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showing here and there narrow, transverse, somewhat diaphanous lines of a dark colour, very finely longitudinally striated with the lines of growth; whorls 5, very convex, the last inflated; sutures impressed; aperture subcircular; outer lip simple, arcuate; margins united by a broad, flattened, whitish callus, which is expanded over the columella and somewhat produced at the base.

Operculum horny, paucispiral, with the nulceus subcentral.

Long. 4, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Shores of Lake Eyre, South Australia (Waterhouse).

5. Descriptions of one Genus and twenty-five Species of Marine Shells from New South Wales. By George French Angas, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., &c.

[Received February 19, 1877.]

(Plate XXVI.)

MUREX BRAZIERI, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 3.)

Shell elongately ovate, solid, light brown, tinged with brownish purple on the columella and within the aperture, variced with six irregular varices; whorls 5, somewhat excavated and flattened above, the upper ones encircled with two, and the last with five strong erect ribs, some of which are double, crossed longitudinally with squamate ridges throughout, which are nodulous on the ribs, and become more foliaceous towards the base; aperture ovate, outer lip dentate within; canal half the length of the aperture, slightly recurved.

Long. 4, lat. 2 lin.

Hab. Dredged outside Port-Jackson Heads in 20 fathoms (Brazier).

This little species is somewhat allied to Murex mundus of Reeve.

Peristernia brazieri, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 4.)

Shell fusiform, moderately solid, light yellowish brown, longitudinally ribbed with about eight broad ribs, tumid above, which become obsolete towards the anterior portion of the basal whorl, crossed with numerous fine, impressed, concentric lines, especially on the upper whorls; whorls  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , slightly flattened below the sutures; sutures irregularly impressed; aperture narrowly ovate; outer lip with a small blunt tooth anteriorly; columella arcuate, with a slight callous projection close to its junction with the outer lip; canal moderate, very slightly exserted and recurved.

Length 1 inch, breadth 5 lines.

Hab. Near Redbank River, New South Wales (Brazier).

The tooth-like projection just inside the outer lip, at the upper portion of the canal, is only present in fully adult specimens. The slight fold in the columella, characteristic of *Peristernia*, is either absent or but very faintly developed in the present species.

MARGINELLA METCALFI, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 9.)

Shell elongately subtriangularly ovate, rather thin, smooth, polished, creamy white; whorls 4; spire obtusely conical, blunt at the apex; aperture rather narrow; outer lip thickened and slightly variose; columella 4-plaited, the lowest plait descending.

Long. 2, lat. 1 lin.

Hab. Port Jackson.

More elongated and less triangular than M. ochracea, Angas, and wanting the orange effuse band and pale varix of the latter.

OBELISCUS JUCUNDUS, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 10.)

Shell elongately subulate, smooth, shining, white, with two light-brown bands on each whorl, three on the last one; whorls 9, nearly flat; apex papillary, sinistral; sutures impressed; aperture quadrately ovate; outer lip simple, arcuate; columella with a prominent twisted fold encircling the pillar.

Long. 3, lat. 1 lin.

Hab. Port Jackson, deep water (Brazier).

OSCILLA LIGATA, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 11.)

Shell very minute, elongately pupiform, rather thin, rosy white, transversely, broadly, and prominently ribbed; whorls 6, the apex terminating in a mucro or nipple; aperture quadrately ovate; outer lip simple; interior of the columella furnished with a single small transverse tooth or plait.

Long. 1, lat.  $\frac{1}{3}$  lin.

Hab Botany Bay, New South Wales.

This curious little shell is remarkable for its mucronate apex, and its pale pinkish colour. It belongs to the Pyramidellidæ.

STYLIFER BRAZIERI, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 12.)

Shell rather acuminately ovate, smooth, pellucid, white, polished; whorls 6, rounded, flattened just below the sutures, which are very finely callously marginate; spire elevated, apex styliform; aperture subovate, pointed behind, and rounded in front; outer lip thin, simple; columella arcuate, very slightly thickened above, the margins joined by a thin distinct callus.

Length 2 lines, breadth 1 line.

Hab. "Sow and Pigs," Port Jackson. Parasitic on a species of starfish (Brazier).

Conus metcalfei, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 13.)

Shell triangularly elongate, very slightly everted towards the base, ornamented with rows of small distant square or elongated irregular brownish-yellow spots, those in the centre larger and more varied in shape, forming a sort of band, sculptured all over with rows of minute, close-set, oblong punctures more numerous and distinct towards the base, which is encircled by a number of narrow elevated ridges; whorls 7, upper ones slightly concave, spirally striated, and

cancellated with fine, close-set, thread-like lines; apex of the spire elevately produced.

Long. 10, lat. 6 lin.

Hab. Dredged at "Sow and Pigs" reef, Port Jackson (Brazier). A very elegant cone, totally distinct in its characters from any other Australian species.

BITTIUM TURRITELLIFORMIS, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 14.)

Shell elongately turreted, rather thin, light yellowish brown, inclining to reddish purple on the upper whorls, transversely finely ridged, the interstices very minutely and closely longitudinally striated, the last whorl keeled below, with the base smooth and slightly concave; whorls 10, convex; sutures impressed; aperture roundly ovate; outer lip simple, arcuate; columella somewhat thickened and twisted towards the base, canal short.

Long. 4, lat. 1 lin.

Hab. Port Jackson (Brazier).

Were it not for the form of the aperture, this shell might easily be mistaken for a little *Turritella*.

ALVANIA ELEGANS, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 15.)

Shell minute, imperforate, scalariform, moderately solid, whitish, regularly cancellated by three transverse (on the last whorl four) and several longitudinal ribs, which become sharply nodulous at the intersections; whorls 5, convex, sutures deeply incised; aperture circular; lip flattened and variced externally.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin. Hab. Port Jackson.

This beautifully sculptured species is from shell-sand.

ALVANIA GRACILIS, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 16.)

Shell imperforate, elevatedly turbinate, moderately solid, light purplish brown; whorls 5, longitudinally ribbed as far as the periphery of the last whorl, and strongly transversely lirate throughout, the intersections producing a regular beaded appearance; the transverse ridges towards the base strongly defined; aperture subcircular, peritreme thickened.

Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Hab. Port Jackson, from shell-sand (Brazier).

TORCULA PARVA, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 17.)

Shell narrowly acuminately turreted, very pale brown, with an indistinct light-chestnut band at the sutures, transversely very finely ridged, with three rather prominent keels on each whorl; whorls 11, slightly convex; sutures impressed; aperture subquadrate; outer lip simple; columella slightly arcuate above, a little thickened and produced at the base.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. 1 lin.

Hab. Dredged at the "Sow and Pigs" bank, Port Jackson (Brazier).

obtuse, posterior side arcuate; dorsal margin arched, basal margin very slightly arcuate.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , alt.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Hab. "Bottle and Glass" rocks, Vaucluse Bay, Port Jackson (Brazier).

A very solid, pure white, shining species, more oblong than most others of the genus.

Nucula pusilla, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 26.)

Shell minute, obliquely and triangularlarly ovate, subventricose, inequilateral, rather thin, pale greenish white, under the lens very finely concentrically striated, and crossed with exceedingly delicate radiating hair-like lines; dorsal margin sloping and convex posteriorly, shorter in front; ventral margin arcuate; umbones tumid, approximate.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ , alt. 1, lat.  $\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

Hab. Port Jackson, in shell-sand (Brazier).

LEDA ENSIGULA, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 27.)

Shell equivalve, very inequilateral, depressed, ovately oblong, the anterior side attenuated into a long narrow rostrum curving upwards, rather thin, whitish, covered with a delicate pale olive-coloured epidermis, finely and irregularly concentrically striated by the lines of growth, with a few very faint striæ radiating anteriorly from the umbones; dorsal margin concave in front and excavated on both sides with two narrow diverging ridges extending from the beaks to the end of the rostrum, the space between them being crossed with fine striæ, short and convex behind; posterior side bluntly angled; ventral margin arcuate; beaks small, distinct, approximate, incurved.

Long. 7, alt. 3, lat.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  line.

Hab. Brought up from a depth of 45 fathoms on the "tangles" of the dredge, off Port-Jackson Heads (Brazier).

A very remarkable shell, quite unlike any other Australian form of the genus at present known.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVI.

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- Proc. Zool. Soc.—1877, No. XII.