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good with lower edge

CONUS.

PLATE I.

Genus CONUS, Linnæus.

Testa conica, ad basin leviter emarginata, anfractibus confertim volutis, non descendentes; spirâ variâ, apice obtuso, nonnunquam subacuto; aperturâ longitudinali, plerumque angustâ; columellâ rectâ; labro simplici, tenui, acuto, superâ emarginato. Operculum corneum, plerumque minutum.

Shell conical, slightly emarginated at the base; whorls closely rolled upon their axis, not descending; spire variable, sometimes acuminate, sometimes flat; apex obtuse, occasionally rather sharp; aperture longitudinal, generally narrow; columella straight; lip simple, thin and acute, emarginated at the upper part. Operculum horny and generally very small.

The word Conus, or one of somewhat analogous interpretation, has been attached in all ages to this highly esteemed genus. The shells which are referred to it exhibit an extraordinary variation of painting, and they present so great a uniformity of structure, that the determination of species is in some instances rather a matter of fancy or speculation. The only elaborate memoir of this group prior to Lamarck is that published by Bruguière in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' from the writings of M. Hwass, a distinguished collector of Copenhagen, and little has been added by subsequent writers. Sowerby has contributed figures of several new species in his 'Conchological Illustrations,' but they are not accompanied with descriptions; these, therefore, together with many of still more recent discovery, render the genus one of considerable interest.

Species 1, a and b. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS STAINFORTHII. *Con. testâ conico-turbinatâ, leviter flexuosâ, albâ, rubro purpureoque tinctâ, ad basin rosacâ; granosâ, granis minutis, rubido-carneis-albis, in seriebus equidistantibus parallelis transversaliter dispositis; spirâ mediocriter convexâ, tuberculis asperis regulariter coronatâ; apice mucronato, symmetricè acuto; aperturâ subinflatâ, labro solidiusculo, intus extusque albo.*

STAINFORTH'S CONE. Shell conically turbinated and slightly flexuous, whitish, irregularly stained with a warm reddish tint and dark purple; granular, grains minute, of a reddish or fleshy-white colour, transversely arranged in equidistant parallel rows;

spire moderately convex, very regularly coronated with a row of sharp tubercles; apex very sharply pointed; aperture somewhat inflated; rather solid, white both internally and externally.

Hab. —?

The richly variegated purple painting of this new and very beautiful shell (which I respectfully dedicate to its possessor), with the rows of light small granular pimples standing out in relief, renders it eminently characteristic.

There is another specimen in Mr. Cuming's collection.

Species 2.

CONUS NOBILIS. *Con. testâ subcylindraceâ, plus minusve luteolâ, maculis sparsis albis trigono-rotundatis profusè pictâ, et lineis transversis, fulvo alboque articulatis, plerumque ornatâ; spirâ plano-concavâ, apice mucronato.*

THE NOBLE CONE. Shell rather cylindrical, more or less inclining to yellow, profusely painted with white, triangularly-rounded, scattered spots, and generally ornamented with transverse lines, articulated with white and yellow; spire flatly concave, pointed at the apex.

Variety a. (Fig. 2 c, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testâ pallidè luteo-citrinâ; maculis cordiformibus grandis; lineis transversis ferè obsolete.

Shell pale lemon-colour; spots large, and heart-shaped; transverse lines almost obsolete.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., p. 1168.

MARTINI, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 62. f. 689.

Hab. Philippine Islands, Moluccas, &c.

This shell, the well-known typical variety described by Linnæus, is widely distributed throughout the tropical regions.

Variety β. (Fig. 2 a, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testâ luteo-castaneâ, maculis trigonis parvis saturatâ; dupliciter zonatâ, zonis lineis transversis vividè fusco-punctatis; apice rosco-tincto.

Shell chestnut-yellow colour, profusely covered with small triangular spots; doubly banded; bands with the transverse lines vividly spotted; apex stained with rose-colour.

CHEMNITZ, Conch., vol. x. pl. 141. f. 1313 and 1314.
Encyclopédie Méthodique, pl. 339. f. 7.
Hab. Philippine Islands, Moluccas, &c.

Chemnitz seems to have been the first to notice this variety under the facetious title of *Maritus formosus*.

Variety γ . (Fig. 2 b, Mus. Cuming.)

Testâ magis cylindraceâ, versus spiram attenuatâ, luteo-castaneâ, maculis trigonis, paucioribus; indistinctè zonatâ, lineis transversis nullis aut obsolete.

Shell more cylindrical, attenuated towards the spire, yellowish chestnut-colour, with the spots triangular and fewer in number; indistinctly zoned; transverse lines wanting or obsolete.

Hab. Island of Cuyo, Philippines.

A new and very distinct variety collected by Mr. Cuming at the above-mentioned island.

Species 3. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VEXILLEUM. *Con. testâ subobeso-conicâ in medio albo-fasciatâ, fasciâ fusco-maculatâ, lineis luteolis flexuosis longitudinaliter venulatâ; spirâ fusco-maculatâ, levissimâ, obtusâ, apice luteo; basi nigricante.*

THE FLAG CONE. Shell rather stoutly conical, white-banded in the middle; band interrupted with dark blotches, and veined longitudinally with undulated yellowish lines; spire brown-spotted, smooth and obtuse, apex yellow; base of the shell blackish.

MARTINI, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 57. f. 629.

Hab. Philippine and Society Islands, Moluccas, &c.

The magnificent shell here figured was collected by Mr. Cuming at the Island of Capul, one of the Philippines. The central band is extremely variable in this species; it disappears, indeed, in the shell before me on the obverse side to that exhibited in the plate. Lamarek quotes as a variety of the above a shell figured by Chemnitz under the name of *Conus mutabilis*; it is however exceedingly difficult to say what species that figure is intended to represent.

Species 4. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ZONATUS. *Con. testâ solidâ, violaceo-caesidâ, tessellis albis alternatis zonatâ, filis croceis transversis equidistantibus, parallelis, vicidè pictâ; spirâ obtusè convexâ, fortissimè coronatâ; apice truncato.*

THE ZONED CONE. Shell solid, violaceous sky-colour approaching to dull green, zoned with alternate

white square spots; zones vividly marked out with transverse yellowish lines, equidistant, and parallel to each other; spire obtusely convex, and very strongly coronated; apex truncated.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 613.

CHEMNITZ, Conch., vol. x. pl. 139. f. 1286 to 1288.

Hab. Asiatic Ocean; Hwass.

Chemnitz, who appears to have been the first to figure and describe this shell, called it *Murus lapidius*, from the imagined resemblance of its marking to the tracings of a stone wall. The specimen here represented was received in a collection of shells from Calcutta, without mention of its locality.

Species 5. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VICTOR. *Con. testâ subcylindraceo-conicâ, flavâ, maculis albis inpersâ, fasciis duabus moniliformibus, brunneo-castaneis, latis, concinenter ornatâ; spirâ convexâ, circulatim excavatâ, apice subacuto.*

THE CONQUEROR CONE. Shell rather cylindrically conical, yellow, sprinkled with white spots and neatly ornamented with two broad, dark chestnut-coloured necklace bands; spire convex, excavated round the tops of the whorls; apex rather pointed.

BRODERIP, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1842, p. 54.

Hab. — ?

There is another similar specimen of this new and striking shell in the collection of the Rev. A. Harford.

Species 6. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CROCATUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-conicâ, crocatâ; maculis albis, subtrigonis, paucis, irregulariter inpersâ; transversim et longitudinaliter striatâ, striis ferè obsolete; spirâ convexo-acutâ, anfractuum margine superiori rotundatâ.*

THE SAFFRON-COLOURED CONE. Shell of an oblong-conical form, saffron-coloured, irregularly sprinkled with a few white, somewhat triangular spots; transversely and longitudinally striated, striae nearly obsolete; spire convex and acute; upper edge of the whorls rounded.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 503.

Hab. Matnog, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

A splendid specimen of this shell, lately collected by Mr. Cuming, enables me to illustrate (I believe for the first time) a most interesting species described many years ago by Lamarck.



8a



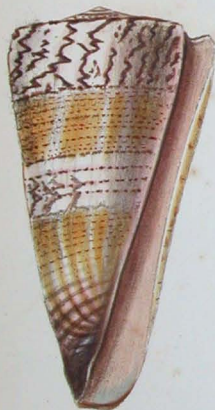
7



8b



9



8c



8d



10

CONUS.

PLATE II.

Species 7. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS AUGER. *Con. testâ pyramidato-conicâ, albido-flavescente, punctis brunneis numerosissimis seriatim inasperâ; maculis largis furvo-nigricantibus vividè bizonatâ, zonis sæpè nimium interruptis; spirâ obtusâ, leviter striatâ.*

THE AUGER CONE. Shell pyramidally conical, faintly yellowish, sprinkled with a considerable number of small brown specks disposed in transverse rows; strikingly banded in two places with large dusky blackish spots or patches, bands often much interrupted; spire obtuse, lightly striated.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 685.

MARTINI, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 58. f. 641.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

This is an excellently defined species; I am not aware of any other that could be at all confounded with it. The shell here represented is a very characteristic example, the bands being more clearly defined than in the generality of specimens.

Species 8.

CONUS THALASSIARCHUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-conicâ in medio plerumque leviter attenuatâ, lineis variè pictâ, spirâ plus minusve depressâ.*

THE NEW ADMIRAL CONE. Shell cylindrically conical, generally a little attenuated in the middle, variously painted with lines, spire more or less depressed.

GRAY, MSS. British Museum.

Variety a. (Fig. 8 d, Mus. Cuming.)

Testâ albidâ, lineis furvo-nigricantibus, acutissimè et triangulariter undulatis, profusè pictâ; lineis sæpè in medio quasi fasciâ interruptis.

Shell whitish, profusely painted with dusky blackish lines, very sharply triangularly undulated, and mostly interrupted in the middle so as to leave a transverse band.

Hab. Putao, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

The specimen here figured is the largest of a number collected by Mr. Cuming at the island of Luzon, and far exceeds the average size of them. On the obverse side to that which I have represented the lines become interrupted in the middle of the shell, so as to leave an open

space like a band, a character much more clearly developed in the smaller specimens; the lines too vary in those in assuming a more triangular style of pattern, and in being fewer and more scattered.

Variety β. (Fig. 8 b, Mus. Cuming.)

Testâ lineis, paululum undulatis, longitudinaliter porrectis; aut fasciâ aut nullâ.

Shell with the lines finely waved in a longitudinal direction, sometimes leaving a white band, sometimes not, as in variety a.

Hab. Putao, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

This very pretty variety, in which the lines do not assume the triangular pattern characteristic of variety a, was collected by Mr. Cuming with the former; very few specimens were found, however, at all approaching in size and extreme regularity of pattern to the one figured.

Variety γ. (Fig. 8 a, Mus. Cuming.)

Testâ in medio vividè fasciatâ, fasciâ irregulariter punctatâ, lineis paucioribus, subparvis, suprâ triangulariter infrâ porrectè depictis, interstitiis croceo-tinctis.

Shell strongly banded in the middle, band irregularly dotted; lines fewer in number and somewhat scattered, disposed to assume the triangular form above the band, the straightly waved form below it; and the interstices, more particularly near the band, are stained with saffron-yellow.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines.

This variety exhibits a pleasing yellow tint, of which there is no indication in the two previous ones; in pattern it partakes of the character of both.

Variety δ. (Fig. 8 c, Mus. Cuming.)

Testâ majore, bizonatâ, zonis latis, croceis, transversim regulariùs punctatis; lineis suprâ et infrâ perpaucis, undulatis, obliquè depictis.

Shell larger, doubly zoned; zones broad, saffron-coloured, spotted across with more regularity, lines running down the spaces above and below the zones obliquely waved and comparatively few.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines.

This variety, of which Mr. Cuming only collected one or two specimens, presents so striking a contrast with

the rest that it almost requires the representation of a dozen intermediate varieties to show the connection. The abundant means of comparison which a tolerable number of these shells, collected together in the same group of islands, the Philippines, have afforded, leave no doubt of their complete specific relation. They were found by Mr. Cuming upon mud-banks at low water, and, there is every reason to suppose, are confined to that locality.

This beautiful series of the *Conus thalassiarachus* forms a most interesting addition to the genus, the species having been only known hitherto by a few miserable specimens, such as were figured by Sowerby, for want of better, in his 'Conchological Illustrations,' fig. 80 and 85.

Species 9. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS MILES. *Con. testá solidá, pallidè flavescente, fasciá fusco-ferruginéá transversim, filisque flexuosis pallidioribus longitudinaliter pictá; fasciá interdum at rarè obsoletá; spirá plano-obtusá, flavidá; basi nigerrimo-fuscá.*

THE SOLDIER CONE. Shell solid, pale yellowish colour, painted transversely with a single dark ferruginous band, longitudinally with undulated thread-like lines of a paler colour; band sometimes but rarely obsolete; spire flatly obtuse, yellowish; base blackish brown.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., p. 1167.

MARTINI, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 59. f. 663 and 664.

Hab. Ceylon, Mauritius, Moluccas, &c.

No one can fail to distinguish this species, which, being widely distributed over the globe, is brought in great abundance. The shell here represented is of large dimensions, and the markings are unusually clear and well-defined.

Species 10. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS GLAUCUS. *Testá obeso-conicá, quasi turgidá, glauco-cærulescente, lineis fuscis numerosis, interruptis, confertis, cinctá; spirá obtuso-convezá, mucronatá, nigerrimo-fusco maculatá; basi striatá.*

THE GREY CONE. Shell stoutly conical, as though swollen, greyish blue, surrounded with numerous, close-set, interrupted lines; spire obtusely convex, pointed, spotted with dark black-brown triangular patches; base striated.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin edit.), p. 3382.

CHEMNITZ, vol. x. pl. 138. f. 1277 and 1278.

Hab. Moluccas, Philippines, &c.

The grey colour of this shell is perhaps its most striking characteristic, for there are many dwarf varieties of the *Coni betulinus* and *Suratensis* which approach very near to it in other respects.



11b



11a



11c



11d



12



11e



13a

Conus del.



14



Conus del.

13b

CONUS.

PLATE III.

Species 11.

CONUS AMMIRALIS. *Con. testá turbinatá, aut levi, aut granulátá, albidá, flavo subtilissimè reticulatá, brunneo transversim fasciatá; fasciis plus minusve latis et numerosis, maculis albis trigonis vividè inspersis; spirá concavo-acutá, aut levi, aut coronatá.*

THE ADMIRAL CONE. Shell turbinated, whitish, very finely reticulated with yellow, painted transversely with broad brown bands crossed and recrossed with darker lines of the same colour, and vividly sprinkled with triangular white spots; spire concave and acute, the tops of the whorls being either smooth or coronated.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin edit.), p. 3378.

Hab. Society Islands, Philippines, Moluccas, &c.

Before describing the varieties of this highly-valued species, esteemed in all ages for its rarity and beauty, it is important to explain that I differ entirely from my predecessors, in taking the dark brown painting to be the ground character of the shell. Instead therefore of describing the shell, like Bruguière and Lamarck, to be brown, with yellow net-work bands, I describe it as yellow, with brown bands. An examination of the Coronated Admiral, Fig. 11 e, a variety apparently unknown to those conchologists, will testify the correctness of this view. The bands in this species are so exceedingly variable in their distribution (still within a very limited degree) that I propose to include the nine varieties noted by Lamarck under notice of four, the coronated variety making five. Attaching so much importance to slight variations tends rather to confuse than to simplify. After carefully examining a long series of these Cones, I have come to the conclusion that they may be more conveniently classed under the following five heads:—1. a, one or two uninterrupted broad bands; 2. β , several bands, or two broad bands with one or more narrow bands running between them; 3. γ , two or more bands of paler colour with spots very large; 4. δ , shell small, granulated, sometimes slightly coronated, and variously banded; 5. ϵ , shell strongly coronated, bands variable, but generally narrower and more distant.

Variety a. (Fig. 11 b, Mus. Cuming.)

Testá bifasciatá, interdum at rarò unifasciatá, fasciis latis, maculis profusè inspersis.

Shell two-banded, sometimes but rarely singly banded; bands broad, and profusely sprinkled with spots.

Conus ammiralis, var. b? and g, Lamarck.

The two-banded shell may be regarded as the common typical variety of the species. That which I have selected for illustration was found by Mr. Cuming at the island of Ticao; it is however very generally distributed amongst the Philippine, Society and other islands in the tropical regions.

Variety β . (Fig. 11 c, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testá fasciis tribus aut pluribus; plerumque duabus, latis, uná perangustá intercurrente.

Shell with three or more bands; generally two broad bands with a very narrow one intervening.

Conus ammiralis, var. a, h and i, Lamarck.

Under this head I include all those in which the two broad bands of the first variety are divided into three or more.

Variety γ . (Fig. 11 d, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testá plerumque majore; fasciis duabus aut pluribus, pallidè castaneis, maculis maximis.

Shell generally larger; bands two or more, pale chestnut colour; spots very large.

Conus ammiralis, var. e and f, Lamarck.

This is a very characteristic variety.

Variety δ . (Fig. 11 a, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testá minore, superficie granulátá, diversè fasciatá.

Shell smaller, surface granulated, variously banded.

Conus ammiralis, var. c and d, Lamarck.

The granulated variety appears to be always of smaller size.

Variety ϵ . (Fig. 11 e, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testá plerumque majore, albidá; fasciis tribus aut pluribus, angustioribus, interruptis, interstitiis irregulariter reticulato-pictis.

Shell generally larger, whitish, with three or more narrower interrupted bands; spaces between them filled with very irregular net-work.

This beautiful shell exhibits a great peculiarity of marking, besides that of being coronated. The bands

are very much broken up by the confusion of white spots, and the net-work which covers the rest of the surface differs essentially from that in any other. It is exceedingly irregular, forming triangular spots of all dimensions, miscellaneously intermingled.

Species 12. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS SUMATRENSIS. *Con. testâ subobeso-conicâ albidolutescente, lineis latis, fuscis, longitudinaliter confluentibus, vividè pictâ, quibusdam in medio interruptis; spirâ obtusâ, variegatâ.*

THE CONE OF SUMATRA. Shell rather stoutly conical, pale yellow, vividly painted with broad brown lines, running together in a longitudinal direction, some of them being interrupted in the middle, spire obtuse and variegated.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 472.

Princeps Sumatrae, CHEMNITZ, vol. x. pl. 144 A. f. a. b.
Hab. Red Sea. Rüppell.

The longitudinal markings of this shell are very characteristic.

Species 13. (a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS DUX. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-conicâ, rubido-fusco nebulosâ, transversim taniolatâ et striatâ, taniolis fusco alboque articulatis; spirâ convexo-exsertâ, apice obtuso.*

THE LEADER CONE. Shell cylindrically conical, clouded

with reddish brown, transversely striated, and crossed with small riband-like bands, articulated with brown and white; spire convex and rather prominent, apex obtuse.

Hwass, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 732.

MARTINI, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 52. f. 571.

Hab. Matnog, Island of Luzon, Philippines, &c.

I am unacquainted with the yellow variety from the collection of M. Hwass, described and figured in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' and copied by Lamarck, and Schubert and Wagner; it might probably have been a worn specimen.

Species 14. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS FLOCCATUS. *Con. testâ ovato-conicâ, lacco-rubido nebulosâ et leviter undulatâ, lineis brevibus longitudinalibus transversim taniolatâ, maculis albis irregularibus quasi floccis plus minusve inspersâ.*

THE SNOW-FLAKED CONE. Shell ovately conical, clouded and lightly waved with a ruddy lake-colour; transversely filleted with short longitudinal lines, and more or less sprinkled with irregular white spots like flakes of snow.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 112.

Hab. Matnog, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

This beautiful shell has been confounded by some authors with the *Conus dux*.



16a



15



16b



17



18



19



20



21



22

CONUS.

PLATE IV.

Species 15. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PONTIFICALIS. *Con. testâ ovato-turbinatâ, coronatâ, albâ, epidermide olivaceo-luteâ in medio tantum latissimè fasciatâ; spirâ maximâ, obovâ, elevatâ, apice subobtusâ.*

THE PONTIFICAL CONE. Shell ovately turbinated, coronated, white, very broadly banded, in the middle only, with bright olive-yellow epidermis; spire very large, stout, and elevated, apex rather obtuse.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 459.

DELESSERT, Recueil de Coquilles, pl. 40. f. 15, a, b.

Hab. Tasmânia, Lamarck.

The broad transverse band of yellow epidermis is a very striking character in this shell, and the coronated row of white tubercles standing out in clear relief above presents a neat and most delicate contrast.

Species 16. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SOLANDRI. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, subcoronatâ, transversè striatâ; striis frequentibus, aut infernè, aut ubique granulosis; pallidè aurantiâ, interdum aurantio-coccinè, interdum spadiceo-lacèd, fasciâ albâ in mediò, castaneo maculatâ et punctatâ; spirâ mediocrî, rudî, leviter striatâ.*

SOLANDER'S CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, more or less inclined to be coronated, transversely striated; striæ frequent, granulated over either the lower or entire portion of the shell; colour of the shell yellow, yellowish scarlet or rich brown lake, banded round the middle with white, spotted with patches and dots of chestnut; spire of ordinary dimensions, rude, slightly striated.

BRODERIP and SOWERBY, Zool. Journ., vol. v. p. 50.

GRAY, Zoology of Beechey's Voyage, pl. 33. f. 3.

DELESSERT, Recueil de Coquilles, pl. 40. f. 11, a and b.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines.

Several varieties of this pretty shell, which was known to the learned doctor after whom it is named, were collected by Mr. Cuming at the south end of the above island in the Straits of Bernardino; they vary from pale orange to deep rich crimson lake colour.

C. Solandri in *Cassiniensis*

Species 17. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ORBIGNYI. *Con. testâ tenui, subfusiformi, gracillimè turbinatâ, versus basin valdè attenuatâ, transversim costatâ, costis laxibus, planissimis; albâ, maculis spadiceis sparsis plus minusve irregulariter pictâ; spirâ elevatâ-acutâ, minutissimè moniferim coronatâ.*

D'ORBIGNY'S CONE. Shell thin, somewhat fusiform, slenderly turbinated, very much attenuated towards the base; transversely ribbed, ribs smooth and peculiarly flat; white, more or less irregularly painted with scattered reddish brown spots; spire elevated, acute, and finely coronated, in a beaded manner.

ARDOUIN, Mag. de Zool. Moll., 1838, pl. 20.

Conus planicostatus, Sowerby, Conch. Illus., 1840.

Hab. China? Dussumier.

The peculiar contour of this shell is as characteristic a feature as the flatness of the ribs by which it is encircled. I only know of few specimens.

Species 18. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SURATENSIS. *Con. testâ subobovo-conicâ, prope basin attenuatâ, quasi folliiformi; albâ, maculis nigricantibus, subquadratis, linearibus, ceruleo-nebulosis, seriatis cinctâ, aliis infra alios descendentibus; basi flavidâ, interdum immaculatâ; spirâ convexiusculâ, solidâ, fusco undatim maculatâ.*

THE SURAT CONE. Shell rather stoutly conical, attenuated near the base, balloon-shaped as it were; whitish, surrounded with rows of square linear blackish spots, clouded in places with blue; spots mostly descending in regular order one under the other; base yellow, sometimes clear and unspotted; spire rather convex, solid and spotted with waved undulating spots.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 669.

Conus betulinus lineatus, Chemnitz, Conch., vol. xi. pl. 181. f. 1752 and 1753.

Hab. Province of Misamis, Island of Mindanao, Philippines. (Found in mud in the clefts of rocks at low water.)

We are here indebted to Mr. Cuming for having collected very remarkable specimens of a species which we might have otherwise accounted to be but a casual variety of the *Conus betulinus*.

Jan. 1843.

Species 19. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS AUSTRALIS. *Con. testâ elongatâ, cylindraceo-turbinatâ, transversim liratâ, liris nunc levibus, nunc granosis; albâ, maculis grandibus sapissimè bizonatâ, minoribus linearibus ubique venosâ; spirâ elevatâ, acutâ.*

THE SOUTHERN CONE. Shell rather long, cylindrically turbinated, transversely ridged, ridges sometimes smooth, sometimes granular, generally doubly banded with large chestnut spots and veined over the entire surface with smaller linear ones; spire elevated and acute.

CHEMNITZ, *Conch.*, vol. xi. pl. 183. f. 1774 and 1775.

Hab. Swan River.

The specimen selected for illustration is small and perfectly smooth; the granular variety is scarcely of sufficient importance to require especial notice.

Species 20. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS LITHOGLYPHUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, versus basin granulatâ, rubro-fuscâ, infernè nigricante, maculis conspicuis niveis supernè et medianè fasciatâ; spirâ mediocri, subobtusâ.*

THE PEBBLE-CARVED CONE. Shell turbinated, granulated towards the base, reddish brown, blackish at the basal extremity, banded round the middle and upper parts with clear snowy white spots; spire ordinary, rather obtuse.

MEUSCHEN, *Enc. Méth. vers.*, vol. i. part 2. p. 692.

Ammiralis Petreus, Chemnitz, *Conch.*, vol. x. pl. 140. fig. 1298.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines, &c.

The two bands of snowy white spots which encircle the middle and upper portion of this shell make it especially easy to distinguish.

Species 21. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS CENTURIO. *Con. testâ dilatato-turbinatâ, versus basin sulcatâ; albâ, fasciis tribus aurantiis cingulatâ, interstitiis lineis, obliquè et vividè undatis, venustissimè pictis; spirâ concavo-convexâ, anfractuum angulis supernis fusco-maculatis; apice obtuso.*

THE CENTURION CONE. Shell dilately turbinated, sul-

cated towards the base; white, encircled with three orange bands having the interstices elegantly painted with strong oblique zigzag lines; spire concavely convex, brown-spotted round the upper angle of the whorls; apex obtuse.

BORN, *Mus.*, pl. 7. f. 10.

Vigiliarium prefectus, Martini, *Conch.*, vol. ii. pl. 59. f. 655.

Hab. —?

This shell is not unlike some varieties of the *Conus Malaccanus*; they are, however, well distinguished from each other, the former being the more dilated, and well characterized by the zigzag lines.

Species 22. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ADAMSONI. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-conicâ, ventricosulcâ, supernè attenuatâ, nitente quasi porcellanè, albâ, zonis tribus roseo-nebulosis cingulatâ, interstitiis punctiunculis triquetris, diagonaliter dispositis, elegantius ornatâ; anfractibus supra infraque sulcatis; spirâ depresso-planâ, sulcatâ et striatâ.*

ADAMSON'S CONE. Shell cylindrically conical, rather ventricose, attenuated at the upper part, shining as if it were porcelain; white, encircled with three clouded rose-tinted zones, the spaces between them being elegantly filled up with small three-cornered dots ranged in diagonal order; upper and lower parts of the whorls sulcated; spire flatly depressed, grooved and striated.

GRAY, MSS. British Museum.

Conus cingulatus, Sowerby, Tankerville Catalogue, Appendix, p. xxxiv. and *Conch. Illus.*, f. 108.

Hab. Australia.

This beautiful rose-tinted porcelain shell appears to have been first introduced by Sowerby; I am forced, however, to adopt the manuscript title subsequently attached to it by Gray, because the name first proposed had been already used by Lamarck in reference to another species. Care must however be taken not to confound Gray's *Conus Adamsoni*, named after a distinguished amateur conchologist of Newcastle, with Lamarck's *Conus Adamsoni*, dedicated to the memory of the celebrated malacologist of Senegal.

C. Adamsoni - *C. Rhododendron*



23 a



24



23 b



25



26



27



28 a



28 b



28 c

CONUS.

PLATE V.

Species 23. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Saul.)

CONUS SOLIDUS. *Con. testâ conico-cylindraceâ, transversim striatâ, maculis longitudinalibus nigricantibus et avreis reticulatim supertextâ; spirâ planiusculâ, substriatâ, acuminatâ.*

THE SOLID CONE. Shell conically cylindrical, transversely striated, reticulately covered over with black and orange longitudinal blotches and net-work; spire rather smooth, a little striated, and acuminated.

SHOWERS (not of Chemnitz), *Conch. Illus.*, f. 76.

Textile striatum? Chemnitz, *Conch.*, vol. x. pl. 141. f. 1311.

Hab. Society and Philippine Islands; Cuming.

No one can fail to detect the very marked specific peculiarities of this shell, the dark blotching in some specimens of which occupies more than half the entire surface of the shell. The *Conus solidus* of Chemnitz (vol. x. pl. 141. f. 1310.) appears to be the dark variety of *Conus cedo-nulli*.

Species 24. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INFORMIS. *Con. testâ tenuiculâ, oblongo-turbinatâ, sæpè informi; albâ, strigis irregularibus fulvo-castaneis longitudinaliter pictâ; spirâ convexo-acutâ.*

THE MIS-SHAPEN CONE. Shell somewhat thin, oblong, turbinated, often mis-shapen; white, painted longitudinally with irregular light chestnut-colour streaks.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.* part 2. p. 699.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 493.

Hab. American Ocean; Bruguière.

Lamarck seems to have perpetuated an error which originated with Bruguière, in referring this shell to Chemnitz's figures *e, f, g, h*, pl. 141. The *Conus informis* is a light turbinated shell, not much unlike (as Bruguière himself noticed) a young *Strombus*; whilst the figures *e* and *f*, above alluded to, are intended to represent a shell of that short, solid growth of which the preceding species (*Conus solidus*) may be quoted as an example.

Species 25. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PERTUSUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, rosed,*

longitudinaliter incarnato-tinctâ, albifloccatâ, maculis albis subdistantibus, medianè et supernè nebulosâ; stris pertusis undique cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, apice subobtusâ.

THE PRICKED CONE. Shell oblong, turreted, rose-coloured, stained longitudinally here and there with flesh-colour, flaked with white, and clouded round the middle and upper portion of the shell with rather distant white blotches; everywhere surrounded with striae, very faintly pricked with small holes; spire convex, apex rather obtuse.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.* vol. i. part 2. p. 686. pl. 336. f. 2.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 487.

Hab. Island of Annaa, Pacific Ocean (on the reefs); Cuming.

This beautifully rose-tinted shell very much resembles the *Conus amabilis*; it may, however, be fairly distinguished by its more graceful form, and by its surface being more or less faintly flaked with white.

Species 26. (Mus. Saul.)

CONUS LEONINUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, albâ, maculis figurisque fuscis, numerosis, contiguis, interdum longitudinaliter confluentibus, distinctè fasciatâ; spirâ planiusculâ, mucronatâ.*

THE LION CONE. Shell turbinated, white, distinctly banded with numerous brown spots and figures, sometimes flowing together in a longitudinal direction; spire flattish, sharp-pointed.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.* vol. i. part 2. p. 683. pl. 334. f. 5 and 6.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 486.

Conus proteus, var., Schubert and Wagner, *Conch. Cab. Supp.*, p. 60.

Hab. Coasts of Mexico and the West India Islands.

In some varieties of this shell the spots are so clouded together as to assume the character of blotches; in the specimen here figured they are unusually clear and distinct.

Species 27. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GRANULATUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, transversim sulcatâ, leviter granulod, coccinea,*

fasciâ albidâ in medio cingulatâ; lirata, liris purpureo-punctatis; spirâ convexo-acutâ, canaliculatâ, variegatâ.

THE GRANULATED CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, transversely sulcated, slightly granulated; scarlet, encircled round the middle with a white band; ridged, ridges purple-dotted; spire convexly acute, canaliculated, variegated.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3391; Enc. Méth. pl. 339. f. 9.

Hab. Island of Antigua.

This pretty scarlet Cone is rather inappropriately named, the granulations, which are often obliterated, being rarely more than feebly developed.

Species 28. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS DESHAYESII. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-ovata, tenuicula, inflata, pallide olivaceo-fulva, profuse rubidopunctulatâ, maculis albis grandibus, perpaucis, sparsim et irregulariter nebulosâ; spirâ depresso-planâ, apice mucronato; aperturâ dehiscente, fauce, quasi politâ, nitente.*

DESHAYES' CONE. Shell cylindrically ovate, thin, inflated, of a pale fawn-colour, profusely sprinkled with faint ruddy dots, and irregularly clouded with a few large scattered patches of white; spire flatly depressed, apex sharp-pointed; aperture rather large and open, interior highly enamelled.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Conus cervus, Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 94.

Hab. Swan River.

Only a few specimens of this very characteristic species, which may be readily recognised by its peculiar buff-

tinted colour and light inflated growth, are at present known. It has been supposed hitherto to be the *Conus cervus*, but having lately examined, in the collection of M. Delessert, the identical shell described under that title by Lamarck, with the description of that illustrious author attached to it in his own handwriting, I am enabled (vide also Plate XXII.) to rectify an error which has unfortunately gained considerable circulation.

By the title now substituted for *cervus* in reference to the species under consideration, I wish to honour my kind and amiable friend M. Deshayes, now zealously occupied in completing the conchological portion of the new edition of Lamarck's 'Histoire des animaux sans vertèbres,' the publication of which has been long anxiously looked for.

Species 29. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS AURISIACUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, roseo alboque zonatâ, transversim lirata, liris granulatis, albo fuscoque tessellatis; spirâ subdepressâ, canaliculatâ, tessellatâ, apice obtuso.*

THE ORANGE ADMIRAL CONE. Shell oblong, turbinated, zoned with white and rose-colour, transversely ridged; ridges granulated, tessellated with white, and square, crimson, blackish brown spots; spire somewhat depressed, canaliculated, tessellated, apex obtuse.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3392.

MARTINI, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 57. f. 636 and 637.

Hab. Moluccas; Hinds.

The alternate zones of white and rose-colour in the shell here figured are very beautifully defined, and the ridges, which seem strongly developed, are distinctly granulated.



31a



30



31b



32



33



35



34

CONUS.

PLATE VI.

Species 30. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NEPTUNUS. *Con. testâ elongato-conicâ, spirâ acuminatâ, striatâ, apice acuto; pallidâ carneolâ, lineis maculiculis rubidis ubique nebulosâ et venosâ; versus basin leviter sulcatâ, sulcis subdistantibus; columellâ et apertura fauce subrosaceâ.*

THE NEPTUNE CONE. Shell elongately conical, spire acuminated, apex sharp; pale flesh-colour, everywhere veined and clouded with dull reddish spots and flexuous lines; faintly grooved towards the base, grooves rather distant; columella and within the aperture faintly tinged with rose.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Jaena, Island of Bohol, Philippines (found on the reefs at low water); Cuming.

This new and interesting Cone is at present unique in the collection of Mr. Cuming, being the only one of the kind found by that gentleman during his long and searching sojourn amongst the Philippine Islands.

Species 31. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming. Vignette, vide Title-page, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS GLORIA-MARIS. *Con. testâ elongatâ, cylindraceo-turbinatâ, albâ, lineis subtilissimis trigonis rubidis usquequoque reticulatâ, fasciis tribus aurantiis interruptis cinctâ; anfractibus supernâ rotundatis; spirâ acuminatâ, apice vir acuto.*

THE GLORY-OF-THE-SEA CONE. Shell long, cylindrically turbinated, white, over entire surface reticulated with the finest possible triangular dull reddish lines, and encircled with three interrupted, orange, blotched bands; whorls rounded at the upper part; spire acuminated, apex scarcely sharp.

CHEMNITZ, Conch., vol. x. p. 73. pl. 143. f. 1324 and 1325.

LEMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 526.

Hab. Jaena, Island of Bohol, Philippines (found on the reefs at low water); Cuming.

Having already represented a full-size specimen of this highly esteemed shell on the title-page, I have selected a smaller but more richly-marked example collected by Mr. Cuming at the above island, for the sake of noting its exact place of habitation. I intended to have also figured a very young specimen collected by Mr. Cuming at the same time, scarcely exceeding

an inch and a half in length, but the reticulations are so extremely fine as to defy the skill of the lithographer.

Species 32. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MAGNIFICUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, obessâ, anfractibus supernâ rotundatis, spirâ levi, sub-acuminatâ, apice valde obtuso; rosaceâ, lineis ovato-trigonis, lacco aut purpureo-rubris, usquequoque reticulatâ, maculis perpaucis grandissimis bifasciatim cinctâ.*

THE MAGNIFICENT CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, stout, whorls rounded at the upper part; spire smooth, somewhat acuminated, apex very obtuse; faint rose-colour, reticulated over with ovately-triangular dark lake or purple reddish lines, and doubly banded with one or two very large spots or blotches of the same colour.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Matnog, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

No one can fail to distinguish this roseaceous stout-shouldered Cone from the well-known *Conus auratus*, to which it is most nearly allied.

Species 33. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS JANUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, versus basin sulcatâ; spirâ subcanaliculatâ, striatâ, ezserto-acutâ; albâ, castaneo longitudinaliter undatâ.*

THE JANUS CONE. Shell oblong, turbinated, grooved towards the base; spire slightly canaliculated, striated, sharply exserted; white, longitudinally waved with chestnut.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 690. pl. 336. f. 5 and 6.

Hab. — ?

Martini appears to have included this shell with varieties of the *Conus generalis* (Conch., vol. ii. pl. 58.) without noting any specific difference in it.

Species 34. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS MUSTELINUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, ad basin striatâ, viridescente-luteâ, medianâ et supernâ albâ-fasciatâ, fasciis ambabus serie duplici macularum nigricantium vividè ornatis; spirâ plano-obtusâ, nigro-guttatâ.*

March 1843.

THE ERMINE CONE. Shell turbinated, striated at the base, greenish yellow, white-banded round the middle and upper part, bands ornamented with a double row of vivid black spots; spire flatly obtuse, black-spotted.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 654. pl. 327. f. 6.

SCHUBERT and WAGNER, Conch. Cab. Suppl., p. 41. pl. 221. f. 3059 and 3060.

Hab. Islands of Bohol, Ticao, &c., Philippines. (Found in loose sand and coral on the reefs at low water.)

This shell often attains a larger size than that of the specimen selected for illustration, but the spots in that state are much less clearly developed.

Species 35. (Mus. Belcher.)

CONUS ARCHON. *Con. testâ conicâ, spirâ concavo-exsertâ, apice acutissimè acuminatâ; albâ, maculis grandibus*

flavo-castaneis longitudinaliter nebulosâ, punctatis albis subdistantibus tenatis.

THE MAGISTRATE CONE. Shell conical; spire concave, exserted, apex very sharply acuminated; white, longitudinally clouded with large yellow chestnut spots, fileted with a number of rather distant white small spots.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1833, p. 54.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 38.

Hab. Central America; Bay of Montija, Cuming; Gulf of Nicoya, Hinds. (Found in sandy mud in from twelve to eighteen fathoms water.)

The painting of this interesting Cone reminds one somewhat of the *C. cedo-nulli*. Five specimens only were found by Mr. Cuming, and the shell here represented is one of three brought home by Capt. Belcher in the "Sulphur."



36a



36b



36c



37



38



40



39

CONUS.

PLATE VII.

Species 36. (Fig. a, b, c, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PRINCEPS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, coropatâ, rosed vel crocâ, fusco longitudinaliter lineatâ aut strigatâ.*
 THE PRINCE CONE. Shell turbinated, coronated, rose-colour or yellow, longitudinally lined or streaked with brown.

Variety a. (Fig. 36 a.)

Testa rosacea, strigis nigro-purpureis subdistantibus, intertardum ramosis, vivide virgatâ.

Shell rose-colour, vividly striped with rather distant, sometimes branched, blackish purple streaks.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., p. 1167.

Conus regius, Chemnitz, Bruguière, Lamarck.

Hab. Bay of Panama; Cuming.

Variety β. (Fig. 36 b.)

Testa crocea vel flava, lineis castaneis frequentibus, interdum irregularibus, longitudinaliter inscriptâ.

Shell yellow, longitudinally inscribed with frequent, sometimes irregular, chestnut lines.

BRODERIP (var. α and β), Pro. Zool. Soc., 1833, p. 55.

SOEWERY, Conch. Illus., 30 a and b.

Hab. St. Elena, Central America, and Panama; Cuming.

Variety γ. (Fig. 36 c.)

Testa aurantio-crocea, lineis raris aut obsoletis.

Shell orange-yellow, lines few or obsolete.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1833, p. 56.

SOEWERY, Conch. Illus., f. 30.

Hab. Monte Christi, West Columbia; Cuming. (All found in soft and sandy mud in the crevices of rocks.)

The *Conus princeps* has often a very peculiar tufted epidermis; and it sometimes attains a much larger size than that of either of the specimens here figured. Linnæus's description of this shell is so brief and inadequate, that it was supposed by Chemnitz and Bruguière to refer to the little striped variety of the *Conus Hebraeus*. In accordance with that impression the species was introduced by those authors under the new title of *Conus regius*, subsequently adopted by Lamarck. It has been ascertained however by Mr. Cuming, on a late visit to Upsal, that the very specimen described by the ancient Professor of that city, still retained in the University Museum, is precisely identical with that here represented at Fig. 36 a.

Species 37. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS OBESUS. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, obsolete coronatâ, albâ, rosco et violaceo subeculatâ, punctis niveis, maculisque et punctis nigerrimo-fuscis, profuse pictâ; spirâ concavo-obtusâ, mucronatâ.*

THE STOUT CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, obsolete coronated, white, clouded with faint rose and violet, and profusely painted with snowy spots, and very dark spots and blotches; spire concave, obtuse, pointed.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 623.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 453.

Conus Ceylonicus, Chemnitz, Conch., vol. x. pl. 142. f. 1318.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

The blotches arising from the partial distribution of the spots often assume the arrangement of two obsolete bands, a character least distinctly exhibited in the smallest specimens.

Species 38. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS TEREHELLUM. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, elongatâ, albido-cinereâ aut rubellâ, striis elevatis fuscisque binis cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, obtusissimâ.*

THE BORER CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, long, pale ash or reddish brown colour, encircled with two bands and a number of elevated striæ; spire convex, very obtuse.

MARTINI, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 52. f. 577.

GMELIN, Syst. Nat., p. 3390.

Conus terebra, Born, Bruguière, Lamarck.

Hab. Islands of Ticao, Masbate, &c., Philippines; Cuming.

To avoid confusion, I have restored to this well-known shell the original appellation given to it by Martini.

Species 39. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS TERMINUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceâ, elongatâ, lævi, albâ, violaceo-tinctâ, maculis grandibus perpaucis irregularibus, luteo-fuscis, sparsim ornâtâ; spirâ convexo-acuteâ, canaliculatâ, anfractuum marginibus elevatis.*

THE BORDER CONE. Shell cylindrical, long, smooth, white, stained with pale violet, ornamented with a

few large, irregular, scattered, yellowish brown blotches; spire convex and acute; edge of the whorls elevated almost into a border.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 505.

Hab. Ceylon, Mauritius, &c.

The base of this shell is strongly striated, and some specimens are ornamented with a number of small, longitudinal, interrupted white flakes.

Species 40. (Mus. Saul.)

CONUS SPLENDIDULUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, luteo-brunneo alboque alternatim fasciatâ, lineis fuscis, subflexuosis, plus minusve interruptis, vividè*

cinctâ; spirâ concaviusculâ, acutâ, anfractuum marginibus nigro-guttatis.

THE SPLENDID CONE. Shell turbinated, rather solid, alternately banded with yellowish brown (softening into yellow) and white, and vividly encircled with a number of more or less interrupted, rather flexuous brown lines; spire rather concave and acute; edge of the whorls stained with large black spots.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 53.

Hab. —?

I have just received from J. Dennison, Esq. (unfortunately too late for figuring) a beautiful variety of this shell, in which the brown bands are irregularly blotched upon a white ground, without any indication of yellow.



41



41a



42



43



44

Conus subulatus



45



45a

CONUS.

PLATE VIII.

Species 41. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NICOBARICUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, albicante, fuscâ-nigricante irregulariter reticulatâ, bifasciatâ; spirâ depresso-planâ, coronatâ, apice subelato; anfractibus superâ concavo-cannaliculatis; fauce luteâ.*

THE NICOBAR CONE. Shell turbinated, whitish, irregularly reticulated with dusky black, doubly banded; spire flat, depressed, apex somewhat raised; whorls concavely canaliculated round the upper part; interior tinged with yellow.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 612.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 444.

Hab. Island of Nicobar, &c.

This shell approaches very closely to the *C. araneosus*; but may be readily distinguished by the reticulations being always larger and more blotchy; the interior of the latter too never exhibits that warm yellow colour which is so conspicuous in this. Though the reticulated network of the specimen represented at Fig. a is exceedingly fine, it is of a totally different character to that of the *Conus araneosus*.

Species 42. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NOCTURNUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, albicante, nigerrimo-fusco bifasciatâ; fasciis latissimis, maculis irregularibus albis suprâ infrâque manentibus; spirâ subdepressâ, apice obtuso.*

THE NOCTURNAL CONE. Shell turbinated, white, doubly banded with dark fuscous black; bands very broad, with irregular white spots remaining above and below them; spire somewhat depressed, apex obtuse.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 611.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 443.

Hab. Molluccas.

The same opinion which I ventured to exercise in describing the Admiral Cone has guided me in my description of this and the proximate species. The ground of the shell is white, as shown by the interior, spire, &c., and the pattern is the dark superficial painting.

Species 43. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS BANDANUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, carnâ, nigerrimo-fusco triangulariter reticulatâ, reticulis regula-*

ribus; bifasciatâ, fasciâ superiore latiore; spirâ depresso-concavâ, coronatâ, apice subobtusâ.

THE BANDA CONE. Shell turbinated, flesh-colour, triangularly reticulated with very dark brown, reticulations regular; doubly banded, the higher band always the broader; spire depressly concave, coronated, apex rather obtuse.

HWASS, Enc. Méth., vol. i. part 2. p. 611.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 443.

Hab. Philippine Islands, &c.

In the *Coni araneosus* and *Nicobaricus* the lower band is the broader, but in this species it is *vice versa*. The reticulations of the shell under consideration are, comparatively speaking, very regularly and distinctly portrayed; it may be recognised moreover by its warm fleshy ground colour.

Species 44. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ARANEOSUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, pallidâ carnâ, rubido-fusco confertim et subtilissimè reticulatâ, fasciis duabus vel tribus cingulatâ, infimâ latissimâ; spirâ concavo-depressâ, coronatâ, apice obtuso.*

THE CROWBEE CONE. Shell turbinated, pale flesh-colour, very finely and closely reticulated with reddish brown hair lines, and encircled with two or three bands, the lowest of which is the broadest; spire concavely depressed, coronated, apex obtuse.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 612.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. vol. vii. p. 444.

Hab. Ceylon, Philippine Islands, &c.

This shell which often attains a much larger size than that of the specimen here represented, may very fairly be distinguished from the *C. Nicobaricus* to which it is most nearly allied; the reticulations are very much finer, and the spire is not so flat, the shell is moreover of much stouter growth and never exhibits any colour in the interior.

Species 45. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VIDUA. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, albâ, fusco subtilissimè reticulatâ, reticulis ruptis subsparsis; fasciis binis nigerrimo-fuscis, maculis albis sparsis, irregulariter punctatis, cinctâ; spirâ concavo-depressâ, coronatâ, apice subobtusâ.*

THE WIDOW CONE. Shell turbinated, white, very finely

CONUS.—PLATE VIII.

reticulated with brown scattered broken lines, and encircled with two broad bands of very dark brown, irregularly dotted and blotched with white spots; spire concavely depressed, coronated, apex rather obtuse.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (on the reefs); Cuming.

This curiously mottled Cone presents a very different style of painting from any hitherto described species. Several specimens were found by Mr. Cuming, such as the one represented at Fig. 6, but only one of the age and dimensions of the other.



46b



46a



46c



46d



46e



46g



46f

CONUS.

PLATE IX.

Species 46. (Fig. a to g, Mus. Stainforth and Cuming.)

CONUS CEDO-NULLI. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, aurantiâ, vel olivaceo-fulvâ, vel olivaceo-castaneâ, vel purpureo-nigricante, nigro articulatum punctatâ, maculis albis, disjunctis aut confluentibus, irregulariter pictâ; spirâ concavo-elatâ, indistinctè coronatâ.*

THE MATCHLESS CONE. Shell turbinated, either orange, or olive yellow, or olive chestnut, or purple black, articulately dotted with black, and irregularly painted with white spots, disjointed or flowing together; spire concavely raised, indistinctly coronated.

KLEIN, Tent. Ost., p. 70. No. 46.

BRUGUIÈRE, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part ii. p. 602. pl. 316. f. 1 to 9.

Hab. West Indies (in deep water).

Such are the normal characters of this far-famed Cone; but so variably are they developed in every specimen I have examined, that to be able to establish a strict conventional set of varieties is beyond all hope. This has been nevertheless attempted; Bruguère in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique' particularizes nine varieties, and not only enters into an elaborate exposition of each, but distinguishes them by the following titles, *C. c. ammalis, moppa, Curassaviensis, Trinitarius, Martinicanus, Dominicanus, Surinamensis, Grenadensis* and *Caraccanus*.

By these additional names it would appear that seven varieties out of the nine described by this author, who is strictly followed by Lamarck, are confined to the particular localities which their names indicate. If varieties of the *Conus cedo-nulli* could be defined and shown moreover to be each of local nature, a better mode of arrangement could not well be introduced; but I doubt if this is to be proved. The species is of very rare occurrence, and I must therefore be content to describe the individual specimens before me, believing them to exhibit as great and magnificent varieties of colour and marking as any that have been hitherto collected together.

Variety a. (Fig. 46 a. Mus. Cuming.)

Testa aurantio alboque nebulosa, aurantio albo-puncticulato, albo aurantio-puncticulato.

Shell clouded with orange and white, the white dotted with orange, the orange dotted with white.

This shell is the most delicate of the series; the co-

lour being light orange upon a faint purplish white ground.

Variety b. (Fig. 46 b, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testa olivaceo-castanea, nigro alboque articulatum cincta, maculis albis interdum undatim confluentibus.

Shell olive chestnut articulately encircled with black and white, the white spots flowing together in places in a zigzag direction.

The painting of this shell is remarkably striking; the white zigzag and beaded spots, being shaded as it were on the outer side by a black border, appear to stand out in relief upon the rich olive ground. It is very distinct from any variety that has been either figured or described.

Variety c. (Fig. 46 c, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testa purpureo-alba, maculis punctisque olivaceo-castaneis parè variegata.

Shell purplish white, sparingly variegated with olive chestnut dots and patches.

The distribution of colour in this shell is not much unlike that in Var. a; instead however of being a light bright orange it is a rich dark olive chestnut. This specimen may probably be the *Conus cedo-nulli* Caraccanus of Bruguère, figured by Schubert and Wagner in their Supplement to the 'Conchylien Cabinet,' pl. 220. f. 3054.

Variety d. (Fig. 46 d, Mus. Cuming.)

Testa olivaceo-fulva, maculis albis, sæpissimè conjunctis, fasciata, puncticulis albis et nigris articulatum cincta.

Shell olive yellow, banded with white spots, for the most part joined together, and articulately encircled with numerous rings of black and white black-bordered dots.

This shell has a lighter ground-colour than that of any except Var. a and b, the white spots are arranged in narrow bands, and the spire in this specimen is peculiarly depressed.

Variety e. (Fig. 46 e, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testa purpureo-nigricans, maculis purpureo-albis longitudinaliter confluentibus in medio ornata, puncticulis purpureo-albis et nigris articulatum cincta.

Shell purple-black, ornamented round the middle with

longitudinally zigzag flowing purple-white spots, and articulately encircled with rings of black and purple-white dots.

A dark-jet purple shell of surpassing rarity and beauty, to which neither figure nor description can do justice.

Variety *f*. (Fig. 46 *f*, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testa olivaceo-fulca, maculis irregularibus, purpureo-albis, supernè et in medio fasciata, puncticulis purpureo-albis et nigris articulatum cincta.

Shell olive-yellow, banded round the middle and upper parts with irregular purple-white spots, and articulately encircled with rings of black and purple-white dots.

I believe this variety to be the *Conus cedo-nulli ammiralis* of Bruguière, *Conus cedo-nulli verus seu principalis* of Lamarck, the type of the series and very distinct from any other. The shell here represented, in the finest possible condition, is of a bright olive yellow colour, hence we may infer that Lamarck's cinnamon-coloured specimens (*aurantio-cinnamomea*), figured in Delessert's 'Recueil de Coquilles,' may be worn or discoloured.

† Variety *g*. (Fig. 46 *g*, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testa olivaceo-castanea, albo nigro-punctulato supernè,

medianè et infernè fasciata; puncticulis albis et nigris articulatum cincta.

Shell dark olive chestnut, banded round the lower, middle, and upper parts with black-dotted white, and articulately encircled with rings of black and white dots.

There is a rich but smaller specimen of this variety in the magnificent collection of M. B. Delessert at Paris ('Recueil de Coquilles,' pl. 40. f. 7.).

I may be censured probably by many for not adhering to the scale of varieties adopted by Bruguière and Lamarck; few, however, could have laboured more patiently to arrange their specimens in accordance with the views of those authors, and none to less advantage, for the painting of this species is of infinite character and colour.

The *Conus cedo-nulli* being an inhabitant of deep water, and therefore rarely cast ashore, is a shell highly to be prized by collectors; its rarity and surpassing beauty have been expatiated upon by writers from Klein to those of the present day, and it may still be said to merit the title of "*I yield to none.*"



48 a



47



46 b



49



50 a



51



50 b

CONUS.

PLATE X.

Species 47. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS BARBADENSIS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-conicâ, obesâ, coronatâ, spirâ subdepressâ, basi granulatâ; albâ, castaneo-rufescente bifasciatim variegatâ, lineis fasciis brevibus, interruptis, ubique pictâ.*

THE BARBADOES CONE. Shell shortly conical, stout, coronated, spire slightly depressed, base granulated; white, variegated with light reddish chestnut in the form of two bands, and everywhere painted with short, interrupted brown lines.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 632.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. v. p. 457.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 105.

Hab. West Indies; Bruguère.

The dark transverse lines are long and well-defined upon the coloured portion of this shell; but on the white ground they are very much broken, and might perhaps with propriety be called linear dots.

Species 48. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GENERALIS. *Con. testâ elongato-conicâ, spirâ acutè angulatâ, apice valde acuminato; albâ, citrino aut fusco fasciatâ et variegatâ, basi nigrâ.*

THE GENERAL CONE. Shell elongately conical, spire sharply angular, apex very strongly acuminated, white, banded and variegated with brown or citron-colour, base black.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat., p. 1166.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. v. p. 464.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Variety α . (Fig. 48 a.)

Testa alba, citrino fasciata, strigis longitudinalibus nigris, undatis, plus minusve ornata.

Shell white, banded with citron-colour, and more or less ornamented with black longitudinal waved streaks.

Variety β . (Fig. 48 b.)

Testa alba, fusco irregulariter variegata et fasciata.

Shell white, irregularly variegated and banded with dark brown.

I include all the varieties of this species under the two foregoing heads, in order to avoid the confusion

that must arise from the too close definition of characters so variable. It approximates very closely to the *C. Maldivus*, but may be for the most part distinguished by its elongated form and more elevated spire.

Species 49. (Mus. Dennison.)

CONUS MALACCANUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, levi, basi sulcatâ, spirâ convexiusculâ, canaliculatâ, apice acutissimè mucronato; albâ, aurantio-helvet bifasciatâ, fasciâ inferiore, latiore, super subtusque fusco variegatâ, lineisque paucis, fusco alboque articulatis, concatenatis, cinctâ.*

THE MALACCA CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, base sulcated, spire gently convex, canaliculated, apex very sharply pointed; white, doubly banded with pale orange red, the lower band being the broader, and curiously variegated above and below with dark brown, encircled also with short lines of brown and white articulated and linked together.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 645. pl. 325.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. v. p. 465.

Conus canaliculatus, Chemnitz, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 181. f. 1748 and 1749.

Hab. Straits of Malacca?

I am much indebted to my kind friend J. Dennison, Esq. for the loan of the magnificent shell here represented. The singular style of painting which distinguishes this species is most characteristically portrayed, and the size of the specimen greatly exceeds any that I have hitherto seen.

Species 50. (Fig. a, Mus. Belcher; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS OMAICUS. *Con. testâ albicante, maculis aurantio-fuscis, subquadratis, irregularibus, numerosissimis, lineariter dispositis, cingulatâ; macularum lineis sæpi in fasciis duabus vel tribus densissimè approximatis; spirâ subcanaliculatâ, apice mucronato.*

THE ST. OMA CONE. Shell whitish, encircled or studied with a number of irregular square orange-brown spots, arranged in regular transverse lines; the lines of spots often very thickly approximated together in two or three places so as to form bands; spire slightly canaliculated; apex sharp-pointed.

April 1843.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 714. pl. 339.
f. 3.

Volute d'Oma ou de St. Thoma, Argenville.

Thalassiarachus Insulae St. Oma, Martini.

Conus St. Thomæ, Chemnitz.

Hab. Amboyna.

Two magnificent specimens of the *Conus omaicus*, in the finest possible state of preservation, enable me to furnish a more complete illustration of this species than has hitherto been published. In the specimen represented at Fig. *a* the brown spots are small, exceedingly numerous, and disposed in bands, whilst in that represented at Fig. *b* they are broader and more detached. The dark orange brown is the only colour in the shell.

Species 51. (Mus. Saul.)

CONUS NEBULOSUS. *Con. testâ obeso-conicâ, subventricosâ, basi sulcatâ; spirâ concavo-elatâ, coronatâ, apice subobtusâ; olivaceo-cinereâ, transversim fusco-lineatâ, maculis albis et purpureis varîe nebulosâ.*

THE CLOUDED CONE. Shell stoutly conical, rather ventricose, base sulcated; spire concavely raised, coronated, apex rather obtuse; olive-ash-coloured, marked across with dark brown lines, and variously clouded with white spots shaded with purple.

SOLANDER, Bruguière, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. ii. part 1. p. 607; Enc. Méth., pl. 317. f. 1.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. v. p. 449.

Hab. West Indies.

Being unable to appreciate the varieties of the *Conus nebulosus* noted by Bruguière and Lamarck, I content myself with this single illustration.



Conus *del.*

Conus *del.*

CONUS.

PLATE XI.

Species 52. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS RETICULATUS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-turbinatâ, solidâ, albâ, lineis fuscis, subdistantibus, interdum interruptis, transversè pictâ; interstitiis lineis longitudinalibus brevibus, arcuatis, subirregulariter reticulatâ, reticulis fusco hic illic nebulosis; spirâ convexo-obtusâ, lævi, maculis fuscis reticulatis tessellatâ; basi sulcatâ.*

THE RETICULATED CONE. Shell abbreviately turbinated, solid, white, transversely painted with rather distant chestnut-brown lines, interrupted in places, the interstices between which are somewhat irregularly reticulated with short, curved, longitudinal lines of the same colour, the reticulated spaces being blotched or clouded here and there with chestnut-brown; spire convexly obtuse, smooth, tessellated with blotches of reticulated brown; base grooved.

SOWERBY, *Conch. Illus.*, f. 86.

Conus lucidus?, Wood (undescribed).

Hab. Island of La Plata (found in coarse sand); Cuming.

I know of no Cone that can be at all confounded with the species under consideration; the brown lines, painted upon a clear, bluish-white ground, look as though they had been ruled by artificial process.

Species 53. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PULCHELLUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, in medio leviter coarctatâ, furvo-aurantiâ, maculis grandibus sinuatis medianè et superne ornatâ, punctisque fuscis numerosis ubique seriatim cinctâ; spirâ depressâ, spirâlyter canaliculatâ et striatâ; basi pallide purpureâ, leviter nodulosâ, fauce purpureâ.*

THE PRETTY CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, slightly contracted in the middle, ornamented round the top and near the middle with a row of large irregularly sinuated white blotches, and encircled throughout with rows of very fine brown dots; spire depressed, spirally canaliculated and striated; base pale purple, slightly nodulous, purple within.

SWAINSON, *Zool. Illus.*, 1st series, vol. ii. pl. 65.

Variety β . (Vide Plate XXIII.)

Testa largior, tumidior, bifasciata, punctis indistinctis; spirâ pallide purpureâ, non canaliculatâ.

Conus cinctus, Swainson, *Zool. Illus.*, 1st series, vol. ii. pl. 110.

Hab. — ?

This shell is rarely to be found with its specific peculiarities so distinctly portrayed as in the specimen here figured; Swainson appears indeed to have been singularly misled by it. The sinuated spots are ordinarily clouded into each other, and in var. β . (which is not uncommon in collections) they become altogether lost, assuming the character of a broad uninterrupted band. The shell in this state (var. β .) is the *C. cinctus* of the same author, a name perhaps better known to English collectors than the one I have adopted; the French collectors, however, have it marked *C. pulchellus*, and I follow them in this respect, because I think it prudent to preserve the title of that variety which represents the species in its most characteristic state. My attention was not drawn to the affinity here described until I observed the common variety thus marked in the Paris collections; and as this happened after the accompanying plate was engraved, I must refer the reader to Pl. 23. for a figure and further account of it. The variety in question approaches very closely in form and general appearance to the *C. lineatus* or *vitulinus* (I believe Swainson's *C. vitulinus*, var., pl. 128. of the same series of 'Illustrations' to be nothing more than a pale specimen of the species under consideration), but neither of these Cones exhibit the least indication of that clear bright purple which forms so distinguished an ornament to the *C. pulchellus*.

Species 54. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CAPITANEUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, olivaceo-flavidâ, fasciis duabus albis, nigerrimo-fusco-maculatis, lineisque punctatis cinctâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ, albâ, olivaceo-fusco tessellatâ, punctis striisque corrugatis subtilissimè reticulatâ; basi striatâ, fauce cæruleo-purpureâ.*

THE CAPTAIN CONE. Shell turbinated, olive-yellow, encircled with two white blackish-brown spotted bands and a number of blackish-brown dotted lines; spire obtusely convex, white, tessellated with olive-brown, and very finely reticulated with indented dots and striae; base striated, bluish-purple within.

LINNÆUS, *Syst. Nat.* (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3376.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 469.
Hab. Asiatic Seas; Philippine Islands; Cuming.

This species, like all that we have in common, offers innumerable varieties, differing more or less in size, colour, and character of painting; it may nevertheless be identified with tolerable accuracy, though passing very nearly in some instances into *Conus vexillum* or *Sumatrensis*.

Species 55. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS TENDINEUS. *Con. testâ elongatâ, cylindraceâ, transversim striatâ, striis elevatusculis, interdum granulosis; albâ aut pallidâ violaceâ, castaneo-fusco transversim et longitudinaliter inquatâ; spirâ convexo-elatâ, apice violaceo, mucronatâ; basi intus ex-tusque violacâ.*

THE OUTSTRETCHED CONE. Shell elongated, cylindrical, transversely striated, striae rather elevated, sometimes granulated; whitish or pale violet-colour, transversely and longitudinally bedaubed with chestnut-brown; spire convexly raised, apex violet, finely pointed; base violet within and without.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 733.

Terebellum violaceum, Chemnitz.

Variety β .

Testa minor, striis subtilioribus, confertis; violaceo-castanea, maculis albis parvis oblongis perpaucis in medio subobliquè cincta.

Shell smaller, striae much finer and closer; violet-tinged chestnut-brown colour, obliquely encircled round the middle with a very few small white oblong spots.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 64.

Hab. Islands of Mauritius, Annae, &c.

It is a thing of such common occurrence to find the same species of Cone, both smooth and granulated, that I have not thought it necessary to mark these different appearances as special varieties in the *Conus tendineus*, although granulated specimens of this shell are very rarely to be met with. The variety β . above described is curious on account of its uniform dark colour, and the very delicate character of the striae.

Species 56. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NUSSATELLA. *Con. testâ elongato-cylindraceâ, transversim striatâ, striis elevatusculis, interdum leviter granulosis; albâ, fulvo vel aurantio nebulatâ, punctis nigerrimo-fuscis ubique seriatim cinctâ; spirâ convexo-ezeretâ, apice mucronatâ.*

THE NUSSATELLA CONE. Shell elongately cylindrical,

transversely striated, striae rather elevated, sometimes slightly granulated; white, clouded with yellow or orange, and everywhere encircled with rows of blackish-brown dots; spire convexly raised, apex finely pointed.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3390.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 515.

Conus terebra, Chemnitz.

Hab. Philippine and Society Islands; Cuming.

This shell is said to have been first found at a small island called the Island of Nussatella; it is abundantly distributed throughout the tropical regions, and exhibits little variation of character. Sowerby distinguishes a small variety found by Mr. Cuming at the island of Annae, in which the spots are fewer and more distant from each other (vide Proc. Zool. Soc., 1834, p. 18; Conch. Illus., f. 62.); but I do not think it important.

Species 57. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS AMABILIS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, rosâ, purpureo pallidissimè nebulatâ, maculis grandibus albis, triangulariter undatis, supernè et medianè cinctâ, maculis perpaucis quoque, indistinctis, ad basin interdum ornatâ; transversim leviter pertusâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ, rosæ albaque variegatâ, striis punctisque subtilissimè reticulatâ.*

THE LOVELY CONE. Shell turbinated, rose-coloured, very palely clouded or washed with purple, encircled round the middle and upper parts with large white triangularly waved spots, and ornamented at the base also with a very few indistinct spots; slightly pricked across; spire obtusely convex, variegated with rose-colour and white, and very finely reticulated with fine striae and punctures.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 503.

Variety β .

Testa striis elevatis transverse lirata.

Shell transversely ridged with strong raised striae.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This richly coloured shell approximates very closely to the *Conus pertusus* in its general detail, but I still think Lamarck is right in describing them as separate and distinct species. There is a certain tenuity and graceful contour in the *C. pertusus* which is not to be found in the *C. amabilis*, and a peculiarity in the white-flaked painting of the former serves to distinguish them at a glance. The variety β . above noted, covered with fine ridges, has a very pretty appearance.



58a



58



59a



59b



60

Conus del. 10. 1846.



62



61

CONUS.

PLATE XII.

Species 58. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VARIUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, granulâtâ, granulis grandibus, subdistantibus; spirâ solidâ, elatâ, coronatâ; albâ, maculis castaneis grandibus variatâ, interstitiis castaneo punctatis.*

THE FRECKLED CONE. Shell oblong, turbinated, granulated, granules large and rather distant; spire solid, raised, coronated; white, variegated with large chestnut spots, interstices spotted with chestnut.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat., 2. p. 1170.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 454; Enc. Méth., pl. 321. f. 3.

Papyrus marmorata, Chemnitz.

Hab. Philippine Islands, &c.

The chestnut spots which ornament this shell, appear to increase gradually in size and intensity of colour, as it advances in growth; and towards the base of the shell they so closely approximate as to assume the nature of a band. The granules are large and of very peculiar character.

Species 59. (Fig. a, Mus. Belcher, fig. b and c, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS GUBERNATOR. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, superne ventricosâ, solidâ, medio subattenuatâ, basin versus sulcatâ; spirâ concavo-elatâ, canaliculatâ; albâ, maculis fuscis aut purpureis longitudinaliter undatis, variatâ, eodem colore pallidioribus nebulosâ.*

THE GOVERNOR CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, solid, and ventricose round the upper part, slightly attenuated in the middle, grooved towards the base; spire concavely raised, canaliculated; white, variegated with longitudinally waved purple or pinkish brown blotches, and clouded with a faint wash of the same colour.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 727. pl. 340. f. 4 to 6.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

The form of this species is peculiar and constant, but the painting is variable in the extreme, some specimens being ornamented with large deep-coloured blotches, whilst others exhibit no ornamental character beyond a few scattered longitudinal lines or slips. The variety represented at Fig. 59 a, from the collection made by Sir Edward Belcher in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, differs materially

from any that I remember to have seen, and is remarkable for its very delicate distribution of light and shade.

Species 60. (Mus. Dennison.)

CONUS IMPERIALIS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, basin versus subangustatâ; spirâ depressâ, tuberculis majusculis coronatâ; albâ, luteo-castaneo bifasciatâ, punctis lineisque solidis interruptis purpureo-nigricantibus cinctâ, cæruleo hic illic tinctâ.*

THE IMPERIAL CONE. Shell oblong turbinated, rather narrowed towards the base; spire depressed, coronated with rather large tubercles; white, encircled with two yellow chestnut bands, and a number of purple black dots and solid interrupted lines of the same colour; stained also here and there with blue.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin) p. 3374.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 445.

Hab. Philippine Islands, &c. (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

The painting of this beautiful shell is certainly of the most elaborate character that can well be conceived.

Species 61. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MONILE. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, basin versus angustatâ; spirâ depressâ, subcanaliculatâ, apice mucronato; albâ, rubello plus minusve tinctâ, maculis lineisque rubido-fuscis seriatim cinctâ.*

THE NECKLACE CONE. Shell oblong turbinated, narrowed towards the base; spire depressed, slightly canaliculated, apex pointed; whitish, more or less stained with a wash of bistre red, and encircled with rows of reddish-brown spots and lines.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 646.

CHEMNITZ, Conch., vol. x. pl. 140. f. 1301 to 1303.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

In some specimens the spots are slightly extended in a longitudinal direction.

Species 62. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS AURORA. *Con. testâ subcylindraceo-turbinatâ, tenui, ventricosâ, lavi; spirâ convexâ, rosacâ, punctis cinereo-albis, fuscescente pallidâ umbratis, sparsim*

May 1843.

CONUS.—PLATE XII.

et irregulariter variegatâ, punctis medio et infernè fasciatâ.

THE MORNING CONE. Shell rather cylindrically turbinated, thin, ventricose, smooth; spire convex, rose-colour, sparingly and irregularly variegated with ashy white dots, palely shaded with faint brown, and encircled round the middle and base with a narrow band of the same spots.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 500.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus. *Conus* f. 7.

Conus rosaceus? Chemnitz.

Hab. Cape Natal, Southern Africa; Dr. Kranz.

Chemnitz's figure of this species, quoted by Lamarck, is evidently copied from a worn specimen; it is a light ventricose shell, and cannot well be confounded with any other.



64



65



66



67



68



69



70

Conus. Del. A. L. L.



71



72

CONUS.

PLATE XIII.

Species 63. (Mus. Belcher.)

CONUS PATRICIUS. *Con. testâ pyriformi, tumidâ, carneâ, epidermide luteâ indutâ, spirâ concavo-elatâ, minutè tuberculato-coronatâ, apice valdè acuminato; anfractu ultimo transversè striato, striis leviter undulatis, superè plicato, inferè valdè attenuato; labro tenui, acuto.*

THE PATRICIAN CONE. Shell pyriform, swollen, flesh-coloured, covered with a smooth, yellow, semi-transparent epidermis; spire concavely raised, minutely coronated with tubercles, apex very sharply acuminated; last whorl transversely striated, striae slightly waved, plaited round the upper part, very much attenuated towards the lower; lip thin and acute.

HINDS, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1843.

Hab. Gulf of Nicoya, Central America (dredged from sandy mud at the depth of seven fathoms); Hinds.

The chief peculiarity of this elegant little shell appears in the angle of the whorls being finely plaited. As one whorl lodges in its turn upon the other, the lower portion of the plaits becomes, of course, concealed, and the spire thus assumes the appearance of being most minutely coronated.

Species 64. (Mus. Belcher.)

CONUS COLEBS. *Con. testâ subpyriformi, spirâ levi, rotundatâ, apice mucronato; albâ, ad apicem basinque violacèâ, epidermide cornèâ, olivacèâ, crassâ, indutâ; transversè lineatâ, lineis elevatis, equidistantibus.*

THE BACHELOR CONE. Shell somewhat pyriform, spire smooth, rounded, apex pointed; white, violet at the base and apex, covered with a thick, horny, olive-coloured epidermis; transversely lineated, lines elevated equidistant.

HINDS, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1843.

Hab. Ambow, Feejee Islands (found on the coral reefs); Hinds.

The colour and sculpture of this shell are precisely the same as that of the *Conus terebellum*, from which it appears to differ in size, in the short rounded character of the spire, and in the nature of the epidermis. These however are no more than the common indications of early growth, and I now strongly suspect that the *Conus colebs* of Mr. Hinds, a shell which, from the deceptive character of its epidermis, I certainly was at one time as

much struck with as himself, may prove to be merely a young specimen of the *Conus terebellum*, the epidermis being of the same thick and horny nature as in that species.

Species 65. (Mus. Hinds.)

CONUS MARCHIONATUS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-turbinatâ, levi, basin versus sulcatâ, albâ, fusco latè reticulatâ; spirâ depressâ, leviter canaliculatâ, spiraliter striatâ; apice mucronato.*

THE MARCHIONESS CONE. Shell shortly turbinated, smooth, grooved towards the base, white, widely reticulated with brown; spire depressed, slightly canaliculated, spirally striated; apex sharp-pointed.

HINDS, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1843.

Hab. Port Anna Maria, Nuhuhiva, Marquesas (dredged from a sandy floor at the depth of from seven to ten fathoms); Hinds.

This shell somewhat resembles a small *Conus marmoratus*; it differs however in not being coronated, the spire is more depressed, and the reticulated painting of the shell is more open.

Species 66. (Mus. Rucker.)

CONUS NIMBUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, spirâ depressâ, apice mucronato; transversim sulcatâ, sulcis numerosis, angustis; pallidè roseâ, rubido-fusco obsolete bifasciatâ, punctis lineolisque rufo-purpureis aut fuscis ubique cinctâ; fauce rosèâ.*

THE RAINY CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, spire depressed, apex pointed; transversely grooved, grooves numerous and narrow; pale rose-colour, faintly banded in two places with reddish brown, and everywhere encircled with brown or reddish purple dots and small lines; interior pink.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 732.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 512; Enc. Méth., pl. 341. f. 5.

Hab. Ceylon.

I know of no species that can be at all confounded with this; the painting is of very peculiar character.

Species 67. (Mus. Taylor.)

CONUS BETULINUS. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, solidâ,*

basin versus sulcatâ; spirâ rotundatâ, convexiusculâ, fusco viridè maculatâ, apice mucronatâ; citrinâ, maculis punctisque fuscis variè cinctâ.

THE BUTTER-FIRKIN CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, solid, grooved towards the base; spire rounded, rather convex, vividly spotted with brown, apex pointed; citron-coloured, variously encircled with brown dots and spots.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin), p. 3383.

MARTINI, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 60. f. 665.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Lamarck enumerates six varieties of this well-known species, differing more or less in the number, shape and arrangement of the dots and spots.

Species 68. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS TORNATUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, subfusiformi, leviter sulcatâ; spirâ valde elatâ, turrito-acuminatâ, apice acuto; albâ, fusco-nigricante bifasciatim nebulosâ, punctis fuscis irregularibus ubique cinctâ.*

THE TURNED CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, rather fusiform, slightly grooved; spire very elevated, turrit, apex sharp; white, clouded with blackish brown so as to form two faint bands, and everywhere encircled with rows of dark irregular dots.

BRODERIP, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1833.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 25.

Hab. Xipixapi, Central America (found in sandy mud at the depth of from ten to twelve fathoms); Cuming.

The *Conus interruptus*, from which this species may be readily distinguished by the turrit elevation of the spire, is perhaps the nearest allied to it.

Species 69. (Mus. Adamson.)

CONUS FURVUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, angustâ, levi, spirâ elatâ; luteolâ, fasciis duabus, latâ, fuscâ, cingulatâ; aperturâ lineari.*

THE DUSKY CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, narrow, smooth, spire elevated; yellowish, encircled with two broad, dusky brown bands; aperture linear.

REEVE, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Islands of Ticao and Masbate, Philippines (found in sandy mud at low water); Cuming.

I kindly thank Mr. Adamson for sending me this new and interesting Cone, a few specimens of which have been collected by Mr. Cuming.

Species 70. (Mus. Dennison.)

CONUS PYRIFORMIS. *Con. testâ symmetricè pyriformi, transversim subtilissimè striatâ, basin versus leviter sulcatâ; anfractibus superne rotundatis, spirâ convexiusculâ, spirâ elatâ, basi paululum recurvâ; albâ, carneo eximè tinctâ.*

THE PEAR-SHAPED CONE. Shell symmetrically pyriform, transversely very finely striated, slightly grooved towards the base; whorls rounded superiorly, spire gently convex, spirally grooved, apex raised, base a little recurved; whitish, delicately tinged with flesh-colour.

Hab. Bays of Caraccas and Montija, West Columbia (dredged from sandy mud at the depth of from seven to ten fathoms); Cuming.

This shell attains a much larger size than that of the specimen, which I have here selected on account of the extreme delicacy of its colour.

Species 71. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ARTOPTUS. *Con. testâ cylindricè, angustâ, transversim granoso-striatâ; spirâ convexâ, rotundatâ; albâ, aurantio-fusco trifasciatim nebulosâ, interstitiis punctatis; aperturâ lineari.*

THE BAKED CONE. Shell cylindrical, narrow, transversely granulously striated; spire convex, rounded; whitish, banded in three places with clouded spots of orange-brown, the interstices being dotted with the same colour; aperture linear.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 35.

Hab. — ?

There can be no doubt of the specific importance of this shell; in form it bears some resemblance to the *Conus clavus*, but it differs materially in all other respects from any species of the genus.



22 b



22 a



23 a



24



25 a



25 b



26 a

Forster del.

Forster del.

CONUS.

PLATE XIV.

Species 72. (Fig. a & b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS BRUNNEUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, crassâ, fortiter coronatâ; fuscâ, maculis albis, longitudinaliter sinuatis, fasciatim dispositis, cinctâ; spirâ subprominulâ, albo fuscoque maculatâ, spirâlyter sulcatâ, coronatâ, tuberculis solidis, grandibus; basi lineatâ, lineis elevatis, subgranosis.*

THE BROWN CONE. Shell turbinated, thick, strongly coronated; brown, encircled with two bands of longitudinally sinuated white spots; spire rather prominent, spotted with brown and white, spirally grooved, coronated, tubercles large and solid; base lineated, lines slightly granulous.

WOOD, Ind. Test. Supp., pl. 3. f. 1.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1834; Conch. Illus., f. 63.

Variety β . (Fig. 72 b.)

Testa crassior, obesior, immaculata, tuta fusca, lineis saturatioribus transversis et longitudinalibus vividè picta.

Shell thicker, stouter, entirely brown, vividly painted with transverse and longitudinal lines of a darker brown.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1834.

Hab. Puerto Portrero, Panama, and the Gallapagos Islands (found in clefts of rocks); Cuming.

The colour of this shell is a very clear bright brown, and it does not exhibit the slightest tinge of any other colour. The spire varies considerably in its elevation in the two specimens now before me, being much flatter and more depressed in the darker variety; both are remarkably strongly coronated.

Species 73. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS AURANTIUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, coronatâ, transversim seriatim granulatâ; aurantiâ, maculis grandibus perpaucis albis supernè, medianè et infernè cinctâ; granulis hic illic albis; spirâ elatâ.*

THE ORANGE CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, coronated, transversely granulated; orange, encircled round the upper, lower, and middle parts with large white spots; granules in regular rows, here and there white; spire raised.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 606.

Variety β . (Fig. 73 b.)

Testa citrino-fusca, albo-maculata, granulis minoribus.
Shell dark citron-brown, white-spotted, granules smaller.
Hab. Moluccas.

The *Conus aurantius* approximates very closely to the *Conus cedo-nulli* in its varieties of colour and marking; it may, however, be readily distinguished from that species by its more oblong form. In the dark variety the granules are light over the dark painting, and dark over the light spaces.

Species 74. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MARMOREUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, transversim striatâ, nigro alboque variè marmoratâ, maculis albis sæpissimè subtrigonis; spirâ concavo-canaliculatâ, obtusâ, tuberculis coronatâ, tuberculis ætate interdum subobsoletis.*

THE MARBLE CONE. Shell oblong, turbinated, transversely striated, variously marbled with black and white, white spots generally of a triangular form; spire concavely canaliculated, obtuse, coronated with tubercles, tubercles sometimes nearly obsolete with age.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), no. 3374.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 442.

Hab. Chinese Seas.

The spots, though excessively varied in the specimen here figured, are generally more or less cordiform or triangular.

Species 75. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VITTATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, fusco-violacè aut rosè, fusco subtilissimè punctatâ, punctis in seriis parallelis dispositis, zonâ fusco alboque tenuatâ et maculatâ cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, maculis fuscis albisque arcuatis tessellatâ, apice rosaceo.*

THE RIBAND-BOUND CONE. Shell turbinated, brownish-violet or rose-colour, finely dotted with brown; dots arranged in parallel rows, and encircled round the middle and lower parts with a white zone spotted and filleted with brown; spire convex, tes-

sellated with arched spots of white and brown, apex tinged with rose.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 470; Enc. Méth., pl. 335. f. 3.

SOEWERY, Conch. Illus., f. 21.

Hab. Bays of Panama and Montija, West Columbia (found in coarse sand at the depth of from seven to eleven fathoms); Cuming.

Considerable doubt is still entertained by collectors as to whether the shell here figured is the true *C. vittatus* of Lamarck, on account of its apparent dissimilitude both with his description and the figure to which he refers in Knorr's 'Vernugen.' The fact is, that Lamarck not only described shells in many instances from worn or

polished specimens (as his collection, now in the possession of M. Delessert, fully testifies), but referred to bad figures. This was, however, from necessity, not from choice; Lamarck detected in his worn and imperfect specimen of the shell, here figured in its perfection, an indication of characters different from those of any hitherto described species, and he felt confidence in doing what none but the most experienced should hazard. The attentive consideration which has been given by modern travellers to the collection and preservation of shells in a state of perfection, enables us to illustrate the species with a degree of accuracy hitherto unknown; and it is especially pleasing to be able to verify and elaborate, as in the present instance, the surmises of an earlier writer.



76



77a



77b



78



79a



79b



80a



81a



81



81c

CONUS.

PLATE XV.

Species 76. (Fig. 77 a*, Mus. Belcher.)

CONUS SINENSIS. *Con. testâ obeso-fusiformi, transversim sulcatâ, sulcis interdum latis, subtilissimè pertusis; albidâ, ferrugineo-fusco pallidè maculatâ et variegatâ; labro tenui, acuto, arcuato, juxta spiram emarginatâ; spirâ valdè elatâ, striatâ, angulato-carinatâ, apice mucronato.*

THE CHINESE CONE. Shell stoutly fusiform, transversely grooved, grooves sometimes broad, very finely pricked; whitish, spotted and variegated with light rusty brown; lip thin, sharp, arched, emarginated next the spire; spire considerably elevated, striated, angularly carinated, apex pointed.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 56.

Hab. Feejee Islands (found on a reef); Hinds.

The remarkable elevation of the spire forms a very characteristic peculiarity in this shell. The spots assume a rhomboidal form, separated with some degree of regularity on the upper portion of the shell, but ranging in longitudinal streaks on the lower.

Species 77. (Fig. 77 b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS ARCUATUS. *Con. testâ obeso-fusiformi, superne subangulatâ, longitudinaliter striatâ, striis arcuatis; transversim sulcatâ, sulcis angustis, subdistantibus; albidâ, castaneo marmoratâ et strigatâ; labro tenui, acuto, arcuato, juxta spiram emarginatâ; spirâ elatâ, acutissimè carinatâ, apice valdè exserto.*

THE ARCHED CONE. Shell stoutly fusiform, rather angulated at the upper part, longitudinally striated, striae arched; transversely grooved, grooves narrow and rather distant; whitish, marbled or streaked with chestnut-brown; lip thin, sharp, arched, and emarginated next the spire; spire elevated, sharply carinated, apex exserted like a fine screw.

BRODERIP and SOWERBY, Zool. Journ., vol. iv. p. 379.

Hab. Near Mazatlan, Pacific Ocean.

The spire is less proportionably elevated in this species

* [At the time this plate was lithographed, the shell numbered 76 (an obscure variety of the *Conus prolatus*, for an account of which, see Plate XXL) was thought to be a new species, and those numbered 77 a and 77 b were supposed to be varieties of one and the same.]

than in the preceding, though the first four or five whorls are considerably more erect and pointed. The grooves are not pricked in this shell, and the painting is of a somewhat different style and pattern, more streaked and much more sparingly distributed. The emargination of the lip next the spire, in both, presents a strong indication of the affinity supposed to exist (vide Conch. Syst. vol. ii. p. 269) between the *Cones* and the *Pleurotome*.

Species 78. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS TAHITENSIS. *Con. testâ subsolido-turbinatâ, transversim striatâ, basem versus sulcatâ, olivaceâ vel violaceo-nigricante, superne maculis albis grandibus, inferne punctis sparsis ornatâ; spirâ obtusocconvexâ, olivaceo alboque tessellatâ; apertura fauce violaceâ.*

THE TAHITIE CONE. Shell rather solidly turbinated, transversely striated, grooved towards the base; olive or blackish violet, ornamented round the upper part with large white spots, round the lower with scattered white dots; spire obtusely convex, tessellated with white and olive; aperture violet within.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 713.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 502.

Variety β .

Testa levior, in medio albo-maculatâ, maculis fasciatim commistis.

Shell smoother, white-spotted round the middle, spots intermingled with each other, assuming the nature of a band.

Conus rattus, Lamarck.

Hab. Islands of Tahite, Annaa, &c. (found on the reefs); Cuming.

I have attentively examined the shell described by Lamarck under the title of *C. rattus*, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be an ordinary variety of the common *C. Tahitensis*, as above described. The species varies in the size and distribution of the spots, as also in being more or less strongly grooved from the base up, but not considerably.

Species 79. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS CATUS. *Con. testâ obeso-conicâ, solidiusculâ, basem versus sulcatâ, liris intervenientibus nodulosis; albâ, olivaceo-vel rubido-fusco variegatâ; spirâ rotundato-convexâ, spiraliter striatâ, striâ subprofundè incisis; apice rosaceo, acuto.*

THE CAT CONE. Shell stoutly conical, rather solid, grooved towards the base, intervening ridges nodulous; white, variegated with olive- or reddish-brown; spire rotundately convex, spirally striated, striae rather deeply cut; apex sharp, rose-colour.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 707.

Variety β .

Testa angustior, punctis lunatis caruleis et fuscis ornata, liris basalibus vix nodulosis.

Shell narrower, ornamented with numerous lunar-shaped blue and brown specks, basal ridges scarcely nodulous.

Hab. Island of Tahite (found on the reefs); Cuming. West Indies, Senegal, Mauritius; Lamarck.

This shell varies exceedingly, being stouter or narrower, and more or less noduled and specked.

I follow my predecessors in calling it the *cat* Cone, but do not give that word as the translation of *catus*; (*qu. cautus a caeco.*)

Species 80. (Fig. a & c, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SPECTRUM. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, tenui, inflatâ, infernè sulcatâ, sulcis pertusis, subdistantibus; albâ, maculis strigivæ aurantiis vel rufo-fuscis, longitudinaliter flexuosis, variè pictâ; spirâ subdepressâ, apice mucronato, elato; aperturâ dehiscente.*

THE SPECTRE CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, thin, inflated, lower part grooved, grooves rather distant, faintly pricked; white, variously painted with orange or reddish-brown longitudinally waved spots or streaks; spire rather depressed, apex raised, pointed; aperture gaping.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3395.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 509.

Hab. Mauritius, Molluccas, &c.

A light, open, characteristic species, but which cannot nevertheless be separated without difficulty in many instances from varieties of the *C. stramineus*.

Species 81. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GENUANUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, fulvo, roseo et caruleo pallidè tinctâ, tenui distinctis inæqualibus fusco alboque articulatis cinctâ, tenuis alternis sèpissimè majoribus; spirâ plano-obtusâ, apice mucronato.*

THE GARTERED CONE. Shell turbinated, stained with a faint intermixture of colours, chiefly yellowish-brown, pink, and blue, encircled with a number of distinct unequal fillets of articulated white and dark chocolate-brown, the alternate fillets being generally the larger; spire flatly obtuse; apex pointed.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3381.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 475.

Hab. Molluccas, Senegal; Lamarck. Sierra Leone (found in clefts of rocks); Belcher.

The shell here figured is selected on account of the bright development of its colours. It often exceeds this in size, but I am unacquainted with any large specimen that is not more or less worn or polished. The species is too well known to require any remark, further than that the fillets vary considerably in different individuals, both in width and regularity.



CONUS.

PLATE XVI.

Species 82. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS OBSCURUS. *Con. testâ oblongâ, tenui, inflatâ, violacâ, maculis castaneo-fuscis variè nebulatâ, maculis lineis transversis saturatioribus violaceo-punctatis ornatâ; spirâ subelatâ, spirâliter striatâ, apice roseo, mucronatâ; basi eximie sulcatâ; aperturâ dehiscente, fauce violacâ.*

THE OBSCURE CONE. Shell oblong, thin, inflated, violet-colour, variously clouded with bright chestnut-brown blotches, blotches ornamented with violet-dotted lines of a darker brown; spire slightly raised, spirally striated; apex rose-colour, finely pointed; base delicately grooved; aperture wide open, violet within.

HUMPHREYS, MSS.

Conus geographus, var., Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 26.

Hab. Island of Masbate, Philippines (found under stones on the reefs at low water); Cuming.

As this interesting little shell has been confounded with the *C. geographus*, it is important to note the characters by which it is clearly distinct from that species. In the first place, the violet spaces, which exhibit the ground-colour of the shell, are not painted longitudinally with waved lines; secondly, the spire does not present the slightest indication of being coronated; and thirdly, the shell is finely grooved about one-third up from the base, whilst that part of the *C. geographus* is perfectly smooth, beyond the irregularities occasioned by the ordinary striae of growth crossing in a contrary direction. It agrees rather in these respects with the *C. tulipa*, but that shell is always more or less indistinctly coronated; the *C. obscurus* has moreover a partially tufted epidermis, and was dredged by Mr. Cuming in places where he did not find a single specimen of either the *Coni tulipa* or *geographus*.

Species 83. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS MERCATOR. *Con. testâ ovato-turbinatâ, basem versus attenuatâ, albicante aut pallidè cæruleâ, fusco fasciatim et variè reticulatâ, fasciarum interstitiis lineis pallidè flavescens, subtilissimè undatis, longitudinaliter pictis; spirâ convexo-elatâ, spirâliter striatâ; basi leviter sulcatâ.*

THE MERCHANT CONE. Shell ovately turbinated, attenuated towards the base, whitish or pale blue,

reticulated like a band or otherwise with brown, interstices between the bands longitudinally painted with faintly-waved yellowish lines; spire convexly raised, spirally striated; base slightly grooved.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3383.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 483; **Enc. Méth.**, pl. 333. f. 7 and 9.

Hab. West Indies (found at Nevis, on the sands, by Capt. Powers).

The pretty net-work which serves to distinguish this species sometimes covers the shell entirely; it is however rarely to be met with in that state.

Species 84. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS CYLINDRACEUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-fusiformi, transversim subtilissimè striatâ, striis inferioribus fortioribus, granulosis; flavido-fuscâ, albo irregulariter strigatâ; spirâ rotundato-pyramidalâ, valde elatâ, apice mucronatâ.*

THE CYLINDRICAL CONE. Shell cylindrically fusiform, transversely very finely striated, striae stronger and granulous towards the base; yellowish-brown, irregularly streaked with white; spire rotundately pyramidal, very much elevated; apex pointed.

Variety β. (Fig. b.)

Testa rubido-fusca, supernè albo-fasciatâ, fasciâ lineis fuscis subtilissimis longitudinaliter pictâ.

Shell reddish-brown, upper part encircled with a broad white band, crossed longitudinally with very fine brown lines.

BRODERIP and SOWERBY, Zool. Journ., vol. v. p. 51.

Hab. Ulitea, Society Islands (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The most remarkable feature in this Cone is its very elevated spire, caused by the comparatively rapid descent which each whorl makes in its volution round the pillar.

Species 85. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LEGATUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, angustâ, albo, aurantio, roseoque variegatâ, lineis irregulariter reticulatâ, fusco strigatâ; strigis fuscis*

maculis cordatis, albis, sparsis, vivide notatis; spirâ lavi, apice roseo.

THE AMBASSADOR CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, narrow, white, variegated with white, orange and rose-colour, irregularly reticulated with very fine lines, and streaked with brown; streaks vividly marked with small, scattered, white, heart-shaped spots; spire smooth, apex rose-colour.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 523.

Conus musivum, Broderip.

Hab. Philippine Islands (found on the sands); Cuming.

I have selected a small example of this Cone, as exhibiting most distinctly the rich orange-shaded brown streaks characteristic of the species. In larger specimens this peculiarity becomes gradually more obsolete until the species passes into the *C. canonicus*.

Species 86. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS ABBREVIATUS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-turbinatâ, solidâ, obsolete sulcatâ, cæruleo-glaucâ, in medio pallidè fasciatâ, punctis fuscis substantibus ubique seriatim cinctâ; spirâ subdepresso-convexâ, obliquè coronatâ; basi attenuatâ, fuce fuscâ.*

THE ABBREVIATED CONE. Shell abbreviately turbinated, solid, obsolete grooved, bluish-grey, palely banded in the middle, and everywhere encircled with rows of rather distant dark brown dots; spire rather depressly convex, obliquely coronated; base attenuated, brown within.

NUTTALL, MSS.

Hab. Wahoo, Sandwich Islands.

This is a very distinct species, and may be recognised by the neat arrangement of the dark brown dots.

Species 87. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS ZEBRA. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, infernè angustatâ, albidâ, incarnato pallidè tinctâ, flammis rubido-fuscis longitudinaliter strigatâ; spirâ depresso-convexâ, non striatâ, apice elato; basi sulcatâ.*

THE ZEBRA CONE. Shell oblong, turbinated, narrow towards the base, white, stained with pale flesh-colour, longitudinally streaked with reddish-brown flames; spire depressly convex, not striated, apex raised; base grooved.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 481.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., pl. 1. f. 4.

Hab. Salango, Central America (dredged from sandy

mud at the depth of twelve to sixteen fathoms); Cuming.

A shell very rarely found in good condition.

Species 88. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS BALTEATUS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-conicâ, basem versus sulcatâ, pallidè cæruleo-flavescente, olivaceo-fusco medianè et infernè baltatâ, basi subpurpurâ; spirâ depresso-convexâ, coronatâ, spirâli ter striatâ; apice roseo.*

THE BELTED CONE. Shell abbreviately conical, grooved towards the base, pale bluish-yellow, belted round the middle and lower parts with olive-brown; base faintly stained with purple; spire depressly convex, coronated, spirally striated; apex rose-colour.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 58.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (found on the reefs); Cuming.

I have no doubt of the specific importance of this shell, though it may be very intimately connected with the *Conus lividus*; it has a very peculiar cast of colour, and the rose-tinted apex is characteristic.

Species 89. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MEDITERRANEUS. *Con. testâ subinflato-turbinatâ, cinereo-virescente, cæruleo, fusco et fulco variè nebulatâ, lineis albo fuscoque articulatis cinctâ, et pallidè fasciatâ; spirâ convexo-elatâ; basi striatâ, aperturâ leviter dehiscente, fuce violaceo-fuscâ.*

THE MEDITERRANEAN CONE. Shell rather inflately turbinated, ashy green, variously clouded with mixed tints or dashes of blue, brown and yellow, encircled with articulated lines of black and white; and palely banded; spire convexly raised; base striated; aperture rather open, stained with violet-brown.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 701.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 494.

Varieties? { *Conus Jamaicensis*, Lamarck.
Conus pusio, Lamarck.

Hab. Mediterranean.

The *C. pusio* and *Jamaicensis* of both M. Delessert's collection (formerly Lamarck's) and of that of the Jardin des Plantes are neither of them anything more than varieties of the *C. Mediterraneus*. I have examined them with attention and am unable to discover the least specific difference. The species under consideration is so well known, that nothing need be added to the above description.



Conus falcatus

CONUS.

PLATE XVII.

Species 90. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS STERCUS-MUSCARUM. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, albidd, seriatim nigerrimo-punctatâ, punctis subquadratis identidem coaceratis, interstitiis sparsim albiteniatis; spirâ convexo-obtusâ, canaliculatâ, apice rosaceo; aperturâ subampâ, fauce incarnato tinctâ.*

THE FLY-DUNG CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, whitish, encircled with rows of jet-black dots, dots somewhat square, here and there heaped together, the spaces being sparingly filleted with opake white; spire convexly obtuse, canaliculated, apex rose-tinted; aperture rather large, interior stained with flesh-colour.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3385.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 511.

Hab. Ceylon, Amboyna, &c.

I have selected three species for illustration in the plate now before me, approximating in some measure in general appearance, but remarkably distinct on examination. They are the *Coni stercus-muscarum*, *arenatus*, and *pulcherrimus*; the first may be recognised by its cylindrical form, by the spire not being coronated, and by the small size, dark colour, regularity, and profusion of the dots; the second by its more stout and solid growth, by the spire being very strongly coronated, and by the lighter colour and promiscuously sprinkled character of the dots; and the third by the large size and more sparing distribution of the spots, which are moreover not set in parallel rows as in the first species, from which it further differs in having the spire coronated.

Lamarck particularises a variety of the species under consideration, *C. stercus-muscarum*, with the spots red; but I think he must have described it from a worn specimen. I am not aware of any decided red-spotted variety, analogous for example, to that of the *Conus eburneus* (vide Plate XIX. f. 106 a.).

Species 91. (Fig. a & b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LUTEUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, basin versus attenuatâ; luteâ, monilibus castaneis, exilibus, cinctâ, maculisque nigro-castaneis albo eximie limbatis, in spiram et in anfractûs medium tessellatâ; spirâ obtuso-productâ, apice mucronato.*

THE YELLOW CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, at-

tenuated towards the base; pale yellow, encircled with faint chestnut necklake belts, and tessellated on the spire and middle of the shell with dark spots delicately edged with white; spire obtusely produced, apex pointed.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1833.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 8*.

Variety β . (Fig. 91 a.)

Testa rosacea. Shell rose-colour.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 8.

Hab. Island of Annaa, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The following excellent account of the *Conus luteus* by Mr. Broderip will assist greatly in identifying it:—

"The spire of this species, though full and rounded, terminates in a short acute point. The shell tapers rapidly towards the base. When in perfection, its rich saffron-colour, girt with numerous delicate necklaces, and the broad belt of interrupted tessellated spots of the darkest chestnut, bordered with the purest white, give it a very beautiful appearance. The tessellated spots are so regularly set on the whorls of the spire as to look like mosaic work."

The author here quoted seems not to have been acquainted with the var. β , or he would have selected probably a more appropriate specific title for this shell. The rose-colour variety of the yellow Cone is rather anomalous reading; he might be reminded of the force and accuracy of the following observations made by him in the same memoir in which the species occurs:—"Colour will be found in many species to be the result of locality, food or temperature."

Species 92. (Mus. Dennison.)

CONUS ARENATUS. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, albâ, punctis minutis rubido-fuscis acervatim conspersâ; punctis interdum, autem rarè, fasciatim dispositis; spirâ convexo-planulatâ, fortiter coronatâ, apice mucronato; aperturâ fauce pallide incarnato tinctâ.*

THE SANDY CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, white, promiscuously sprinkled with small reddish-brown dots; dots sometimes, but rarely, disposed in bands; spire convexly flat, strongly coronated, apex pointed; faintly stained with flesh-colour within the aperture.

July 1843.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 621.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 452.

Conus stercus-muscarum, var., Linnaeus.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Linnaeus seems to have regarded this shell as a coronated variety of the *C. stercus-muscarum*; a proper examination of the form of the shell, and of the character and distribution of the dots, will, however, convince the most sceptical enemy to species-founding that it is specifically distinct.

Species 93. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS BULLATUS. *Con. testá cylindraco-ovatá, ventricosa, puniceo et albo plus minusve fasciatim variegatá; spirá depressá, planiusculá, apice elato, acuto; aperturá leviter inflatá, fauce puniceo tinctá.*

THE BUBBLE-LIKE CONE. Shell cylindrically ovate, ventricose, variegated with white and scarlet, more or less disposed in bands; spire depressed, rather flat, apex raised and sharp-pointed; aperture rather inflated, stained within with scarlet.

LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3395.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 510.

Hab. Molucca and Philippine Islands, &c.

Variety β . (Fig. 93 b.)

Testa pallidior, tenuis puniceo et albo articulatis, cincta.

Shell paler, encircled with fillets of articulated white and scarlet.

No one can fail to recognise this beautiful shell, peculiar in its form, as well as in its delicate style of colouring.

Species 94. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PULICARIUS. *Con. testá turbinatá, albá, interdum ferrugineo-aurantio pallide fasciatá aut strigatá, guttis nigris subovalibus, inferne coarctatis, vivide pictá; spirá subdepressá, coronatá, apice mucronato.*

THE FLEA-BITTEN CONE. Shell turbinated, white, sometimes faintly streaked or banded with pale rusty-orange, and vividly painted with rather oval black spots, heaped together towards the base of the shell; spire rather depressed, coronated, apex pointed.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 622.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 453.

Variety β .

Testa plerumque minor, guttis majoribus, deformibus, interdum confluentibus.

Shell generally smaller, with the spots larger, more irregularly shapen and sometimes flowing together.

Conus fustigatus, Hwass, Bruguière, Lamarck.

Hab. Molucca and South Pacific Islands. Island of Tahite (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The *Conus fustigatus* of the authors above-quoted is no other than an ordinary variety of the species under consideration, differing in the comparative irregularity of the spotting.



Sowerby fecit

CONUS.

PLATE XVIII.

Species 95. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS MACULIFERUS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-turbinatâ, subventricosâ; albâ, maculis grandibus aurantio-fuscis longitudinaliter confluentibus, biserialiter dispositis, vivide pictâ; basi striatâ, rosacâ; spirâ subdepressâ, eximie coronatâ, apice rosaceo.*

THE BLOTCHED CONE. Shell shortly turbinated, slightly ventricose; white, vividly painted with two rows of large longitudinally flowing orange-brown blotches; base striated; spire rather depressed, delicately coronated, apex rose-colour.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 23.

Hab. — ?

This is a very distinct species, and one which cannot fail to be appreciated.

Species 96. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS SPHACELATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, transversim exiliter liratâ; albâ, maculis grandibus olivaceis, biserialiter dispositis, vivide pictâ; spirâ obtuso-elatâ, eximie coronatâ, apice rosaceo.*

THE MORTIFIED CONE. Shell turbinated, rather solid, transversely very faintly ridged; white, vividly painted with two rows of large olive blotches; spire obtusely elevated, delicately coronated, apex rose-colour.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 51.

Hab. — ?

The general character of the painting of this species is not much unlike that of the preceding, inasmuch as it presents a double row of large coloured blotches upon a white ground; and a resemblance may also be observed in the spire of both shells being finely coronated and rose-tinted at the apex; the *Conus sphacelatus* differs however from the *Conus maculiferus* in form, solidity, and other minor particulars.

Species 97. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS COLUMBA. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, solidâ, basin versus profundè sulcatâ; albâ, interdum, autem rarè, maculis fuscis perpaucis, sparsis, pallide tinctâ; spirâ convexâ, canaliculatâ.*

THE DOVE CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, solid, deeply grooved towards the base; white, sometimes, but

rarely, stained with a very few scattered faint brown spots; spire convex, canaliculated.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 709.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 499.

Hab. West Indies.

I believe the shell figured in the Encyclopédie Méthodique, pl. 331. f. 3, noted by Lamarck as a large variety of this species, to be the *Conus lacteus*.

Species 98. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PICTUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, tenuiculâ, subventricosâ, puniceo brunneove et albo alternatim fasciatâ, fasciis interstitiisque fusco alboque identidem taniatâ et variegatâ; spirâ convexo-elatâ, ad marginem peculiariter strigatâ, aperturâ subinflatâ.*

THE PAINTED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, rather light and ventricose, alternately banded with palish scarlet or brown, the bands and interstices being here and there filleted and variegated with brown or brownish-scarlet and white; spire convexly raised, the edge being peculiarly streaked.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

The painting of this pretty shell is of very peculiar character, and I know of no other species with which any comparison can well be instituted. The most characteristic of two specimens now before me exhibits (vide Fig. 98.) three broad pale scarlet bands, the lower being ornamented with two articulated fillets of brown and white, the middle with one only, whilst in the upper band the fillet is altogether wanting. The spaces between the bands are curiously variegated with brown (scarlet-brown), and the base and upper edge of the shell are obliquely streaked with the same colour; the latter part in such a manner as to leave a neat spiral necklace of short streaks upon the surface of the spire. This is however too detailed a description to apply correctly to the second specimen (from Mr. Cuming's collection), in which the articulated fillets are more confused, though the necklace of short streaks is as clearly defined around the edge of the spire.

I have adopted the same specific title for this shell which has been used by Mr. Stainforth in manuscript to

July 1843.

distinguish it, and feel much indebted to him for allowing me to describe and figure it.

Species 99. (Mus. Stainforth.)

4. CONUS SULCATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, transversim sulcatâ, sulcis plus minusve distantibus, liris intermediis nunc planis, nunc rotundatis; albida, fuscescente varîe tinctâ et strigatâ; spirâ depresso-convexâ, indistinctè coronatâ, canaliculatâ, spirâliter striatâ, interstitiis leviter pertusis; apice mucronato, acuto.*

THE GROOVED CONE. Shell turbinated, transversely grooved, grooves more or less distant, intermediate ridges sometimes flat, sometimes rounded; whitish, variously stained and streaked with pale brown; spire depressly convex, indistinctly coronated, canaliculated, spirally striated, interstices between the striae faintly pricked; apex sharp-pointed.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 618.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 451.

Variety β .

Testa liris scabris aut granulosis.

Shell with the ridges rough or granulous.

Conus costatus, Chemnitz.

Conus asper, Lamarck.

The title of *sulcatus*, proposed for this shell by M. Hwass, was published by Bruguière in the Encyclopédie Méthodique about three years before the appearance of Chemnitz's description of it in the last volume of the 'Conchylien Cabinet,' under that of *costatus*.

Species 100. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS MITRATUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-elongatâ, transversim striatâ, exiliter granulosa; cruxto-luteâ, maculis grandibus fuscis trifasciatâ; spirâ obtuso-pyramidalî, fusco tessellatâ, apice elato, acuto.*

THE MITRED CONE. Shell cylindrically elongated, transversely striated, very finely granulated; burnt-yellow colour, encircled with three bands of large brown spots; spire obtusely pyramidal, tessellated with brown, apex elevated and sharp.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 738.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 514.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This shell is peculiar in having its entire surface covered with very fine granules.

Species 101. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Deshayes.)

CONUS HIEROGLYPHICUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-ovatâ, cinereo-violaceâ, macularum fasciis duabus ornatâ, maculis niveis, peculiariter sinuosis; granulosa, granulis pallidis; spirâ convexo-acutâ, variegatâ; basi striatâ.*

THE HIEROGLYPHICAL CONE. Shell cylindrically ovate, ashy-violet colour, ornamented with two bands of white peculiarly sinuated spots; granulous, granules pale; spire convexly acute, variegated; base striated.

DUCLOS, Mag. de Zool., 1833, pl. 23.

Hab. — ?

I feel exceedingly obliged to M. Deshayes for the loan of this interesting Cone, because it enables me to expose one of the most flagrant examples of dishonesty that ever disgraced the annals of conchological science. The shell now before me was borrowed of M. Deshayes by M. Duclos under the pretext of comparing it with a specimen of much larger dimensions in his own cabinet. There was no such specimen, however, in existence; the drawing given by M. Duclos as of one in his collection is indisputably a magnified representation of this, so that he adopted this discreditable manoeuvre merely to gain the credit of having introduced a new species of Cone. I should not have ventured to publish or to speak so positively of this notorious imposition; but there are certain particular marks in the figure and in the shell by which it may be detected. I am thus obliged to believe as true (and in duty bound to expose), what I have hitherto ridiculed as incredible.

Species 102. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS CARDINALIS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, subobsolete granulosa; coccinea, in medio albifasciatâ, fasciâ fusco sparsim maculatâ; spirâ convexo-obtusâ, albâ, ezimè coronatâ.*

THE CARDINAL CONE. Shell turbinated, rather obsoletely granulous; pinkish scarlet, encircled round the middle with a white band sparingly spotted with brown; spire convexly obtuse, white, delicately coronated.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 632.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 458.

Hab. — ?

A remarkably pretty Cone, on account of the extreme delicacy of its colour.



103



104 a



106 a



105



104 b



106 b

Surrey's find



107

CONUS.

PLATE XIX.

Species 103. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS MUS. *Con. testâ ovato-turbinatâ, transversim striatâ, striis elevatis; cinerâ, albo-fasciatâ, maculis fulvis longitudinaliter dispositis, ornatâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ, variegatâ.*

THE MOUSE CONE. Shell ovately turbinated, transversely striated, striae raised; ash-colour tinted with blue or olive, banded round the middle, or rather below the middle, with white, and ornamented with yellowish-brown spots arranged one under the other in longitudinal streaks; spire obtusely convex, variegated.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 630.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 457.

Hab. West Indies.

The yellowish-brown colour of this shell, which is deposited in blots round the top of the whorl, looks as if it had run over, touching the raised lines down the shell in streaks, and shading the interstices. The interior of the shell is generally stained with dark chocolate-brown.

Species 104. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Dennison.)

CONUS HEBRÆUS. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, solidâ, basin versus leviter liratâ; albidd aut albidoro-sed, maculis grandibus nigris rhomboideis, fasciatim digestis, vividè pictâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ, subindistinctè coronatâ, maculis tessellatâ.*

THE HEBREW CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, solid, slightly ridged towards the base; white or rose-tinted, vividly painted with large rhomboidal black spots, arranged across the shell in bands; spire obtusely convex, somewhat indistinctly coronated, tessellated with spots.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3384.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 451.

Variety β. (Fig. 104 a)

Testa maculis nigris longitudinaliter confluentibus.

Shell with the black spots flowing longitudinally into each other.

Conus vermiculatus, Lamarck.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Bruguière was undoubtedly right in describing the

shell which Lamarck subsequently distinguished with the new specific title of *vermiculatus*, as a variety of the *C. Hebræus*; the spots vary exceedingly, flowing sometimes into each other transversely as well as longitudinally. The shell in all other respects remains the same, though it exhibits a very notable variety of marking. It is sometimes granulated.

Species 105. (Mus. Diamond.)

CONUS PURPURASCENS. *Con. testâ subobeso-conicâ, interdum leviter granulosa; violacè, purpureo variegatâ et nebulosâ, monilibus purpureis et albis frequentibus cingulatâ; aperturâ subamplâ, labri limbo interno purpureo tincto; spirâ convexâ, subcanaliculatâ, spirâli-ter striatâ.*

THE PURPLE CONE. Shell rather stoutly conical, sometimes slightly granulous; violet-colour, clouded and variegated with dark purple, and encircled with a number of fine necklaces of purple and white; aperture rather large, inner edge of the lip stained with purple; spire convex, slightly canaliculated, spirally striated.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1833.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 13.

Hab. Panama (found in the clefts of rocks); Cuming, St. Blas, Mexico; Hinds.

There is a peculiarity in this shell beyond the colour and character of the painting, in the broad canaliculated ledge which is formed by each whorl at its junction with the spire, giving an unusual width to the upper portion of the aperture.

Species 106. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS EBURNEUS. *Con. testâ subobeso-turbinatâ, solidâ; albâ, zonis tribus pallidè aurantio-fuscis, maculisque nigris subquadratis seriatiim cinctâ; spirâ depressoplandâ, sulcis exilibus duabus spirâli-ter incisâ.*

THE IVORY CONE. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid; white, encircled with three pale orange-brown bands, and a number of squarish black spots set in parallel rows; spire depressly flat, spirally engraved with two light grooves.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 640.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 463.

July 1843.

Variety β . (Fig. 106 a.)

Testa fasciis aurantio-fasciis nullis; maculis rubido-cinnamomeis, numerosioribus.

Shell with no orange-brown bands; spots reddish cinnamon-colour and more numerous.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 641.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 463.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

The reddish cinnamon variety of the *C. eburneus*, accurately described by Bruguière in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' is a remarkable one, and difficult to recognise as belonging to this species. The shells of both varieties agree, however, in respect to form, and particularly in the double spiral groove which characterizes the spire.

Species 107. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS TENIATUS. *Con. testâ subabbreviato-turbinatâ, albâ, pallide amethystino-zonatâ, tenuis nigro alboque articulatis vivide cinctâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ, variegatâ, indistinctissimè coronatâ.*

THE FILLETED CONE. Shell rather shortly turbinated, white, zoned with pale amethyst-colour, and vividly encircled with fillets of articulated black and white; spire obtusely convex, very indistinctly coronated.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 628.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 456.

Hab. Chinese Seas.

This shell is not very much unlike the *C. genuanus*; it is however smaller, and the articulated fillets are depicted with a far greater degree of regularity.



109



100



110



111



112



113



114



115a



115b



116

CONUS.

PLATE XX.

Species 108. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PAUPERCULUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, tenuiculâ; pallidè olivaceâ, balteo pallidè incarnatò, subcentrali, punctisque rubidis subquadratis, lineariter digestis, cinctâ; spirâ subelatâ, rubido-fusco arcuatim strigatâ.*

THE MEAN-LOOKING CONE. Shell turbinated, rather thin, pale olive-colour, encircled with a nearly central belt of pale flesh-colour and a number of square reddish-brown dots ranged in transverse lines; spire a little raised, ornamented with arched streaks of reddish-brown.

SOWERBY, *Conch. Illus.*, f. 78.

Hab. — ?

This is a very distinct species; I know of no other with which a comparison can be drawn with any advantage.

Species 109. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SPONSALIS. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, solidâ, levi, basin versus granulosâ; albidâ aut pallidè luteolâ, maculis roseis oblongis, longitudinaliter confluentibus, bifasciatâ; spirâ subelatâ, coronatâ, apice acuto; basi et apertura fauce violaceo-nigricante.*

THE BRIDAL CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, solid, smooth, granulated towards the base; white or pale yellow, encircled with two bands of oblong rose-coloured spots flowing longitudinally; spire rather raised, coronated, apex sharp; base and interior of the shell stained with very dark violet.

CREMNITZ, *Conch. Cab.*, vol. xi. pl. 182. f. 1766 and 1767.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 459.

Hab. Lord Hood's and other Islands, Pacific Ocean (found in pools on coral reefs); Cuming.

No one can fail to recognise this stout, pretty little shell.

Species 110. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NUX. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, levi, basin versus granuloso-striatâ, granulis subobsoletis; albâ, maculis citrinis undatis bifasciatâ; spirâ depresso-convexâ, apice subobtusò, basi et apertura fauce violaceo-nigricante.*

THE NUT CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, smooth, granulously striated towards the base, granules somewhat obsolete; white, encircled with two bands of dark waved citron-coloured blotches; spire depressly convex, apex rather obtuse; base and interior of the shell stained with violet.

BRODERIP, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1833.

SOWERBY, *Conch. Illus.*, f. 31.

Hab. Gallapagos Islands.

"In some individuals," says Broderip, "the brown (or dark citron-colour) predominates to the exclusion of the white, save a few scattered spots or flakes."

Species 111. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS TIMORENSIS. *Con. testâ subcylindraceo-turbinatâ, levi, basin versus striatâ; albâ, incarnato-roseo nebulosâ, lineis roseis transversis, plus minusve interspersâ, zonâ albâ intermediâ, obsoletâ, sâpissimè formante; spirâ leviter canaliculatâ, apice acuto; apertura subamplicâ.*

THE TIMOR CONE. Shell rather cylindrically turbinated, smooth, striated towards the base; white, clouded with faint fleshy rose-colour more or less interspersed with interrupted transverse lines of a darker rose-colour, generally forming an obsolete intermediate white zone; spire slightly canaliculated, apex sharp; aperture rather large.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.*, vol. i. part 2. p. 731.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 511.

Conus vespertinus, Humphreys (*Sow. Tank. Cat.*).

Hab. Island of Timor, Moluccas, &c.

The interrupted transverse lines which adorn this delicately painted shell are sometimes very feebly portrayed.

Species 112. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MURICULATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, muriculato-granulatâ, granulis prominentibus, subdistantibus, seriâtim digestis; albâ, fasciis latis luteo-fuscis duabus cinctâ, fasciis lineis filosis ornatis; spirâ depresso-convexâ, coronatâ, rubido-fusco maculatâ; basi et apertura fauce violacè.*

THE PRICKLY CONE. Shell turbinated, prickly granulated, granules prominent and rather distant, set in rows; white, encircled with two broad yellowish-brown bands, bands ornamented with fine thread-like lines; spire depressly convex, coronated, spotted with reddish-brown; base and within the aperture violet.

SOWERBY, *Conch. Illus.*, f. 1.

Hab. Island of Masbate, Philippines (found on coral reefs); Cuming.

This shell appears to be somewhat partially granulated; the granules are however strong, and very characteristically developed.

Species 113. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MUSICUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, albidâ, cinereo pallide zonatâ, lineis transversis interruptis nigerrimo-fuscis cinctâ; spirâ planiusculâ, nigerrimo-fusco maculatâ; aperturâ faucis nigricante-violaceo tinctâ.*

THE MUSIC-SHELL CONE. Shell turbinated, whitish, zoned with a pale washy ash-colour, and encircled with transverse interrupted blackish-brown lines; spire rather flat, spotted with blackish-brown; interior stained with blackish-violet.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 629.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 456.

Hab. West Indies; Captain Powers.

I have every reason to believe that the locality mentioned by Lamarck for this species, quoted from Brugière, is incorrect.

Species 114. (Mus. Deshayes.)

CONUS DAUCUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, ad basin leviter sulcatâ; aurantio-rubrd, maculis pallidulis, punctisque rubido-fuscis sparsis, seriâtim dispositis, plus minusve cinctâ; spirâ depressâ, maculis pallidulis rubidisque arcuatis tessellatâ; apice roseo.*

THE WILD-CARROT CONE. Shell turbinated, slightly grooved at the base; orange-red, more or less encircled with rows of palish spots and scattered reddish-brown dots; spire depressed, tessellated with arched spots of pale and reddish-brown; apex rose-tinted.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 651.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 468.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 27.

Conus Arausiensis, Chemnitz.

Hab. Seas of America; Lamarck.

This shell is rarely to be met with in good condition; the specimen here figured, kindly lent to me by M. Deshayes, is the best I have seen, though not displaying much variety of character in the painting.

Species 115. (Fig. 115 a, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MINDANUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, basin versus profundè sulcatâ; pallidè incarnatâ, puniceo variegatâ et nebulosâ, punctis lineisque rufis exilissimis seriâtim cinctâ; spirâ acuminatâ, indistinctè coronatâ, punctorum serie unicâ prope suturam ornatâ.*

THE MINDANAO CONE. Shell turbinated, deeply grooved towards the base; pale flesh-colour clouded and

variegated with scarlet, and encircled with rows of exceedingly fine dots and lines of red; spire acuminated, indistinctly coronated, and ornamented with a row of fine red dots near the suture.

Variety β . (Fig. 115 b, Mus. Deshayes.)

Testa granulosa, granulis substantibus, prominentibus; spirâ valdius coronatâ, tuberculis granulisque albis.

Shell granulated, granules prominent and rather distant; spire more strongly coronated; tubercles and granules white.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 711.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 498.

Conus Eleventinus, Ducloux.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Hwass.

The locality from which this shell receives its title is quoted by Lamarck and others on the sole testimony of M. Hwass, published fifty years ago in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique.' During Mr. Cuming's late researches at Mindanao and other islands of that prolific group, not a single specimen was found.

Species 116. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PUNCTICULATUS. *Con. testâ subobeso-turbinatâ, solidâ, basin versus leviter sulcatâ; albidâ, punctorum fuscorum seriâtim approximatis, flammis cæruleo-fuscis, longitudinalibus, subindistinctis, ornatâ; spirâ convexo-acutâ; aperturâ faucis pallidè violacè.*

THE SMALL DOTTED CONE. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid, lightly grooved towards the base; whitish, painted with close-set rows of brown dots and rather indistinct longitudinal flames of bluish-brown; spire convexly acute; interior of the aperture pale violet.

Variety β .

Testa obesior, pallidè cæruleo-cinerea, granulosa, punctis pallidioribus, flammis longitudinalibus nullis.

Shell stouter, pale bluish ash-colour, dots paler, no longitudinal flames.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 704.

Hab. Salango and St. Elena, West Columbia (found in sandy mud at the depth of from five to nine fathoms); Cuming.

The title of *C. millepunctatus*, given to this shell by Chemnitz, is retained for the large species allied to the *C. literatus*, vulgarly called "Le Tygre mille points" by Favanne and others.



115^a



117



118^b



119



120^a



120^b



121

CONUS.

PLATE XXI.

Species 117. (Musée Royale, Paris.)

CONUS MELANCHOLICUS. *Con. testâ elongatâ, subcylindricâ, striâ subtilissimâ cancellatâ; aurantio-rubrâ, maculis flavidis, irregularibus in medio fasciatâ; spirâ plano-acutâ, spirâliiter striatâ, aurantio-rubro variegatâ.*

THE MELANCHOLY CONE. Shell elongated, rather cylindrical, cancellated with exceedingly fine striæ; orange-red, encircled round the middle, or rather below the middle, with a row of irregular yellowish spots; spire smooth and sharp, spirally striated, variegated with orange-red.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 513.

Hab. — ?

I have attentively examined Lamarck's *Conus melancholicus* in the Musée Royale at Paris, and am quite of opinion that it is a very distinct and characteristic species; it is the only specimen known, and I feel therefore much indebted to M. Valenciennes for allowing me to obtain a drawing of it.

Species 118. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MOZAMBICUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, levi, basin versus sulcatâ; fulvâ, fusco plus minusve longitudinaliter inquinatâ, fasciâ pallidâ caruleâ in medio cinctâ; spirâ rotundato-convexâ, fusco variegatâ, apice acuto.*

THE MOZAMBIQUE CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, smooth, grooved towards the base; yellowish, more or less longitudinally bedaubed with brown, and encircled round the middle with a pale blue band; spire rotundately convex, variegated with brown, apex sharp.

Variety β . (Fig 118 b.)

Testa flavido-fusca, non fasciata, tenuis continuis, fusco alboque articulatis, in medio cincta.

Shell yellowish-brown, not banded, but encircled round the middle with fillets of articulated brown and white.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 696.

Hab. Mozambique (found in rocky places); Hennah.

This is a light rudely-formed shell, very irregularly smeared with colour. The variety β may be immediately

recognised by the central articulated fillets, though few and scattered.

Species 119. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VIRGO. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidâ, basin versus transversè striatâ; pallidè luteâ, basi caruleo-violascente; spirâ plano-convexâ, obtusâ.*

THE VIRGIN CONE. Shell turbinated, solid, transversely striated towards the base; pale yellow, base deep bluish-violet; spire flatly convex.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3376.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 468.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Few shells exhibit a more decided peculiarity of specific character than the *Conus virgo*. The deep blue-purple base forms a rich contrast with the pale yellow body-colour, and is a never-failing mark of distinction.

Species 120. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PRELATUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, purpureo-castaneo nebulosâ, interstitiis maculis trigonis vel oblongo-cordatis, albis, casio variegatis, reticulatis; maculis grandibus, purpureo-castaneis, albo seriatiim punctatis; spirâ obtuso-convexâ; apertura fusco casio-tinctâ.*

THE PRELATE CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, clouded with large broad patches of purple chestnut, the interstices between which are reticulated with triangular or oblong-heart-shaped white spots variegated or tinted with bluish-grey; large purple chestnut patches more or less covered with rows of white dots; spire obtusely convex, interior faintly stained with bluish-grey.

Variety β . (Pl. XV. Fig. 76.)

Testa subventricosa, luteo-castaneo pallidè nebulosa, maculis albis incarnato variegatis.

Shell rather ventricose, clouded with patches of pale yellowish-chestnut, the white heart-shaped spots of the interstices being tinted or variegated with lilac or flesh-colour.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 746.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 520.

Hab. — ?

August 1843.

CONUS.—PLATE XXI.

As far as I am enabled to judge by figures and descriptions, this shell does not appear to have been known hitherto in fine condition. The splendid specimens now before me, from the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth, approach in form though not in size to the *C. episcopus*; the most striking peculiarity of the species is in the delicate manner in which the white heart-shaped spots are tinged on one side with grey or flesh-colour.

Species 121. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS CONSORS. *Con. testd turbinatd, levi, basin versus sulcatd; lateold, lateo-fuscescente transversim et longitudinaliter varic fasciatd; spirid subobesd,*

convexo-clatd, apicem versus subtilissimè coronatd; apice acuto.

THE CONSORT CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, grooved towards the base; yellowish, variously banded transversely and longitudinally with pale yellowish-brown; spire rather stout, convexly raised, very finely coronated or beaded towards the apex; apex sharp.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., p. 42.

Hab. — ?

The spire of this shell is sometimes indistinctly tessellated with the same faint yellowish-brown which adorns the body of it.



122 a



122 m



122 n



123 m



124



123 b



125



127



126

CONUS.

PLATE XXII.

Species 122. (Fig. a and c, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Wigan.)

CONUS MONACHUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, subcylindraceâ, levigatâ, basi sulcatâ; pallidè cæruleâ, olivaceo-casio nebulosâ et undatâ; spirâ breviusculâ conicâ, spirâliter striatâ, apice subobtusâ.*

THE MONK CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, smooth, grooved at the base; pale blue, waved and clouded with olive-grey; spire rather shortly conical, spirally striated, apex somewhat blunt.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat., vol. ii. p. 1168.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 478.

Hab. Asiatic seas; Lamarck.

The *Conus monachus* is very closely allied to the *Conus achatinus*; it may, however, be readily distinguished by not having any of the interrupted transverse lines which characterize that species.

Species 123. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS COLUBRINUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, subventricosâ, supernè tumidiusculâ, solidâ, infernè contractâ, transversim subtilissimè striatâ; fuscâ vel aurantio-fuscâ, maculis albis, elongato-cordatis, irregularibus, sejunctis, profusè ornatâ; spirâ obtusocelatâ.*

THE SNAKE-SKIN CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, rather ventricose; upper part a little swollen, solid, lower part contracted, very finely striated transversely; brown or orange-brown, profusely ornamented with irregular, isolated, elongately heart-shaped white spots; spire obtusely raised.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 517.

SOEWERY, Conch. Illus., f. 106.

Hab. Island of Tahite (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This is a very peculiarly spotted Cone; the spots are entirely separated from each other, and may be likened in appearance to the globules into which oil separates on the surface of water.

There is a bad figure of the *Conus colubrinus* in Martini's Conch. Cab., vol. ii. pl. 54. f. 594.

Species 124. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS CERVUS. *Con. testâ majusculâ, cylindraceo-ovatâ, subinflatâ; pallidè rosaceo-fuscâ, tenuis inæqualibus fulvo alboque promiscuè articulatâ cinctâ; spirâ brevî, spirâliter striatâ, apice pallidè rosaceo; aperturæ fauce albâ.*

THE STAG CONE. Shell rather large, cylindrically ovate, a little inflated; pale rosaceous yellow, encircled with unequal fillets of promiscuously articulated white and dull brownish-yellow; spire short, spirally striated, apex pale rose-colour; interior of the shell white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 510.

Conus bullatus, var., Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 24.

Hab. —?

It is related in my account of the *Conus Deshayesi* (vide Pl. V. Species 28.) how much I am indebted to M. Delessert of Paris, and to his curator M. Chenu, for an opportunity of examining the identical shell described by Lamarck under the title of *Conus cervus*; and I now repeat my estimation of their courtesy, because it has enabled me to correct the illustration of a species hitherto unknown to English writers. The *Conus cervus*, a magnificent specimen of which is now before me, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Stainforth, is nevertheless so closely allied to the *Conus bullatus*, that I am strongly inclined to think with Mr. Sowerby that it may prove to be a gigantic variety of that species. It differs most remarkably in size, and it is of much paler colour, but these differences cannot with propriety be looked upon as specific distinctions. The difficulty of uniting the *Coni cervus* and *bullatus* under one species, with a proper degree of certainty, arises from our having no intermediate examples.

Species 125. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INTERRUPTUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, supernè tumidiusculâ, basin versus sulcatâ; incarnatâ, spadiceo longitudinaliter nebulosâ, tenuis frequentibus spadiceo alboque articulatâ cinctâ; spirâ concavocelatâ, apice acuto; aperturæ fauce purpureâ.*

THE INTERRUPTED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, rather swollen at the upper part, grooved towards the base; pale rosaceous flesh-colour, clouded lon-

gitudinally with dark reddish-brown, and encircled with numerous fillets of the same colour articulated with white; spire concavely raised, apex sharp; interior purple.

BRODERIP and SOWERBY, Zool. Journ., vol. iv. p. 379.

GRAY, Zool. Beechey's Voy., p. 119. pl. 33. f. 2.

Hab. Pacific Ocean, near Mazatlan.

This shell, originally imported in the Blossom, is now common in collections.

Species 126. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MAHOGANI. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, subcylindraceâ, basin versus sulcatâ; albidâ, spadiceo profusè tinctâ, tenuis frequentibus spadiceo alboque articulatis cinctâ; spirâ valde elatâ; apertura fauce albd.*

THE MAHOGANY CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, rather cylindrical, grooved towards the base; whitish, profusely stained with reddish-brown and encircled with numerous fillets of the same colour articulated with white; spire very much raised; interior white.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Salango, West Columbia (found in sandy mud); Cuming.

This species differs from the preceding in having the spire narrower and much more elevated; it is always

more strongly and fully stained with the dark reddish-brown, and the interior of the shell exhibits no indication of any purple.

Species 127. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GLADIATOR. *Con. testâ subinflato-turbinatâ, basin versus striatâ, brunneâ, albo obscurè longitudinaliter strigatâ, balteo subcentrali subobsoleto, albente, cinctâ; spirâ granuloso-striatâ, brunneâ, leviter coronatâ, tuberculis albis; apertura latiusculâ; epidermide crassâ, longitudinaliter rugosâ, hic et illic tomentosâ.*

THE GLADIATOR CONE. Shell rather inflately turbinated, striated towards the base; brown, obscurely longitudinally streaked with white and encircled with a rather obsolete nearly central white belt; spire granulously striated, brown, slightly coronated, tubercles white, aperture rather wide; epidermis thick, rough longitudinally, here and there hairy or tufted.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1833.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 34.

Hab. Panama (found in soft sand in the clefts of rocks); Cuming.

Mr. Broderip observes, "that the ground-colour of this shell is sometimes ash-colour with longitudinal chestnut stripes;" it approaches nearest to the *Conus brunneus*, though readily distinguishable on account of the spire being more finely coronated.



121^b



124^a



123



120



121



122^b



122

CONUS.

PLATE XXIII.

Species 128. (Fig. a, Mus. Dennison; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS TULIPA. *Con. testâ oblongâ, ventricosâ, inflatâ, levi, columellâ basim versus leviter sulcatâ; caruleo-albâ, rubido- aut purpureo-fusco longitudinaliter undatâ, lineisque fuscis albipunctatis cingulatâ; spirâ brevi, obsolete coronatâ, leviter canaliculatâ, spirâ leviter striatâ; apice roseo, elato, acuto; aperturâ patente, fauce purpureo-violaceâ.*

THE TULIP CONE. Shell oblong, ventricose, inflated, smooth, columella finely grooved towards the base; bluish-white, longitudinally waved with reddish or purplish-brown, and encircled with lines of white-spotted brown; spire short, obsoletely coronated, slightly canaliculated and spirally striated; apex rose-tinted, elevated and sharp; aperture open, interior purplish-violet.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3395.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 454.

Hab. Island of Annaa, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The above locality is particularized for this shell on the authority of Mr. Cuming; it is well known to inhabit many other localities in the tropical regions.

Species 129. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INTERMEDIUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, sub-cylindraceâ, levi, columellâ basim versus subtiliter sulcatâ; puniceo-rosâ, maculis grandibus fuscescentibus reticulatis interrupte bibalteatâ, interstitiis plus minusve pallidè reticulatis; spirâ convexo-elatâ, spirâ leviter striatâ; aperturâ patente, fauce pallidè violaceâ.*

THE INTERMEDIATE CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, smooth, columella finely grooved towards the base; scarlet rose-colour, belted with two interrupted rows of large reticulated brownish blotches, the interstices being more or less faintly reticulated with the same colour; spire convexly raised, spirally striated; aperture open, interior pale violet.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Conus geographus, var., Broderip; Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 33.

Hab. Island of Annaa, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

I have long suspected this shell to be distinct from the *Conus geographus*; it differs constantly in form, in colour, and in the general distribution of the brown reticulated painting. These differences are unimportant however compared with a character which it has in common with the *Conus tulipa*, namely that of having the lower portion delicately grooved. The base of the *Conus geographus* does not present the slightest indication of this grooving, nor indeed any inequality of surface beyond the ordinary striae of growth, which pass in the contrary direction. I notice this character in the *Conus intermedius* merely to show that it cannot be a variety of the *Conus geographus*; the grooving must not be regarded as a specific peculiarity, because, as already observed, it is common to the *Conus tulipa*, as well as to another closely allied species, the *Conus obscurus* (vide Pl. XVI. Sp. 82.).

Species 130. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GEOGRAPHUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, ventricosâ, tenui, inflatâ, caruleo et incarnato pallidè tinctâ, rubido-fusco maculatâ et reticulatâ; spirâ concavâ, leviter canaliculatâ, spirâ leviter striatâ, coronatâ, tuberculis subcompressis, prominentibus; apice rosaceo.*

THE GEOGRAPHER CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, ventricose, thin, inflated, faintly stained with flesh-colour and washy blue, blotched and reticulated with reddish-brown; spire concave, slightly canaliculated, spirally striated and coronated, the tubercles being a little compressed and rather prominent; apex rose-tinted.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3396.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 455.

Hab. Mauritius, Ceylon, &c. (found on the reefs).

This well-known shell differs from its allied species the *Coni tulipa*, *intermedius*, and *obscurus* in size, painting, and in the absence of fine grooves round the base.

Species 131. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LINEATUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, basim × versus granuloso-lirâtâ; albâ, aurantio-fusco filisque transversis numerosis tinctâ, macularum albarum irregularium fasciis tribus relinquendis; spirâ de-*

presso-convexâ, fusco alboque arcuatim tessellatâ; apertura fauce albâ.

THE LINEATED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, encircled towards the base with fine granular ridges; white, stained with orange-brown and numerous transverse thread-like lines in such a manner as to leave three bands of very irregular white spots; spire depressly convex, arcuately tessellated with brown and white; interior of the aperture white.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab., vol. x. pl. 138. f. 1285.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 466.

Hab. Ceylon (found in rocky places); Dr. Siebald.

This species may be recognised by the fine thread-like lines which traverse the darker parts of the shell; it passes very nearly in other respects into the *C. vulpinus*, the painting is so variable. There is a small specimen of the *Conus lineatus* in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth with the rows of granules extending half-way up the shell, and they are much more strongly developed than in the specimen here figured.

It is a remarkable fact, that all granulated varieties of any species of Cone are of diminutive proportion, and the more diminutive the more highly granulated.

Species 132. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VITULINUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, basin versus granuloso-liratâ; albâ, fasciâ latâ aurantio-fuscâ cingulatâ, fusco suprâ et infrâ albam undatim intersecante; spirâ depresso-convexâ, leviter canali-*

culatâ, fusco alboque arcuatim tessellatâ; apertura fauce albâ; basi intus extusque nigerrimo-fuscâ.

THE CALF-STRIPED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, granulously ridged towards the base; white, encircled with a broad dark orange-brown band, with a number of waved streaks of the same colour proceeding from it, intersecting the white above and below; spire depressly convex, slightly canalculated, arcuately tessellated with brown and white; interior of the aperture white; base of the shell very dark brown both within and without.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vol. i. part 2. p. 648. pl. 326. f. 3.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 467.

Hab. Ceylon.

This species may be distinguished from the preceding by the regularly waved brown streaks which intersect the white spaces, and by the absence of the fine thread-like transverse lines.

Species 53. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PULCHELLUS (variety β). *Testa largior, tumidior, bifasciata, punctis indistinctis; spirâ pallidâ purpureâ, non canaliculatâ.*

Shell larger, more swollen, doubly banded, rows of dots indistinct; spire pale purple, not canalculated.

Conus cinctus, Swainson.

For a detailed account of this beautiful shell, (*Conus pulchellus*, Variety β .) refer to Pl. XI. Sp. 53.



133



133^a



133^b



134



135



137



138

CONUS.

PLATE XXIV.

Species 133. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. c, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PUNCTATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, heloaced, zonâ alba, angustâ, in medio fasciatâ, striis transversis numerosis, elevatis, fusco-punctatis, cinctâ; spirâ obtusâ, spiraliter striatâ, obsolete coronatâ, fusco obliquè strigatâ; apice interdum subelato.*

THE DOTTED CONE. Shell turbinated, pale reddish brown, banded round the middle with a narrow white zone, and everywhere encircled with raised brown-dotted striae; spire obtuse, spirally striated, obsoletely coronated, obliquely streaked with brown; apex sometimes a little elevated.

CHEMNITZ, *Conch. Cab.*, vol. x. p. 36. pl. 139. f. 1294.
LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 455.

Variety β . (Fig. 133 a and 133 c.)

Testa lineis brevibus transversis, nigerrimo-fuscis, plus minusve nebulosis, longitudinaliter strigata.

Shell longitudinally streaked with short transverse blackish-brown lines, more or less clouded over.

Conus pellis-hyænae, Chemnitz, *Conch. Cab.*, vol. xi. p. 49. pl. 181. f. 1750 and 1751.

Conus hyæna, Hwass, *Enc. Méth. vers.* vol. i. part 2. p. 656. pl. 327. f. 5 and 7; Lamarck, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 472.

Hab. West Coast of Africa, Coast of Guinea; Dr. Siebold.

There can be no doubt of the complete specific affinity between the two shells described by Chemnitz, Bruguière, Lamarck and others, under the respective titles of *punctatus* and *hyæna*. The specimens here selected for representation, though extreme varieties, agree precisely in many important particulars: in the peculiar parallel of the aperture for example, the grooving round the base, the spiral striae of the spire, the slight irregularity of the suture occasioned by the spire being obsoletely coronated, and the pale central band; whilst on the other hand in the features in which they differ, such as the greater or less depression of the spire, and the longitudinal streaks of colouring matter, they are completely assimilated by intermediate varieties.

Species 134. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS AULICUS. *Con. testâ cylindraco-elongatâ, fuscâ aut castaneo-fuscâ, transversè lineatâ, maculis grandibus triangularibus, inæqualibus, albis, vicidè ornatâ; spirâ elevato-exsertâ.*

THE COURT CONE. Shell cylindrically elongated, brown or chestnut-brown, crossed with numerous lines, and vividly ornamented with large, unequal, white, triangular spots; spire elevatedly exerted.

LINNAEUS, *Syst. Nat.*, vol. ii. p. 1171.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 515.
Hab. Ceylon, Mauritius, &c.

The large triangular white spots, so characteristic of the *Conus aulicus*, are somewhat larger and more distinct in the magnificent specimen here represented than usual. The most important specific feature of the shell is also unusually clear, namely, the absence of any articulated white spaces or punctures on the transverse lines.

Species 135. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS FUMIGATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, laevi, luteo-castaneâ, lineis fuscis perpaucis, zonâque albidâ, vicidè, subcentrali, cingulatâ; zonâ fusco hic et illic longitudinaliter strigatâ; spirâ obtuso-convezâ, leviter canaliculatâ, albâ, fusco inquantâ.*

THE SMOKED CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, yellowish chestnut, encircled with a few brown lines, and a vivid white, nearly central zone, longitudinally streaked here and there with brown; spire obtusely convex, slightly canaliculated, white, bedaubed with brown.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.* vol. i. part 2. p. 704.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 496.

Hab. Seas of America; Lamarck.

This shell does not appear to have been known hitherto in good condition, the fine transverse lines, and the scattered painting of the white zone never having been noticed.

Species 136. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LIGNARIUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, basim versus subtiliter sulcatâ; luteo-fuscâ, fusco indistinctè bifasciatâ, filis tenuissimis fuscis densissimè cingu-*

latá; spirá planiusculá, leviter canaliculatá, suturá subirregulari, apice elato, acuto.

THE WOOD CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, finely grooved towards the base; yellowish-brown, encircled with two indistinct bands of pale brown, and a number of very fine dark brown thread-like lines; spire flattish, lightly canaliculated, suture somewhat irregular, apex elevated and sharp.

REEVE, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. Port Sacloban, Island of Leyte, Philippines (found on mud banks just above low-water mark); Cuming.

This Cone, which looks exactly as if it were carved out of solid box-wood, was found by Mr. Cuming in great abundance in the above-mentioned locality.

Species 137. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ERYTHREENSIS. *Con. testá turbinatá, levi, albida, maculis rubido-fuscis numerosis, irregulariter subquadratis, interdum bifasciatim confluentibus, seriatis cinctá; spirá exsertá, leviter canaliculatá, rubido-fusco densissimè tessellatá; apice acuto, apertura fauce violacéa.*

THE RED-SPOTTED CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, whitish, encircled with rows of numerous, irregularly square, reddish-brown spots, sometimes flowing together so as to form two cross bands; spire exserted, slightly canaliculated, thickly tessellated with reddish-brown; apex sharp, interior violet.

BECK, MSS., Mus. King of Denmark.

Hab. — ?

The painting of this shell resembles somewhat that of certain dwarf varieties of the *Conus lewisii*.



136



137 a



137 b



141 a



140



142



141 b

CONUS.

PLATE XXV.

Species 138. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PRÆFECTUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, angustâ, levi, basin versus sulcatâ, sulcis peculiariter pertusis; fufidâ, albido pallidâ fasciatâ; spirâ convero-acutâ, spirâliter striatâ, fulvo variegatâ; apice elato, acuto.*

THE OVERSEER CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, narrow, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves peculiarly prickled; brownish yellow, encircled with a nearly central faint whitish band; spire convexly raised, spirally striated, variegated with brownish yellow; apex raised and acute.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 754.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 513.

Conus teres levis, Martini.

Conus ochroleucus, Gmelin.

Hab. Swan River; Lieut. Collie.

This species may be distinguished by its elongated form, its pale nankeen colour, and the peculiarly pricked grooves round the base.

Species 139. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS ANEMONE. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, transversim striatâ, basin versus sulcatâ, albido-cinereâ, vel cinnamomeâ, vel roseâ, fusco aut castaneo peculiariter sparsâ; spirâ elatâ, spirâliter striatâ; apice roseo.*

THE ANEMONE CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, transversely striated, grooved towards the base, pale ash, cinnamon, or rose-colour, peculiarly sprinkled with brown or chestnut; spire elevated, spirally striated; apex rose-tinted.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 479.

Variety β . (Fig. 139 a.)

Testa brevior, inflatior, albido-cærulea, fusco frequentiore; spira depressior.

Shell shorter, more inflated, pale blue, with the sprinkled brown more frequent; spire more depressed.

Conus maculosus, Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 3.

Hab. Van Diemen's Land, Port Lincoln, Port Essington, &c., Australia.

The *Conus anemone*, which has been received in great abundance from Australia, presents so wide a variation of growth, that it seems almost absurd to think that a

proper specific relation can be established between the extreme forms here represented; the one short light and inflated, the other elongated and comparatively solid. Such however is the fact: the specimens, of which a numerous series is before me, exhibit the minutest gradation from one extreme to the other, accompanied with the consequent elevation or depression of the spire; the striated surface, the spirally-striated spire, the light grooving round the base, and the peculiar sprinkled character of the painting are, within significant modification, the same in all. Let no one judge of this seemingly anomalous relation without a critical examination and comparison of numerous specimens.

Species 140. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GRADATUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, leviusculâ, albiddâ, rubido-fusco longitudinaliter inquatâ; spirâ turrato-exsertâ; apice valde elato.*

THE TURRETED CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, rather smooth, whitish, longitudinally bedaubed with reddish brown; spire exserted in the form of a turret; apex very elevated.

GRAY, MSS., British Museum.

Hab. Salango, South America (found on the sands); Cuming.

I have seen several specimens of this remarkable shell, each exhibiting the same peculiarly turreted spire, and the same exact style of painting. It approximates in its general outline to the *Conus generalis*, and is certainly very closely allied to it; I cannot however agree with my excellent friend the Rev. Mr. Stainforth, in considering it to be a monstrosity of that species.

Species 141. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS AURATUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-elongatâ, aurantio-castaneâ, transversim lineatâ, maculis albis cordatis, seriebus longitudinalibus, irregularibus, remotis, ornâtâ; lineis transversis subobsolete albiguntatis; spirâ valde exsertâ, apice subobtusâ.*

THE GILDED CONE. Shell cylindrically elongated, orange-chestnut, transversely lined, and ornamented with distant, irregular, longitudinal rows of white heart-shaped spots; transverse lines some-

what obsolete punctured or articulated with white; spire very elevated, apex rather obtuse.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 516.

Conus aulicus, var., Bruguière.

Hab. Ceylon, Mauritius, &c.

Variety β . (Fig. 141 b.)

Testa elongatior, roseo-castanea, maculis triangularibus pallide roseis.

Shell more elongated, rose-chestnut, with the triangular spots pale rose.

Conus aulicus, var., Sowerby.

Hab. Isle of Annaa or Chain Island, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

Although the *Conus auratus* may be commonly distinguished from the *Conus aulicus* by its orange or rose tint, and more cylindrically-elongated form, it has not been separated on those grounds by Lamarck. The difference which this acute conchologist detected, is that of the transverse lines in the species under consideration being more or less spotted or articulated with small white dots or punctures. "Ses lignes transverses," says Lamarck, "articulées de points blancs, quoique peu apparentes, mais dont on aperçoit toujours des vestiges, l'en distinguent constamment." This punctured articulation is not however peculiar to the *Conus auratus*; it occurs in

the *Coni episcopus*, *magnificus*, and other reticulated species. They have nevertheless their specific peculiarities, and I see no reason why this simple distinction between the *Coni aulicus* and *auratus* should not be observed if only to facilitate the arrangement of the long and very difficult series of reticulated or brocaded Cones.

Species 142. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS ORION. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, transversim striatâ; castaneâ, albo sparsim maculatâ, balteo albo, castaneo supernè tessellato, medianè cinctâ; spirâ mediocri, albo castaneoque maculatâ.*

THE ORION CONE. Shell turbinated, transversely striated, chestnut-colour, sparingly spotted with white and encircled round the middle with a white band, tessellated on the upper part with chestnut; spire ordinary, spotted with white and chestnut.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1833.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 40.

Hab. Real Llejos, Central America (found in soft sand in the clefts of rocks); Cuming.

In some specimens of this shell, the remains, as it were, of a blotched moniliform band may be traced between the white central belt and the spire.



143^a



144



145^b



146^a



146



147^b



147^a

Sowerby, del et lith.



148



147^b

præl. lith. Less. imp.

CONUS.

PLATE XXVI.

Species 143. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MINIMUS. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, pallidè rosed aut ceruleâ, balteis duobus latis, viridi-glaucinis, tenuis angustis numerosis, fusco alboque articulis, cinctâ; spirâ obtuso-convesâ, coronatâ.*

THE VERY SMALL CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, pale rose or bluish, encircled with two broad greenish grey belts, and a number of narrow fillets of articulated brown and white; spire obtusely convex, coronated.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3382.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 450.

Hab. Ceylon, &c. Found also by Mr. Cuming on coral rocks at the Isle of Annaa in the Pacific Ocean.

Variety β . (Fig. 143 b.)

Testa major, valdius coronata, tuberculis grandibus, pallidis, tenuis latioribus.

Shell larger, more strongly coronated, tubercles large and pale, fillets wider.

Conus tiaratus, Broderip.

Hab. Gallapagos Islands (found in pools on the sands); Cuming.

There can be no doubt of Mr. Broderip's *Conus tiaratus* being a variety of the *Conus minimus*; they exhibit too many characters in common to allow of their being separated.

Species 144. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MONILIFER. *Con. testâ subfusiformi-turbinatâ, ad basin leviter recurvâ; lævisculâ, albicante, castaneo variegatâ, punctis castaneis numerosis seriatim cinctâ; spirâ valde acuminatâ, castaneo maculatâ.*

THE NECKLACED CONE. Shell somewhat fusiformly turbinated, slightly recurved towards the base; rather smooth, whitish, variegated with chestnut, and encircled with numerous rows of chestnut dots; spire considerably acuminated, blotched with chestnut.

BRODERIP, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1833.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 37.

Hab. Salango, South America (dredged from sandy mud at the depth of nine fathoms); Cuming.

The form of this shell is certainly peculiar; the specimen here represented is the only one that has been seen at present.

Species 145. (Fig. a & b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GLANS. *Con. testâ elongato-cylindricâ, transversim striatâ, striis nunc planis, nunc granulosis, granulis compressis; fulvo-fuscâ aut violacè, obsolete albifasciatâ; spirâ convezo-exsertâ, apice subobtusâ.*

THE ACORN CONE. Shell elongately cylindrical, transversely striated, striae sometimes smooth, sometimes granulated, granules compressed; violet or yellowish brown, obsolete banded with white; spire convexly exerted, apex somewhat obtuse.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 735.

Hab. Philippine Islands, &c.

This species, of which I have represented two extreme varieties, is commonly variegated with both the violet and yellowish brown, and it is either smooth or more or less partially granulated, the granules being compressed.

Species 146. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS REGULARIS. *Con. testâ suboblongo-turbinatâ, prope basin paululim attenuatâ, levî; albîdâ, rubido-fuscâ plus minusve pallidè tinctâ, fasciis fuscis angustis, numerosis, interruptis, cinctâ; spirâ acuminato-exsertâ, fusco profusè maculatâ.*

THE REGULAR CONE. Shell rather oblong-turbinated, a little attenuated near the base, smooth; whitish, more or less palely stained with reddish brown, and encircled with a number of narrow interrupted bands of a darker shade of the same colour; spire acuminately exerted, profusely spotted with brown.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 45.

Hab. Gulf of Nicoya, Central America (dredged from soft mud at the depth of twenty-three fathoms); found also in the Bay of Panama at the depth of about seven fathoms; Hinds.

The specimen here represented is one of several very richly coloured examples collected by Mr. Hinds and Captain Belcher at the above-mentioned localities during the late expedition of H.M.S. *Sulphur*.

Species 147. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS FABULA. *Con. testâ subobeso-turbinatâ, supernè solidâ, transversè striatâ, striis subtilissimè granulosis, granulis æquidistantibus, regularibus; albâ, fusco, hic et illic longitudinaliter confluentè, bifasciatim in-quinatâ; spirâ obtuso-rotundatâ; apice parvo, elato, acuto.*

THE LITTLE BEAN CONE. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, superiorly solid, transversely striated, striae very finely granulated, granules equidistant and regular; white, bedaubed with two broad bands of brown, flowing down here and there in streaks; spire obtusely rounded; apex small, elevated and sharp.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus., f. 5.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

There are certain varieties of this Cone which pass very nearly into others of the *Conus glans*; it may however be said to differ from that species in shape, in the

form and character of the granules, and in its peculiar style of painting.

Species 148. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS QUERCINUS. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, laevi, pallidè luteâ, filis fuscis tenuissimis profusè cinctâ; spirâ plano-converdâ; apice elato, acuto.*

THE OAK CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, smooth, pale yellow, encircled with a profusion of fine brown thread-like lines; spire flatly convex; apex raised, and sharp.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 681.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Few species vary more in general obesity of form than the *Conus quercinus*; I have not thought it necessary to figure any specimen of very stout growth, as the characters are more impaired in such varieties, and the species is among the most distinct and best known of the genus.



150



151



151



152



153



154



155



156



157



158

CONUS.

PLATE XXVII.

Species 149. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS ALGOENSIS. *Con. testâ subcylindraceo-turbinatâ, tenuiculi, levi; castaneo-fuscâ, fasciâ unica, fasciæ duabus albis, peculiariter interruptis, ornatâ; spirâ brevi, convexâ, fusco alboque articulatâ.*

THE ALGOA CONE. Shell somewhat cylindrically turbinated, rather thin, smooth; light chestnut-brown, ornamented with one or two peculiarly interrupted white bands; spire short, convex, articulated with white and brown.

SOWERBY, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1834; *Conch. Illus.*, f. 66.
Hab. Algoa Bay, southern coast of Africa (found on the sands); *Capt. Percival.*

This species may be recognised by the peculiar manner in which the brown painting is festooned, as it were, round the base of the spire.

Species 150. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NANUS. *Con. testâ subobeso-turbinatâ, solidâ, albâ, pallidissimè livido-zonatâ, basi livido-purpurascente, epidermide luteo-olivaceâ indutâ; spirâ convexâ, coarctatâ, subtiliter coronatâ; apertura fauce basim versus livido-purpurascente.*

THE DWARF CONE. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid, white, very faintly lividly zoned, livid purple at the base, covered with a yellowish olive epidermis; spire convex, contracted, finely coronated; aperture livid purple towards the base.

BRODERIP, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1833.

Hab. Lord Hood's Island, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); *Cuming.*

The specimen selected for illustration is represented partially covered with epidermis.

Species 151. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ALBIMACULATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, granulatâ, granulis prominentibus, subdistantibus; aurantiâ, macularum albarum grandium seriebus duabus vicidè ornatâ; spirâ convexâ, obsolete coronatâ, apice mucronato, elato.*

THE WHITE-SPOTTED CONE. Shell turbinated, granulated, granules prominent and rather distant;

bright orange, vividly ornamented with two rows of large white spots; spire convex, obsolete coronated, apex raised and pointed.

SOWERBY, *Conch. Illus.*, f. 2.

Hab. — ?

The white spots which characterize this species are so large, that five, at a moderate distance from each other, extend entirely round the shell.

Species 152. (Mus. Delessert.)

CONUS LORENZIANUS. *Con. testâ subpyramidalit-turbinatâ, basim versus striatâ, lineisque punctatis notatâ; albâ aut pallide flavâ, flammis rufescentibus longitudinaliter pictâ; spirâ acuminato-exsertâ.*

THE LORENZIAN CONE. Shell somewhat pyramidally turbinated, striated, and marked with faintly dotted lines towards the base, whitish or pale yellow, longitudinally painted with reddish flames; spire acuminately exserted.

CHEMNITZ, *Conch. Cab.*, vol. ii. p. 51. pl. 181. f. 1754 and 1755.

Conus flammeus, Lamarck.

Hab. Seas of Africa; Lamarck.

Chemnitz appears to have named this shell after a collection (or the owner of it) which furnished him with much valuable matter for illustration.

Species 153. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CONCINNUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-pyriformi, politâ, basim versus sulcatâ, albâ, luteo-castaneo quasi geographicè pictâ; spirâ rotundatâ, suturis subtilissimè crenulatis, apice mucronato, elato, rosaceo.*

THE COMELY CONE. Shell cylindrically pear-shaped, polished, grooved towards the base, white, geographically painted, as it were, with yellowish chestnut; spire rounded, sutures very finely crenulated, apex raised, pointed, rose-tinted.

BRODERIP, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1833.

Hab. Bay of California (found on the sands); *Mr. Babb, R.N.*

An exceedingly pretty species, especially remarkable on account of the sutures of the spire being very minutely crenulated.

Species 154. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PUSILLUS. *Con. testâ subobeso-turbinatâ, solidâ, albâ, punctis quadrangulis rubidis, interdum longitudinaliter confluentibus, seriatim cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, subtiliter coronatâ; basi violaceo-nigricante.*

THE SMALL CONE. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid, white, encircled with rows of reddish quadrangular dots, sometimes flowing together longitudinally; spire convex, finely coronated; base very dark violet.

CHEMNITZ (not of Lamarck), *Conch. Cab.*, vol. ii. p. 65. pl. 183. f. 1788 and 1789.

Hab. Seychelle Islands, north of Madagascar; M. Cloué.

I think it seems tolerably evident that Lamarck's *Conus pusillus* is not the shell described by Chemnitz under that title; and I feel much indebted to M. Cloué, an intelligent officer of the French navy, for the specimen here represented agreeing with the original.

Species 155. (Mus. Delessert.)

CONUS NARCISSUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, basin versus sulcatâ; aurantiâ, maculis perpaucis albis aspersâ, fasciâque albâ interruptâ deorsum ornatâ; spirâ subclatâ, obtusâ, striatâ, variegatâ.*

THE NARCISSUS CONE. Shell turbinated, grooved towards the base; orange, sprinkled with a few white spots, and ornamented towards the lower part with an interrupted white band; spire somewhat raised, obtuse, striated, variegated.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 492.

Hab. American Ocean; Lamarck.

The figure given in illustration of this species has been drawn expressly, by permission of M. Delessert, from the shell originally in Lamarck's possession; it has not hitherto been figured, and I feel much indebted to M. Chenu for his courtesy in allowing me to examine and make use of it.

Species 156. (Mus. Deshayes.)

CONUS ORBITATUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, tenuicula, transversim liratâ, liris planis, interstitiis striato-pertusis; albâ, ustulato-fusco variegatâ; spirâ acuminatâ, apice elato, acuto.*

THE KUT-MARKED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, rather thin, transversely ridged, ridges flat, interstices

between them pricked and striated; whitish, variegated with burnt-brown; spire acuminated, apex raised and sharp.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. —?

I kindly thank M. Deshayes for the use of this interesting little shell, which at first sight I thought to be a young specimen of the *Conus sulcatus*.

Species 157. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ELONGATUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, lavi, luteo-olivaceâ, superne ceruleo-albâ, fasciâ interruptâ subindistinctâ deorsum cingulatâ; spirâ convexâ, ceruleo-albâ, subtilissimè coronatâ, apice rosaceo; basi et aperturae fauce vividè violaceis.*

THE ELONGATED CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, smooth, yellowish olive, bluish white round the upper part, encircled round the lower with an indistinct interrupted band of the same colour; spire convex, bluish white, very finely coronated, apex rose-tinted; base and interior of the aperture deep violet.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. —?

I adopt the Rev. Mr. Stainforth's manuscript name for this elegant little shell, believing that it may with great propriety be regarded as a new species.

Species 158. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CINGULATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, transversim striatâ, albâ, flammis rubido-castaneis latiusculis undatis longitudinalibus, cingulisque numerosis articulatis transversis vividè pictâ; spirâ acuminatâ, variegatâ.*

THE GIRDLED CONE. Shell turbinated, transversely striated, white, vividly painted with rather broad, waved, reddish chestnut longitudinal flames, and a number of dark articulated narrow girdles of the same colour; spire acuminated and variegated.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 482.

Hab. Indian Ocean; Lamarck.

The narrow girdles above noted are for the most part only visible on the longitudinal flames.



CONUS.

PLATE XXVIII.

Species 159. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS IODOSTOMA. *Con. testâ subelongato-turbinatâ, tenui, leviter inflatâ; albâ, purpureo pallidissimè tinctâ, luteo-fuscescente sparsim et irregulariter punctatâ et maculatâ; spirâ subtilissimè sulcatâ, apice elato, acuto; aperturâ latiusculâ, fauce violaceo-purpureâ.*

THE VIOLET-MOUTH CONE. Shell somewhat elongately turbinated, thin, slightly inflated; whitish, very palely tinged with purple, sparingly and irregularly dotted and blotched with yellowish brown; spire very finely grooved, apex raised and sharp; aperture rather wide, interior stained with violet-purple.

REEVE, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. — ?

This shell has been supposed to have some considerable affinity with the *Conus Janus*; it does not however, in my opinion, exhibit any characters in common with that species, and may at once be distinguished by its tenuity, by its spotted peculiarity of painting, and by its violet-stained mouth.

Species 21. (Fig. b & c, Mus. Cuming.)

(Second notice.)

CONUS CENTURIO. (For description vide Plate IV.)

As this interesting species has not hitherto been represented in fine condition, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of figuring a magnificent specimen, which has lately come into the possession of Mr. Cuming. The lip is peculiarly curved, and it presents a marked emargination at its junction with the base of the spire.

Hab. Island of Margarita, West Indies.

Species 160. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS FIGULINUS. *Con. testâ solidâ, obesâ, supernè rotundatâ; cinereo-fuscâ, filis fuscis numerosis circumligatâ; spirâ planiusculo-convexâ, apice mucronato; aperturâ subamplâ, fauce pallidè cæruleo-albâ.*

THE CLAY CONE. Shell solid, stout, rounded at the upper part; ashy brown, encircled with a number of dark thread-like lines; spire rather flatly convex, apex pointed; aperture rather large, interior pale bluish white.

LINNÆUS, *Syst. Nat.* (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3384.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 484.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

There is a pale ash-coloured variety of this well-known species which should perhaps be noticed.

Species 161. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NEMOKANUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, lutescente, in medio albiscaiatâ, zonis filisque tenuissimis undulatis approximatis fulvis cinctâ, et strigis fulvis arcuatis interdum longitudinaliter pictâ; spirâ convezo-depressâ, subobtusâ, fulvo tessellatâ; apertura fauce cæruleo-purpureâ.*

THE NEMOKA CONE. Shell turbinated, yellowish, encircled with a white band in the middle, together with a number of yellowish green zones, and very fine undulated thread-like lines, sometimes painted also longitudinally with dark broad curved streaks of the same colour; spire convexly depressed, rather obtuse, tessellated with yellowish green; interior of the aperture stained with bluish purple.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.*, vol. i. part 2. p. 712.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 500.

Hab. Island of Nemoka, Pacific Ocean; Hwass. Mauritius; Capt. Smith.

The longitudinal streaks which are so prominent in the specimen here figured are very inconstant, and the larger the shell is, the more indistinct they generally appear.

Species 162. (Mus. Wigan.)

CONUS ABBAS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, subinflatâ, aurantio-fusco subtilissimè reticulatâ, zonis duabus interruptis subindistinctè cinctâ; spirâ concavo-elatâ, apice mucronato; aperturâ latiusculâ, fauce albâ.*

THE ABBOT CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, rather inflated, very finely reticulated with orange-brown, and indistinctly encircled with two interrupted zones; spire concavely raised, apex pointed; aperture rather wide, interior white.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.*, vol. i. part 2. p. 750.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 523.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

This species may be easily recognised from the rest of the brocade series of Cones by the fine character of the net-work; it is generally of a short cylindrical form, and much more inflated than its allied species. The specimen here figured is rather a large one, considerably above the average size.

[For a smaller and more characteristic example of this species see Conus Pl. XXXII.]

Species 163. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS TESSELLATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, albâ, maculis coccineis quadrangulis, in zonis duabus confertioribus, seriatim cinctâ; basi sulcatâ, violacâ; spirâ depresso-plandâ, apice mucronato.*

THE TESSELLATED CONE. Shell turbinated, white, encircled with rows of quadrangular scarlet spots, crowded together more particularly into two zones; base grooved, stained with violet; spire depressly flat, apex pointed.

BORN, Ind. Mus. Cæsar., p. 131.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 464.

Hab. Ceylon, Mauritius, &c.

Although the spots which adorn this well-known species are commonly characterized as being of a quadrangular form, they are sometimes so much extended transversely as almost to exhibit the appearance of a series of broad interrupted lines.

I have a beautiful example before me of this variety, from the collection of J. Dennison, Esq.



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162*



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167*



167*

CONUS.

PLATE XXIX.

Species 164. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INSCRIPTUS. *Con. testā turbinatā, solidiusculā, levi, basin versus sulcatā, sulcis latis, striatis; caeruleo-albidā, maculis grandibus fuscescentibus, literis Sinensibus simillimis, trifasciatim inscriptā, interstitiis macularum minorum serie unidā cingulatis; spirā mediocri, spirāliter striatā, fuscescente variegatā, apice acuto; aperturā fauce violaceo-carneolatā.*

THE INSCRIBED CONE. Shell turbinated, rather solid, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves broad, striated; bluish white, inscribed with three bands of large pale brown spots, very like Chinese characters, interstices between the bands encircled with a single row of smaller spots; spire middling, spirally striated, variegated with pale brown, apex sharp; interior of the aperture violet flesh-colour.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Conus leo scandens? Chemnitz, Conch. Cab., vol. x. pl. 140. f. 1300.

Hab. — ?

This appears to me to be a well-characterized species, and clearly distinct from that variety of the *Conus Proteus* to which it so closely approximates in the style of painting. I much question whether the figure described by Chemnitz under the title of "*Leo scandens*," from an imagined resemblance of the hieroglyphical spots to the common heraldic device of the climbing lion, is not a representation of this shell, and that Lamarck, Pfeiffer, and others have somewhat erred in quoting it as the well-known similarly marked variety of *C. Proteus*.

There is another specimen of the *Conus inscriptus* in Mr. Stainforth's collection.

Species 165. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CANONICUS. *Con. testā cylindraceo-turbinatā, solidiusculā; albā, nigricante-fusco reticulatā, reticulo irregulari, identidem conferto, caeruleo tinctā; spirā acuminatā, apice acutissimo; aperturā fauce carneo-lato-roseo pallidē tinctā.*

THE CANONICAL CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, rather solid; white, reticulated with blackish brown, net-work irregular, here and there close, and stained

with blue; spire acuminated, apex very sharp; interior of the aperture stained with pale fleshy rose.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 749.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 522.

Hab. Seas of India.

This shell is of a solid narrow cylindrical growth, in which the brocade pattern is but very slightly interrupted by the patches of longitudinal lines which form so characteristic a feature in the *Conus textile*.

Species 166. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SIAMENSIS. *Con. testā oblongo-turbinatā, supernē obesā; albā, ferrugineo-fulco fasciatā, tenuis angustis numerosis, fusco et albo articulatis cingulatā; spirā subzertā, ferrugineo-fusco variegatā, apice mucronato, acuto.*

THE SIAM CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, stout round the upper part; white, banded with rusty yellowish brown, and encircled with a number of narrow filets of articulated brown and white; spire somewhat exserted, variegated with rusty brown, apex pointed and sharp.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 662.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 477.

Hab. Asiatic Seas.

The *Conus Siamensis* may be chiefly distinguished from its next allied species, the *Coni papilionaceus* and *Promethus*, by the number of narrow articulated filets which encircle its entire surface.

Species 167. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Dennison; Fig. c, Mus. Burt.)

CONUS CHARACTERISTICUS. *Con. testā obeso-turbinatā, solidā, albā, flammis longitudinalibus rubido-fuscis, flexuosis, subvenosis aut ramosis, trifasciatim cinctā; spirā plano-depressā, sulcis exilibus duobus spirāliter incisā, apice obtuso.*

THE CHARACTERISTIC CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, solid, white, encircled with three bands of flexuous, somewhat veined or branched longitudinal flames; spire flatly depressed, spirally engraved with two fine grooves, apex obtuse.

CONUS.—PLATE XXIX.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab., vol. xi. p. 54. pl. 182. f. 1760
and 1761.

Conus questor, Lamarck.

Fig. 167 c.

*Testa junior, flammis latioribus, longitudinaliter confluen-
tibus.*

Shell younger, with the flames wider, longitudinally
flowing together.

Conus muscosus, Lamarck.

Hab. West Indies.

Chemnitz's figure and concise description of this
species appear to have escaped the notice of Lamarck.
The great author of the 'Animaux sans vertèbres'
committed himself also by describing two different
stages of growth as separate species.



168



169



169



170



170



171



171

CONUS.

PLATE XXX.

Species 168. (Mus. Metcalfe.)

CONUS FLAVESCENS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, lavi, basin versus sulcatâ; flavescens, maculis albis irregularibus perpaucis biserialim ornatâ; spirâ acutâ, angulatâ, apice mucronato, elato.*

THE PALE YELLOW CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, grooved towards the base; pale yellow, ornamented with a very few irregular white spots ranged in two rows; spire sharp, angulated, apex pointed and raised.

GRAY —?, Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 68.

Hab. —?

The spots which encircle this shell around the middle, and around the base of the spire, are exceedingly irregular, having the appearance of spaces casually left in the deposit of the pale yellow colour.

Species 169. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Hankey.)

CONUS BULBUS. *Con. testâ subobeso-turbinatâ, solidâ, supernè rotundatâ; albâ, fusco longitudinaliter striatâ, strigis irregularibus, obliquè undulatis, supernè et infernè diffusis; spirâ brevi, apice mucronato.*

THE BULB-ROOT CONE. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid, rounded at the upper part; white, longitudinally streaked with brown, streaks irregular, obliquely waved, spreading into each other at top and bottom; spire short, apex pointed.

Variety β .

Testa omninò fusca.

Shell entirely brown.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Cabenda, west coast of Africa (found at the depth of five fathoms in soft mud, washed down by the waters of the Congo); Hankey.

Four specimens of this very interesting species were collected at the above-named locality by Lieut. Hankey. It is a very solid shell, having the appearance of a small bulb-root.

Species 170. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS AFLUSTRE. *Con. testâ subobeso-turbinatâ, tenui, subinflatâ, lavi, basin versus liriatâ; rubido-fusco et cæruleo pallide et subirregulariter zonatâ, tenuis fusco-articulatis angustis numerosis subtilibus ornatâ; spirâ depresso-concavâ, apice mucronato.*

THE LITTLE FLAG CONE. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, thin, somewhat inflated, smooth, ridged towards the base; somewhat irregularly zoned with pale blue and reddish brown, ornamented with a number of fine narrow fillets articulated with brown; spire depressly convex, apex pointed.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. —?

This is another new species, and will be recognised as being very distinct from any hitherto described.

Species 171. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Delessert.)

CONUS CANCELLATUS. *Con. testâ fusiformi-turbinatâ, plus minusve obeso-inflatâ, basin versus attenuatâ; transversim sulcatâ, sulcis striis profundis longitudinalibus decussatim cancellatâ; albâ, maculis subquadrangularibus fuscescentibus trifasciatim cinctâ, fasciâ infimâ subobsoletâ; spirâ exsertâ, acuminatâ, spirâliter striatâ, marginibus apicem versus subtilissimè nodulosis; labro ezimè crenulatâ.*

THE CANCELLED CONE. Shell fusiformly turbinated, more or less stoutly inflated, attenuated towards the base; transversely grooved, grooves decussately cancellated with deep longitudinal striæ; white, encircled with three indistinct bands of nearly quadrangular spots of pale brown, the lowest of which is nearly obsolete; spire exserted, acuminated, spirally striated, edges minutely noduled towards the apex; lip delicately crenulated.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 500; Enc. Méth., pl. 3. f. 1.

Conus pagodus, Chenu.

Hab. Island of Tahite, Pacific Ocean; Lamarck.

This highly interesting species was only known to Lamarck in bad condition, the specimen described by him, which I have fortunately had an opportunity of examining, being much worn and quite destitute of colour. It varies considerably in obesity of form, and the narrower varieties are generally the fainter coloured.

The *Conus cancellatus* is not uncommon in English collections; but the magnificent example here figured, from the collection of M. Delessert of Paris, is superior to any that I am acquainted with.

Species 172. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PROMETHEUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, albidâ, maculis lineisque ferrugineo-aurantiis zonatâ; spirâ convexâ, subcanaliculatâ, ferrugineo-aurantio tessellatâ et variegatâ; apice mucronato.*

THE PROMETHEAN CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, whitish, zoned with rusty orange spots and lines; spire convex, slightly canaliculated, tessellated and variegated with rusty orange; apex pointed.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 667.

Hab. Sechelle Islands, north of Madagascar (found on coral reefs); Capt. Caldwell.

The *Conus Prometheus* is the largest species of the genus, and the specimen here represented from the collection of the Rev. F. J. Stainforth the most gigantic example I remember to have seen.



174^a



173



174^b



174^c



175



176^b



176^a

CONUS.

PLATE XXXI.

Species 173. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ACUMINATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, albâ, rubro- aut nigricante-fusco reticulatâ, reticulo plerumque bifasciatim confuso; spirâ leviter canaliculatâ, fusco tessellatâ et variegatâ, plus minusve acuminatâ, apice mucronatâ.*

THE ACUMINATED CONE. Shell turbinated, rather solid, white, reticulated with red or blackish brown, network generally confused or mingled so as to exhibit two indistinct bands; spire slightly canaliculated, tessellated and variegated with brown, more or less acuminated, apex pointed; interior of the aperture stained with flesh-colour.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 688.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 488.

Hab. Red Sea (found in clefts of rocks); Rüppell.

Bruguière particularizes three varieties of this well-known species, commonly distinguished as the "Vice-Admiral;" the first is characterized as having a white band, the second as being without any band, and the third as having two brown bands; and Lamarck describes the shell as having a white band either with or without a dotted line running through it. The distribution of the painted net-work is however so variable, that it is sufficient for me to notice that the shell exhibits these differences. The specimen here figured represents a line-dotted band as well as a strongly acuminated spire.

Species 174. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming; Fig. c, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS DISTANS. *Con. testâ subelongato-turbinatâ, in medio leviter attenuatâ; rubido-flavescente, cinereo interdum pallidâ zonatâ, lineis impressis, distantibus, subobsoletis, cingulatâ; basi nigricante-violaceo tinctâ; spirâ convexo-essertâ, tuberibus albidis obtusis, interstitiis fuscis, coronatâ, apice peculiariter depresso-truncato.*

THE DISTANTLY-LINEATED CONE. Shell somewhat elongately turbinated, slightly attenuated in the middle; reddish yellow, sometimes zoned with pale ash-colour, encircled with distant, somewhat obsolete impressed lines; base stained with blackish violet; spire convexly exerted, coronated with ob-

tuse white knobs, the interstices between which are reddish or yellowish brown; apex very peculiarly flatly truncated.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 634.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 459.

Conus Menonitarum coronatus, Chemnitz.

Hab. New Zealand; Bruguière. Island of Tahite, Pacific Ocean (found on coral reefs); Cuming.

Variety β . (Fig. a and b.)

Testa minor, ad basin subrugoso-sulcata, maculis albidis sparsis in medio et infernè cincta.

Shell smaller, grooved in a somewhat wrinkled manner at the base, encircled round the middle and lower part with scattered whitish spots.

Hab. Matnog, island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

No one can fail to distinguish this characteristic species, which differs so entirely from the rest of the genus, by its peculiarly coronated spire and flat truncated apex, the latter character being especially deserving of notice, as it is the same in all stages of growth. The variety β , which I have taken some pains to illustrate, was collected by Mr. Cuming.

Species 175. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CARINATUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, subcylindraceâ, supernè carinatâ; fuscâ, transversim lineatâ, lineis minutissimè articulatis; spirâ subdepressâ, spirâliter striatâ, fusco variegatâ.*

THE KEELED CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, keeled, as it were, round the upper part; brown, transversely lineated, lines minutely articulated; spire rather depressed, spirally striated, variegated with brown.

SWAINSON, Zool. Illus., 1st series, pl. 112.

Hab. Mauritius.

I have ventured to perpetuate the *Conus carinatus* of Swainson, though I strongly suspect it to be an extreme variety of that exceedingly variable species, the *Conus magnus*.

Species 176. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Dennison.)

CONUS FANNICULUS. *Con. testâ subcylindraceo-turbinatâ, tenuiculâ, inflatâ, purpureo-carneolatâ, rubro-*

nigricante subtilissimè reticulatâ, trifasciatâ, fasciis lineis longitudinalibus undatis plus minusve vividè pictis; spirâ convexo-exsertâ, lineis undatis variegatâ; aperturae fauce vividè purpureo-carnolatâ.

THE RAGGED CONE. Shell somewhat cylindrically turbinated, rather thin, inflated, purple flesh-tinted, very finely reticulated with dark chocolate-brown, encircled with three bands, bands more or less vividly painted with wavy longitudinal lines; spire convexly exerted, variegated with wavy lines; interior of the aperture vividly stained with purple flesh-colour.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 521.

Conus textile, var. *g.* Bruguière.

Hab. Seas of India; Lamarck.

The net-work of this highly interesting species is nearly as fine as that of the *Conus abbas*, but it is of very different pattern.

The two richly coloured specimens here figured, from the magnificent collection of J. Dennison, Esq., are very characteristic examples, the former presenting a much finer contrast of colour than can possibly be given in the representation.



177^b



177^a



177^c



178



179^a



182^b



179^b

CONUS.

PLATE XXXII.

Species 177. (Fig. a, b and c, Mus. Cuming.)

Variety a. Fig. c.

CONUS OMARIA. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, albâ, interdum rosaceâ, aurantio-fusco subtilissimè reticulatâ, maculis irregularibus, albiguttatis, sâpissimè interspersâ; spirâ concavo-exsertâ, apice obtuso, roseo.*

THE PEARLED CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, white, sometimes rose-tinted, very finely reticulated with orange-brown, most frequently interspersed with irregular white-dotted blotches; spire concavely exerted, apex obtuse, rose-coloured.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 743.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 518.

Variety β. Fig. a and b.

Testa pierumque major, obsior, in medio subattenuata; reticulâ valdè latiore.

Shell generally larger, stouter, slightly attenuated in the middle; net-work much wider.

Conus pennaceus.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

I do not see how Lamarck's *Conus pennaceus* can be separated as a distinct species from the *Conus omaria*, nor do I take his *Conus rubiginosus* to be anything more than a variety of the same. The reticulated painting of this shell is more than usually variable in its character, exhibiting the appearance of fine lace in some specimens, in others of coarse net-work, and the spots are no less inconstant, both as to size and arrangement.

Species 178. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS MILLEPUNCTATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, albâ, maculis nigris confertis, parvis, numerosis, interdum casio-nebulosis, seriatim cingulatâ; spirâ plus minusve depressâ, spirâ spirâ canaliculatâ et striatâ, maculis nigerrimis grandibus vividè pictâ.*

THE THOUSAND-SPOTTED CONE. Shell turbinated, whitish, encircled with a number of small close-set black spots, sometimes clouded with greyish blue; spire more or less depressed, spirally canaliculated and striated, vividly painted with large black spots.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 461.

Conus literatus, var., Bruguière.

Hab. Islands of Anna, Taheite, &c., Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The *Conus millepunctatus* differs from the *Conus literatus* in the absence of the pale orange-brown bands, and in the spots being smaller, much more numerous, and occasionally clouded with greyish blue, as in the very characteristic specimen here represented.

Species 179. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS STRIATUS. *Con. testâ subcylindraceo-turbinatâ, supernè coarctatâ, per totam superficiem striatâ, striis profundis, prominentibus; albâ, roseo pallidè tinctâ, nigro plus minusve variegatâ, striatâ, et maculatâ; spirâ subobtusâ-convezâ, profundè canaliculatâ, apice rosaceo.*

THE STRIATED CONE. Shell somewhat cylindrically turbinated, contracted at the top, striated over the entire surface, striæ deep and prominent; whitish, stained with pale rose, more or less variegated, streaked, and spotted with black; spire rather obtusely convex, deeply canaliculated, apex tinged with rose.

Variety β. (Fig. 179 b.)

Testa fulvo-fusca variegata.

Shell variegated with yellowish brown.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3393.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 506.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

This species is remarkably well characterized by the striæ, which are equally developed over its entire surface. Lamarck describes them as being interrupted over the white spaces, but it is only that they are less conspicuous from the absence of colour.

Species 162 b. (Mus. Stainforth.)

(Second notice.)

CONUS ABBAS. An additional figure, in consequence of the shell represented at Pl. XXVIII. Fig. 162. not being sufficiently characteristic of the fine net-work by which it is specifically distinguished.



181



180



182



183



184



186



185

CONUS.

PLATE XXXIII.

Species 180. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS CLASSIARIUS. *Con. testâ subabbreviato-turbinatâ, olivaceo-castaneâ, fasciâ albidâ centrali lineisque fuscis, interruptis, numerosis, cinctâ; spirâ subdepressâ, albidâ, olivaceo-fusco maculatâ; aperturâ fauce fusco tinctâ.*

THE NAVAL CONE. Shell rather shortly turbinated, olive-chestnut, encircled with a central white band, and a number of interrupted brown lines; spire rather depressed, whitish, spotted with olive-brown; interior of the aperture stained with brown.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 705.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 470.

Hab. Bay of Montija, West Columbia; Cuming.

The *C. classiarius* does not exhibit any very striking peculiarities; it approximates rather closely to certain dwarf varieties of the *Conus fumigatus*, but is distinguished from that species by the continuous interrupted or dotted lines which encircle the entire surface.

Species 181. (Mus. Delessert.)

CONUS CALEDONICUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, aurantâ, filis tenuissimis, rubidis, parallelis, contiguis, cinctâ, filis inferioribus subtilissimè granulosis; spirâ subacuminatâ, obsolete coronatâ, apice acuto.*

THE NEW CALEDONIA CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, orange, encircled with a number of very fine, contiguous, parallel, reddish thread-like lines, the lower of which are very finely granulated; spire somewhat acuminated, obsolete coronated, apex sharp.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 634.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 459.

Hab. Coast of New Caledonia, Pacific Ocean.

This interesting species is quite unknown in this country, and I am therefore much indebted to M. Delessert for allowing me to examine and obtain a drawing of the valuable specimen in his cabinet; it is in excellent preservation, and may probably be the same shell that Bruguière relates to have been brought from New Caledonia by Capt. Cook, as having passed first into the celebrated collection of the Duchess of Portland, and from thence into that of M. Hwass of Copenhagen.

Species 182. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VIRIDULUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, cæruleo-albidâ, flammis olivaceo-viridibus, longitudinalibus, undatis, variegatâ, flammis transversim lineatis, lineis interdum albo articulatis; spirâ planâ, valde coronatâ, apice obtuso; aperturâ fauce basin versus cæruleo-nigricante tinctâ.*

THE GREENISH CONE. Shell turbinated, bluish white, variegated with longitudinal waved olive-green flames, flames transversely lined, lines sometimes articulated with white; spire flat, strongly coronated, apex obtuse; interior of the aperture stained towards the base with blue-black.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 446.

Conus fuscatus, var., Bruguière.

Hab. Seas of India.

I feel very much inclined to think with Bruguière, that the *Coni viridulus* and *fuscatus* are merely varieties of one and the same species. The character by which the former is separated by Lamarck, namely, the presence or absence of articulated white spots in the transverse lines, is very inconstant, and I venture to perpetuate the use of it more on account of its short peculiarity of form, and light sprinkled distribution of painting.

Species 183. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LITERATUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, albâ, zonis tribus pallidè aurantio-luteis, maculis nigris, interdum longitudinaliter confluentibus, seriatis cinctâ; spirâ planâ, exsertiusculâ, leviter canaliculatâ.*

THE LETTER-MARKED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, white, encircled with three faint yellow-orange zones, and a number of rows of black spots, sometimes flowing longitudinally; spire flat, a little exserted, and slightly canaliculated.

LINNEÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3375.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 462.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

No one can fail to recognise this well-known species, the chief peculiarities of which are the vivid hieroglyphical spots, and the three orange zones which encircle the upper, lower and middle portions of the shell.

Species 184. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS FUSCATUS. *Con. testâ subelongato-turbinatâ, in medio leviter attenuatâ; caruleo-albidâ, maculis grandibus olivaceo-viridibus longitudinaliter inquantâ, maculis interdum lineatis, interstitiis caruleo-albidis pallidè articulatis; spirâ planâ, valdè coronatâ, apice obtuso; aperture fuscæ basim versus nigricante.*

THE DARKENED CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, slightly attenuated in the middle; bluish white, longitudinally bedaubed with large patches of olive-green, sometimes transversely lineated, the bluish white spaces being generally faintly articulated; spire flat, strongly coronated, apex obtuse; interior of the aperture blue-black at the base.

BORN, Ind. Mus., p. 126.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 446.

Hab. Seas of India.

This species approaches very closely to the *Conus imperialis*, though it differs constantly in size, colour, and general style of painting. The large bold blotches of dark olive-green are very characteristic.

Species 185. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS MALDIVUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, basin versus submucronatâ; albidâ, fasciis duabus latissimis, fusco-rubiginosis, varè interruptis, cinctâ, interstitiis fusco seriatim punctatis; spirâ convexâ, apice mucronato, elato; basi nigricante tinctâ.*

THE MALDIVE CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, somewhat pointed towards the base; whitish, encircled with two very broad, variously interrupted reddish brown bands, the interstices between which are painted with rows of irregular brown dots; spire

convex, apex raised and pointed; base stained with black.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 644.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 465.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

This species has not been retained without diffidence; it possesses so many characters in common with the *Conus generalis*, that it is often extremely difficult to distinguish.

Species 186. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ROSEUS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-turbinatâ, superâe obesâ, transversim sulcatâ, rosed, punctis rubidis, perpaucis, subtilissimis, sparsis, indistinctè pictâ, in medio albifasciatâ; spirâ convexâ, tuberculis rudibus obtusis valdè coronatâ, interstitiis rubido-fuscis; basi livido-fuscâ.*

THE ROSE CONE. Shell shortly turbinated, stout at the upper part, transversely grooved, rose-coloured, indistinctly painted with a few very fine scattered reddish brown dots, white-banded in the middle; spire convex, strongly coronated with rude blunt tubercles, the interstices between which are reddish brown; base livid brown.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 458; Enc. Méth., pl. 322. fig. 7.

Conus lividus, var., Sowerby.

Hab. West Indies; Lamarck.

This excellent species approaches certain varieties of the *Conus lividus*; it is rarely found in good condition, but may be easily recognised by its rose-tinted hue, and by the specks of reddish brown in the interstices between the tubercles of the spire.



187^b



187^a



187^c



188



189^a



189^b



189^c

CONUS.

PLATE XXXIV.

Species 187. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS GUINAEICUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, tenuicula, subinflata, laevi, basin versus sulcatâ; olivaceo-cinereâ, maculis albedo-ceruleis nebulosis sparsis, interdum subobsoletis, bifasciatim ornata; spirâ convexo-obtusâ, spirâliter striatâ, suturis subsalebrosis; aperturae fauce purpureo-fusco vivide tinctâ.*

THE GUINEA CONE. Shell turbinated, rather thin, a little inflated, smooth, grooved towards the base; olive-ash colour, ornamented with two bands of scattered, clouded, sometimes obsolete, bluish white spots; spire convexly obtuse, spirally striated, sutures somewhat rugged or uneven; interior of the aperture vividly painted with purple-brown.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 697.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 493; Enc. Méth., pl. 337. f. 4.

Variety β .

Testa caruleo-albida, maculis rubido-fuscis sinuatis vivide et peculiariter nebulosa.

Shell bluish white, vividly and peculiarly clouded with sinuated dark reddish brown spots.

Enc. Méth., pl. 337. f. 6.

Hab. Coast of New Guinea; Hwass.

The varieties of the *Conus Guinaicus*, as above noted, the same mentioned by Lamarck, and figured in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' exhibit such a remarkable contrast, both in colour and style of marking, that it requires no ordinary degree of observation to mark their complete specific relation in other respects.

Species 188. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PAPILIONACEUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, albida, zonis tribus aurantio-fuscis, maculis tenuisque arti-*

culatis ornatis, cinctâ; spirâ depresso-planâ, aurantio-fusco maculatâ; apice mucronato.

THE BUTTERFLY-WING CONE. Shell turbinated, whitish, encircled with three orange-brown zones, ornamented with a number of spots and articulated fillets of darker brown; apex pointed.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 665.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 476.

Hab. Mouth of the Gambia, Africa (found in clefts of rocks); Lieut. Shaw.

Lamarck particularizes four distinct varieties of this species; the pattern is however so exceedingly variable in its exact detail, that it is impossible to establish a scale of varieties with any degree of accuracy.

Species 189. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming; Fig. c, Mus. Dennison.)

CONUS EPISCOPUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidâ, nunc elongatâ, nunc abbreviatâ, obovâ; albidâ aut rosaceâ, fusco latissime reticulatâ, maculis perpaucis grandibus interruptâ, maculis albipunctatis; spirâ convexâ, apice obtuso.*

THE EPISCOPAL CONE. Shell turbinated, solid, sometimes elongated, sometimes short and stout; white or rose-tinted, very widely reticulated with dark brown, interrupted with a few large brown blotches dotted with white; spire convex, apex obtuse.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 522.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Few species are more variable in form than the *Conus episcopus*, some specimens being elongated and narrow, whilst others are short and stoutly shouldered; the latter is however the more common growth, and cannot well be confounded with its nearest allied species, the *Coni alicus* and *magnificus*.



CONUS.

PLATE XXXV.

Species 190. (Fig. *a*, *b* and *c*, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. *d* and *e*, Mus. Cuming.)

Variety *a*. (Fig. *b* and *d*.)

CONUS MAGUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, sub-elongatâ, albâ, maculis grandibus sparsis livido-olivaceis aurantio-tinctis subfasciatim ornatâ, lineis olivaceo-fuscis, vel interruptis, vel punctatis, seu albi-articulatis, cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, apice elato, rosaceo.*

THE MAGICIAN CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, rather elongated, white, ornamented with large scattered, livid olive, orange-stained spots, and encircled with interrupted, dotted, or white-articulated olive-brown lines; spire convex, apex raised, tinged with rose.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., p. 1171.

Conus magus,
Conus raphanus, } Bruguière, Lamarck.

Hab. Philippine Islands (found on the reefs); Cuming.

Variety *β*. (Fig. *c*.)

Testa supernè tumidiuscula, maculis grandibus nigricantibus longitudinaliter undatim confluentibus; punctis perpaucis, sparsis.

Shell somewhat swollen at the upper part, with the large blotches, blackish brown, flowing longitudinally in a zigzag manner; dots few and scattered.

Hab. Mauritius (found on the reefs); Captain Caldwell.

Variety *γ*. (Fig. *a*.)

Testa ceruleo-albida, cæcis per totam superficiem longitudinaliter undatim nebulosa; lineis transversis confertis, albiarticulatis.

Shell bluish white, longitudinally clouded in a waved manner with grey; transverse lines close-set, articulated with white.

Hab. New Holland; H.M.S. Beagle.

Variety *δ*. (Fig. *e*.)

Testa maculis subobsoletis.

Shell with the blotches almost obsolete.

Hab. Island of Annaa or Chain island, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

Variety *ε*.

Testa maculis grandibus aurantis, absque lineis transversis.

Shell with the large spots orange-coloured, without any transverse lines.

Hab. Mouth of the Gambia, West Africa (found in clefts of rocks); Lieut. Shaw.

The *Conus magus*, as its name somewhat indirectly signifies, is certainly the most variable species of the genus; it varies not only in colour and marking, but in form, and yet the seemingly anomalous varieties here figured are not without an ample portion of good specific identity and connection.

After carefully examining the numerous specimens of *Conus magus* with which our collections abound, I have thought it advisable to arrange them under five heads. These heads or varieties appear to be more or less strictly confined to as many different localities far distant from each other; and I think that when we are in possession of the correct habitats of such a widely distributed species as the *Conus magus*, a better plan of arrangement cannot well be adopted.

The Philippine variety (var. *a*) is by far the most numerous, and should be regarded as the type of the species.

The Mauritius variety (var. *β*) is comparatively scarce, very characteristic in its marking, and, most of all, peculiar in its form.

The New Holland variety (var. *γ*) is uniformly smaller than the rest, the painting is not distributed in any degree approaching to the style of bands, and it is the only one of which I have seen a granulated example.

The Pacific variety (var. *δ*) approaches nearly to the first-mentioned, and is more remarkable for its extreme delicacy, and deficiency of colour.

The African variety (var. *ε*) exhibits no other colour but a sombre orange-yellow, and scarcely a trace of the articulated transverse lines.

Species 191. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. *b*, Mus. Dennison.)

CONUS ACRATINUS. *Con. testâ ovato-turbinatâ, solidiusculâ; albâ, ceruleo-tinctâ, maculis luteo-olivaceis subobliquis grandibus ornatâ, lineis nigricantibus*

CONUS.—PLATE XXXV.

*punctato-interruptis cinctâ; spira convexo-exsertâ,
apice acuto.*

THE AGATE CONE. Shell ovately turbinated, rather solid; whitish, stained with blue, ornamented with large oblique yellowish olive spots, and encircled with blackish dot-interrupted lines; spire convexly exerted, apex sharp.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab., vol. x. pl. 142. f. 1317.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 480.

Testa rubida, granulosa.

Shell reddish, granulous.

Conus ranunculus, Lamarck.

The *Conus ranunculus* of Lamarck is merely a discoloured granulated example of the *Conus achatinus*, a fine specimen of which, from the collection of J. Dennison, Esq., is represented at Fig. 6.



CONUS.

PLATE XXXVI.

Species 193. (Fig. 190 f.)

For description and more elaborate illustration of this species, which I believe to be the *Conus Adansoni* of Lamarck, though possibly an extreme variety of the *Conus magus*, see Pl. XLIII. Species 193.

Species 192. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS METCALFII. *Con. testâ elongato-ovata, per totam superficiem granulosa, granulis subtilibus, seriatim digestis; albida, aurantio-fusco irregulariter inquinata, baltâ albida angustâ in medio cingulatâ; spirâ subæsertâ, aurantio-fusco maculatâ, apice acuminatâ.*

METCALFE'S CONE. Shell elongately oval, granulated over its entire surface, granules very fine, ranged with great regularity; whitish, irregularly bedaubed with pale orange-brown, encircled with a narrow white belt round the middle; spire somewhat exerted, spotted with orange-brown, apex acuminated.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

I have much pleasure in naming this interesting species, at the desire of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth, in honour of William Metcalfe, Esq., a gentleman whose zeal for collecting and identifying the more minute and less attractive species of shells is highly serviceable to science.

Species 191. Fig. 193.

The shell here represented is one which I recognise as having seen in all the leading collections of Paris labelled "*Conus Adansoni*, Lamarck"; it does not accord so well, however, in my opinion, with '*le chotin*' of Adanson as the shell represented opposite to it at Fig. 190 f, for description of which I refer to Plate XLIII. Species 193. Both are undoubtedly connected with that extensive series of varieties already enumerated under the title of *Conus magus*; I propose however to consider this a variety of that species, and distinguish the *Conus Adansoni* from it, as did Lamarck, by the profusion of dotted transverse lines; and by its rounded stout-shouldered spire. In this shell the spire is rather depressed, and the dotted lines are almost obsolete.

Species 194. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CLAVUS. *Con. testâ elongato-cylindraceâ, transversim striatâ, striâ exilibus, elevatusculis; alba, cinnamomeo-fusco subtilissimè reticulatâ, reticulâ versus medium bifasciatim confertâ; spirâ convexâ, cinnamomeo-fusco tinctâ.*

THE NAIL CONE. Shell elongately cylindrical, transversely striated, striae slender and rather elevated; white, very finely reticulated with light cinnamon-brown net-work, closed towards the middle in the form of two bands; spire convex, stained with cinnamon-brown.

LINNEUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmel. edit.), p. 3390.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 547.

Conus teres, seu *Rete aureum*, Martini.

Conus auricomus, Hwass.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

The *Conus clavus* is fully distinguished from any other species by its long cylindrical form, and very delicate cinnamon-coloured net-work.

Species 195. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VENULATUS. *Con. testâ subabbreviato-turbinatâ, lavi, luteo-fuscescente, aut fusca, aut nigerrimo-fusca, transversim lineatâ, lineis in fasciis duabus vel tribus sæpè coalescentibus, maculis niveis subtrigonis, irregulariter acervatis, partim vel omnino aspersâ; spirâ subdepressâ, fusco maculatâ et variegatâ.*

THE VEINED CONE. Shell rather shortly turbinated, smooth, yellowish brown, or brown, or very dark blackish brown, transversely lineated, lines often uniting so as to form two or three bands, and partially or entirely sprinkled with somewhat triangular snow-white spots irregularly heaped together in places; spire rather depressed, spotted and variegated with brown.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 695.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 491.

Varieties.

Conus nicosus, Lamarck.

Conus niuifer, Broderip.

Hab. Cape de Verd Islands, Philippine Islands, &c.

This species, though varying exceedingly in intensity of colour, is nevertheless highly characterized by its ir-

regular sprinkling of snow-white flakes. The interior of the aperture is sometimes faintly stained with pink.

Species 196. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS AUREUS. *Con. testâ elongato-cylindraceâ, transversim subtilissimè sulcatâ; albâ, strigis fulvo-cinnamomeis latissimis, fusco virgatis, longitudinaliter inquinatâ, interstitiis fusco exilliter reticulatis; spirâ convexo-exsertâ.*

THE GOLDEN CONE. Shell elongately cylindrical, transversely very finely grooved; white, longitudinally bedaubed with very broad streaks of cinnamon-yellow striped with brown, the interstices between the broad streaks being finely reticulated with brown; spire convexly exserted.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 742.

Conus auricomus, Lamarck.

Hab. Island of Amboyna, Philippines; Cuming.

I find, upon looking to the origin of this beautiful species, commonly known to collectors as the *Conus auricomus*, that it was first described by M. HWASS under the title of *Conus aureus*; it is therefore expedient that that name should be restored to it. The familiar appellation of *auricomus* must now be expunged from the nomenclature, for the *Conus auricomus*, HWASS, is the *Conus clavus*, LINNÆUS, and the *Conus auricomus*, LAMARCK, is the *Conus aureus*, HWASS.

Species 197. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS SENATOR. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, levi, basin versus granulosa; rubido-flavescente, interdum pallidè ferruginea, balted albidâ angustâ, centrali, filisq; fuscis numerosis sæpissimè cingulatâ; spirâ convexo-obtusâ, fusco vicidè maculatâ.*

THE SENATOR CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, granulated towards the base; reddish yellow, sometimes pale rusty brown, generally encircled with a narrow central white belt, and a number of brown thread-like lines; spire convexly obtuse, vividly spotted with brown.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., p. 1168.

MARTINI, Conch. Cab., vol. ii. pl. 59. f. 659.

Conus planorbis, Born.

Conus polyzonias, Gmelin.

Conus ferrugineus, (var.) Bruguière.

Conus vulpinus, Bruguière; Lamarck.

Variety β. (Fig. 197 b.)

Testa omnino granulata.

Shell entirely granulated.

Hab. Coast of Guinea; Lamarck.

The ground-colour of this shell varies so exceedingly from reddish yellow to pale rusty brown, that I have not thought it necessary to distinguish even as special varieties the shells described by Bruguière as distinct species. Thus do the arbitrary limits of classification become gradually broken up by the discovery of intermediate modifications.

Species 198. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MILIARIS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-turbinatâ, obesa; basin versus granulata; carnea, maculis niveis, obliquè undulatis, bifasciatim ornata, lineis subtilibus rufescente-fuscis punctato-interruptis profusè cinctâ; spirâ subdepressâ, spiraliter striatâ, valde coronatâ, tuberculis albidis, interstitiis rufescente-fuscis; apice rosaceo.*

THE MILLET CONE. Shell shortly turbinated, stout, granulated towards the base; flesh-colour, ornamented with two bands of obliquely waved snow-white flakes, and encircled with a number of very fine dot-interrupted reddish brown lines; spire somewhat depressed, spirally striated, strongly coronated, tubercles whitish, interstices reddish brown; apex rose-tinted.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 629.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 456.

Hab. China; Lamarck. Island of Annaa, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This is perhaps the nearest allied species to *C. minus*, but perfectly distinct.



199



200



201



202^a



203



202^b



204



205^a



206



205^b

CONUS.

PLATE XXXVII.

Species 199. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS CEYLANENSIS. *Con. testâ obeso-turbinatâ, laevi, basin versus granulosa, albida, fasciâ olivacea latâ, casio-albido longitudinaliter flammulata, cinctâ; spirâ subdepressa, subtiliter coronatâ, apice obtuso; basi et aperturae fauce violacea.*

THE CEYLON CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, smooth, finely granulated towards the base, whitish, encircled with a broad olive band, longitudinally flamed with bluish white; spire rather depressed, coronated, apex obtuse; base and within the aperture dark violet.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 636.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 462.

Hab. Ceylon, Philippine Islands (found on coral reefs, under stones at low water); Cuming.

I am not aware of any species that can be confounded with the *Conus Ceylanensis*; it is not common.

Species 200. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ACUTANGULUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, subfusiformi, transversim sulcatâ, sulcis punctato-perturis; albida, aurantio-fusco plus minusve variegatâ et maculatâ; spirâ elevato-exsertâ, margine peracutè liratâ, apice mucronato.*

THE SHARP-ANGLED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, somewhat fusiform, transversely grooved, grooves pricked with dots; whitish, more or less variegated and spotted with orange-brown; spire elevated, exerted, sharply ridged round the edge, apex pointed.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab., vol. xi. pl. 182. f. 1772 and 1773.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 498.

Hab. Misamis, Island of Mindanao, Philippines (found at the depth of twenty-five fathoms); Cuming.

This little fusiform shell may be recognised by the peculiar manner in which the grooves which cover its entire surface are pricked.

Species 201. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VERRUCOSUS. *Con. testâ subfusiformi-turbinatâ, seriâtim granulatâ, granulis magnis, prominentibus; albida, fulvo vel rubido-fusco variegatâ, granulis al-*

bidis; spirâ elevato-exsertâ, margine acutangulo, granulato.

THE WARTY CONE. Shell somewhat fusiformly turbinated, granulated, granules large and prominent; whitish, variegated with yellow or reddish brown, granules white; spire elevated, exerted, sharp-angled and granulated round the edge.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 708.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 498.

Conus granulatus, Martini.

Hab. Coast of Senegal and Mozambique; Lamarck.

The granules of this Cone exhibit a degree of specific importance which is not apparent in the ordinary granulated varieties of smooth Cones; they are larger and more fully developed.

Species 202. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Deshayes, Paris.)

CONUS VICTORIAE. *Con. testâ ovato-turbinatâ, tenui, subinflata, transversim striatâ; albida, casio longitudinaliter inquinatâ, maculis grandibus, subsolitariis, aurantiis, fusco undulato-virgatis, trifasciatim ornatâ, interstitiis aurantio-fusco subtilissimè reticulatis; spirâ elevato-exsertâ, apice acutissimo; apertura latiusculâ, fauce pallidè casidâ.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CONE. Shell ovately turbinated, thin, rather inflated, transversely striated; whitish, longitudinally streaked or bedaubed with greyish blue, and ornamented with three rows of large solitary orange spots striped in a wavy manner with brown, the interstices being very finely reticulated with orange-brown; spire elevated, exerted, apex very sharp; aperture rather wide, interior of the aperture pale bluish grey.

Variety β .

Testa maculis aurantiis majoribus, trifasciatim coalescentibus; strigis fuscis longitudinalibus prominentioribus.

Shell with the orange spots larger, and united together in bands; the brown longitudinal streaks more prominent.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Mouth of the Victoria River, New Holland; H.M.S. Beagle.

This highly interesting species must be seen to be appreciated, it being quite impossible to do justice either

by drawing or description to its elaborate configuration. It is perhaps next allied to the *Conus canonicus*, but is of much lighter and more inflated growth; the three rows of brown-striped orange blotches are peculiar to it; the network is finer, and of a much more delicate and tremulous character, and the interior of the aperture, instead of being pink, is of the same greyish blue colour which characterizes the outer surface.

I take the liberty of attaching Her Majesty's name to this beautiful shell, from the circumstance of its having been lately discovered in a locality dedicated in like manner to the same fair patroness of the sciences.

The two specimens here figured, recently in my possession, were collected during the late surveying expedition of H.M.S. *Beagle*. Mr. Cuming and the Rev. Mr. Stainforth each possess several examples.

Species 203. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SCALPTUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, politâ, basin versus sulcatâ; albidd, filis rubidis numerosis, rariter interruptis, cinctâ; spirâ elevatâ, spirâliter striatâ, rubro variegatâ, apice acuto.*

THE SCRATCHED CONE. Shell turbinated, rather solid, polished, grooved towards the base; whitish, encircled with a number of rarely interrupted reddish thread-like lines; spire elevated, spirally striated, variegated with red, apex sharp.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

This is a new and very distinct species; the transverse lines exhibit the appearance of scratches and are very characteristic. M. Chenu of Paris proposed describing this shell under the title of *C. radiatus*, but that name has been applied to another species by Gmelin, though not acknowledged.

Species 204. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MUCRONATUS. *Con. testâ acuminato-turbinatâ, basin versus attenuatâ, transversim sulcatâ, sulcis striis longitudinalibus cancellatis; albidd, fusco pallidè tinctâ et variegatâ; spirâ elato-exsertâ, fusco pallidè maculatâ, apice mucronato, acuto.*

THE POINTED CONE. Shell acuminately turbinated, attenuated towards the base, transversely grooved, grooves cancellated with longitudinal striae; whitish, stained and variegated with pale brown; spire raised, exserted, spotted with pale brown, apex sharp-pointed.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Islands of Burias, Siquijor, Penay, &c., Philippines; Cuming.

Several examples of this species have been collected by Mr. Cuming, varying remarkably in their general appearance; most of them are obsoletely coronated, and all have the grooves more or less strongly developed, with the apex remarkably sharp-pointed. *Coni sulcatus* and *orbitatus* are the nearest allied species.

Species 205. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Metcalfe.)

CONUS CUNEOLUS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-turbinatâ, supernè obesâ, subinflatâ; fuscâ, maculis albidis paucis parvis, irregularibus, subtrigonis, fasciatim aspersâ, fasciâ albidd, fusco pallidè strigatâ, interdum subobsoletâ, infra medium ornatâ; spirâ convexo-obtusâ.*

THE LITTLE WEDGE CONE. Shell shortly turbinated, stout at the upper part, rather inflated; brown, sprinkled in a band-like manner with a few small irregular triangular white spots, and ornamented with a white band just below the middle, palely streaked with brown, which is sometimes nearly obsolete; spire convexly obtuse.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

This apparently variable species approximates in some degree to the *Conus mercator*.

Species 206. (Mus. Belcher.)

CONUS VOLUMINALIS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, supernè valdè acutangulâ, levi, basin versus sulcatâ; albâ, maculis fuscis perpauca grandibus, hieroglyphicis, biserialitè cinctâ; spirâ peculiaritèr concavo-depressâ, fusco tessellatâ, striis duabus spirâliter incisâ, apice elato, acutissimè mucronato.*

THE ROLLER CONE. Shell turbinated, very sharply angled at the upper part, smooth, grooved towards the base; white, encircled with two rows of large hieroglyphical brown spots; spire peculiarly concavely depressed, tessellated with brown, and spirally engraved with two striae, apex very sharply pointed.

HINDS, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844.

Hab. Straits of Malacca; Hinds.

This exceedingly delicate shell has a remarkably depressed spire, although it is raised in the centre to a point as sharp as a needle.



CONUS.

PLATE XXXVIII.

Species 207. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS FLAVIDUS. *Con. testá turbinatá, solidiusculá, superne subrotundatá, transversim striatá, striis elevatiusculis, subdistantibus, inferioribus plus minusve granosis; flavido-rubente, balteá pallidá angustá subindistinctá in medio cinctá; spirá obtuso-conveá, immaculatá, spiráliter striatá, apice rosaceo; apertura fauce superne et inferne purpureo-violaceo tinctá.*

THE YELLOW-TINGED CONE. Shell turbinated, rather solid, somewhat rounded at the upper part, transversely striated, striae rather elevated, lower striae more or less granulous; warm yellowish red, encircled round the middle with a pale indistinct narrow belt; spire obtusely convex, unspotted, spirally striated, apex rose-tinted; interior of the aperture stained at the upper and lower parts with deep purple-violet.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 468.

Hab. Tahéite, Society Islands (found on coral reefs); Cuming.

Lamarck very justly observes that the *Conus flavidus* differs from the *Conus vulpinus* in the spire not being spotted; it is however with the *Conus lividus* that a comparison should be instituted: the former is a shell of lighter composition, and altogether of essential specific difference; the latter differs only in colour and in being coronated, differences which are not essentially specific.

Species 208. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VERRICULUM. *Con. testá cylindraceo-turbinatá, ventricosá, subrotundatá, levi, basin versus striatá; albídá, maculis aurantiis irregularibus bifasciatim cinctá, aurantio-fusco aliter latissime reticulatá; maculis lineis undulatis nunc transversim, nunc longitudinaliter strigatis; spirá concavo-acuminatá.*

THE DRAG-NET CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, ventricose, somewhat rounded, smooth, striated towards the base; whitish, encircled with two rows of irregular orange spots, and very widely reticulated elsewhere with orange-brown; spots streaked with waved brown lines, sometimes transversely (as in Fig. a), sometimes longitudinally (as in Fig. b); spire concavely acuminated.
Conus textile, var. 1, Lamarck.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Many persons will no doubt cavil at my attaching a new specific name to this long-established variety of the *Conus textile*, but how can Lamarck's *Conus vicarius* stand, unless this shell be elevated to the same rank? Its inflated growth and the wide open character of the net-work are somewhat constant, and it may as well be noticed that the *Conus verriculum* has long been erroneously set apart by collectors for the *Conus archiepiscopus* (Plate XLI. Species 223.), a very different shell, and one of much greater rarity. Either the *Conus verriculum* must be adopted; or the *Conus vicarius* must be rejected, and both considered as varieties of the *Conus textile*.

There can, however, be no law for the adjudication of species, whilst a species remains to be defined. If the *Coni vicarius* and *verriculum* be discarded, so must the *Conus flavidus* just spoken of, and hundreds of species may be banished in like manner from the nomenclature, as the links in the grand chain of affinity between the *Aspergillum* and the *Argonaut* become gradually revealed to observation.

Species 209. (Mus. Rucker.)

CONUS TEXTILE. *Con. testá cylindraceo-ovatá, levi, basin versus striatá; albá, maculis grandibus aurantiis, irregularibus bifasciatim cinctá, aurantio-fusco aliter trigono-reticulatá; maculis lineis fuscis undulatis longitudinaliter strigatis; spirá concavo-acuminatá.*

THE CLOTH-OF-GOLD CONE. Shell cylindrically ovate, smooth, striated towards the base; white, encircled with two rows of large irregular orange blotches, and triangularly reticulated elsewhere with orange-brown; spots streaked longitudinally with waved brown lines; spire concavely acuminated.

LINNEUS (Gmel. edit.), p. 3393.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 523.

Hab. Ceylon, Society Islands, &c.

Lamarck enumerates eleven varieties of this species but they are all so exceedingly variable, and of such intimate connection, that it is quite unnecessary to follow them in detail.

Species 210. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VICARIUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-ovatâ, in medio attenuatâ, lavi, basin versus striatâ; albâ, maculis grandibus aurantiis vel citrinis irregularibus bifasciatis cinctâ, aurantio fusco, nunc latissimè, nunc subtiliùs, aliter reticulatâ; maculis lineis fuscis undulatis reticulatis; spirâ concavo-acuminatâ.*

THE LIBUTENANT CONE. Shell oblong-ovate, attenuated in the middle, smooth, striated towards the base; white, encircled with two rows of large orange or citron blotches, and reticulated elsewhere, either widely, or more finely, with orange-brown; spots crossed with transverse and longitudinal brown waved lines; spire concavely acuminated.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 482.

Hab. Island of Mauritius.

Having already spoken of this species in treating of the *Conus verriculum*, it will only be necessary to observe that it differs from the *Conus textile* in being of a more oblong angular shape, resembling, says Lamarck, the form of the *Conus ammiralis*, and the orange blotches

may be said to differ in being crossed both transversely and longitudinally with brown lines.

Species 211. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS LIVIDUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, transversim striatâ, striis inferioribus sæpè granulosis; livido-viridescente, batedâ pallidâ subindistinctâ in medio cinctâ; spirâ coronatâ, tuberculis grandibus, albidis, apice pallidè rosaceo; aperturae fauce superne et inferne violaceo-purpureo tinctâ.*

THE LIVID CONE. Shell turbinated, rather solid, transversely striated, lower striae often granulous; livid green, encircled round the middle with a pale indistinct narrow belt; spire coronated, tubercles large and whitish, apex palely tinged with rose; interior of the aperture deeply stained at the upper and lower parts with purple-violet.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 630.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 457.

Hab. Society and Philippine Islands; Cuming.

There are varieties of this species which exhibit the same warm yellowish red tinge as the *Conus flavidus*, differing only in being coronated.



212



213A



213B



214A



214B



215



216

CONUS.

PLATE XXXIX.

Species 212. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PORTO-RICANUS. *Con. testá subpyriformi, transversim granulata, granulis compressis, subdistantibus; alba, incarnato-fusco bifasciatim flexuoso-maculata; spirá elato-convezá, apice obtuso.*

THE PORTO RICO CONE. Shell somewhat pyriform, transversely granulated, granules compressed, rather distant; white, encircled with two rows of fleshy brown flexuous spots or blotches; spire elately concave, apex obtuse.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 714.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 502.

Hab. Island of Porto Rico, West Indies; Bruguère.

I have no very good opinion of this species so nearly allied to the *Conus testudinarius*; it is certainly somewhat peculiarly granulated, and is of a more pyriform shape, but these differences are rather unimportant, when compared with the fact that both are from the same locality.

Species 213. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Delessert, Paris.)

CONUS DELESSERTIANUS. *Con. testá obeso-fusiformi, ad basin sulcatá, sulcis prominentibus; albedo-lutescente, fasciis tribus rubido-aurantiis cinctá, maculis rubidis rhomboidibus minutis per totum aspersá, maculis super fascias majoribus, interdum longitudinaliter confluentibus; spirá valde elatá, subcanaliculatá, maculis rubidis vixide aspersá, apice mucronato, acuto; labro tenuiculo, arcuato, juxta spiram emarginato.*

DELESSERT'S CONE. Shell stoutly fusiform, grooved at the base, grooves prominent; pale yellow, encircled with three reddish orange bands, sprinkled over the entire surface with very small reddish rhomboid spots, the spots over the bands larger, and flowing together; spire considerably raised, slightly canaliculated, and vividly sprinkled with reddish spots, apex sharp-pointed; lip rather thin, curved, and emarginated next the spire.

RECLUZ, Mag. de Zool., 1843.

Hab. —?

This beautiful and very striking shell, which I remember to have seen two or three years since in the collection of the late M. Tessier of Paris, is remarkable both on account of its symmetry of form and its peculiar

though simple style of colouring; and I know of no other species with which any comparison can well be instituted.

There is another specimen in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth.

Species 214. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS TESTUDINARIUS. *Con. testá turbinatá, supernè tumidiusculá, levi, basin versus striatá; albídá, ceruleo plus minusve tinctá, maculis nigerrimo-fuscis, supra et infra undatim et irregulariter confluentibus, bifasciatim cinctá; spirá subrotundatá, convezá, spiráriter striatá, apice subacuto.*

THE TORTOISE-SHELL CONE. Shell turbinated, rather swollen round the upper part, smooth, striated towards the base; whitish, more or less stained with blue, encircled with two bands of dark brown spots flowing above and below in a waved and irregular manner; spire somewhat rounded, convex, spirally striated, apex rather sharp.

MARTINI, Conch. Cab., vol. ii. p. 250. pl. 55. fig. 605.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 490.

Hab. West Indies.

The *Conus testudinarius* may be recognised by the peculiarly waved character of the dark marking upon a blue-tinged ground. Mr. Sowerby's *Conus aspersus*, 'Conchological Illustrations,' f. 16, is a worn overgrown example of this species.

Species 215. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS FULMEN. *Con. testá subelongato-ovatá, levi, basin versus leviter sulcatá; pallidè roseo-purpureá, in medio albibalcatá, strigis latis, purpureo-fuscis, perpaucis, undatis, prominentibus, longitudinaliter inquinatá; spirá obtuso-convezá, purpureo-fusco variegatá, apice roseo.*

THE THUNDERBOLT CONE. Shell somewhat elongately ovate, smooth, slightly grooved towards the base; pale rose-purple, white round the middle, longitudinally bedaubed with two or three very prominent, broad, waved purple-brown streaks; spire obtusely convex, variegated with purple-brown, apex rose-tinted.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

December 1843.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (found on the reefs);
Cuming.

The specimens found by Mr. Cuming at the above-mentioned island are of much smaller size than that here represented; they are however highly characteristic, and assist materially to establish the species.

Species 216. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS FRANCISCANUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, levi, castaneo-fuscâ, fasciis albidis duabus cinctâ, superiore angustâ, per spiram basin decurrente; spirâ obtuso-convezâ, castaneo-fuscâ.*

THE FRANCISCAN CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, chestnut-brown, encircled with two white bands, the upper of which is rather narrow, running around the base of the spire; spire obtusely convex, chestnut-brown.

HWARD, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 698.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 493.

Hab. Mediterranean; Lamarck.

This shell is very rarely to be found in good condition; a small specimen in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth is the only one I remember to have seen.



CONUS.

PLATE XL.

Species 217. (Fig. a, Mus. Hinds; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MARTINIANUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, fusca, vel luteolo-fusca, ad basin, et per spiræ marginem, albida; lavi, infra medium sulcatâ, sulcis laticulis, subdistantibus, striis prominentibus cancellatis; spirâ convexâ, spirâlyter sulcatâ, sulcis numerosis, angustis, apice elato, acuto.*

MARTINI'S CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, brown or yellowish brown, whitish at the base, and around the edge of the spire; grooved below the middle downwards, grooves rather wide, somewhat distant, cancellated with prominent striæ; spire convex, spirally grooved, grooves numerous, narrow, apex raised and acute.

Conus teres levis, Martini, Conch. Cab., vol. ii. p. 233. pl. 53. f. 584.

Conus lacteus, var.? Lamarck.

Hab. Putao, province of Albay, island of Luzon, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

This species has been either injudiciously confounded by Lamarck with the *Conus lacteus*, or it has been altogether neglected. Martini has given a very accurate figure of it, but his irregular style of nomenclature precludes the possibility of our following the title by which he distinguished it. The *Conus spectrum* is described by that author under the name of *Conus teres*, and this immediately follows under that of *Conus teres levis*; the former is however a shell of a more inflated growth, and distinguished moreover by markings of which the *Conus Martinianus* is entirely destitute. Most specimens exhibit a longitudinal white streak here and there, running parallel with the lines of growth, as in the shell represented at fig. 217 b.

Species 69. (Mus. Cuming.)

(Second notice.)

CONUS FURVUS.

Since I had the pleasure of describing this species at Plate XIII., a much finer and more characteristic example has presented itself, confirming the impression I at that time formed of its being new to science.

Species 218. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS REGALITATIS. *Con. testâ subpyriformi-turbinatâ,*

leviter ventricosa, lavi, basin versus lirata, liris angustis, subdistantibus; nigricante-fusca, ceruleo-tinctâ, maculis punctisque albedo-cerulescentibus variâ; spirâ convexâ, leviter canaliculatâ, lineis elevatisculis spirâlyter notatâ, nigricante-fusca, versus apicem rubido variegatâ, apice elato, acuto.

THE ROYALTY CONE. Shell somewhat pyriformly turbinated, slightly ventricose, smooth, ridged towards the base, ridges narrow, rather distant; blue-tinted blackish brown, variegated with spots and dots of pale blue; spire convex, slightly canaliculated, spirally marked with rather elevated lines, blackish brown, variegated with red towards the apex, apex raised, acute.

SOWERBY, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1834; Conch. Illus. f. 87.

Hab. Real Llejos, Central America (found on sandy mud in the clefts of rocks); Cuming.

The *Conus regalitatis* approximates in some measure to the *Conus purpurascens*; it does not however exhibit much variety of light purple colouring, nor that peculiar sharp-angled growth round the upper part, which gives a squareness to the aperture in that species. The spire is singularly characterized by the absence of any purple colouring beyond the first or second outer whorl.

Species 219. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PROTEUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidâ, albâ, guttis maculisque fuscis vel rubido-fuscis, nunc separatis, nunc confusis, seriatim pictâ; spirâ depressiusculâ, subcanaliculatâ, fusco maculatâ, apice acuminato.*

THE PROTEUS CONE. Shell turbinated, solid, white, painted with rows of brown or reddish brown spots and blotches, sometimes separated, sometimes confounded together; spire rather depressed, slightly canaliculated, spotted with brown, apex acuminate.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 682.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 486.

Variety?

Conus pseudo-Thomæ, Chemnitz.

Hab. Island of St. Thomas; West Indies.

The spots and blotches of this shell vary considerably in their shape and arrangement; in some specimens they

January 1844.

CONUS.—PLATE XL.

assume the appearance of broad interrupted transverse lines, in others that of longitudinal or waved lines, and these again are often heaped together in large irregular patches. The *Conus leoninus* is the nearest allied species to the *Conus Proteus*, and is said to differ

in the spots being always smaller and more numerous; for my own part I now regard them merely as varieties of the same, and much regret having separated them in this monograph.



CONUS.

PLATE XLI.

Species 220. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CINEREUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, subcylindraceâ, columellâ subattenuatâ; lavi, sulcis distantibus angustis basim versus cinctâ; cinereo-cærulescente, subfasciatâ, maculis punctisque fuscis, albo interdum articulatis, seriatim digestis, ornâtâ; spirâ convexâ, fusco-maculatâ, apice mucronato, elato.*

THE ASH-COLOURED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, columella a little attenuated; smooth, encircled towards the base with narrow distant grooves; ashy blue, faintly banded, ornamented with brown spots and dots, sometimes articulated with white, set in rows; spire convex, spotted with brown, apex raised, pointed.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 673.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 480.

Voluta cinerea, Rumphius.

Conus rusticus, Linnæus.

Conus cærulescens, Lamarck.

Conus lividus, Chemnitz.

Hab. Bay of Manila (found on mud-banks at low water); Cuming.

Variety β .

Testa fulca, maculis punctisque spadiceis; vel omninô fulvo-spadicea maculis punctisque nullis.

Shell yellowish, with the spots and dots chestnut-brown; or altogether yellowish chestnut without any spots or dots.

Monachus Franciscanus, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab., vol. ii. pl. 142. f. 1319 and 1320.

Conus modestus, Sowerby, Conch. Illus. f. 19.

Hab. Mariveles, province of Bataan, island of Luzon, Philippines (found in sandy mud at the depth of seven fathoms); Cuming.

The *Conus cinereus* approximates in some measure to the *Conus stramineus*; it exhibits however a different style of painting, and the columella is more peculiarly attenuated towards the base.

Species 221. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INCARNATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, vix pyriformi, basim versus subtilissimè lirâtâ, liris numerosis, confertis; albâ, fasciis duabus latissimis, pallidè incar-*

natis, cinctâ; spirâ convexiusculâ, spirâliter inciâ, maculis incarnatis arcuatis pallidè variegatâ, apice mucronato, elato.

THE FLESH-BANDED CONE. Shell turbinated, slightly pyriform, very finely ridged towards the base, ridges numerous and close-set; white, encircled with two very broad pale flesh-coloured bands; spire slightly convex, spirally engraved, palely variegated with curved flesh-coloured spots, apex raised, pointed.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Malacca (found on mud-banks); Cuming.

Although the specimen above described is in the best state of preservation, I should have judged it, from its simple style of colouring, to be a shell of immature growth, were it not that Mr. Cuming collected several specimens of them at Malacca on the mud-banks, all exhibiting the same uniformity of external character.

Species 222. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS AMADIS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, subinflâtâ, lavi, basim versus sulcatâ, sulcis peculiariter pertusis; aurantio-vel rubido-fuscâ, maculis niveis trigonocordatis, inæqualibus, confertis, lineisque transversis raris, albo articulatis, ornâtâ; spirâ lavi, canaliculatâ, fuscâ, maculis albis grandibus notatâ, apice acuminato, elato.*

THE AMADIS CONE. Shell turbinated, somewhat inflated, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves peculiarly pricked; orange or reddish brown, ornamented with unequal, close-set, white, triangularly heart-shaped spots, and a very few white articulated transverse lines; spire smooth, canalculated, brown, marked with large white spots, apex raised and acuminated.

MARTINI, Conch. Cab., vol. ii. p. 290. pl. 58. f. 642 and 643.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 489.

L'Amadis, Argenville.

Hab. Ceylon (in great abundance).

The white spots, which are of very irregular character, are generally arranged so as to leave two narrow zones of the dark ground-colour, the upper of which is usually the broader.

Species 223. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ARCHIEPISCOPUS. *Con. testâ ovato-turbinatâ, ventricosâ, laevi; albâ, caeruleo et violaceo tinctâ, maculis aurantiis subsparsis trifasciatim cinctâ, lineisque aurantiis-fuscis ubique subtilissimè undato-reticulatâ; spirâ obtuso-clatâ.*

THE ARCHBISHOP CONE. Shell ovately turbinated, ventricose, smooth; white, stained with light blue or violet, encircled with three bands of rather sprinkled orange spots, and everywhere very finely reticulated in a waved manner with orange-brown lines; spire obtusely raised.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 747.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 521.

Hab. —?

This very rare species is chiefly distinguished by the light waved character of the net-work, which is also remarkably fine and close, and variously stained with pale blue or violet.

Species 58. (Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

(Second notice.)

CONUS VARIUS. Variety β .

Testa albicante-roseo tincta, supernè obesior; maculis grandibus fuscis perpaucis, distantibus, interdum obsolete.

Shell tinged with pale rose-colour, stouter at the upper part; large brown spots very few, distant, sometimes obsolete.

Conus pulchellus, Sowerby (not of Swainson), Pro. Zool. Soc., 1834; Conch. Illus., f. 61.

Conus interruptus, Wood. Ind. Test. Supp.

Hab. Gallapagos Islands (found in the clefts of rocks at low water); Cuming.

This shell is unquestionably a variety of the *Conus varius* described at Plate XIII.



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CONUS.

PLATE XLII.

Species 224. (Mus. Belcher.)

CONUS CALIFORNICUS. *Con. testâ abbreviato-turbinatâ, solidâ, basin versus striatâ, striis elevatis; parte superâ albâ, maculis perpaucis, fuscescentibus, obliquis, ornatâ, infra pallidâ fuscescente, filis tenuissimis confertis cinctâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ.*

THE CALIFORNIAN CONE. Shell shortly turbinated, solid, striated towards the base, striae raised; upper part whitish, ornamented with a very few light brown spots, pale brown beneath, encircled with a number of very fine, close-set, thread-like lines; spire obtusely convex.

HINDS, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844.

Hab. California.

This species is one of very simple character, quite distinct from any hitherto described.

Species 225. (Fig. a, b and c, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS STRAMINEUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, subcylindraceâ, basin versus sulcatâ, sulcis subdistantibus, subtilissimè striato-cancellatis; albâ, maculis quadrangularibus aurantio-fuscis, bifasciatim confusis, cinctâ; spirâ concavo-elatâ, spirâ sulcatâ, apice mucronatâ.*

THE STRAW-COLOURED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, grooved towards the base, grooves rather distant, very finely cancellated with striae; whitish, encircled with rows of square orange-brown spots, confused together so as to form two bands; spire concavely raised, spirally grooved, apex pointed.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 481.

Conus aleeolus, Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 11.

Variety β . (Fig. a.)

Testa maculis longitudinaliter confluentibus.

Shell with the spots longitudinally flowing together.

Conus cinereus, var. Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 43.

Hab. Mollucca and Philippine Islands.

This is a shell of more solid growth than the *Conus cinereus*, but may be best distinguished by its different style of painting.

+ Species 226. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS BATICUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, levi, basin versus granuloseâ; albâ, punctis maculisque grandibus, baticis, vividè pictâ; spirâ subobtusamente convexâ, obsolete coronatâ, spirâ sulcatâ, sulcis striato-cancellatis.*

THE DARK BROWN CONE. Shell turbinated, rather solid, smooth, granulated towards the base; white, vividly painted with dark brown dots, and large blotches of the same colour; spire rather obtusely convex, obsoletely coronated, spirally grooved, grooves cancellated with striae.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

The *Conus baticus* exhibits no other colour but that of the dots and blotches, which are of very dark chocolate-brown upon a white ground.

Species 227. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS EPITOMIUM. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, rectâ, tenuiculâ, albâ, maculis aurantio-fuscis, peculiariter fluentibus, bifasciatim cinctâ, maculis albo-obsoletè transversim punctato-lineatis; spirâ depressiusculâ, fuscescente maculatâ.*

THE SPIGOT CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, straight, rather thin, white, encircled with two bands of peculiarly flowing orange-brown spots, spots crossed with faint white dotted lines; spire rather depressed, spotted with light brown.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Mauritius.

This shell is of a peculiarly straight form, and reminds one very forcibly of the spigot or faucet-stop of a barrel; the very faint white dotted transverse lines are exceedingly regular, and of quite a different character to those of the broader species.

Species 228. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS COCCREUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, superâ obesiusculâ, subrotundatâ, transversim subtilissimè liratâ, interstitiis leviter pertusis; albâ, liris maculis parvis irregularibus, pallidè coccis, aximè tenuatis; spirâ obtuso-convexâ.*

THE SCARLET-SPOTTED CONE. Shell turbinated, rather stout towards the upper part, a little rounded, transversely very finely ridged, interstices between the ridges slightly pricked; white, delicately filleted with small irregular pale scarlet spots; spire obtusely convex.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. New Holland.

Mr. Cuming possesses three specimens of this delicately marked Cone, the entire surface of which is covered with faintly articulated fillets of white and scarlet.

Species 177. (Fig. *d* and *e*, Mus. Bates.)

(Second notice.)

CONUS OMARIA, variety. *Testa vicide corulea, apertura fauce roseo tineta.*

Shell deep blue, interior of the aperture stained with rose-colour.

I am much indebted to John Bates, Esq., of Cowes, for the loan of this beautiful shell; its colouring is of the most delicate and vivid description, and not at all exaggerated in the accompanying figure.



CONUS.

PLATE XLIII.

Species 229. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CLERII. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, superne acutangulâ, tenticulâ, per totam superficiem subtilissimè liratâ; albâ, strigis fuscescentibus, longitudinaliter undatis, subregulariter variegatâ; spirâ depressiusculâ, leviter canaliculatâ, apice elato, mucronato.*

CLERY'S CONE. Shell turbinated, sharply angled round the upper part, rather thin, very finely ridged over the entire surface; white, somewhat irregularly variegated with longitudinally waved brownish streaks; spire rather depressed, slightly canaliculated, apex raised and pointed.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Cape St. Thomas, Brazils (found in sandy mud at the depth of thirty-five fathoms); Clery.

I have much pleasure in adopting the name of an intelligent French naval commander, to whom we are indebted for this, and many new and interesting species of shells.

Species 230. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PIPERATUS. *Con. testâ subabbreviato-turbinatâ, basim versus sulcatâ; albâ, maculis fuscis parvis sparsis irregulariter ornata; spirâ convexâ, spirally striatâ, apice mucronato, elato; aperturae fauce fuscescente tinctâ.*

THE PEPPERED CONE. Shell rather shortly turbinated, grooved towards the base; white, irregularly ornamented with small scattered spots; spire convex, spirally striated, apex raised and pointed; interior of the aperture stained with pale brown.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. —?

The *Conus erythræensis* is perhaps the nearest allied species to this, well characterized by the stained interior, and the more dotted style of the external painting.

Species 231. (Mus. Grüner, Bremen.)

CONUS GRÜNERI. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, superne lævi, infra transversim sulcatâ, sulcis prominentibus; albâ, maculis subquadratis rubris trifasciatim teniatâ, intervallis punctis rubris minutissimis aspersis; spirâ depresso-planâ, spirally canaliculatâ, basi intus ex-tusque nigricante-violaceo tinctâ.*

GRÜNER'S CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth round the upper part, grooved beneath, grooves prominent; white, filleted with three bands of nearly square red spots, the spaces between which are sprinkled with very fine dots of the same colour; spire depressively flat, spirally canaliculated; base stained with very dark violet within and without.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Island of Java.

This is a beautiful little species, very distinct from any hitherto described. At the request of Mr. Cuming I have named it after M. Grüner of Bremen, a very zealous collector, whom I thank most cordially, not only for the loan of the shell, but for setting an example which I trust continental amateurs will not fail to profit by.

There is another specimen of rather larger size, in the cabinet of Mr. J. E. Gray of the British Museum.

Species 232. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS EMARGINATUS. *Con. testâ subfusiformi-turbinatâ, lævi, ad basim leviter sulcatâ; albâ, strigis fuscis latiusculis undatis vividè variegatâ; spirâ elatâ, canaliculatâ, apice mucronato; labro arcuato, juxta spiram emarginato.*

THE EMARGINATED CONE. Shell somewhat fusiformly turbinated, smooth, slightly grooved at the base; white, vividly variegated with rather broad waved brown streaks; spire raised, canaliculated, apex pointed; lip curved, emarginated next the spire.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Conus arcuatus, Gray, Zool. Beechey, Voy., p. 119.
Hab. Pacific Ocean.

Having already figured the *Conus arcuatus* from a specimen of the best authority (see Plate XV.), the entire surface of which is transversely grooved, I introduce the shell represented in pl. 36 of the 'Zoology' of Beechey's Voyage under the above new title.

Species 233, a, b. (Mus. Adamson.)

CONUS SINDON. *Con. testâ subventricoso-turbinatâ, leviusculâ; albâ, lineis rubido-fuscis subtilissimis densissimè bifasciatim decussatâ; spirâ subobtusocorvâ, apice rosaceo.*

THE FINE CAMBRIC CONE. Shell somewhat ventricose turbinate, nearly smooth; white, very thickly decorated with exceedingly fine reddish brown lines in such a manner as to form two broad transverse bands; spire rather obtusely convex, apex rose-tinted.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. —?

This interesting shell, for the loan of which I am indebted to the zeal of Mr. Adamson of Newcastle, is very distinct from any hitherto described species. The painting viewed through an ordinary lens suggests the appearance of very fine lawn or cambric linen, and is of quite a novel character.

Species 193. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS ADANSONI. *Con. testâ abbreviato-turbinatâ, supernè obesa, cærulescente-albâ, olivaceo-viridi marmoratâ, maculis niveis, lineisque punctato-interruptis cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, apice mucronato, rosaceo.*

ADANSON'S CONE. Shell shortly turbinate, stout round the upper part, bluish white, marbled with olive-green, encircled with snowy white flakes and numerous dot-interrupted lines; spire convex, apex pointed, rose-tinted.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 502.

Le chatin, Adanson.

Hab. Red Sea.

This shell, for another example of which see Pl. XXXVI. f. 190. f, is very closely allied to the *Conus magus*; its short stout growth is however somewhat peculiar.

Species 234. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS LACTEUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidâ, inflatâ, undique sulcatâ, sulcis subdistantibus, subtilissimè striato-cancellatis; eburne, nitente; spirâ subpresso-convexâ, spirâ striatâ, apice elato; apertura latiusculâ, fauce aurantio tinctâ.*

THE MILK-WHITE CONE. Shell turbinate, solid, inflated, grooved over its entire surface, grooves rather distant, very finely cancellated with striæ; ivory-white, shining; spire rather depressly convex, spirally striated, apex raised; aperture rather broad, interior stained with orange.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. —?

Care should be taken not to confound this delicate shell with the *Conus columba*, which is of smaller size, and not grooved throughout.

Species 235. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PARIUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidâ, supernè obesa, basin versus sulcatâ, sulcis distantibus latiusculis, densissimè striato-cancellatis; marmoreo-albâ; spirâ plano-convexâ, lavi, apice mucronato, fuscescente.*

THE PARIAN CONE. Shell turbinate, solid, stout round the upper part, grooved towards the base, grooves distant, rather broad, very thickly cancellated with striæ; marble-white; spire flatly convex, smooth, apex pointed, tinged with brown.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Conus spectrum album, Chemnitz, *Conch. Cab.*, vol. x. pl. 140. f. 1304.

Conus columba, var. c, Lamarck, *Enc. Méth.*, pl. 331. f. 3.

Hab. —?

This shell, which is of a solid, shining white, (like the celebrated marble of Paros,) has been evidently confounded with the *Conus columba*; it requires however no very great exercise of critical discrimination to perceive that it differs materially both from that and the preceding species.

Species 236. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS TINIANUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, tenui, ventricosâ, basin versus striatâ; cinnabarinâ, maculis pallidè cæsiis nebulatâ, tenuis indistinctis mixto alboque articulatis irregulariter ornatâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ, apice rosaceo.*

THE TINIAN CONE. Shell turbinate, thin, ventricose, striated towards the base; cinnabar or dull red lead-colour clouded with pale greyish blue spots, and irregularly ornamented with indistinct fillets of articulated white and dull cinnabar; spire obtusely convex, apex rose-tinted.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.*, vol. i. part 2. p. 713.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 502.

Hab. Island of Tinian, Ladrões.

This is a light rudely formed shell, exhibiting a delicate and very pretty style of painting. The *Conus aurora* (Species 62. Pl. XII.) runs so closely into the *Conus Tinianus*, that it might perhaps, with more propriety, be regarded as a variety of it.



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227^b



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Sculpin del. G. G. G.

juvel. 205. dimm. 2050.

CONUS.

PLATE XLIV.

Species 237. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MADURENSIS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, levi, fultâ aut viridescente, in medio albiballatâ; baltâ fuscescente-punctatâ, zonis suprâ et infrâ albo fulcoque nubeculatis, perpaucis, irregularibus, lineisque fuscescentibus numerosis cinctâ; spirâ elatâ, apice mucronato.*

THE MADURA CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, yellowish or greenish, white-belted round the middle; belt dotted with light brown, encircled above and below with a very few irregular zones of clouded yellowish brown and white, and a number of light brown lines; spire raised, apex pointed.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 709.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 500.

Hab. Island of Madura, north-east of the island of Java.

This appears to be a shell of rather doubtful character, and one of very rare occurrence.

Species 238. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS EXARATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, subangustâ, per totam superficiem sulcatâ, sulcis regularibus, latiusculis, interstitiis subtilissimè striato-cancellatis; pallide caruleo-purpureâ, maculis ferruginosis albinubeculatis, perpaucis, parvis, sparsim ornatâ; spirâ acuminatâ.*

THE FLOUGHED CONE. Shell turbinated, rather narrow, grooved throughout its entire surface, grooves regular, rather broad, interstices very finely cancellated with striae; pale bluish purple, ornamented with a few very small, scattered, rusty, white-clouded spots; spire acuminated.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

This is a very distinct species, remarkable for the regularity with which it is grooved.

Species 239. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS USTULATUS. *Con. testâ subelongato-turbinatâ, superiâ tumidiusculâ, margine rotundatâ, transversim subtilissimè liratâ; pallide ustulato-rubiddâ, baltâ albidâ angustâ in medio cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, spirâliter striatâ, maculis perpaucis sparsis purpureo-*

rubris ad marginem superiorem ornatâ; apice mucronato.

THE SCORCHED CONE. Shell rather elongately turbinated, a little swollen round the upper part, edge rounded, transversely very finely ridged; pale burnt red, encircled round the middle with a narrow white belt; spire convex, spirally striated, ornamented with a few scattered purple-red spots upon the upper edge of each whorl; apex pointed.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. New Holland.

There is no trace of any purple-red spots or other dark character on the body of the shell.

Species 240. (Fig. a, Mus. Belcher; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ACULIFORMIS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, subfusiformi, undiquè sulcatâ, sulcis subtilissimè striato, cancellatis, nunc angustis, liris intermediis planis latiusculis, nunc latioribus, liris intermediis rotundatis angustis; albidâ, fuscescente punctatâ, maculis fuscescentibus biserialim cinctâ; spirâ acuminatâ, apice elato, acuto.*

THE FRICKLE-SHAPED CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat fusiform, grooved throughout, grooves very finely cancellated with striae, sometimes narrow with the intermediate ridges flat and rather broad, sometimes broad with the intermediate ridges rounded and narrow; whitish, dotted with light brown, encircled with two rows of light brown spots; spire acuminated, apex raised, sharp.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. Cagayan, island of Mindanao, Philippines (dredged from sandy mud at the depth of from twenty-five to thirty fathoms); Cuming.

The specimens collected by Mr. Cuming at the above-mentioned island are mostly smaller than those here figured.

Species 241. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VIOLACEUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, cylindraceâ, tenui, nitidâ; violacâ, transversim obsolete fuscescente punctato-lineatâ, fuscescente longitudinaliter striatâ, aut sparsim maculatâ; strigis subdi-*

stantibus, lineis brevibus fuscescentibus, exiliter albi-articulatis, ornatis; spirâ rotundato-obtusâ, spirâliter striatâ.

THE VIOLET-STAINED CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, cylindrical, thin, bright; violet-stained, encircled with obsolete lines of light brown dots, longitudinally streaked with light brown; streaks rather distant, crossed with short brown lines, faintly articulated with white; spire rotundately obtuse, spirally striated.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. Matnog, island of Luzon, Philippines (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This is a very interesting species; the faint dotted lines with which the entire shell is encircled are scarcely visible on the violet ground without the assistance of an ordinary lens, but in passing over the longitudinal streaks of light brown they present a more decided appearance.

Species 242. (Mus. Grüner, Bremen.)

CONUS CONCOLOR. *Con. testâ subpyriformi-turbinatâ, basin versus subtiliter lirâtâ; cinnamomeo-fuscâ, lineis fuscis irregularibus, nunc confertis, nunc distantioribus, cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, spirâliter sulcatâ; suturis rudibus, apice elato.*

THE UNIFORM CONE. Shell somewhat pyriformly turbinated, finely ridged towards the base; cinnamon-brown, encircled with irregular brown lines, sometimes close-set, sometimes more distant from each other; spire convex, spirally grooved; sutures rugged and uneven, apex raised.

SOWERBY, *Conch. Illus.*, f. 59.

Hab. China.

This species, of which I have seen one or two other specimens, is of an uniform cinnamon-brown colour; and the spire is well characterized by the rugged uneven condition of the sutures.

Species 243. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS TABIDUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, leviter pyriformi, tenui, undique sulcatâ, sulcis basalibus latio-ribus, profundis, alteris irregularibus, subtilissimis, undulatis; albâ, totâ superficîe striis longitudinalibus elevatis peculiariter sculptâ; spirâ subobtusâ-convexâ, obsolete coronatâ.*

THE CONSUMPTIVE CONE. Shell turbinated, slightly pyriform, thin, everywhere grooved, basal grooves wider and rather deep, the others irregular, very

fine, waved; white, entire surface peculiarly sculptured with longitudinal striae; spire rather obtusely convex, obsolete coronated.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. — ?

I am not aware that the raised longitudinal striae with which this shell is so delicately sculptured are to be found in any other species of the genus.

Species 244. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS AMBIGUUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, levi, basin versus lirâtâ, lineis subtilissimis, undatis, longitudinalibus, subobsolete incisâ; albâ, pallide fuscescente tinctâ; spirâ obtusâ-convexâ, leviter canaliculatâ, maculis arcuatis fuscescentibus ornâtâ, apice mucronato, elato.*

THE DOUBTFUL CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, ridged towards the base, rather obsolete engraved with very fine, festooned, longitudinal lines; white, palely stained with light brown; spire obtusely convex, slightly canaliculated, ornamented with arched brownish spots; apex raised and pointed.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. — ?

There is always a doubtful character about shells exhibiting faint indications of colour; I have not, however, succeeded in referring this to any species hitherto described.

Species 245. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LENTIGINOSUS. *Con. testâ fusiformi-turbinatâ, tenuiculâ, levi, basin versus sulcatâ, sulcis latiusculis, profundis; albâ, fuscescente lentiginosâ et punctatâ; spirâ elatâ, anfractibus acutangulis, marginibus fuscescente maculatâ, maculis subdistantibus; labro sub-espanso, juxta spiram emarginato.*

THE FRECKLED CONE. Shell fusiformly turbinated, rather thin, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves rather broad and deep; whitish, freckled and dotted with light brown; spire raised, whorls sharp-angled, edges spotted with brown, spots rather distant; lip slightly expanded, emarginated next the spire.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. — ?

This is an interesting and important species, of which there is a fainter specimen, of more elongated growth, in the collection of Mr. Adamson of Newcastle.



247



248



249



250^a



250^b



250^c



251



252



253

CONUS.

PLATE XLV.

Species 246. (Mus. Gray.)

CONUS TROCHULUS. *Con. testâ abbreviata-turbinatâ, obconâ, solidâ, levigatâ, basin versus sulcatâ; albâ, aperturâ fauce rubido-violaceo tinctâ; spirâ obtuso-conveâ, levigatâ.*

THE LITTLE TOP CONE. Shell shortly turbinated, stout, solid, smooth, grooved towards the base; white, interior of the aperture stained with reddish violet; spire obtusely convex, smooth.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. — ?

This species, of which there are several examples in the British Museum, all with the violet-tinged aperture, exhibits the same contrast of colour as a very peculiar white variety of the *Conus nivosus*.

Species 247. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS SUGILLATUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, levigatâ, basin versus subobsoleto noduloso-liratâ; albâ, fasciis duabus latissimis livido-olivaceis, lineisque exilibus fuscescente-punctatis, cinctâ; spirâ plano-conveâ, canaliculatâ, apice mucronato, elato, anfractuum marginibus subtilissimè obliquè nodulosis; basi et aperturâ fauce violaceo tinctâ.*

THE BRUISED CONE. Shell turbinated, rather solid, smooth, somewhat obsoletely nodulously ridged towards the base; whitish, encircled with two very broad, livid olive bands, and a number of faint brown-dotted lines; spire flatly convex, canaliculated, apex raised, pointed, edges of the whorls very finely obliquely noduled; base and interior of the aperture stained with violet.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. — ?

This shell may probably have been confounded with the *Conus lividus*; it is, however, quite distinct from that species both in the detail of the painting and in the structure of the spire. The spire is canaliculated, and very peculiarly beaded with fine oblique nodules, the canaliculated surface being of an olive-brown colour, whilst the nodules are white.

Species 248. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS STRIGATUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, subcylindricâ; albâ, strigis cinnamomeo-fuscis, confertis, interruptis, undique cinctâ, maculisque oblongis pallidè variegatâ; spirâ conveâ-elatâ.*

THE STRIPED CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, whitish, encircled throughout with a number of interrupted, close-set, cinnamon-brown stripes, and palely variegated with oblong blotches of the same colour; spire convexly raised.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.*, vol. i. part 2. p. 733.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.*, vol. vii. p. 516.

Hab. — ?

This is a species of rather doubtful character, and I am not sure that the specimen here figured from the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth is really the shell intended. I venture to publish it as such because it agrees, as far as its condition allows, with the minute description of the *Conus strigatus* given by Bruguière in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique'; and it appears moreover perfectly distinct from any other species of the genus.

Species 249. (Fig. a, Mus. Gray; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. c, Mus. Brit.)

CONUS MUTABILIS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, subpyriformi, levigatâ, basin versus undulatum sulcatâ; fuscescente, in medio sæpè pallidissimâ, fusco irregulariter virgatâ, lineisque fuscis interruptis cinctâ; spirâ conveâ, spirâliter striatâ, suturis rudibus, apice elato.*

THE CHANGEABLE CONE. Shell turbinated, somewhat pear-shaped, smooth, grooved in a waved manner towards the base; light brown, often very pale in the middle, irregularly streaked with brown, and encircled with interrupted brown lines; spire convex, spirally striated, sutures rugged and uneven, apex raised.

CHEMNITZ, *Conch. Cab.*, vol. xi. p. 52. pl. 182. f. 1758 and 1759.

Hab. — ?

In my observations on the *Conus vexillum* (Plate I. Species 3.), it is related how Lamarck quotes as a variety of that species a shell figured by Chemnitz under the title of *Conus mutabilis*. These remarks were offered

under an apprehension that the figure alluded to could not strictly be referred to the *Conus vexillum*, and conclude thus:—"It is, however, exceedingly difficult to say what species that figure is intended to represent." I have now completely identified the *Conus mutabilis* of the 'Conchylien Cabinet' as a very distinct species, and have the pleasure of representing specimens of different varieties from the collections of Mr. Stainforth, Mr. Gray, and the British Museum.

Species 250. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SUTURATUS. *Con. testâ subabbreviato-turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, levigatâ, basin versus sulcatâ, sulcis latiusculis, distantibus; albâ, basi pallidè rosacea; spirâ plano-convexâ, profundè suturatâ, spirâliter lirâtâ et striatâ, apice minuto, acuto.*

THE SUTURED CONE. Shell rather shortly turbinated, somewhat solid, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves rather broad, distant; white, stained with pale rose at the base; spire flatly convex, deeply sutured, spirally ridged and striated, apex very small, raised.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1844.

Hab. —?

There is a very peculiar character on the spire of this shell; the sutures have an unusually decided appearance, in consequence of a small ridge which each whorl throws up at its junction with the preceding.

Species 251. (Mus. Adamson.)

CONUS CREPUSCULUM. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, tenuiculâ, supernè levi, infrâ exiliter granulatâ, granulis seria-*

tim digestis, basin versus gradatim majoribus; luteolâ, basi violaceâ; spirâ convexâ, apice mucronato, elato, anfractuâ marginibus subtilissimè obsolete nodulosis.

THE TWILIGHT CONE. Shell turbinated, rather thin, smooth at the upper part, faintly granulated beneath, granules set in rows, increasing gradually in size towards the base; pale yellow, base violet; spire convex, apex pointed, raised, edge of the whorls very finely obsolete noduled.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. —?

This shell is allied in some measure to the *Conus lividus*; it is, however, of much lighter growth, there is no indication of any colour in the aperture, and the spire is obsolete very finely beaded.

Species 252. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS TRISTIS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, subfusiformi, levigatâ, basin versus sulcatâ; albâ; spirâ convexo-elatâ, spirâliter striatâ, anfractuâ marginibus subtilissimè nodulosis, anfractûs ultimi nodulis obsolete, apice mucronato.*

THE SAD-LOOKING CONE. Shell turbinated, slightly fusiform, smooth, grooved towards the base; white; spire concavely raised, spirally striated, edges of the whorls very finely nodulous, nodules of the last whorl obsolete, apex pointed.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. —?

There is no indication of any colour in this shell; it is of rather light structure.



2547



2548



2549



2551



2550



2552



2557



2559



2560



2561

Amorcy, del. et lith.

Amorcy, del. et lith.

CONUS.

PLATE XLVI.

Species 253. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PLUMBEUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, subpyriformi, irregulariter rugulosâ et granosâ, ceruleo-albâ, olivaceo-âut violaceo-plumbeo fasciatâ et strigatâ; spirâ convexâ, nodulis subtilibus coronatâ, albâ, apice obtuso, rosaceo; basi et aperturae fauce vividè violacèâ.*

THE LEADEN CONE. Shell turbinated, somewhat pyriform, irregularly wrinkled and granulated; bluish white, banded and streaked with olive or violet lead-colour; spire convex, coronated with fine nodules, white, apex obtuse, rose-tinted; base and interior of the aperture vividly stained with violet.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

The wrinkles and irregular granules which cover the greater portion of this specimen may not belong to the species, which is introduced upon independent grounds; namely, on account of the cross-blotched style of painting characteristically exhibited on the under side of the shell, the deep violet lining of the aperture, and the rose-tinted apex upon a neatly coronated white spire.

Species 254. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Brit.)

CONUS BRODERIPII. *Con. testâ tenuiculâ, subinflatâ, transversim sulcatâ, sulcis basin versus distinctioribus, subtilissimè pertusis; pallidissimè incarnato-albâ, maculis aurantio-fuscescentibus inter sulcos ornatâ; spirâ planiusculâ, spirâliter sulcatâ, apice elato, mucronato; basi et aperturae fauce pallidè incarnato-rosèâ.*

BRODERIP'S CONE. Shell rather thin, a little inflated, transversely grooved, grooves more distinct towards the base, very finely pricked; very pale fleshy-white, ornamented between the grooves with blotches of light orange-brown; spire rather flat, spirally grooved, apex raised, pointed; base and interior of the aperture pale fleshy rose-tinted.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

I have much pleasure in dedicating this very chaste and beautiful species to W. J. Broderip, Esq., F.R.S., a gentleman well known in the conchological world, to whose zeal the country is much indebted for this and

many other valuable shells which adorn our national collection.

Species 255. (Mus. Brit.)

CONUS LAUTUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, tenuiculâ, levigatâ; luteâ, punctis grandibus fuscis, trifasciatim confusis, seriâtim cinctâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ, strigis fuscis arcuatis ornatâ.*

THE GAUDY CONE. Shell turbinated, rather thin, smooth; bright yellow, encircled with rows of large brown spots, confused together at the base, near the spire, and about the middle, in the form of bands; spire obtusely convex, ornamented with curved brown streaks.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

I am unable to connect this with any hitherto described species; it exhibits a bright display of colour, and must be a striking shell in finer condition.

Species 256. (Mus. Brit.)

CONUS ÆMULUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, superne tumidiusculâ, levigatâ, olivaceo-ceruleâ, olivaceo-fusco variegatâ, teniatâ, et maculatâ; spirâ subobtusè-elatâ, suturis rudibus; aperturae fauce olivaceo-fusco tinctâ.*

THE RIVAL CONE. Shell turbinated, rather swollen at the upper part, smooth; olive-blue, variegated, filleted, and spotted with olive-brown; spire rather obtusely raised, sutures slightly rugged and uneven; interior of the aperture stained with dark olive-brown.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

This is another very richly coloured shell allied in some measure to the *Conus Guinaicus*, but presenting a very different style of painting.

Species 257. (Mus. Brit.)

CONUS PASTINACA. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, transversim striatâ, striis elevatis, basin versus prominentioribus; albâ, interdum pallidè luteolâ, immaculatâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ, levigatâ.*

THE PARSNIP CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, trans-

February 1844.

versely striated, striae raised, becoming more prominent towards the base; white, sometimes very pale yellow, unspotted; spire obtusely convex, smooth.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 469.

Hab. — ?

This appears to be a shell of very rare occurrence; I have not seen it in any private cabinet.

Species 258. (Fig. a, b and c, Mus. Brit.)

CONUS GRAYI. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, supernè obesâ, subpyriformi, solidâ, lævigatâ, basim versus liratâ; cæsiâ, aut cinereo-cæruleâ, maculis grandibus nigri-*

cantibus, undatis, sæpissimè bifasciatim digestis, ornata; spirâ convexâ, apice mucronato.

GRAY'S CONE. Shell turbinated, stout at the upper part, somewhat pear-shaped, solid, smooth, finely ridged towards the base; grey or ashy blue, ornamented with large waved blackish spots, generally arranged so as to form two bands; spire convex, apex pointed.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

As our national Museum is indebted to Mr. Gray for this very interesting new species, I have much pleasure in naming it after him.



Genus, Pl. XLVII.

Genus, Pl. XLVII.

CONUS.

PLATE XLVII.

Species 259. (Mus. Brit.)

CONUS MINUTUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, pyramidalî, lævigatâ; incarnatâ, fasciis duabus rubidis latissimis cinctâ; spirâ clatâ, anfractuum marginibus rubido-fusco maculatis.*

THE MINUTE CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, pyramidal, smooth; flesh-colour, encircled with two very broad bands of reddish brown; spire raised, edges of the whorls spotted with reddish brown.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. Island of St. Vincent, West Indies; Guilding.

This is the smallest species of the genus, and quite peculiar in its characters.

Species 260. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PYGMEUS. *Con. testâ subabbreviatâ-turbinatâ, lævi, infernè sulcatâ, sulcis prominentibus, subdistantibus; pallidè violaceo-albâ, strigis fuscis longitudinalibus, latis, undatis, punctorumque seriebus transversis ornatâ; spirâ quasi gradatim clatâ, lævi; apertura fauce rubido-violacè.*

THE PYGMY CONE. Shell rather shortly turbinated, smooth, grooved at the lower part, grooves prominent and rather distant; pale violet-tinged white, ornamented with broad waved longitudinal brown streaks, and transverse rows of rather distant irregular dots; spire raised with steps, as it were, smooth; interior of the aperture stained with reddish violet.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. — ?

The dark zigzag streaks in this little shell pass over the edges of the whorls, leaving their ends visible on the spire.

Species 261. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PUNCTURATUS. *Con. testâ abbreviatâ-turbinatâ; totâ superficîe lineis elevatis longitudinalibus et transversis clathratâ, interstitiis quasi puncturatis; pallidè cinerâ; spirâ obtuso-convexâ, spirâliter striatâ, obsolete coronatâ, fusco maculatâ, apice rosaceo.*

THE PUNCTURED CONE. Shell shortly turbinated; entire surface latticed with transverse and longitudinal raised lines, interstices looking as if punctured; pale ash-colour; spire obtusely convex, spirally

striated, obsolete coronated, spotted with brown, apex rose-tinted.

HWASS, *Enc. Méth. vers.* vol. i. part 2. p. 635.

Hab. Botany Bay, New Holland; HWASS.

This is the only species of the genus, and it is consequently an important one, in which the entire surface of the shell is absolutely latticed with equidistant, transverse and longitudinal raised lines or ridges. It appears to have escaped the notice of Lamarck.

Species 262. (Mus. Grüner, Bremen.)

CONUS CONSPERSUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, leviter inflatâ, lævi, basin versus sulcatâ; pallidè luteolâ, maculis aurantio-fuscis variisque irregulariter conspersis, lineis, capillaribus confertis, undique cinctâ; spirâ convexâ, aurantio-fusco maculatâ.*

THE SPRINKLED CONE. Shell turbinated, slightly inflated, smooth, grooved towards the base; pale yellowish, sprinkled with irregular, variously-shaped orange-brown spots, and everywhere encircled with extremely fine, close-set, hair-like lines; spire convex, spotted with orange-brown.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. — ?

This species may be recognised by the fine hair lines with which its entire surface is ornamented.

Species 263. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ATTENUATUS. *Con. testâ gracilè turbinatâ, basin versus attenuatâ, lævi; luteâ vel aurantio-fuscescente, strigis albidis perpaucis latis undatis longitudinaliter ornatâ; spirâ depressâ, acutangulâ, aurantio-fuscescente alboque tessellatâ, apice acutissimo, clatâ.*

THE ATTENUATED CONE. Shell slenderly turbinated, attenuated towards the base, smooth, yellow or light orange-brown, longitudinally ornamented with a very few broad, waved, white stripes; spire depressed, sharp-angled, tessellated with light orange-brown, apex raised, very sharp-pointed.

REEVE, *Pro. Zool. Soc.*, 1843.

Hab. — ?

The long, slender, sugar-loaf form of this shell is rather peculiar, and it exhibits a style of painting which

I do not remember to have observed in varieties of any other species.

Species 264. (Mus. Brit.)

CONUS RUTILUS. *Con. testâ subpyriformi-turbinatâ, tenui, subinflâtâ, striis tenuissimis subobsoletis, confertis, cinctâ; rutilâ, unicolore; spirâ depressiusculâ, versus apicem subtilissimè coronatâ, apice elato.*

THE FIERY RED CONE. Shell somewhat pyriformly turbinated, thin, rather inflated, encircled with very fine close set, nearly obsolete striae; uniform fiery red; spire rather depressed, very finely coronated towards the apex, apex raised.

MENKE, Moll. Nov. Holl., p. 27. no. 133.

Hab. North-west coast of New Holland; Menke.

I am much indebted to Professor Menke of Pyrmont, Germany, for sending me a drawing of this species; it has enabled me to identify a very interesting series of specimens in the collection of the British Museum, of which no information could be obtained. I have not observed the species in any private cabinet.

Species 265. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS BUZEUS. *Con. testâ elongato-turbinatâ, subcylindricâ, lavi, basin versus subtiliter liratâ; luteo-fuscescente, filis fusco-punctatis numerosis, confertis, cinctâ; spirâ elatâ, anfractuum marginibus subtilissimè nodulosis, apice mucronato.*

THE BOX-WOOD CONE. Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, smooth, finely ridged towards the base; yellowish brown, everywhere encircled with numerous close-set, brown-dotted, thread-like lines; spire raised, edges of the whorls very finely beaded, apex pointed.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

The *Conus buzeus* is very closely allied to the *Conus lignarius*; it differs chiefly in being of a more elongated or fusiform shape, whilst the spire is distinctly beaded and not canaliculated.

Species 266. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS NITIDUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, lavi, nitidâ, prope basin subtilissimè liratâ; aurantio-fuscescente, superne et medianè exiliter albinaculatâ, lineis fuscis interruptis subdistantibus undique cinctâ; spirâ subelatâ, spiraliter striatâ, apice pallidè rosaceo.*

THE SHINING CONE. Shell turbinated, smooth, shining, very finely ridged near the base; light orange-brown, faintly spotted with white about the middle and upper part, and everywhere encircled with rather distant, interrupted brown lines; spire somewhat raised, spirally striated, apex tinged with pink.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

The lines which encircle the entire surface of this delicate little Cone are more particularly interrupted in passing over the faint spots round the middle and upper part of the shell. The pink apex is very characteristic.

Species 267. (Mus. Brit.)

CONUS CASTUS. *Con. testâ turbinatâ, subinflâtâ, lavi; luteâ, lineis perpaucis exilibus, subtilissimè nigricante-punctatis, irregulariter distantibus, cinctâ; spirâ lavi, apice rosaceo.*

THE CHASTE CONE. Shell turbinated, a little inflated, smooth; yellow, encircled with a few faint, very finely black-dotted lines, at irregular distances; spire smooth, apex rose-tinted.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

This is another very chaste and characteristic species, very different from any hitherto described.

Species 268. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS LIRATUS. *Con. testâ subabbreviato-turbinatâ, liris subprominulis undique circumdatâ; albidd, maculis paucis aurantio-fuscis longitudinaliter confluentibus biserialiter cinctâ; spirâ exertâ, noduliferâ, apice pallidè rosaceo; basi et apertura fauce vividè violaceo-rosed.*

THE RIDGED CONE. Shell rather shortly turbinated, everywhere surrounded by rather prominent ridges; whitish, encircled with a few orange-brown spots, flowing down longitudinally and ranging in two rows; spire exerted, coronated with nodules, apex tinged with pink; base and interior of the aperture vividly stained with violet-rose.

REEVE, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.

Hab. — ?

A very curious well-marked species, in excellent condition, which, I believe, is at present unique in the unrivalled Cone-collection of the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, to which, together with that of H. Cuming, Esq., this monograph is mainly indebted for its completeness.

see Supplement in vol 20

CONUS.

[Temporary Index.]

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abbas, <i>Hwass</i>	XXVIII. & XXXII.	162	buxeus, <i>Reeve</i>	XLVII.	265
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<i>fulmen, Reeve</i>	XXXIX.	215	<i>mahogani, Reeve</i>	XXII.	126
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<i>fastigatus, Hwass</i>	XVII.	94	<i>marmoreus, Linnaeus</i>	XIV.	74
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<i>Guinaeus, Hwass</i>	XXXIV.	187	<i>modestus, Sowerby</i>	XLI.	220
<i>Hebraeus, Linnaeus</i>	XIX.	104	<i>monachus, Linnaeus</i>	XXII.	122
<i>hieroglyphicus, Duclou</i>	XVIII.	101	<i>monile, Hwass</i>	XII.	61
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<i>intermedius, Reeve</i>	XXIII.	129	<i>musicus, Hwass</i>	XXIX.	167
<i>interruptus, Broderip</i>	XXII.	125	<i>musicus, Hwass</i>	XX.	113
<i>interruptus, Wood</i>	XLI.	58	<i>musium, Broderip</i>	XVI.	85
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	Plate	Species		Plate	Species
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<i>obscurus</i> , Humphreys	XVI.	82	<i>roseus</i> , Lamarck	XXXIII.	186
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<i>omaria</i> , Hwass	XXXII.	177	<i>rutilus</i> , Menke	XLVII.	264
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<i>Parius</i> , Reeve	XLIII.	235	<i>Solandri</i> , Broderip	IV.	16
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<i>pauperculus</i> , Sowerby	XX.	108	<i>sphacelatus</i> , Sowerby	XVIII.	96
<i>pellis-hyæne</i> , Chemnitz	XXIV.	133	<i>splendidulus</i> , Sowerby	VII.	40
<i>penanceus</i> , Lamarck	XXXII.	177	<i>spansalis</i> , Chemnitz	XX.	109
<i>perustus</i> , Hwass	V.	25	<i>Stainforthii</i> , Reeve	I.	1
<i>piectus</i> , Reeve	XVIII.	98	<i>stercus-muscarum</i> , Linnæus	XVII.	90
<i>pipperatus</i> , Reeve	XLIII.	230	<i>stramineus</i> , Lamarck	XLII.	225
<i>planicostatus</i> , Sowerby	IV.	17	<i>striatus</i> , Linnæus	XXXII.	179
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<i>pulchellus</i> , Swainson	XI. & XXIII.	53	<i>terebra</i> , Chemnitz	XI.	56
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<i>pyriformis</i> , Reeve?	XIII.	70	<i>tornatus</i> , Broderip	XIII.	68
<i>quastor</i> , Lamarck	XXIX.	167	<i>tristis</i> , Reeve	XLV.	252
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<i>ranunculus</i> , Lamarck	XXXV.	191	<i>ustulatus</i> , Reeve	XLIV.	239

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	Plate	Species		Plate	Species
varius, <i>Linnæus</i>	XII. & XLI.	58	vidua, <i>Reeve</i>	VIII.	45
venulatus, <i>Hwass</i>	XXXVI.	195	violaceus, <i>Reeve</i>	XLIV.	241
vermiculatus, <i>Lamarck</i>	XIX.	104	virgo, <i>Linnæus</i>	XXI.	119
verriculum, <i>Reeve</i>	XXXVIII.	208	viridulus, <i>Lamarck</i>	XXXIII.	182
verrucosus, <i>Lamarck</i>	XXXVII.	201	vittatus, <i>Lamarck</i>	XIV.	75
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vicarius, <i>Lamarck</i>	XXXVIII.	210	vulpinus, <i>Hwass</i>	XXXVI.	197
victor, <i>Broderip</i>	I.	5	zebra, <i>Lamarck</i>	XVI.	87
Victoriæ, <i>Reeve</i>	XXXVII.	202	zonatus, <i>Hwass</i>	I.	4

Critical Analysis of Species rejected.

- C. alveolus*, *Sowerby* (C. Illus.), is *C. stramineus*.
C. asper, *Lamarck* (Anim. sans vert.), is *C. sulcatus*.
C. aspersus, *Sowerby* (Conch. Illus.), is *C. testudinarius*.
C. auricomus, *Hwass* (Enc. Méth.), is *C. clavus*.
C. auricomus, *Lamarck* (Anim. sans vert.), is *C. aureus*.
C. bicolor, *Sowerby* (Conch. Illus.), is *C. Proteus*.
C. castrensis, *Gould* (Pro. Bost. N. H. S.), unknown to me.
C. cærulescens, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. cinereus*, var.
C. cervus, *Sowerby* (Conch. Illus.), is *C. Deshayesi*.
C. cinctus, *Swaiaison* (Zool. Illus.), is *C. pulchellus*, var.
C. cingulatus, *Sowerby* (App. Tank. Cat.), is *C. Adamsoni*.
C. discrepans, *Sowerby* (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. dispar, *Sowerby* (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. Elventinus, *Duclos* (Mag. de Zool.), is *C. Mindanus*.
C. eques, *Lamarck* (Anim. sans vert.), unknown to me.
C. ferrugatus, *Sowerby* (Pro. Z. S.), is *C. cingulatus*, var.
C. ferrugineus, *Hwass* (Enc. Méth.), is *C. Senator*, var.
C. flammeus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. Lorenzianus*.
C. fulgetrum, *Sowerby* (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. fulgurans, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. fusiformis, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. fustigatus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. pulicarius*, var.
C. hyæna, *Hwass* (Enc. Méth.), is *C. punctatus*, var.
C. inflatus, *Sowerby* (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. interruptus, *Wood* (Ind. Test. Supp.), is *C. varius*, var.
C. Jamaicensis, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. Mediterraneus*.
C. Japonicus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. lamellosus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. lucidus, *Wood* (Ind. Test. Supp.), is *C. reticulatus*.
C. Luzonicus, *Sowerby* (C. Illus.), is *C. regalitatis*, var.
C. Luzonicus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. maculosus, *Sowerby* (C. Illus.), is *C. anemone*, var.
C. Mauritanus, *Hwass* (Enc. Méth.), unknown to me.
C. maurus, *Gray* (App. King's Australia), unknown to me.
C. modestus, *Sowerby* (Conch. Illus.), is *C. cinereus*, var.
C. muscosus, *Lamarck*, is *C. characteristicus*, young.
C. musivum, *Broderip* (Pro. Zool. Soc.), is *C. legatus*.
C. nivifer, *Broderip* (Pro. Z. S.), is *C. venulatus*, var.
C. nivosus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. venulatus*, var.
C. ochraceus, *Lamarck* (A. s. v.), is *C. Proteus* discoloured.
C. pennaceus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. omaria*, var.
C. planicostatus, *Sowerby* (Conch. Ill.), is *C. Orbigny*.
C. pulchellus, *Sowerby* (Pro. Z. S.), is *C. varius*, var.
C. pusillus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. pusio, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. Mediterraneus*, var.
C. pyramidalis, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. quæstor, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. characteristicus*.
C. ranunculus, *Lamarck*, is *C. achatinus* granulated.
C. raphanus, *Hwass* (Enc. Méth.), is *C. magus*, var.
C. rattus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. Tahitensis*, var.
C. regius, *Chemnitz* (Conchylien Cab.), is *C. princeps*.
C. recurvus, *Broderip* (Pro. Z. S.), is *C. cingulatus*.
C. rubiginosus, *Lamarck* (Anim. s. v.), is *C. omaria*, var.
C. Sinensis, *Chenu* (Recueil de coq.), unknown to me.
C. tiaratus, *Broderip* (Pro. Z. S.), is *C. minimus*, var.
C. unicolor, *Sowerby* (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. vermiculatus, *Lamarck* (An. s. v.), is *C. Hebraeus*, var.
C. verulosus, *Lamarck* (An. s. v.), is *C. granulatus*, bad.
C. vesperinus, *Humphreys* (Tank. Cat.), is *C. Timorensis*.
C. vulpinus, *Hwass* (Enc. Méth.), is *C. Senator*.
C. ximenes, *Gray* (Zool. Beech. voy.), unknown to me.

ERRATUM.

Species 234.—*CONUS LACTEUS*. *Instead of REEVE*, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843, read *LAMARCK*, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 481.