SYNONYMY OF MARINE GASTEROPODÆ INHABITING POLYNESIA.

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The following synonyms are such as I have detected in studying out the history of Polynesian mollusca.

Those that are well known and generally admitted, determined by M. Deshayes and others, are omitted. The distribution and variation of the species are reserved for a future paper.

I have not been able to determine the synonymy of all the species described by Dr. Mighels in Proc. Boston Soc. 1845, as I cannot learn that any of them are preserved in collections, his own types having been destroyed by fire.

Several MS names, attached to specimens, I sent to London for identification, accompanied with descriptions for publication if new, have been published as synonyms, without my knowledge. They are not included in the following list. A number of the species described by the late Dr. Gould in Report Am. Ex. Ex., have been identified for me by himself, and I have received other specimens from the "Smithsonian" named by Dr. P. P. Carpenter and H. Cuming. Such of the Cumingian species as I have collected in Polynesia have been examined by Mr. Cuming. Polynesian localities are so numerous and isolated, that it requires large numbers of specimens to trace out the synonymy and variation of the species. I submit the following, therefore, not as decisive, but as an attempt to correct a few of the numerous errors that exist in their names.

MUREX GARRETTII, Pse.

1857. *Murex exiguus*, Garr., Proc. Califor Acad. vol. i, p. 102.

Name preoccupied, changed as above. Since described, a specimen nearly perfect has been found. Its color is dusky brown, transverse grooves reddish. Varices five in number.

of outer lip, as represented on fig. 121b, Conch. Icon. The columella is also more smooth.

It ranges throughout Polynesia, and extends to the Philippines, but is not reported by M. Deshayes from Bourbon Island, nor have we received it from any locality so far west.

TEREBRA PEASEI, Desh.

1859. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 302.
1860. *T. puncticulata*, var., Rve., Conch. Icon., Sp. 99.

The above species is more nearly allied to *Swainsonii*, Desh., than to *puncticulata*, with which Mr. Reeve has connected it. *Puncticulata* is more nearly related to *affinis*, Gray. It was dredged from Honolulu harbor, together with all the species of *Terebra* described by M. Deshayes from the Hawaiian Islands; the colors, therefore, cannot be depended on. *Swainsonii* is a smaller shell than *Peasei*, and not so slender. The ribs on both species are plicate or angulate, those of *Peasei* are curved and somewhat roughened, the interstices striate or grooved transversely; those on *Swainsonii* are straight, smooth, and the interstices smooth.

TORINIA HYBRIDA, Linn.

1767. *Trochus hybridus*, Linn., Sys. Nat., p. 1228.
Solarium hybridum, Kien, Coq. Viv., pl. 3, fig. 5.
" *cingulum*, Kien, " " fig. 6.
1854. " *Layardi*, A. Ad., Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 317.
1864. " *cingulum*, Rve., Conch. Icon., Sp. 19.
" " *hybridum*, Rve., " " Sp. 21.

Although we credit Linnæus as the author of the above species, we are of opinion that he referred to *lutea*, inhabiting the Mediterranean.

Cingula, Kien, differs only from the above species in the arrangement of its color. It varies in that respect, more than noted by Reeve or Kiener. It is occasionally wholly reddish-brown. We have specimens from all parts of Polynesia and the East Indies. *Layardi* is added above on the authority of Mr. Reeve.

TORINIA DEALBATA, Hds.

1844. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 24.

The above should be compared with *S. trochoides*, Desh., figured in Jour. de Con. 1858, p. 378.

CONUS TULIPA, Linn.

1767. Syst. Nat., p. 1172.
1843. *Conus obscurus*, Rve., Conch. Icon., Sp. 82.

The immature form of *tulipa*, described as *obscurus* by Mr. Reeve, can scarcely be distinguished from that of *Mappa*, Sow., = *intermedius*, Rve.

CONUS CEYLONENSIS, Brug.

1792. Ency. Meth., vol. 1, p. 636.
1795. *Conus pusillus*, Chem., Conch. Cab., vol. 11, pl. 183, fig. 1788–89.
1833. *Conus nanus*, Brod., Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 53.

We have received specimens of *nanus* from the locality at which it was collected by Mr. Cuming. It also occurs at the Hawaiian Islands, and all localities in Polynesia where the *pusillus* or *Ceylonensis* are found, being a colorless variety. It may be distinguished from a colorless variety of *sponsalis* by its epidermis. On the opposite extreme, the shell is nearly wholly colored with reddish-brown, relieved by a few white spots or lines. From this variation it passes into *Ceylonensis*, as figured by Reeve and Kiener, on which the transverse interrupted lines appear; when the lines cover the whole surface, it becomes the *pusillus*, Chem. Occasionally the lines are arranged longitudinally. Very rarely the whole surface is granulose, and it is more highly turreted than the specimen figured by Kiener.

The animals of the species above agree; white proboscis, both extremities of the foot and end of the siphon pink.

At some localities on the Hawaiian Islands it is common, lurking under stones at low water mark.

CONUS PARVUS, Pease.

1860. *C. fusiformis*, Pease, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 398.

Name preoccupied; changed as above.

CYPRÆA FIMBRIATA, Gmel.

1791. Sys. Nat., p. 3420.
1845. *C. unifasciata*, Migh., Proc. Bost. Soc., p. 25.

CYPRÆA STAPHYLEA, Linn.

1767. Sys. Nat. p. 1181.
1845. *C. semiplota*, Migh., Proc. Bost. Soc., p. 24.
" " *spadix*, " " " p. 25.

TRIVIA GLOBOSA, Gray.

1841. *Cypræa globosa*, Gray, Conch. Ill., No. 117.
" " *pilula*, Kien., Coq. Viv., p. 151, pl. 54, fig. 2.
1845. " *spherula*, Migh., Proc. Bost. Soc., p. 24.