

NEW JAPANESE MARINE MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

The new species of Gastropoda contained in recent sendings from Mr. Y. Hirase are herein described. The material studied contains a large number of species previously not known from Japanese waters, which I hope to enumerate in a future paper.

Some shells from a collection made in Sagami Bay for the Academy, by Miss A. C. Hartshorne, are also included in this account.

TEREBRIDÆ.

Terebra hedleyi n. sp. Pl. I, figs. 1, 1a.

Shell slender, the length about $5\frac{2}{3}$ times the diameter, solid, whitish, marked sparsely with brown dots on the cinguli and with streaks below them, the last whorl with some dots or spots in a circular row on the base.

Sculpture consisting of a wide above a narrower tuberculate cord, occupying somewhat more than half the total width of the whorl, below these cinguli there are four small equal spiral cords, the lowest one partly covered at the suture. On the last whorl these cords gradually diminish downward, those on the periphery and base being small and very low or subobsolete. The growth-striæ are oblique on the cinguli, arcuate on the cords below them. Whorls $15\frac{1}{2}$, the first large and globose, first $1\frac{1}{2}$ smooth and gray-white. The last whorl abruptly contracts below, and is produced in a short anterior canal. Aperture small, irregularly rhombic, the outer lip thin and sinuous, columella vertical, abruptly bent to the left below, covered with a glossy white callous, which extends over the parietal wall.

Length 33.6, diam. 6 mm.; length of aperture 6 mm.; diam. of the first whorl 1 mm.

Hirado, Hizen. Types No. 85,946, A. N. S. P., from No. 1,412 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This species is related to *T. serotina* A. and R., and the closely allied or identical *T. mariesi* Sm., but it is not costate below the tuberculate bands, and the protoconch is very much larger. Named in honor of Charles Hedley, of the Australian Museum.

genus is not closely related to *Terebra* or the subgenus *Mazatlanina*, but seems to belong to the *Terebridae*. The Japanese species defined above is the type of this group.

CONIDÆ.

Conus dormitor n. sp. Pl. I, figs. 9, 9a.

Shell rather narrow and long, the diameter somewhat more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the length, the spire elevated, concave-sided, $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the shell. The apex is broken off, 11 whorls remaining, the peripheral angle of each projecting above the suture. The last $2\frac{1}{2}$ are even at the periphery, but those preceding are nodulose. The concave, steeply sloping upper surface of each whorl is closely and regularly, finely costulate, the riblets arcuate, and decussated by several unequal spiral shallow grooves. The last whorl has almost straight lateral outlines, and is sculptured with closely punctate spiral grooves, very faint near the angle of the whorls, but becoming stronger and closer toward the base. The siphonal fasciole is closely spirally striate, not punctate. The aperture is long, narrow, and of equal width throughout.

Length 44, diam. 16 mm.; aperture 34 mm. long.

Kikai, Osumi, in a deposit probably Pliocene. Types No. 85,950, A. N. S. P., from No. 1,552 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This cone is related to *C. acutangulus* Lam., but is longer than that species. *C. aculeiformis* Rve. is similar in shape, but differs in sculpture. The specimens show no color.

Conus kikaiensis n. sp. Pl. I, figs. 8, 8a.

Shell long and narrow, the diameter about one-third the length, the elevated and slightly concave-sided spire one-fourth the length. Whorls remaining 10, nearly flat and steeply sloping, the smooth peripheral angle projecting a little above the suture, the surface above it sculptured with 3 to 5 low, unequal spiral cords, and fine, arcuate growth-lines. Lateral outlines of the last whorl nearly straight. Sculpture of regular, rather strong, narrow spiral grooves, which are somewhat striate across, weaker above. There are 23-25 of these grooves above the convex siphonal fasciole, which is indistinctly finely striate spirally. In some specimens the flat intervals between the grooves are divided in the middle by a smaller groove.

Length 40-41, diam. 13 mm.

Kikai, Osumi; fossil in a Pliocene (?) deposit. Types No. 85,948, A. N. S. P., from No. 1,553 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This species is not unlike *C. dormitor* and *C. aculeiformis* in general shape, but it differs essentially from both in the sculpture of the spire.

The outer lip is a good deal damaged in both of the specimens received.

Conus gratacapii n. sp. Pl. I, figs. 10, 10a.

Shell slender and lengthened, the diameter somewhat exceeding one-third of the length, the high straight-sided spire occupying two-fifths the length of the shell. Apex broken. 12 whorls remaining are flat, with the smooth peripheral angle immediately above the suture, but scarcely projecting, a little more prominent on the upper than on the lower whorls. The surface of each whorl is a trifle concave, and sculptured with about 6 low, unequal spiral cords. Below the peripheral angle the last whorl is sculptured with about 25 spiral grooves, weaker above, stronger and closer below; and the growth-striae curve strongly backward near the angle. The aperture is very narrow, and of equal width throughout, and two-thirds as long as the shell.

Length 30, diam. 11 mm.; length of aperture 20 mm.

Length 31, diam. 11.5 mm.; length of aperture 20.3 mm.

Kikai, Osumi, in a Pliocene (?) deposit. Types No. 85,947, A. N. S. P., from No. 1,554 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

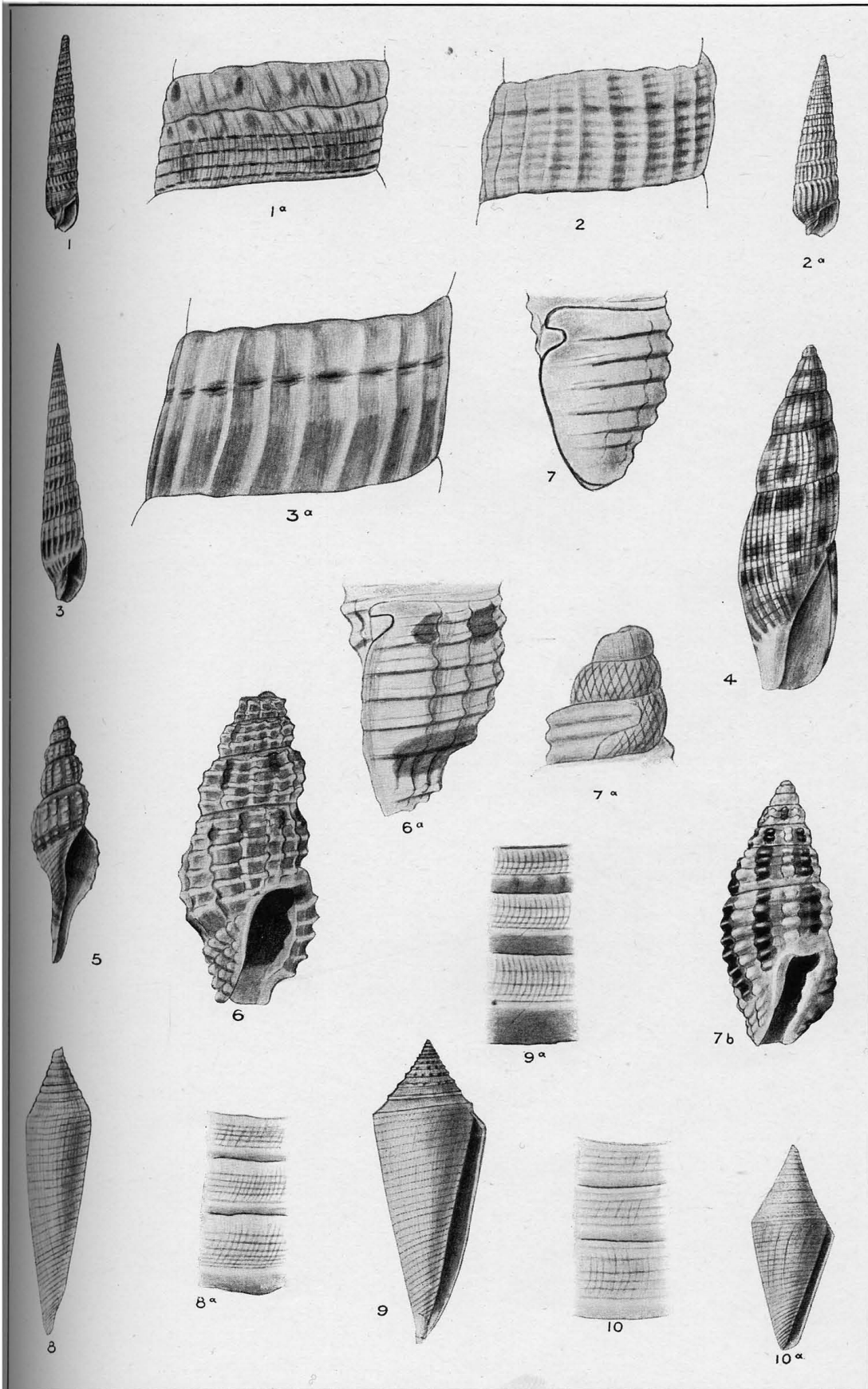
This peculiar species resembles *C. kikaiensis* in sculpture, but is unlike that in form. It is named for Mr. L. P. Gratacap, of the American Museum of Natural History.

PLEUROTOMIDÆ.

Drillia streptonotus n. sp. Pl. III, figs. 18, 18a, 18b.

Shell slender and turrite, solid, light brown with an obscure band below the suture and another on the base. Sculpture of regular, subvertical rounded folds as wide as their intervals, about 18 in number on the last whorl, where they disappear a short distance below the periphery. These are crossed by numerous spiral threads, alternately larger and smaller, but on the lower, contracted half of the last whorl the spirals are regular and equal. Under a strong lens the whole surface is seen to be covered with densely crowded rows of minute papillæ. Whorls $9\frac{1}{2}$, strongly convex. The first whorl is smooth and rounded; then an acute peripheral keel begins, and a whorl and a half later low radial sculpture and fine papillæ appear. The first two or three sculptured whorls are angular, the keel persisting to the end in the peripheral thread. Aperture flask-shaped, wider above, the outer lip with about 6 small teeth within, arranged in pairs; deeply excised above, and produced in a short recurved spout at the anal sinus; contracted below to form a short siphonal canal.

Length 8.8, diam. 2.8 mm.; length of aperture 3 mm.



Winchester del.

PILSBRY. NEW JAPANESE MARINE MOLLUSCA.

NEW JAPANESE MARINE MOLLUSCA: PELECYPODA.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

The Pelecypods described herein were nearly all received from Mr. Y. Hirase, of Kyoto, Japan. Most of them are from Hirado, Hizen, at the extreme west of Kyushu, where the wide-ranging species of the central Indo-Pacific province rule, and the exclusively Japanese faunal element is less conspicuous than farther north and east. That many new forms are encountered even here but confirms the experience of other recent workers, that in all parts of the Indo-Pacific area there has been great local differentiation.

In these *Proceedings*, p. 6, I described a *Conus* from Kikai-ga-shima as *C. dormitor*. My attention has been called by several friends to the prior use of this name for an Eocene species; and I would therefore call the Japanese form *Conus comatosa*. It is probably ancestral to the recent *C. sieboldi* Rve.

Mactra carneopicta n. sp. Pl. XXXIX, figs. 1, 2, 3.

Shell *oval*, the beaks slightly in front of the middle; moderately thin, pure white inside; externally profusely painted with flesh-colored rays on a whitish ground, covered with a very thin yellow cuticle toward the margins. Anterior and posterior dorsal areas closely and deeply radially sulcate, and the lower part of the anterior half is concentrically irregularly sulcate; the rest of the surface being smooth. The pallial sinus is very short and semicircular, the muscle-impressions and pallial line but faintly marked. The hinge is that of the typical group of *Mactra*. Length 60, alt. 45, diam. 28.5 mm.

Wakatsuuri, Kitami. Type No. 86,294, A. N. S. P., from No. 1,281 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This species resembles *M. antiquata* Spengl. somewhat, but is not triangular and is white within. It is not unlike some forms of *M. stultorum* in coloration.

Spisula (Oxyperas) bernardi n. sp. Pl. XXXIX, figs. 4, 5, 6.

Shell long and narrow, the altitude contained about 1.8 times in the length; somewhat triangular, compressed; moderately solid; the beaks at the anterior two-fifths of the length. White under a closely adherent drab and whitish cuticle, which is irregularly dappled with