

## NOTES ON RECENT MOLLUSCA.

BY T. A. CONRAD.

## PLEIODON MACMURTREI, Conrad.

Swainson's original Latin description of *Iridina ovata* reads "testâ lævi, transversim *ovata*," but his translation reads "transversely *oval*." The form of the shell known as *I. ovata* is neither the one nor the other; it is elliptical, whilst the *P. Macmurtrei* is perovate. Swainson says the umbones are placed nearly in the middle of the hinge margin, in his species, but in the former they are much nearer the anterior extremity. It has been suggested that our shell has received an injury, but this is a slight deformity of a portion of the ventral margins. The broad and prominent umbo, ovate and shorter form distinguish it from *P. ovata*, independent of any accident.

*P. ovatus*, Adams, Genera pl. cxix, fig. 2, is a species distinct from either of the above mentioned, and probably undescribed.

## BUSYCON CARICA, Lam.

By some unexplicable oversight the name of *Murex aruana*, Rumphius, 1705, was applied by me to *B. carica*. Linné's first reference to a figure is that of *Murex aruana*, Rumphius, but his description and second reference to a figure in *Gualtieri* apply to *B. carica*. This singular error is continued in several editions of Syst. Nat.

*B. gibbosum*, Con., is erroneously given a synonym of *B. Kieneri*. It should stand thus:

*B. ELICEANS*, Montfort. *B. gibbosum*, Con.

## CONUS, Lin.

## C. STEARNSII, Conrad.—Pl. 10, fig. 1.

*Description*.—Subfusiform; sides nearly straight; spire elevated, acute, longitudinally wrinkled; sides nearly rectilinear,

or slightly concave; volutions slightly carinated at base; angle of body whorl carinated; 10 revolving impressed lines on the body whorl; color bluish brown above on the body whorl, with revolving series of whitish spots and a brown dot between each of the lighter ones; carina of body whorl marked by a series of distant brown spots; lower part of body whorl yellowish, clouded with a series of brown dots on the ridges between the impressed lines; spire yellowish and brown spotted; labrum slightly sinuous, spotted within.

*Locality*.—Oyster Bar, Pine Key, W. coast Florida. R. E. C. Stearns.

This little shell belongs to a group of cones with elevated spires, characteristic of the central Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Mr. Stearns obtained 5 specimens, of which some were alive, on Oyster Bar, in a small bayou at Pine Key; also on the beach of mainland back of Long Key.

#### CARDIUM NUTTALLII, Conrad.

Mr. Carpenter makes this name a synonym of *C. corbis*, Meusch, or of Martyn. I have not seen the description, but I make a comparison of *Nuttallii* with the figure given by Martyn:

*C. corbis*.—35 large ribs, with an intermediate smaller rib between most of them.

3 wide ribs on posterior slope.

Ligament narrow.

*Locality*.—Pooloo Condor—tropical China-seas.

*C. Nuttallii*.—Large ribs 28; no intermediate rib.

6 close narrow ribs on posterior slope.

Ligament very wide.

Narrower and much more prominent beaks.

*Locality*.—Upper California.

#### CAPULUS, Mont.

*C. SHREEVEI*, Conrad.—Pl. 13, fig. 3.

*Description*.—Elevated, profoundly curved, compressed; back flattened, traces of longitudinal lines near the base, margins angular.

*Locality*.—Long Island, S. Carolina.

This curious shell is only provisionally referred to *Capulus*, as it is not sufficiently perfect to classify without some doubt of its generic character.

It was found by a young student of conchology, Miss Lizzie Shreeve, to whom I dedicate it.

## UROSALPINX, Stimpson.

U. FLORIDANA, Conrad.—Pl. 12, fig. 4.

*Description*.—Fusiform, longitudinal ribs distant, prominent, thick, rounded; spire prominent, scalariform; whorls 6, penultimate whorl with 3 prominent revolving lines; last volution profoundly ribbed and having 10 conspicuous prominent revolving lines; caudal ridge prominent, curved; beak recurved, longitudinal prominent wrinkled lines are conspicuous over the whole surface; aperture and columella purple; labrum with 7 lines within.

*Locality*.—Tampa Bay, Florida.

This shell somewhat resembles *Murex craticulatus*.

It is rough, cinereous in color, and the lower part from labrum summit to extremity of siphonal canal is three-tenths of an inch longer than from the summit of labrum to apex.

## RANELLA, Lam.

*S. Gen.* EUPLERA, H. and A. Adams.

R. TAMPAENSIS, Conrad.—Pl 12, fig. 5.

*Murex Tampaensis*, Conrad, Proceed. Acad. Nat. Sciences, vol. iii, 1846, p. 25.

## BUSYCON, Mont.

B. ELICEANS, Mont.

Mr. R. E. C. Stearns has presented to the Academy a fine adult specimen from Florida and a young shell, which, compared with a specimen of *carica* of about the same stage of development, presents the following differences: thicker than *carica*, the spines larger in front, but suddenly becoming very thick, distant and profoundly elevated on the back, whilst in the *carica* they continue of a comparatively very small size. The color of *eliceans* is bright reddish brown, having a tinge of purple, with a broad white columella. The columella of *carica* is striated and has dark purple lines, whilst the general color of the markings is purple black. The lines of distinction between *eliceans*, *carica*, *Kieneri*, *perversum*, *coarctatum* and *candelabrum* are strongly defined. If *B. carica* and *B. perversum* are one species, how is it that *perversum* should be abundant in Florida and unknown on the coasts of the Middle and Eastern States, where *carica* abounds? The *perversum* attains a far larger size than *carica*; indeed I have never seen an adult specimen of the latter among Florida shells, nor did I see a specimen of any kind during the two months I was collecting on the southern coast of Florida.

*B. eliceans* is well represented in Reeve's figure, Mon. species 16, which is misnamed *Pyrula aruanum*, and also in Chenu's figure with the same name. Manual, vol. ii, p. 180.

For good figures of *B. carica*, see Encyc. Method. pl. 488, fig. 8; Lister, t. 880, fig. 8; Gaulteri, pl. 47, fig. B.

#### MODULUS, Gray.

*M. FLORIDANUS*, Conrad.—Pl. 12, fig. 6.

*Description*.—Suborbicular, whorls 5, channelled at the suture; penultimate and last volutions with transverse nodular ribs; a revolving rib at the base of the whorls of the spire, slightly nodular and continued on the last volutions below the transverse ribs; shoulder rounded; revolving ribs of last whorl 8, rounded, slightly nodular; white, with black spots; columellar tooth oblique, perfectly straight, tinged with purple; umbilicus small; columella concave, purple; operculum round, concave.

*Locality*.—Florida.

This pretty species is smaller than *M. lenticularis*, Chemn., and differs most obviously in having a rounded shoulder, more numerous and smaller transverse ribs, and a round operculum. The last whorl has conspicuous transverse wrinkled lines between the ribs. The transverse ribs are small and numerous, and become obsolete towards the aperture on the last volution. It may possibly be a variety of *M. unidens*, Lister.

#### CYRENA.

*C. PROTERTA*, Conrad.—Pl. 12, fig. 8.

*Description*.—Longitudinally cuneiform, very inequilateral, thin in substance, elongated, anteriorly ventricose, posteriorly folded or contracted from the umbonal margin, behind the apex, obliquely to ventral margin, which is emarginate in that part; posterior extremity narrowed and obtusely rounded; prominent concentric lines on the umbo; summit prominent, color white, tinged with brown towards the posterior ventral margin and posterior extremity; within white, dark purple towards the posterior end.

*Locality*.—Tampa Bay.

This species is longer than *C. Florida*, and may be readily distinguished by its whitish exterior and posterior dorsal line straight to the extremity, as well as by its longer outline, more prominent beaks, and less ventricose form. The pallial line has a very short, sharply angular sinus. Several living specimens were obtained by Mr. Stearns.

## MODIOLARIA, Beck.

Young specimens of *M. lateralis*, Say, were obtained by Mr. Stearns at Point Penallis and Rocky Point, Tampa Bay.

## ANOMALOCARDIA, Klein.

A. FLORIDANA, Conrad.—Pl. 13, fig. 2.

*Description*.—Elongated, rhomboidal, ventricose, inequilateral, beaks remote; summit very prominent and broad, slightly flattened; umbonal slope rounded, undefined; ribs 29 to the umbonal slope, narrow, flattened, grooved in the right valve; in the left valve the medial ribs are entire; fine, regular waved concentric lines cover the whole disks; periostraca brown and woolly; cardinal line straight; teeth small and numerous.

*Locality*.—Long Key, Gulf of Mexico; Galveston, Texas. R. E. C. Stearns.

A long white species, allied to *A. secticosta*, Reeve, but proportionally less elevated, with fewer ribs; the muscular impressions are barely visible.

## HARVELLA, Gray.

H. PACIFICA, Conrad.—Plate 12, fig. 2.

For description, see Am. Jour. Conch. iii, p. 192.

## SPISSULA, Gray.

S. CATILLIFORMIS, Conrad.—Plate 13, fig. 1.

For description, see Am. Jour. Conch. iii, p. 193.

S. DOLABRIFORMIS, Conrad.—Plate 12, fig. 1.

For description, see Am. Jour. Conch. iii p. 193.

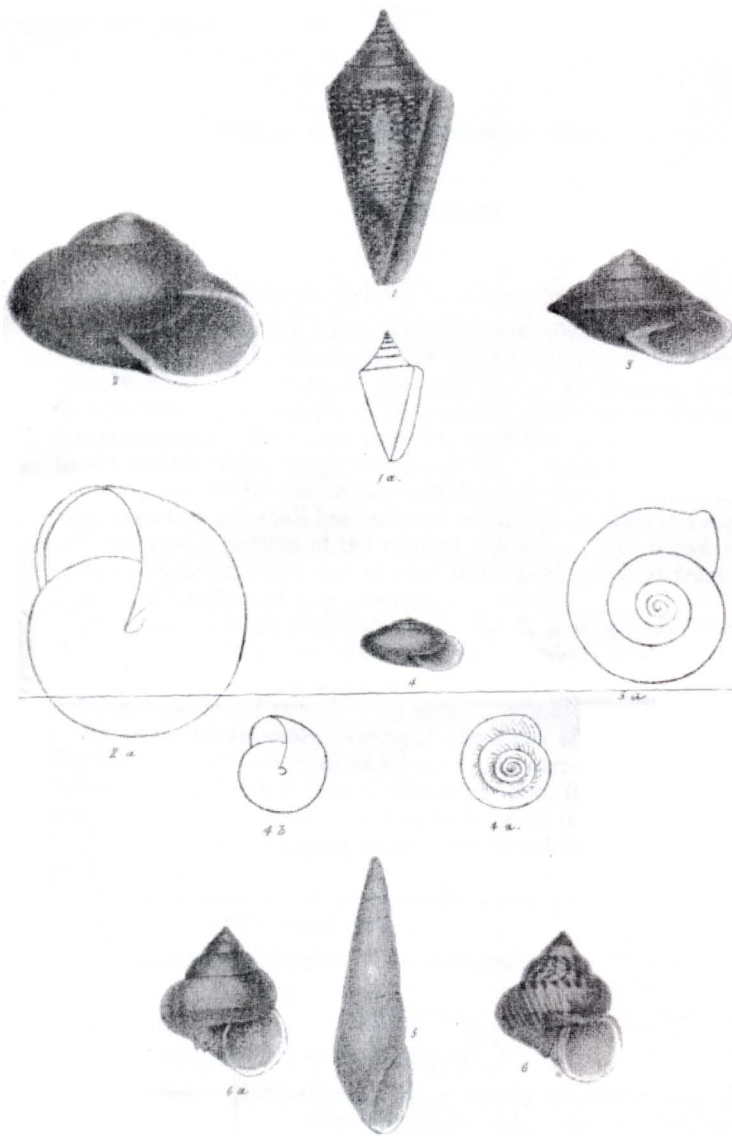


Fig. 1 *Conus Stearnsi*, Conrad.  
2-6 New Andamanese Mollusca.