

A NEW GENUS AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF
MOLLUSCA FROM NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW
HEBRIDES, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BY JOHN BRAZIER, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., ETC.

**CLATHURELLA* (?) *WATERHOUSEÆ*, n.sp.

Shell fusiformly turreted; moderately solid, yellowish white, with a zone of double blackish brown nodes or spots on the last whorl, similar blackish markings being occasionally apparent here and there on the base and upper portion of the whorls; whorls 9, the three apical quite smooth, the others slightly convex, longitudinally ribbed and crossed with transverse spiral striæ, becoming sharply and prominently nodulous upon the ribs; spire sharp, apex light brown; aperture ovate, columella somewhat straight, white, canal short, outer lip more or less broken, barely showing any posterior sinus.

Long. 13; diam. $4\frac{1}{2}$; length of aperture 5 mm.

Hab.—North Head of Botany Bay, New South Wales (*Mrs. G. J. Waterhouse*).

I place this pretty little species provisionally in *Clathurella* as the outer lip is broken, showing a very small sinus; the centre of the last whorl with two rows of black nodes on the ribs terminating on the second whorl above the suture; three similar rows on the base but not so clear and distinct, large blackish brown spots below the suture; the remaining whorls with a single row of blackish brown nodes above the suture with the spots here and there below. This interesting species was found by Mrs. G. J. Waterhouse and her sons on June 11, 1896, under a large stone at Botany North Head; the specimen was in the possession of a

* This species must now be referred to *Cantharus*. A perfect adult specimen from Port Jackson, west side of Vaucluse, recently found by my son and myself, has the outer lip crenulated, thickened externally and denticulated within. Long. 15; diam. $5\frac{1}{2}$; length of aperture 6 mm.—25 xi. 96.

hermit crab; the suture of the third whorl has been perforated by a *Nassa* or *Natica*.

Type in the Waterhouse Collection.

CONUS KENYONÆ, n.sp.

Shell solid, oblong, coronated; spire very little raised, apex obtuse, whorls 6, with white nodes, the interspaces with yellowish brown spots, spirally sulcated at the lower part with 7 rather narrow grooves, the upper being the finest; colour cream yellow with snow white flexuous streaks and blotches in the centre; columellar base dark brown, ornamented with snow-flake spots; lip straight, somewhat thickened, interior of the aperture white.

Long. 43; diam. maj. 24; aperture 39 mm.

Hab.—Shark's Bay, W.A. (*Mr. Podesta*).

The unique specimen of this new cone is slightly sea-worn but quite distinct from any of the species known to me. The upper half of the shell is quite smooth, the lower part having 6 or 7 rather narrow spiral grooves, and the centre ornamented with snow white flexuous streaks and blotches.

I have seen a second specimen formerly for many years in the collection of the late Mrs. Brazier, which differs very much, both in colour and markings. I define it under a new varietal name.

CONUS KENYONÆ var. *ARROWSMITHENSIS*, var. nov.

Spire more raised, apex pinkish, less obtuse; colour flesh tinge, ornamented in the centre with somewhat broad white arrow-shaped markings, with the points to the right, spirally sulcated with 4 rather narrow but deep grooves rather wide apart, with two others below close together; columella tinged with violet, base tipped with brown intermingled with snow white spots, interior of aperture very light violet; lip thickish, straight.

Long. 36; diam. maj. 21; aperture, 28 mm.

Hab.—Arrowsmith Isl., Marshall Islands (*J. B.*, 22, ix.1872).

Types in the Kenyon Collection.

KENYONIA, g.n.

Shell subcylindrical, smooth; spire much elevated; whorls tabled at the suture, each whorl being connected with small

curved shelly plates numbering about forty-four, giving the edge of the shoulder the appearance of being coronated with triangular pointed nodes; outer lip sinuous, forming an oblique posterior deep narrow sinus.

This is connected with *Conus* and *Pleurotoma* and may be placed under the former genus for the present until the animal is known.

KENYONIA PULCHERRIMA, n.sp.

Shell subcylindrical, rather thin, smooth, sometimes marked with faint slightly curved longitudinal lines of growth; whorls 8, tabled at the suture, each one being connected with small curious shelly plates that look like small deep pits when the shell is looked at end-on from the apex, giving the edge of the shoulder a coronated appearance, with triangular pointed nodes; last whorl more than half the length of the whole shell, ornamented with longitudinal reddish brown streaks and blotches, some of a zig-zag pattern, the three upper or apical flesh colour, smooth; outer lip sinuous, having an oblique posterior deep narrow sinus; columella straight; interior of aperture white.

Long. 28, last whorl 17, the others 12; diam. maj. 10 mm.

Hab.—New Hebrides (*A. F. Kenyon*).

This very pretty shell Mrs. Kenyon showed me some three years ago when in Sydney; she now writes (19/5/96):—"The curious shell I now send I used to think was a *Cone*. I do not think any more have been or are likely to be found. I got it from a man who with his family had been over ten years resident in Fiji and the New Hebrides. The natives used to collect and bring him shells. There were some hurricanes during their residence, after which they used to pick up shells. I have had it in my possession about three years."

The shell being thin, I should take it to be a deep water species. The very curious little curved shelly plates at the suture make it coronated with small triangular shaped nodes; in places the suture is canaliculated and small rough shelly plates stand up somewhat like a minute roadway.