, während über den würdigen Abschluss der Gattungen: *Spondylus* und *Pectinea* etc. etc. die Unterhandlungen noch im Gange sind.

Mit der Ausgabe von Supplementheften, die die bereits früher abgeschlossenen Gattungen bis zum heutigen Tage ergänzen sollen, werden wir in der nächsten Zeit beginnen und hat uns hiefür Herr **Dr. Pfeiffer** in Cassel erfreulicherweise sehr schätzbare Beiträge zugesichert.

Die Summa der seither gegebenen Lieferungen hat sich von 220 auf 248 erhöht und liegt den obigen Mittheilungen zufolge immer hinreichend Material bereit, um nun allmonatlich eine Lieferung bringen zu können.

Die Anzahl der Sectionen ist von 67 auf 77 gestiegen und zwar kamen hinzu:

<i>Melania</i>	I.	18	Textbogen	und	18	Tafeln	(sämmtlich neu)
<i>Turbinella und Fasciolaria</i>	I.	6	"	"	18	"	(hievon 9 neu)
<i>Pyrula und Fusus</i>	I.	6	"	"	17	"	(hievon 15 neu)
" " "	II.	5	"	"	17	"	(hievon 3 neu)
<i>Conea</i>	III.	9	"	"	18	"	(sämmtlich neu)
"	IV.	16	"	"	18	"	(" ")
<i>Pleurotoma</i>	I.	9	"	"	18	"	(" ")
<i>Anodonta</i>	III.	6	"	"	18	"	(" ")
"	IV.	8	"	"	18	"	(" ")
"	V.	9	"	"	18	"	(" ")

Die vollendeten Monographien vermehren sich durch:

Weinkauff, H. C., *Conca* (Bd. IV. Abth. 2). Bestehend aus 54 Textbogen und 71 Tafeln.
Rthlr. 32 oder M. 96.

Clessin, S., *Anodonta* (Bd. IX. Abth. I). Bestehend aus 36 Textbogen und 87 Tafeln.
Rthlr. 42 oder M. 126.

denen sich in nächster Zeit *Turbinella* und *Fasciolaria*. *Murex*, *Ranella* und *Triton*, *Avicula* und *Paludomus* anreihen werden.

Wiederholt laden wir alle Freunde der Conchyliologie, die dem Werke noch ferne stehen, zur Einsicht desselben ein, und sind wir gerne bereit, sowohl die Anschaffung completer Exemplare als auch die Ergänzung aufgegebener Fortsetzungen durch die **billigsten Bedingungen** nach Möglichkeit zu unterstützen und ertheilen auf directe Anfragen jederzeit bereitwilligst die erwünschte Auskunft.

Nürnberg, im Frühjahr 1876.

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Dr. C. H. Volutacea (Bd. V. A. 2.) Bestehend aus 30 Bogen Text und 56 Tafeln	Kathr. 20.
Dr. C. H. Tridacna und Hippopus. (Bd. VIII. A. 4.) Bestehend aus 1 Bogen Text und 3 Tafeln	Rhthr. 1. 10 Sgr.
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Dr. E. Gardiacea (Bd. X. A. 2.) Bestehend aus 16 Bogen Text und 14 Tafeln	Rhthr. 6.
Dr. E. Donax (Bd. X. A. 3.) Bestehend aus 16 Bogen Text und 22 Tafeln	Rhthr. 8.
Dr. E. Tellinidae (Bd. X. A. 4.) Bestehend aus 38 Bogen Text und 51 Tafeln	Rhthr. 20.
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Pfeiffer, Dr. L. Veneracea (Bd. XI. A. 1) Bestehend aus 37 Bogen Text und 42 Tafeln.

Angefangen sind ferner und gehen ihrer Vollendung nach und nach entgegen :

Pteropoda (1 Taf.).	Acoliacea (1 Taf.).	Ancyles (2 Taf.).	Aplysiacea (1 Taf.).	Bullacea (4 Taf.).	Limnaeacea (8 Textb. 11 Taf.).
Rissoa	Rissoina (6 Taf.).	Paludomus (1 Textb. 2 Taf.).	Litorina (3 Textb. 5 Taf.).	Neritina (4 Taf.).	Nerita (3 Taf.).
Murex, Triton, Ranella (25 Textb. 67 Taf.).	Turbinella, Fasciolaria, Pyrgula, Fusus, Pleurotoma (5 Textb. 31 Taf.).	Conus (28 Textb. 36 Taf.).	Involuta (2 Textb. 6 Taf.).	Cyprea, Ovula (6 Taf.).	Marginiella (4 Taf.).
Sigaretæa (1 Textb. 6 Taf.).	Capula (2 Taf.).	Patellacea (2 Textb. 7 Taf.).	Chitonacea (3 Taf.).	Brachyopoda Ostracea (11 Textb. 18 Taf.).	Pectinea (16 Textb. 37 Taf.).
Malacea (2 Textb. 8 Taf.).	Aracea (1 Textb. 4 Taf.).	Avionlæacea (7 Textb. 18 Taf.).	Mytilacea (2 Textb. 6 Taf.).	Chama (2 Taf.).	Anodonta (12 Textb. 35 Taf.).
Mactracea (1 Textb. 4 Taf.).	Selenacea (2 Taf.).	Chirripedia (4 Taf.).			

Indem wir nun den Bericht schliessen, erbitte ich nur noch, dass wir allen denen, die durch so freundliche Darlehnung von Material aus ihren Sammlungen und andere Unterstützung dem Werke fördernd zur Seite standen, unsern Dank zu sagen und um Fortdauer des bewiesenen Wohlwollens zu bitten.

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- Bulletin of the United States National Museum (No. 3—Contributions to the Natural History of Kerguelen's Island); by J. H. Kidder, M.D.; 8vo, pp. 122, 1876. Mr. W. H. Dall.
- Illustrated Catalogue of British Land and Freshwater Shells; by the late Henry J. Bellars of Chester.—Chester, 1858, 8vo, pp. 30 and 4 colored plates.
- The Naturalist: Journal of the* West Riding Consolidated Naturalists' Society, and General Field Club Record; C. P. Hobkirk and G. T. Porritt, F.L.S.; Sep. 1876, 8vo, pp. 16. The Editors.
- Leeds Naturalists' Club and Scientific Association; Sixth Annual Report, 1875—6, 8vo, pp. 40. The Society.
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