

SOME NECESSARY CHANGES IN NAMES OF NEW ZEALAND
MOLLUSCA.

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WHILE examining literature during the last year or two, the author noted many New Zealand names as preoccupied, and others standing on a somewhat doubtful basis, and so it was thought that a short account of the defects observed and the alterations necessary would be advisable. In this paper the name at present in use appears at the beginning of each note, followed, if a change is necessary, by the new name here proposed by the author.

1. TROCHUS NODOSUS, Hutt., 1885:—TROCHUS MUTUS,
Finlay, nom. nov.

Preoccupied by Meuschen (*Mus. Gever.*, 1787, p. 280) and also by Forskål (*Descr. Anim.*, 1775, p. 126).

2. TROCHUS CONICUS (Hutt.), 1883:—TROCHUS HUTTONI,
Cossmann, 1918.

Probably several references could be quoted as invalidating this name, but the only one that has come under notice at the present time is Donovan (*Nat. Hist. Brit. Shells*, 1804, pl. 155, fig. 1. See also Turton, *Brit. Fauna*, 1814, p. 177). This species differs from *T. tiaratus*, Q. & G., only in its more callous and much shallower umbilicus, with less regular sides; slightly blunter periphery; and greater height, leading to a more conical form. Young shells of the two species are always separable by the umbilical characters. The sculpture is variable, but almost identical in both species. *T. huttoni* has hitherto been considered restricted to the Pliocene, but it also lives at the present time, because I have collected specimens from the beach at the Otago Heads; it is probably not uncommon in the south, but has hitherto been confused with *T. tiaratus*, Q. & G. *T. tiaratus* seems rather more brightly coloured and variegated, and retains its colours better in the fossil state. Cossmann (*Essais Pal. Comp.*, vol. ii, p. 220) had already noted the preoccupation of the name by Gray (though there seems to be some doubt about Gray's name), and proposed the above substitute. At the same time he made this species the genotype of *Neozelandia*, a new subgenus of *Chlorostoma*, in the subfamily *Monodontinae*. Now *T. tiaratus*, Q. & G., is the genotype of *Caletrochus*, Fischer, and in view of the above facts regarding the very close relationship between these two species, Cossmann's action seems quite inexplicable. There is nothing whatsoever to connect *T. huttoni*, Cossmann, with *Monodonta*; *Neozelandia*, Cossmann, must, of course, fall as a synonym of *Caletrochus*, Fischer.

26. *MANGELIA GRACILENTA*, Suter, 1917.

The remarks on *Mangilia abnormis* would apply here also. *Pleurotoma gracilentata*, Reeve (*Conch. Icon.*, Monograph of *Pleurotoma*, pl. xiv; fig. 114), could be placed in *Mangilia sensu latissimo*, but has, however, been made the genotype of the section *Paracathurella*, Boettger, while *M. gracilentata*, Sut., is probably a *Guraleus*, so that Suter's name may stand.

27. *HEMICONUS ORNATUS* (Hutt.), 1873:—*HEMICONUS TRAILLI* (Hutt.).

Suter (*N. Z. Geol. Surv., Pal. Bull. No. 2*, 1914, p. 31) treated as separate species *Conus* (*Conospira*) *ornatus*, Hutt., and *Hemiconus trailli*, Hutt., with the remark on the former that "there is a *Conus ornatus*, Michelotti, which, however, belongs to the genus *Hemiconus*, Cossm., 1889". Later (*N. Z. Geol. Surv., Pal. Bull. No. 5*, 1917, p. 84) he united *C. trailli*, Hutt., and *C. ornatus*, Hutt., under the name *Hemiconus ornatus* (Hutt.), but failed to recollect his previous remarks. There seems to be some evidence that a species of *Conospira* does accompany the common *Hemiconus* of Awamoan localities, but until the types of Hutton's two species are carefully compared with a large suite of specimens, it would be unwise to propose a new name. The name *ornatus*, however, is on Suter's own evidence unavailable for a Neozelanic shell. If a distinct *Conospira* is proved to be present, it must be named afresh.

28. *CONUS* (*CONOSPIRA*) *DEPERDITUS*, Sut., 1917:—*CONOSPIRA FRACTA*, Finlay, nom. nov.

Preoccupied by Hwass in Brugnière (*Ency. Méth. Vers.*, i, pt. 2, 1792, p. 691). Although the specimens on which Suter founded the species are very fragmentary, they seem to represent a Cone distinct from any other N. Z. species, and the shell is therefore renamed.

29. *ACTÆON SULCATUS* (Hutt.), 1885:—*ACTÆON PRÆSTITUS*, Finlay, nom. nov.

Hutton's name is antedated by *Auricula sulcata*, Lamk. (*Ann. Mus. Paris*, vol. iv, 1804, p. 434), this shell being subsequently referred to *Actæon* by J. De C. Sowerby in Dixon's *Geol. Sussex*, 1850, p. 98, and by Bullen Newton in *Brit. Olig. and Eocene Moll.*, 1891, p. 260. Hutton's original name, *Odostomia sulcata*, is also in use by Edwards for an Eocene fossil.

30. *PECTEN SUBCONVEXUS*, Marshall, 1918:—*CHLAMYS KAIPARAENSIS*, Finlay, nom. nov.

Dr. Marshall unfortunately overlooked the fact that Tate (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, vol ix, pp. 164-165) had used this name for a different shell some thirty years previously.