



212. b.



269.



212. c.



270.



228. b.



271.



277.

CONUS.

Supp. PLATE I.

Species 269. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SIEBOLDII. *Con. testā fusiformi-conicā, basi gradatā attenuatā et spirāliter sulcatā, supernè laevi, spirā acutissimè acuminatā, suturis peculiariter excavato-caniculatis; albā, maculis perpaucis aurantio-fuscis medio cingulatā.*

SIEBOLD'S CONE. Shell fusiformly conical, gradually attenuated towards the base and spirally grooved, smooth towards the upper part; spire very sharply acuminated, sutures peculiarly excavately channelled; white, encircled round the middle with a few orange-brown blotches.

Hab. Japan; Dr. Siebold.

This shell is not only distinct in form from any of those which have preceded it, but has a somewhat remarkable spire; the sutures being broadly excavated, the edge of the whorls is sharply elevated forming a ridge, which is developed with the same regularity to the apex.

Species 212. (Fig. b and c, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PORTO-RICANUS. When engaged on this species about four years since (Pl. XXXIX.) with the only specimen then known in this country, I was fearful from its worn and discoloured condition that it might prove to be no other than a variety of *C. achatinus*. Since that period a beautifully granulated example (Fig. b.) has come into the possession of Mr. Cuming without any information as to its locality, whilst another (Fig. c.) has passed into the same valuable repository, collected by Mr. Dyson at Cumana, Venezuela. The latter of these is entirely free from granules, yet possessing all the characteristics of form and colouring equally peculiar to both, and they serve to establish the species in a very satisfactory manner, as one beyond all doubt.

Species 270. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS TELATUS. *Con. testā oblongo-conicā, subpyramidalī, laevi, basin versus striatā, spirā concavo-acuminatā; albā, reticulā aurantio-fuscā ubique notatā, maculis grandibus auro-luteis, longitudinaliter lineis nigris undatis, bifasciatim cinctā.*

THE WEBBED CONE. Shell oblong-conical, somewhat

pyramidal, smooth, striated towards the base, spire concavely acuminated; white, marked throughout with a fine orange-brown net-work, encircled with two bands of large golden-yellow blotches, marked with longitudinally waved black lines.

Hab. — ?

M. Deshayes first pointed out to Mr. Cuming the circumstance of this shell constituting a species distinct from *C. textile* or *vicarius*; it is of a more straight pyramidal growth with the net-work pattern of finer texture, and however minute may be the distinction, the species carries a certain identity with it by which it may always be recognised.

Species 228 b. (Mus. Saul.)

CONUS COCCÆUS. This magnificent example of the *C. cocceus*, from the collection of Miss Saul, is worthy of being figured as adding a value to the species, which I scarcely anticipated at the time of its introduction in January, 1844 (Pl. XLII). It is a shell of solid growth and of a uniform deep pinkish scarlet, faintly articulated with white, to which the accompanying figure hardly does justice. M. Kiener has just figured it as a new species with the name *C. citrinus*, Icon. coq. viv. *Conus*, Pl. 59. f. 6.

Species 271. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS FULGURANS. *Con. testā ovato-conicā, solidiusculā, supernè obovā, levigatā, basi sulcatā, spirā excavato-caniculatā; albā, maculis longitudinaliter flexuosis guttisque ferrugineis transversis pictā.*

THE LIGHTNING-MARKED CONE. Shell ovately conical, rather solid, stout round the upper part, smooth, grooved at the base, spire excavately channelled; white, painted with rust brown flexuous longitudinal blotches and transverse dots.

Hwass, Enc. Méth. vers. v. i. part 2. p. 687. Lamarek, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) v. xi. p. 74.

Hab. — ?

In this species, of which Mr. Cuming has obtained two specimens without any information as to their locality, we may fairly recognize the *C. fulgurans* described in the Encyclopédie Méthodique, in 1792, by Bruguière, from the manuscript of M. Hwass of Copenhagen. Lamarek

February, 1848.

published the species in his ' Animaux sans vertèbres ' and referred to the figure which accompanied it in the Encyclopédie Méthodique (re-produced by Kiener in his monograph of the genus lately issued), but the shell was unknown to him, and it has not been identified until now. The figure in Martini which is referred to both by Bruguière and Lamarck in illustration of this species, does not agree with the more authentic one in the Encyclopédie Méthodique, and Gmelin's name *C. fulvius*, founded on the former without a knowledge of the shell, may therefore remain in obscurity.

Species 272. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PYRAMIDALIS. *Con. testâ subelongato-conicâ, levigatâ, basi subtiliter striatâ; coruleo et incarnato tinctâ, reticulâ purpureo-fuscâ, lineis longitudinaliter*

inclinatis pictâ, maculis rufescente-aurantiis perpaucis bifasciatis cinctâ.

THE PYRAMIDAL CONE. Shell somewhat elongately conical, smooth, finely striated at the base; stained blue and flesh-colour, painted with a purple-brown net-work, the lines being inclined longitudinally, and encircled with two bands of reddish orange spots, very few in number.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) v. xi. p. 126.

Hab. — ?

This is certainly distinct from the *C. canonicus* to which it bears considerable resemblance, and has been received by Mr. Cuming from good authority at Paris as identical with Lamarck's *C. pyramidalis*, of which an apparently acuminately distorted example is figured in the Encyclopédie Méthodique.



273.



274. a.



274. b.



198. b.



275.



276.



277.



278.



279.



280.

CONUS.

Supp. PLATE II.

Species 273. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS RUPPELLII. *Con. testâ ovato-conicâ, basi granato-striatâ, spirâ depressiusculâ, sulcatâ et obsolete coronatâ; rufo-fuscescente, lineis castaneis, hic illic punctiferis cingulatâ, fasciâ punctatâ in medio, spirâ nodulis albis, interstitiis castaneis.*

RUPPELL'S CONE. Shell ovately conical, granosely striated at the base, spire rather depressed, grooved and obsolete coronated; reddish brown, encircled with lines which are here and there resolved into dots, a band of dots in the middle, nodules of the spire white, interstices chestnut.

Hab. Red Sea; Dr. Ruppell.

Of a rich deep brown colour, encircled with unsteady dot-lines.

Species 274. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SPECIOSISSIMUS. *Con. testâ ovato-conicâ, lævi aut basin versus obscure distanter liratâ, spirâ subobsolete coronatâ; vicidè coccineo-rosâ, fasciis duabus maculiferis roseo-albidis medio et supernè cingulatâ, spirâ marmoratâ.*

THE BEAUTIFUL CONE. Shell ovately conical, smooth or obscurely distantly ridged towards the base, spire somewhat obsolete coronated; bright scarlet-pink, with two pink-white blotchy bands round the middle and upper parts, spire marbled with the same.

Hab. Curacao.

A most delicately painted species, reminding one somewhat of the *C. cardinalis*.

Species 198. (Fig. 6. Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MILLARIS var. This shell deserves to be noticed as a very marked variety of a well-known species; M. Kiener describes it as a new one under the name *C. scaber*, but I think he errs in this respect.

Species 275. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LARGILLIERTII. *Con. testâ pyramidal-ovata, solidiusculâ, spirâ acuminatâ, lævi; rufescente-fuscâ, medio albifasciatâ, tenuis angustis rufo-fusco alboque articulatis undique cingulatâ, spirâ subirregulariter tessellatâ.*

LARGILLIERT'S CONE. Shell pyramidally ovate, rather solid, spire acuminated, smooth; reddish-brown, white-banded in the middle, encircled throughout with narrow articulated fillets of red-brown and white, spire somewhat irregularly tessellated.

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv., pl. 98. f. 3.

Hab. —?

The specific value of this shell must be estimated rather by its form than by the pattern or colouring, which is seen with trifling variation in the *C. trigonus, luctificus*, and *Ruppellii*.

Species 276. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CONTUSUS. *Con. testâ subcylindraceo-ovata, tenuicula, lævigatâ, sulcis tribus quaternis distantibus ad basin, spirâ subtiliter bisulcatâ, suturis rudibus, apice valdè acutâ; livido-carnelâ, aurantio tinctâ.*

THE BRUISED CONE. Shell somewhat cylindrically ovate, rather thin, smooth, with three or four distant grooves at the base, spire finely double-grooved, rude at the sutures, apex very sharp; livid-blue, stained with orange.

Hab. Moluccas.

Whether this species will be found to reveal any design in the colouring it is impossible to foresee from the accompanying specimen, which is of a peculiar livid ochraceous tint though very characteristic throughout.

Species 277. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PRETEXTUS. *Con. testâ obovo-ovata, basin versus sulcatâ, supra sulcis distantioribus punctatis cingulatâ, spirâ depressâ, sulcatâ, fortiter coronatâ; cinereo-griseâ, cærulescente-albo nebulatâ, supernè roseo tinctâ, maculâ nigrâ inter nodos, tenuis numerosis angustis nigro-alboque articulatis undique creberrimè cingulatâ, intus purpureâ.*

THE ENLACED CONE. Shell stoutly ovate, grooved towards the base, encircled above with more distant punctured grooves, spire depressed, grooved, strongly coronated; ashy-grey, clouded with bluish-white, pink round the upper part, a black spot between the nodules, and very closely encircled throughout with

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numerous narrow fillets articulated black and white, interior purple.

Hab. Marquesas Islands.

The pattern of this shell which is allied in form to the *C. minimus* and *miliaris*, is extremely neat, consisting of a number of closely-set narrow articulated fillets of black and white oblong dots upon a dark lavender-slate ground; besides these there are several white blotches ranging in two bands, and the upper part of the shell is tinged with rose.

Species 278. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS JUKESI. *Con. testá subabbreviato-ovatá, tenniculá, spirá depresso-concavá, spiráliter subtiliter sulcatá, apice acuto; intensè castaneo et cærulescente-albo peculiariter nebulatá et longitudinaliter strigatá, intus purpurascente.*

JUKES' CONE. Shell somewhat abbreviately ovate, rather thin, spire depressly concave, spirally finely grooved, apex sharp; peculiarly clouded and longitudinally streaked with very dark chestnut and bluish white, interior light purple.

Hab. North Australia; Jukes.

Rather a thin shell and apparently of immature growth, but amply distinguished both in form and in its bold style of painting.

Species 279. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PAPILLOSUS. *Con. testá obovo-ovatá, solidiusculá, basi sulcatá, spirá concavo-excavatá; cærulescente-*

griseá, punctis minutis fuscis undique cingulatá, intus intensè purpuréa.

THE PAPILLOSE CONE. Shell stoutly ovate, rather solid, grooved at the base, spire concavely excavated; bluish-grey, encircled throughout with minute brown dots, interior deep purple.

KIENER, *Icon. conq. viv.*, pl. 72. f. 4.

Hab. — ?

A rather common species closely allied to *C. puncticulatus*, but distinguished by M. Kiener and, I believe, correctly so. The specimen figured by that author is a highly granulated one.

Species 280. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LUCTIFICUS. *Con. testá oblongá, levigatá, basi crebrisulcatá, spirá elatiusculá, concavo-excavatá; albidá, rufo-fusco tinctá et longitudinaliter strigatá, tenuis saturatioribus interruptis cingulatá, fasciam albidam centralem et per marginem superiorem prætermittente, spirá tessellatá.*

THE MOURNFUL CONE. Shell oblong, smooth, closely grooved at the base, spire rather elevated, concavely excavated; whitish, stained and longitudinally streaked with reddish brown and encircled with interrupted fillets of a darker brown, leaving a whitish band round the centre and along the upper margin, spire tessellated.

Hab. — ?

Though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of character, this species is certainly different from any that have preceded it.



280.



281 a.



281 b.



282.



283 a.



283 b.



250 b.



284.



285.



286.

CONUS.

Supp. PLATE III.

Species 280. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NUCLEUS. *Con. testa subcylindraceâ, spirâ obtuso-rotundatâ, suturis subrudibus, apice minuto, acuto; anfractibus supernè vis angulatis, transversim subtilissimè striatis; roseo-incarnatâ, medio pallidè fasciatâ, et maculis perpaucis hieroglyphicis opaco-albis ornatâ, intus purpureo-cærulescente.*

THE KERNEL CONE. Shell somewhat cylindrical, spire obtusely rounded, sutures somewhat rude, apex minute, sharp; whorls scarcely angled round the upper part, transversely very finely striated; pinkish flesh-colour, faintly banded in the middle and ornamented with a very few hieroglyphical opake white spots, interior light purplish blue.

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

The white hieroglyphical spots which encircle this shell at distant and irregular intervals round the middle, are very similar in character to those of the *C. lateus*, the shell is not, however, of the same peculiarly delicate porcelain aspect; it is cylindrically rounded at the top, and uniformly of smaller size.

Species 281. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS JASPIDEUS. *Con. testâ ovato-conicâ, tenuiculâ, lævigatâ, basi subprofundè et creberrimè sulcatâ, spirâ subobtusâ, trisulcatâ; albâ, punctis maculisque hieroglyphicis aurantio-fuscis, supernè fasciâ latâ roseo-aurantiâ cingulatâ, spirâ fusco radiatim strigatâ, apice basi que roseis.*

THE JASPER CONE, Shell ovately conical, rather thin, smooth, rather deeply and closely grooved at the base, spire somewhat obtuse, three-grooved; white, encircled with orange-brown dots and hieroglyphical blotches with a broad rose-orange band round the upper part, spire radiately streaked with brown, base and apex pink.

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 55. f. 2.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

A beautifully painted shell in Mr. Cuming's collection agreeing precisely with M. Kiener's figure.

Species 282. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CUMINGII. *Con. testâ ovato-conicâ, subcylindraceâ, lævigatâ aut obsolete tenuitratâ, spirâ peculiariter punctato-sulcatâ; rufescente-olivaceâ, fasciâ medianâ spirâ que anfractuum margine superiori cærulescente-albis; rufescente-fusco maculatis et punctatis.*

CUMING'S CONE. Shell ovately conical, somewhat cylindrical, smooth or obsolete finely ridged, spire peculiarly grooved and punctured; reddish olive, with a central band, spire and upper edge of the whorls white; blotched and dotted with reddish brown.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

An extremely interesting new species collected by Mr. Cuming during his sojourn at the Philippine Islands.

Species 283. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CERINUS. *Con. testâ subobovo-ovatâ, crassiusculâ, lævigatâ, basi peculiariter granoso-liratâ, spirâ trisulcatâ; albâ, maculis grandibus castaneo-fuscis lineatis interruptis conspicuè pictâ, apice roseo.*

THE WAXEN CONE. Shell somewhat stoutly ovate, rather thick, smooth, peculiarly granosely ridged, spire three-grooved; white, conspicuously painted with interrupted lineated chestnut blotches, apex pink.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Cuming.

The form of this shell is different from that of any of similar style of painting, and it has a deep pink apex.

Fig. 250 b. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SUTURATUS, Described in February 1844 at Plate XLV. from an indifferent specimen with little indication of the rich brown bands and pinkish-purple base which characterise the accompanying figure, and no information as to its locality.

Hab. Port Essington, Australia; Jukes.

Species 284. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS FRIGIDUS. *Con. testâ obovo-ovatâ, crassiusculâ, transversim subtiliter et eximie lirata, liris basin versus obsolete granulatis, spirâ trisulcatâ; pallidè stramineâ, apice basi que violaceis.*

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THE COLD CONE. Shell stoutly ovate, rather thick, transversely finely and delicately ridged, ridges obsoletely granulated towards the base, spire three-grooved; pale straw-colour, base and apex violet.

Hab. — ?

There is a peculiarity in the transverse ridges of this species becoming slightly granulated towards the base, of which it is impossible to give an idea in a figure; the upper portion of the shell is smooth and of rather solid growth; the whole is of a pale yellow colour having the base and apex tinged with dark violet.

Species 285. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INFRENATUS. *Con. testā oblongā, tenui, subinflata, laevigatā, spirā depressiusculā suturis rudibus; roseo-albidā, tenuis fuscescente alboque articulatis, subdistantibus, cingulatā, apice roseo.*

THE BRIDLED CONE. Shell oblong, thin, somewhat inflated, smooth, spire rather depressed, sutures rude; rose-white, encircled with rather distant fillets of articulated light brown and white, apex pink.

Hab. — ?

Related in some degree to the *C. oplustra*, but certainly distinct; it is of a light rather inflated growth, of a pale rose tint, encircled throughout with rather distant conspicuous articulated fillets.

Species 286. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS TRIGONUS. *Con. testā subtrigono-ovata, basia versus sulcatā, spirā peculiariter depressā, quinque-sulcatā, apice acuto; albā, rufo-fusco tinctā et fasciatā, tenuis numerosis eximie articulatis angustis undique cingulatā, spirā tessellatā.*

THE TRIANGULAR CONE. Shell somewhat triangularly ovate, grooved at the base, spire peculiarly depressed, five-grooved, sharp at the apex; white, stained and banded with reddish-brown, and encircled with numerous narrow delicately articulated filaments, spire tessellated.

Hab. — ?

Remarkable for its broad flattened spire; it approaches somewhat to the *C. Japonicus*, Bruguière, known only by the figure in the Enc. Méth. pl. 330. f. 3. but cannot be pronounced to be the same.



237



238



239



240



241



242



181.A



243



244



245

CONUS.

SUPP. PLATE IV.

Species 237. (Mus. Belcher.)

CONUS PIGMENTATUS. *Con. testā oblongo-turbinatā, transversim obsolete crebrimulatā, spirā striatā et obliquē coronatā; albā, violascente tinctā, olivaceo maculatā, foveolis albis hic illic aspersā, basi et apertura foveā vicinā cœruleo-violaceis, spirā albidā, apice intus rosā.*

THE PAINTED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, transversely obsolete closely grooved, spire striated and obliquely coronated; white, tinged with violet, spotted with olive, and sprinkled here and there with white flakes, base and interior of the aperture bluish-violet, deep crimson-rose at the apex.

ADAMS and REEVE, Moll. Voy. Samarang, p. 18. pl. 5. f. 11.
Hab. — ?

Collected in the eastern hemisphere by Sir Edward Belcher during the voyage of the Sulphur, who has no record of its locality. The deep crimson-rose colouring of the apex is remarkable.

Species 238. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS DISPAR. *Con. testā pyramidalī-conicā, levigatā, superne acutangulā, basin versus obliquē sulcatā, spirā subulatā, levigatā, vel subtilissimē concentricē striatā; cœruleo-albidā, punctis castaneis, maculis hieroglyphicis, fasciatim dispositis, nitidē pictā, spirā maculis arcuatis intus castaneis ornatā, apertura foveā castaneo-fuscā.*

THE UNLIKE CONE. Shell pyramidal conic, smooth, sharp-angled round the upper part, obliquely grooved towards the base, spire rather sharp, smooth or very finely concentrically striated; bluish white, neatly painted with chestnut dots and hieroglyphic blotches disposed in bands, spire ornamented with curved dark chestnut spots, interior of the aperture dark chestnut brown.

SOWERBY, Conch. Illus. f. 57.

Hab. — ?

In the absence of any description, I was formerly unable to identify this species from the obscure figure in the Conchological Illustrations.

Species 239. (Fig. 239 and 240, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SUBULATUS. *Con. testā oblongo-conicā, basin*

versus attenuatā et subrecurvā, transversim sulcatā, sulcis distantibus, regularibus, ad basin irregularibus, fortioribus, hic illic duplicatis, spirā elevatā, striato-sulcatā, apice acutā; albā, maculis grandibus castaneis, rudē flammatis, subirregulariter trifasciatā, maculis interdum variis.

THE SUBULATE CONE. Shell oblong-conic, attenuated and recurved towards the base, transversely grooved, grooves distant, regular, stronger and irregular towards the base, here and there duplicate, spire raised, striately grooved, apex sharp; white, somewhat irregularly three-banded with large, rudely flammate blotches, spots sometimes rare.

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 70. f. 2.

Hab. Islands of Mindanao and Corrigidor, Philippines, (in coarse sand from depths of about eight to twenty-five fathoms); Cuming.

I am glad to be able to confirm the value of this species from the produce of Mr. Cuming's researches among the Philippine Islands.

Species 240. (Fig. 181 ♂, Mus. Crotch.)

CONUS CAILLIAUDI. *Con. testā pyramidalī-conicā, basin versus peculiariter attenuatā, levigatā, spirā plano-depressā, obliquē obtusē coronatā, apice viz elevato; fulvescente, lineis saturatoribus filosis subundulatis irregularibus undique cingulatā, apice rosaceo.*

CAILLIAUD'S CONE. Shell pyramidal conical, peculiarly attenuated towards the base, smooth, flatly depressed at the spire, obliquely obtusely coronated, apex scarcely raised; light fulvous yellow, encircled throughout with fine thread-like lines of a darker colour, irregular and slightly waved, apex tinged with pink.

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 55. f. 5.

Hab. — ?

Distinguished from the *C. Caledonicus*, to which it seems very closely allied, by its narrow attenuated growth and the absence of any indication of granules; whilst the apex is more largely and rudely coronated.

Species 241. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS BORNEENSIS. *Con. testā fusiformi, medio attenuatā, spirā acutē elevatā, anfractibus superne concavis*

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et angulatis, infra transversim lineari-sulcatis, sulcis atate plus minusse obsolete, lineis incrementi arcuatum striatis; albâ, rufo-fusco sparsim maculatâ.

THE BORNEO CONE. Shell fusiform, attenuated in the middle, spire sharply elevated, whorls concave and angulated round the upper part, transversely linearly grooved beneath, grooves more or less obsolete with age, arcuately striated with lines of growth; white, blotched here and there with red-brown.

ADAMS and REEVE, Moll. Voy. Samarang, p. 18. pl. 5. f. 8.
Hab. North-east coast of Borneo (in ten fathoms, sandy and strong bottom); Belcher.

Very closely allied to the *C. arcuatus*, but of a lighter and more attenuated growth.

Species 242. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PAPILLARIS. *Con. testâ fusiformi-oblongâ, spirâ elevato-turritâ, apice papillari, anfractibus supernè acutè concavo-angulatis, peculiariter tenuicoronatis, nodulis subobliquis, infra levibus; albâ, aurantio-ferrugineo longitudinaliter strigato-nebulatâ.*

THE PAPILLARY CONE. Shell fusiformly oblong, spire elevatedly turreted, apex papillary, whorls sharply concavely angulated round the upper part, peculiarly finely coronated, nodules somewhat oblique, smooth beneath; whitish, longitudinally streaked in a clouded manner with orange-rust.

Hab. — ?

A very characteristic species collected by Sir Edward Belcher during the voyage of the Sulphur, of which the locality was not preserved. The apex is papillary, and the whorls are sharply obliquely coronated, the interstices between the nodules being coloured with the same peculiar orange-rust with which the lateral surface of the shell is painted.

Species 243. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VAUTIERI. *Con. testâ subovo-turbinatâ, solidâ, levigatâ, basi sulcatâ, sulcis substantibus, spirâ plano-depressâ, fortiter coronatâ, striatâ et sulcatâ, liris minutè crenulatis; albâ, roseo-fusco pallidè tinctâ, maculis roseo-fuscis, ad latus opaco-albis, hic illuc aggregatis, ornatâ.*

VAUTIER'S CONE. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid, smooth, grooved at the base, grooves rather distant, spire flatly depressed, strongly coronated, striated and grooved, the ridges being minutely crenulated; white, tinged with rose-brown spots, opake-white at the side, here and there aggregated together.

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 100. f. 3.

Hab. — ?

I find nothing in this species to distinguish it from *C. pulicarius* except colour, yet it seems distinct and presents no intermediate variety.

Species 244. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS OCHRACEUS. *Con. testâ subangulato-conicâ, levigatâ, ad basin subirregulariter sulcatâ, spirâ planiusculâ, canaliculatâ, apice elevatâ; albâ, fasciis latissimis duabus, maculis oblongo-quadratis punctisque fuscescente-ochraceis ornatâ.*

THE OCHRE CONE. Shell somewhat angularly conic, smooth, rather irregularly grooved at the base, spire a little flattened, raised at the apex, channelled; white, ornamented with two very broad brownish ochre bands, the intervals being marked with oblong-square spots and dots of the same colour.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. xi.

Hab. West Indies.

This species which, in the absence of any specimen, I thought to be a discoloured *C. Proteus*, appears to be distinct.

Species 245. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS FLORIDULUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, ad basin tumidiusculâ, liris perpaucis substantibus, spirâ striatâ, obsolete obliquè coronatâ, apice acutâ; violascente-albâ, basi vicidè roseo-violacè, medio fasciâ inmaculatâ, suprâ infrâque aurantio-fusco tinctâ et punctatâ, apice pallidè rufescente.*

THE BLOOMING CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, rather solid, somewhat swollen at the base, with a few rather distant ridges, spire striated, obsolete obliquely coronated, apex sharp; violet-white, brightly tinged at the base with rose-violet, in the centre is an unspotted band, stained and dotted above and below with orange-brown, apex pale red.

ADAMS and REEVE, Moll. Voy. Samarang, p. 18. pl. 5. f. 9.

Hab. — ?

A shell of rather solid growth, collected by Sir Edward Belcher, during the voyage of the Sulphur, very deeply stained with violet at the base, and delicately suffused with that colour throughout; and a pale band is formed in the middle by the interruption of numerous orange-brown dots, which are seen above and below it. The spire is very indistinctly undulately noduled, and faintly spotted with orange-brown which grows reddish towards the apex.



247



246



248



249



250



252



251

CONUS.

SUPP. PLATE V.

Species 246. (Mus. Dennon.)

CONUS LEMNICATUS. *Con. testā subangulato-conicā, medio leviter contractā, basin versus attenuatā, undique subtiliter liratā; spirā acuminatā, incrementi lineis arcuatis undique notatā, apice acutā; albidā, fuscescente-aurantio, longitudinaliter undulatā, liris transversis alternis fusco-aurantio subtilissimè articulatis.*

THE SILKEN-STRINGED CONE. Shell somewhat angularly conic, slightly contracted towards the middle, attenuated towards the base, delicately ridged throughout; spire acuminated, marked throughout with carved lines of growth, apex sharp; whitish, longitudinally waved with brown-orange, every alternate transverse ridge very finely articulated with the same colour.

Hab. — ?

This very interesting species was found amongst the shells collected by Sir Edward Belcher during the voyage of the Sulphur, without any information as to its locality.

Species 247. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS STILLATUS. *Con. testā oblongā, inflatā, transversim striatā, basin versus crebrisulcatā, spirā depressiusculā, regulariter striato-sulcatā; lacteā, supernè maculis ustulato-fuscis in lineis descendētibz, maculis saturatoribus ad basin pictā.*

THE TRICKLED CONE. Shell oblong, inflated, transversely striated, closely grooved towards the base, spire rather depressed, regularly striately grooved; cream-white, painted at the upper part with burnt-brown spots, descending in lines, with darker brown spots at the base.

Hab. Moluccas.

Distinguished from *C. spectrum* slightly in form, but more particularly by the character of its markings, the colour of which is a darker brown.

Species 248. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS EMACIATUS. *Con. testā pyramidal-conicā, crassiusculā, solidā, medio contractā, basin versus attenuatā, liris angustis undique filatim funiculatā, spirā depressā, levigatā; albidā, vel lateā, liris saturatoribus, basi intus ceruleo-violaceā.*

THE EMACIATED CONE. Shell pyramidally conic, rather thick, solid, contracted in the middle, attenuated

towards the base, corded throughout with narrow thread-like ridges, spire depressed; smooth, whitish or yellowish, ridges rather darker, base deep blue-violet.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

Closely allied to *C. virgo*, but distinguished in a very characteristic manner by its contracted attenuated growth, and by the thread-like cords with which it is encircled. M. Gubba of Havre also possesses specimens.

Species 249. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LORENZIANUS. *Con. testā obeso-conicā, crassā, ponderosā, levigatā, spirā elevatusculā, levigatā; albā, flammis maculisque rufo-castaneis usque ad basin fasciatis pictā.*

LORENZ'S CONE. Shell stoutly conical, thick, ponderous, smooth, spire rather elevated, smooth; white, painted down to the base with flames and spots, disposed in bands.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab. vol. ii. p. 51. pl. 181. f. 1754-8.

Conus flammeus, Lamarek.

Hab. Honduras; Dyson.

For want of a sufficient regard to Chemnitz' character of this species, "basi punctis rubicundis punctata," I referred the *C. Lorenzianus* at Pl. 27, to a shell in the collection of M. Delessert having that name attached to it and bearing some general resemblance to the figure of the Conchylien Cabinet. This shell proves to be identical with the species figured at Pl. 16, as *C. zebra*, now distinguished as *C. virgatus*, and will be found to differ particularly from *C. Lorenzianus* in the character above recited, never being spotted or dotted at the base. Chemnitz' figure will be found to agree in this respect with the *C. flammeus* of Lamarek, as he himself truly indicated, with the aid of the figure in the Encyclopédie Méthodique (Pl. 336. f. 1) and of M. Kiener (Pl. 23. f. 1), and by an easy transition with the figure in the accompanying plate, which represents a stout peculiarly marked state of the species collected by Mr. Dyson at Honduras.

Species 250. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS EGROTUS. *Con. testā oblongo-turbinatā, crassiusculā, basi subrudè contortā, transversim obsolete undulato-striatā, longitudinaliter lineis incrementi irregulariter*

notatâ, spirâ plano-depressâ, apicem versus obsolete minutè coronatâ; lacted, punctis minutissimis numerosis pallidè fusciscentibus seriatim notatâ, fasciâ immaculatâ in medio, basi intensè livido-violacèâ.

THE SICKLY CONE. Shell oblong turbinated, rather thick, somewhat rudely twisted at the base, transversely obsolete striated in a slightly waved manner, irregularly longitudinally marked with lines of growth, spire flatly depressed, minutely obsolete coronated towards the apex; cream-colour, marked with rows of very minute pale brown dots, leaving a white band in the centre, base dark livid-violet.

Hab. — ?

This species of which I have seen many similar examples, is closely allied to *C. lignarius*, especially to that variety figured by M. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 107. f. 3, under the name *C. Cecilei* var.

Species 251. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INGUINATUS. *Con. testâ subpyriformi-conicâ, crassiusculâ, levigatâ, basi subobsolete liratâ, spirâ obtusâ, levigatâ, suturis subrudibus; purpurascens-albâ, castaneo profusè longitudinaliter tinctâ, fasciâ macularum albicantium in medio cingulatâ, liris basalibus sparsim albi-articulatis.*

THE SPLASHED CONE. Shell somewhat pyriformly conical, rather thick, smooth, somewhat obsolete ridged at the base, spire obtuse, smooth, sutures rather rude; purplish-white, profusely longitudinally

stained with chestnut, encircled round the middle with a band of light blotches, basal ridges sparingly articulated with white.

Hab. West of Africa.

Mr. Cuming possesses two or three examples of this species, which I am quite unable to refer to any hitherto described.

Species 252. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS BERNARDI. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-oblongâ, subinflatâ, basin versus attenuatâ, superne rotundatâ, levigatâ, basin versus sulcatâ, sulcis distantibus, subprofundis, minutè crenulatis, spirâ levigatâ, elevatiusculâ; fulco-castaneâ, maculis punctisque perpaucis albis, hic illic aggregatis, notatâ.*

BERNARD'S CONE. Shell cylindrically oblong, slightly inflated, attenuated towards the base, rounded at the upper part, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves distant, rather deep, minutely crenulated, spire smooth, rather elevated; fulvous chestnut, marked with a few white dots and blotches here and there aggregated together.

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv. p. 220. pl. 100. f. 2.

Var. intensè purpureo-nigrâ, parum albi-maculatâ.

Conus Gubbo, Kiener.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines (dredged from a depth of seven fathoms in sandy mud); Cuming.

This shell has been long known to me, but I have always regarded it as a variety of *C. cinereus*.



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CONUS.

SUPP. PLATE VI.

Species 253. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MAGELLANICUS. *Con. testâ subtrigono-turbinatâ, lævigatâ, liris subtilibus angustis, distantibus, cingulatâ, superioribus ferè obsolete, spirâ concavo-depressâ, coronatâ, apice elevato; cividè citrino-luteâ, medio supernè et infernè maculis grandibus hieroglyphicis, albis, fusco-umbriatis et punctatis pulcherrimè fasciatim notatâ, apice rosaceo.*

THE MAGELLAN CONE. Shell rather triangularly turbinated, smooth, encircled with fine narrow distant ridges, the upper of which are nearly obsolete, spire concavely depressed, coronated, apex raised; bright lemon-yellow, very beautifully marked in the middle and round the upper and lower parts with bands of large hieroglyphic white blotches, dotted and shaded with brown, apex pink.

HWASS, Bruguière, Enc. Méth. *Conus* No. 31. pl. 322. f. 3.

Hab. — ?

The specimen here figured of this very beautiful species, for which Mr. Cuming is indebted to the liberality of M. Gubba, is the only one in this country. I am unable to confirm the locality after which it is named.

Species 254. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CROTCHII. *Con. testâ subabbreviato-conicâ, solidiusculâ, lævigatâ, basi striatâ, spirâ subplano-convezâ, striato-sulcatâ; albâ, lineis filosis ustulato-fuscis undique creberrimè cingulatâ, maculis perpaucis nicosis interdum interruptâ, spirâ cum margine anfractûs ultimi fusco maculatâ.*

CROTCH'S CONE. Shell somewhat abbreviately conical, rather solid, smooth, striated at the base, spire somewhat flatly convex, striately grooved; white, very closely encircled throughout with fine thread-like burnt-brown lines, sometimes interrupted with a few snow-white spots, spire with the edge of the last whorl spotted with brown.

Hab. Saldanha Bay, South Africa.

This species which has been confounded with certain varieties of *C. venustus* from the Cape de Verd Islands, may be distinguished by the spire being striately grooved.

I have the pleasure to name it in honour of a zealous amateur collector of the genus, the Rev. W. R. Crotch, of Taunton.

Species 255. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GILVUS. *Con. testâ trigono-conicâ, lævigatâ, basi sulcatâ, sulcis paucis, distantibus, spirâ depresso-convezâ, lævigatâ, suturis subrudibus; violaceo-fuscâ, medio fasciâ pallidâ cingulatâ, supernè rufescenti-tinctâ, maculis perpaucis parvis intensè brunneo-rufis per marginem.*

THE BRICK-COLOURED CONE. Shell triangularly conical, smooth, grooved at the base, grooves few and distant, spire depressly convex, smooth, sutures somewhat rude; violet-brown, encircled by a pale band round the middle, tinged at the upper part, with a few small deep brown-red spots along the edge.

Hab. Saldanha Bay, South Africa.

I am not aware of any species which approaches this in respect of colouring.

Species 256. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS EXIMIUS. *Con. testâ subtrigono-turbinatâ, solidiusculâ, superne acutè angulatâ, lævigatâ, basin vevans sulcatâ, sulcis distantibus, regularibus, spirâ subcanaliculatâ, ad apicem elevatâ; albâ, roseo-violaceo suffusâ, aurantio-castaneo suprâ et infrâ maculatâ et variegatâ, punctis vittisque angustis articulatis hic illic notatâ, spirâ maculis paucis distantibus pictâ.*

THE CHOICE CONE. Shell somewhat triangularly turbinated, rather solid, sharply angled at the top, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves distant, regular, spire slightly channelled, raised at the apex; white, suffused with rose-violet, blotched and variegated above and below with orange-chestnut, marked here and there with dots and narrow articulated fillets, spire painted with a few distant spots.

Hab. Moluccas.

A richly painted species, approximating in some degree to *C. voluminalis*.

Species 257. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS ALABASTER. *Con. testâ sulfureiformi-turbinatâ, basi paululum recurvâ, liris angustis binis undique cingulatâ, interstitiis striatis et cancellatis, spirâ canaliculatâ, acutè et crebrè striatis, apice elato, acutissimo; cœru-*

June, 1849.

lescente-albâ, spirâ apicem versus fuscescente pallidâ tessellatâ.

THE ALBASTER CONE. Shell somewhat fusiformly turbinated, a little recurved at the base, encircled throughout with delicate narrow ridges in pairs, interstices striated and cancellated, spire channelled, sharply and closely striated, apex raised, very sharp; clear bluish-white, faintly tessellated towards the apex with light brown.

ADAMS and REEVE, Moll. Voy. Samarang.

Hab. China Sea.

The accompanying figure, I regret to say, gives a very inadequate idea of this very pure white and delicately sculptured species, the shell being enveloped by a dirty fibrous epidermis.

Species 258. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LACHRYMOSUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-conicâ, tenuiculâ, subcentricâ, levigatâ, basin versus contractâ et liratâ, spirâ striato-sulcatâ, apice acutâ; fulco-aurantiâ, lineis interruptis saturatoribus cingulatâ, medio et superâ albâ, strigis fulco-aurantiis, promiscuè undulatis, longitudinaliter pictâ, spirâ tinctâ et variegatâ.*

THE WEEPING CONE. Shell oblong-conical, rather thin, slightly ventricose, smooth, contracted and ridged towards the base, spire striately grooved, sharp at the apex; fulvous-orange, encircled with interrupted lines of a darker colour, white in the middle and along the upper edge, painted longitudinally with promiscuously waved orange-brown streaks, spire stained and variegated with the same colour.

Hab. — ?

Marked in a manner perfectly distinct from any species yet described.

Species 259. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PRIMULA. *Con. testâ subabbreviato-conicâ, solidâ, subcentricâ, basin versus liratâ, liris subdistantibus, spirâ depresso-convexâ, coronatâ, apice obtusâ; eximie roseo-aurantiâ, supernè lacteâ, maculis grandibus lacteis oblongo-quadratis fasciatim medio cingulatâ.*

THE PRIMROSE CONE. Shell somewhat abbreviately conical, rather solid, ridged towards the base, ridges somewhat distant, spire depresso convex, coronated, obtuse at the apex; delicate rose-orange, white round the upper edge, encircled round the middle with a band of large oblong-square cream-white spots.

Hab. — ?

Of a delicate nankeen colour, banded in the middle, somewhat in the style of *C. lithoglyphus*.

Species 260. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS FILAMENTOSUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-conicâ, supernè*

obtusè angulatâ, subinflatâ, levi, sulcis angustis distantibus undique cingulatâ, spirâ multisulcatâ, apice elato, acutissimo; albâ, luteo-aurantiâ, hic illic coccineo-tinctâ, profusè pictâ, lineis subtilissimis filamentosis, saturatoribus undique confertim cingulatâ.

THE FILAMENTOSE CONE. Shell oblong-conical, obtusely angled at the upper part, slightly inflated, smooth, encircled throughout with narrow distant grooves, spire many-grooved, apex raised and very sharp; whitish, profusely painted with yellowish orange, here and there scarlet-tinged, and closely encircled throughout with very fine thread-like lines of a darker colour.

Hab. — ?

Encircled, like *C. conspersus*, with very fine thread-like lines about five between each groove.

Species 261. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS RIVULARIUS. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-conicâ, supernè obtusâ, transversim subtiliter liratâ, liris granulatis, spirâ striato-sulcatâ, obsolete coronatâ; albâ, maculis grandibus aurantio-fuscis bifasciatâ et peculiariter undulato-flammâ, granulis albidis.*

THE STREAMLET-MARKED CONE. Shell cylindrically conical, obtuse at the upper part, transversely finely ridged, ridges granulated, spire striately grooved, obsolete coronated; whitish, with two bands of large orange-brown blotches, peculiarly undulately flamed, granules whitish.

Hab. Moluccas.

I have seen several examples of this species, all characterised by the undulated flammules of colour.

Species 262. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS STRIOLATUS. *Con. testâ subcylindraceo-oblongâ, solidâ, undique subtilissimè liratâ et striatâ, basi leviter contortâ, spirâ convexâ, striato-sulcatâ, infra suturas peculiariter marginalâ, apice acutissimo; albâ, aurantio-fuscescente pallidè fasciatim melulatâ, liris fuscescente obscure munitissimè punctatis, apice roseo.*

THE FINELY-STRIATED CONE. Shell somewhat cylindrical oblong, solid, very finely ridged and striated throughout, slightly twisted at the base, spire convex, striately grooved, peculiarly margined beneath the sutures, apex very sharp; white, faintly clouded in a banded style with orange-brown, ridges obscurely very minutely dotted with brown, apex pink,

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 105. f. 1.

Hab. — ?

This species which M. Kiener and I had both set apart, independently, as a new one, is little removed from a certain variety of the *C. magnus*.



CONUS.

SUPP. PLATE VII.

= *papialis* Deinstroffer

Species 263. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CORONATUS. *Con. testá fusiformi-turbinatá, medió obesa, iris subtilibus æquidistantibus cingulatá, spirá amplá, fortiter coronatá; suprà albá, infrá olivaceo-cinereá, floccis albis parvulis oblongo-quadratis basi notatá. non fuit.*

THE CROWNED CONE. Shell fusiformly turbinated, stout in the middle, encircled throughout with fine equidistant ridges, spire large, strongly coronated; white at the upper part, olive-ash beneath, marked with small oblong-square white flakes at the base.

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

The spire of this little species is of unusually large proportion.

Species 264. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PEALII. *Con. testá subfusiformi-conicá, supernè angulatá, levi, basin versus sulcatá, sulcis conspicuis, regularibus, pertusis, spirá elevatá, subcanaliculatá, subtilissimè arcuatim striatá, apice acutá; albidd, castaneo sparvium longitudinaliter nebulatá et per marginem anfractuum punctatá, vittis numerosis angustis castaneo et opaco-albo articulatis undique cinctá.*

PEAL'S CONE. Shell somewhat fusiformly conical, angled round the upper part, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves conspicuous, regular, pricked, spire elevated, very slightly channelled, and finely arcuately striated, sharp at the apex; whitish, longitudinally clouded, and along the edge of the whorls, dotted with chestnut, encircled throughout with numerous narrow fillets of articulated chestnut and opaque white.

GREEN, TRANS. Albany Institute, U. S.

Hab. Florida.

A very distinct species, allied in form to the *C. verrucosus* and *acutangulus*.

Species 265. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS ATRAMENTOSUS. *Con. testá obeso-conicá, subpyriformi, solidá, creberrimè striato-sulcatá, sulcis pertusis, spirá reticulatá; cinereo-atrá, punctis paucis grandibus albis supernè aspersis, basi albá.*

THE INKY CONE. Shell stoutly conical, somewhat pear-shaped, solid, very closely striately grooved, grooves

pricked, spire reticulated with grooves; ashy-black sprinkled at the upper part with a few large white dots, base white.

Hab. Island of Mindoro, Philippines (under stones at low water); Cuming.

A very peculiar stout little species encircled with fine grooves, the spire being reticulated with the same.

Species 266. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SPICULUM. *Con. testá fusiformi, utrinque acutè attenuatá, solidiusculá, supernè angulatá, levigatá, basi lirátá, spirá acutissimè acuminatá; albidd, maculis punctisque paucis castaneis aspersis.*

THE LITTLE DART CONE. Shell fusiform, sharply attenuated at both ends, rather solid, angled round the upper part, smooth, ridged at the base, spire very sharply acuminated; whitish, sprinkled with a few chestnut spots and dots.

Hab. Caguyan, Island of Mindanao (in sandy mud at the depth of twenty-five fathoms); Cuming.

This peculiarly formed shell, of which I have seen two or three specimens of similar character, might be taken for the young of *C. generalis*, from which it differs on comparison.

Species 267. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INSCULPTUS. *Con. testá fusiformi, basi multò attenuatá, supernè angulatá, undique sulcatá, sulcis latiusculis, longitudinaliter cancellatis, iris intermedia planatis, spirá elevatá, striatá, margine subtilissimè coronatá; sordidè fulvâ.*

THE ENGRAVED CONE. Shell fusiform, much attenuated at the base, angled round the upper part, grooved throughout, grooves rather broad, longitudinally cancellated, intermediate ridges flattened, spire elevated, very finely coronated at the edge; dull fulvous colour.

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 92. f. 2.

Hab. Caguyan, Island of Mindanao (in sandy mud at the depth of twenty-five fathoms); Cuming.

I cannot but think this may prove to be a dwarf variety of the *C. Orbigni*.

Species 268. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INDURATUS. *Con. testā subtrigono-conicā, solidiusculā, laevigatā, deinde sulcatā, sulcis distantibus, regularibus, spirā subplanatā, striatā, apice elevatā, acutā; livido-carulescente, maculis paucis punctisque oblongo-quadratis, intensè castaneis, aspersā, aperturā saepe intensè fuscā.*

THE HARDENED CONE. Shell somewhat triangularly conical, rather solid, smooth, then grooved, grooves distant, regular, spire rather flattened, striated, raised and sharp at the apex; livid-blue, sprinkled with a few very dark chestnut spots and oblong-square dots, interior of the aperture deep brown.

Hab. Red Sea.

The dark chestnut spots are rather larger on the spire, and towards the base.

Species 269. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VIMINEUS. *Con. testā cylindraceo-fusiformi, basin versus multo attenuatā, liris transversis striisque elevatis concentricis undique creberrimè cancellatis, spirā subcanaliculatā, cancellatā, apice acutā; fulvescente.*

THE WICKER CONE. Shell cylindrically fusiform, much attenuated towards the base, very closely cancellated throughout with transverse ridges and concentric elevated striae, spire slightly channelled, cancellated, sharp at the apex; pale fulvous yellow.

Hab. Cagayan, Island of Mindanao, Philippines (in sandy mud at the depth of twenty-five fathoms); Cuming.

This species is not distinguished by any design of colouring, but it is remarkable for the elaborate net-work of its sculpture.

Species 270. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS INEQUALIS. *Con. testā subpyriformi, laevigatā, basi pauciliratā, spirā subobesā, bisulcatā, sulcis confertis, apice subacuto; fulvescente-albā, lineis fulvis minutis cingulatā, fasciā angustā albā in medio, spirā albā, maculis grandibus rufo-fulvis radiatā, apice pallidè rosaceo.*

THE UNEQUAL CONE. Shell somewhat pyriform, smooth, few-ridged at the base, spire rather stout, two grooved, grooves close-set, rather sharp at the apex; fulvous white, encircled with very fine fulvous lines leaving a narrow white band in the middle, spire white, rayed with large reddish fulvous spots, apex pinkish.

Hab. — ?

Although the spire of this shell is rayed with large blotches of colour, there are no spots on the surface beneath, which is encircled with very fine lines.

Species 271. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS FUGATUS. *Con. testā conico-turbinatā, laevigatā aut obsoletè peculiariter indentatā, basi liratā, spirā conspicuè striato-sulcatā, liris intermediis granulatis, apice elato, acuto; cinereo-olivaceo, spirā albo marmoratā.*

THE DYED CONE. Shell conically turbinated, smooth or obsoletely peculiarly indented, ridged at the base, spire conspicuously striately grooved, intermediate ridges granulated, apex raised, sharp; ash-olive, spire marbled with white.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

Care must be taken not to confound the young of *C. Tahaitensis* with this species, from which it is quite distinct.

Species 272. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GRANIFER. *Con. testā subfusiformi-conicā, undique granosā, basi liratā, spirā subcanaliculatā, margine subtiliter coronatā; albā, apice basique pallidè fuscescente tinctā.*

THE GRAINED CONE. Shell somewhat fusiform, conical, granose throughout, ridged at the base, spire slightly channelled, finely coronated at the edge; white, tinged with light brown at the base and apex.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

The granules of this shell have a specific character.



274.



275.



275.



276.



277. a.



278.



277. A.

CONUS.

SUPP. PLATE VIII.

Species 273. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS COLLISUS. *Con. testâ oblongo-conicâ, solidiusculâ, subinflatâ, levigatâ, transversim sulcatâ, sulcis distantibus, superioribus plus minusve obsolete, spirâ striato-sulcatâ, apice acutâ, aperturâ latiusculâ; albâ, fulco nebulatâ et variegatâ.*

THE BRUISED CONE. Shell oblong-conical, rather solid, somewhat inflated, smooth, transversely grooved, grooves distant, upper ones more or less obsolete, spire striately grooved, sharp at the apex, aperture rather broad; whitish, clouded and variegated with fulvous colour.

Hab. — ?

Of this species Mr. Cuming possesses several examples, differing very much in the pattern of their colouring, but all distinguished by an association of character from *C. spectrum*, which is the next allied.

Species 274. (Mus. Gubba.)

CONUS SANGUIOLENTUS. *Con. testâ subtrigono-conicâ, solidâ, levigatâ, basi obscure liratâ, spirâ plano-depressâ, subannaliculatâ, apice elevatâ, acutâ; undique roseo-coccineo suffusâ, flammis paucis sanguineis latiusculis, irregularibus, distantibus longitudinaliter pictâ, spirâ sanguineo indistinctè tessellatâ.*

THE BLOOD-STAINED CONE. Shell somewhat triangularly conical, solid, smooth, obscurely grooved at the base, spire flatly depressed, slightly channelled, raised and sharp at the apex; suffused throughout with rose-carmine, and painted longitudinally with a few rather broad, irregular, blood-stained flames, spire indistinctly tessellated with the same colour.

Hab. — ?

A very characteristic new species, remarkable for the warm delicacy of its colouring.

Species 275. (Mus. Gubba.)

CONUS HYENA. *Con. testâ subobovo-conicâ, levigatâ, basi crebriliratâ, spirâ subrotundatâ, striatâ et uniusulatâ, suturis rubris, apice acuto; albâ, carneo-fuscescente pallidè bifasciatâ, lineis fasciis brevibus transversis in flammis longitudinalibus dispositis irregulariter pictâ.*

THE HYENA CONE. Shell somewhat stoutly conical, smooth, closely ridged at the base, spire somewhat rounded, striated and one-grooved, sutures rude, apex sharp; white, faintly two-banded with flesh brown, and somewhat irregularly painted with short transverse brown lines, disposed one under the other in longitudinal flames.

Hwass, Bruguière Enc. Méth. *Conus* No. 55.

Hab. — ?

This, and not the variety of *C. punctatus*, is, according to Kiener, the true *C. hyena* of the Encyclopédie Méthodique.

Species 276. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS BOIVINII. *Con. testâ cylindraceo-oblongâ, suprâ et infrâ transversim sulcatâ, sulcis distantibus, regularibus, pertusâ, mediâ vix striatis, spirâ peculiariter concavo-depressâ, spirâ spirâ profundè sulcatâ, apice paululum elevatâ, subobtusâ; albicante, carneo-fuscescente bifasciatâ, maculis perpaucis hieroglyphicis castaneorufis, nonnullis subamplis, aspersâ.*

BOIVIN'S CONE. Shell cylindrically oblong, transversely grooved above and below, grooves distant, regular, pricked, scarcely striated in the middle, spire peculiarly concavely depressed, spirally deeply grooved, a little elevated, but obtuse, at the apex; white, encircled with two bands of light flesh-brown, and sprinkled with a few hieroglyphic chestnut-red spots, some of which are rather large.

Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 64.

Hab. — ?

I have been much gratified with the examination of this shell in Paris, the only example of the species that has been seen. It is certainly very distinct from any hitherto described, being remarkably characterized by its concavely depressed spire and punctured striae. The character of the marking partakes somewhat of that of *C. gubernator*. M. Boivin informs me, that he obtained it at the sale of an old collection at Havre, into which port it was probably brought from some remote locality.

Species 277. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CUMINGII. *Con. testâ subtrigono-conicâ, solidius-*

June, 1849.

culā, medio subcontractā, superne levigatā, lineis incrementi longitudinaliter arcuatum striatā, basi subtiliter liratā, liris irregularibus, subundulatis, spirā depressinaculā, levigatā, apice elevato, acuto; albā, aurantio-coccineo longitudinaliter tinctā, maculis per paucis fasciis interruptis et obscuris fasciatim notatā, aperturae fauce rosacē.

CUMING'S CONE. Shell somewhat triangularly conical, rather solid, slightly contracted in the middle, smooth above, longitudinally arcuately striated with lines of growth, finely ridged at the base, ridges irregular, slightly waved, spire rather depressed, smooth, apex elevated, acute; whitish, longitudinally stained with orange-scarlet, and marked in a banded style with a few interrupted and obscure brown spots, interior of the aperture pink.

Hab. Salango, West Columbia (at a depth of about seven fathoms); Cuming.

In general form and tinge of colour this species ap-

proaches the *C. virgatus*, but it is distinguished by a very different design of marking. Several specimens were collected in the above-named locality by Mr. Cuming, to whom I have the pleasure of dedicating it.

Species 278. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS HEPATICUS. *Con. testā conico-turbinatā, superne levigatā, basin versus sulcatā, spirā subcanaliculatā; albā, prope apicem fuscescente.*

THE LIVER-COLOURED CONE. Shell conically turbinated, smooth above, grooved towards the base, spire slightly channelled; white, stained with brown at the apex.

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 97. f. 3.

Hab. —?

I have not had an opportunity of seeing the type of M. Kiener's *C. hepaticus*. The shell here figured very nearly approaches it, whilst it does not agree with any other species.



263. b.



262. a.



264.



260. b.



261. a.



261. b.



262. b.



262. a.



267. b.



263.

CONUS.

SUPP. PLATE IX.

Fig. 263 a. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS CORONATUS. Another variety of Species 263, figured in the preceding plate.

Species 279. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS LUGUBRIS. *Con. testā subabbreviato-conicā, supernē obsā, transversim subtilissimē striatā, ad basin rudē liratā, liris paucis, distantibus, spirā elevatiusculā, conspicuē sulcatā; purpureo-nigrā, maculis numerosis parvis albis aggregatis obscurē reticulatā.*

THE MOURNING CONE. Shell somewhat abbreviately conical, stout at the upper part, transversely very finely striated, rudely ridged at the base, ridges few and distant, spire slightly elevated, conspicuously grooved; purple-black, obscurely reticulated here and there with numerous aggregated small white spots.

Conus hieroglyphicus var., Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 103. f. 3.

Hab. — ?

Perfectly distinct from *C. hieroglyphicus* which is a granulated shell of more solid growth, and differently marked. The specimen here figured I have compared with two equally characteristic examples in M. Gubba's collection.

Species 280. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Gubba.)

CONUS ELISE. *Con. testā cylindraceo-conicā, levigatā, basin versus subobsoletē liratā, spirā rotundatā, striatā, apice obtusā; fulco-castaneā, maculis numerosis albidis subrotundatis parvis et minutis, promiscuē aggregatis, reticulatā.*

ELISE'S CONE. Shell rather cylindrically conical, smooth, somewhat obsoletely ridged towards the base, spire rounded, striated, obtuse at the apex; fulvous-chestnut, reticulated with numerous somewhat rounded, small and minute whitish spots, promiscuously aggregated together.

KIENER, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 34. f. 1.

Eadem nana, *Conus stellatus*, Kiener.

Hab. — ?

A very dark fulvous-chestnut shell, distinguished by numerous aggregations of minute whitish spots, not linear reticulations, as in the textile group.

Species 281. (Mus. Belcher.)

CONUS PICA. *Con. testā cylindraceo-ovatā, tenuiculā, tumidā, inflatā, spirā depresso-conveasā, creberrimē impresso-sulcatā, apice parvo, acutē elevato, basi linearisulcatā, sulcis subdistantibus; albā, fusco-nigricante plus minusve grandi-maculatā et minutā punctatā.*

THE MAGPIE CONE. Shell cylindrically ovate, rather thin, swollen, inflated, spire depressly convex, very closely impressly grooved, apex small, acutely elevated, base linearly grooved, grooves rather distant; white, minutely dotted and more or less coloured with large blotches of brownish black.

ADAMS and REEVE, Moll. Voy. Samarang, p. 18. pl. 5. f. 10.

Conus spectrum Sumatra, Chemnitz.

Hab. Island of Balambangan, north end of Borneo (on a shallow coral reef); Belcher.

This is certainly distinct from the Linnæan *C. spectrum*. It was found in abundance by Sir Edward Belcher at the above-named locality.

Species 262. (Fig. 262 b, Mus. Gubba.)

CONUS CONSPERSUS. This species described by me in 1843 from an indifferent specimen, in the collection of Mr. Gruner of Bremen, is identical with that subsequently named *C. Verresii* by M. Kiener. Although the original specimen did not furnish a very characteristic figure (Pl. 247. f. 262), the leading feature of the species, consisting of its being encircled throughout with fine close-set hair lines, was particularly dwelt upon in the description. The magnificent specimen here figured is from the collection of M. Gubba of Havre, and to the characters already given, it may be added that the interior of the aperture is delicately coloured with a warm flesh tint.

Species 282. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Gubba.)

CONUS KIENERI. *Con. testā subfusiformi-turbinatā, basi subrecurvā, levigatā, undique transversim sulcatā, sulcis subdistantibus, pertusis, spirā striato-sulcatā; livido-cinerascente, castaneo fasciatim interrupte variegatā, floccis opaco-albis basin versus asperis, spirā conspicuē castaneo maculatā, apertura fauce livido-purpureā.*

KIENER'S CONE. Shell somewhat fusiformly turbinated slightly recurved at the base, transversely grooved

throughout, grooves rather distant, pricked, spire striately grooved; livid ash colour, variegated in a banded interrupted style with chestnut, sprinkled towards the base with opaque-white flakes, spire conspicuously spotted with chestnut, interior of the aperture livid purple.

Conus Nisus, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 59. f. 4. (not of Chemnitz.)

Conus roseus, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 107. f. 4. (not of Lamarck.)

Hab. —?

I am much indebted to M. Gubba for the loan of the shells figured as above by M. Kiener, to whom I have the pleasure of dedicating the species. The essential specific characters of both shells are the same, and neither agrees with the *C. Nisus* of Chemnitz which represents the earlescent variety of *C. cinerea*.

Species 283. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS SCITULUS. *Con. testâ subtrigono-turbinatâ, lavi, basi subtiliter striato-sulcatâ, spirâ elevatiusculâ, tenui-sulcatâ; pallidè coccineâ, anfractuum margine albâ, radiis fuscis linearibus, mediò albi-fasciatâ, punctis maculisque hieroglyphicis promiscuè pictâ.*

THE TRIM CONE. Shell somewhat triangularly turbinate, smooth, finely striately grooved at the base, spire slightly raised, finely grooved; pale scarlet, upper edge of the whorls white, crossed with brown linear rays, white-banded in the middle, and promiscuously painted with dots and hieroglyphic spots.

Hab. —?

It is difficult to describe the painting of this species, which is extremely characteristic, the white edge of the whorls being divided into compartments with brown radiated lines, as in many specimens of *C. Algoensis*.

NOTICE.

The author regrets to observe that at Supp. Pl. IV. the numbers of the species and figures were taken up fifty in arrear and so continued, Sp. 287 having been printed Sp. 237. The numbers on the plates agree throughout with the numbers in the text, but the species have been twice numbered 237 to 287 instead of 287 to 337.

CONUS.

To avoid any confusion arising out of certain errors committed in my own Monograph of this genus published in 1843, and in that subsequently published by M. Kiener in 1847, I have made a critical examination of each species. The following emendations resulting from this investigation have been aided principally by the greatly enlarged collection of Mr. Cuming, and that of M. Gubba of Havre, who has kindly furnished me with the means of examining many of M. Kiener's specimens.

Emendations applicable to the monographs of the CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA, and ICONOGRAPHIE DES COQUILLES VIVANTES.

C. ADAMSONI, Gray. Conch. Icon. pl. 4. f. 22.

This very beautiful species proves to have been first named in America, by M. Couthouy, *C. Rhododendron*, in the Annals Lyceum Nat. Hist. of New York, and figured in the Catalogue of Dr. Jay, an eminent conchologist of that city.

C. AMABILIS, Lamarek. Conch. Icon. pl. 11. sp. 57.

First described in 1795 by Chemnitz, at the close of his great work, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. pl. 182. f. 1770-1, under the name *C. festinus*. I cannot agree with M. Kiener in regarding it a variety of the *C. pertusus*, Hwass, described in 1792 by Bruguière in the Encyclopédie Méthodique.

C. AURANTIUS, Hwass. Conch. Icon. pl. 14. f. 73.

This species should take the name *C. leucostictus* first given to it by Gmelin, notwithstanding that the author confounded it afterwards with *C. ammiralis* as a variety.

C. CEYLONICUS, Chemnitz; vide *C. obesus*.

C. DILLWYNII, vide *C. piperatus*.

C. DUX, Hwass. Conch. Icon. pl. 3. f. 13.

First described by Born under the name *C. circumcinctus*, accompanied by a reference to Martini (Conch. Cab. vol. ii. pl. 5. f. 571-2), whose figures were respectively named by Gmelin *C. affinis* and *levis*.

C. ELONGATUS, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 27. f. 157.

This name having been applied by Chemnitz to the *C. Mozambicus*, of which it has priority, I propose to call the species *C. oblitus*.

C. ERMINEUS, Born; vide *C. lithoglyphus*.

C. FESTIVUS, Chemnitz; vide *C. amabilis*.

C. INFORMIS, Hwass. Conch. Icon. pl. 5. f. 24.

The observations of M. Deshayes, coupled with the figure pl. 337. f. 8, of the Encyclopédie Méthodique, go far to confirm an opinion I have long entertained, that this shell is truly a variety of the *C. elongatus*, Chemnitz (better known as *C. Mozambicus*). Neither of the figures to which Lamarck refers in the Conchylien Cabinet, apply to the species. The *C. spectans Sumatrae* of Chemnitz I take to be a species collected during the voyage of the Samarang, to which the name *C. pica* has been given (Conch. Icon. Supp. pl. 9. f. 282).

C. JASPIDEUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 55. f. 2. Conch. Icon. Supp. pl. 3. f. 281.

The above name cannot be retained for this species, having been already used by Gmelin in reference to Martini's figures, Conch. Cab. vol. ii. p. 55. f. 612 a, b, c, d, which, however, represent three species. The species under consideration is extremely variable in colour, and, notwithstanding the very different aspect of the figures, I am strongly inclined to regard it as a variety of *C. Lorenzi*, Krauss, Sudaf. Moll. pl. 6. f. 25.

C. LEUCOSTICTUS, Gmelin; vide *C. aurantius*.

C. LITHOGLYPHUS, Meuschen. Conch. Icon. pl. 4. f. 20.

M. Deshayes reminds us that this species was first described by Born under the name *C. ermineus*.

C. LORENZIANUS, Chemnitz. Conch. Icon. pl. 16. f. 87.

The shell here represented from M. Delessert's collection, the same figured in Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 55. f. 1, belongs to a well-known species which I propose to name *C. virgatus*, hitherto mistaken in this country for Lamarck's *C. zebra*. It is more attenuated towards the

base than *C. Lorenzianus*, according to Chemnitz, and never spotted round the base as in that figure, which I take to be a worn *C. flammeus*.

C. LOVENI, Krauss; vide *C. jaspideus*.

C. MAGUS, Linnæus. Conch. Icon. pl. 35. f. 190.

To this species may be added as synonymes the *C. Indicus tenellus*, *Circa*, and *clandestinus* of Chemnitz. M. Deshayes considers the two last distinct, but I do not participate in this opinion.

C. MARTINIANUS, Reeve, Conch. Icon. Pl. 40. f. 217.

Described by Gmelin under the name *C. radiatus* to which it is strictly entitled.

C. MOZAMBICUS, Hwass. Conch. Icon. pl. 21. f. 118.

Lamarck should have adopted Chemnitz's name for this species, *C. elongatus*, when referring to his figure of it in the Conchylien Cabinet, as M. Deshayes has pointed out, and is the first to make the correction.

C. OBESUS, Hwass. Conch. Icon. pl. 7. f. 37.

The name *C. Ceylonicus*, Chemnitz, given as a synonyme of this species has priority of the above by four years. Unfortunately Bruguière described another in the Encyclopédie Méthodique named by M. Hwass, *C. Ceylanensis*, which though not literally alike, is the same in sense.

C. OBLITUS, vide *C. elongatus*.

C. PIPERATUS, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 43. f. 230.

This name having been employed by Dillwyn, as explained under *C. punctatus*, I propose to name the species *C. Dillwynii* in honour of the author of the 'Descriptive Catalogue of Shells,' published in 1817, who is still living and in the enjoyment of good health. The synonymy of the last century was worked out by Dillwyn, with considerable pains.

C. PREEPECTUS, Hwass. Conch. Icon. pl. 25. f. 138.

Described by Gmelin several years before the publication of the Encyclopédie Méthodique under the name *C. ochroleucus*.

C. PROTEUS, Hwass. Conch. Icon. pl. 40. f. 219.

The name given to this species in the Encyclopédie

Méthodique must be cancelled in favour of *C. spurius* previously given to it by Gmelin.

C. PUNCTATUS, Hwass. Conch. Icon. pl. 24. f. 133.

Dillwyn, as we learn from M. Deshayes, proposed the name *C. piperatus* for this species, in consequence of Gmelin having used it in reference to the *C. augur* and *magnus*, confounded together. As Gmelin employed the name *punctatus* in error, it is scarcely worth while to change the name of the species under consideration, but the name *piperatus* which I have applied to a new species at Pl. 43, must be altered;—vide *C. piperatus*.

C. RHODODENDRON, Couthouy; vide *C. Adamsoni*.

C. SINENSIS, Sowerby. Conch. Icon. pl. 15. f. 76.

This name being pre-occupied by Gmelin I propose to change it for *C. Sowerbii*

C. VIRGATUS, Reeve. *C. zebra*, Reeve (not of Lamarck),

Conch. Icon. pl. 16. f. 87. *C. Lorenzianus*, Reeve. Kiener (not of Chemnitz).

The shell in M. Delessert's collection figured by M. Kiener (Conch. Icon. viv. pl. 55. f. 1), and by myself (Conch. Icon. pl. 27. f. 152) is identical with the species figured in error (Conch. Icon. pl. 16. f. 87) for the *C. zebra*, which I now propose to name *C. virgatus*. It has been considered identical with the *C. Lorenzianus* of Chemnitz, (Conch. Cab. vol. xi. pl. 181. f. 1754-5), but I now agree with Lamarck, that the figure of the Conchylien Cabinet represents the *C. flammeus*; a worn specimen apparently, but distinguished by certain blotches of colour about the base, which are never present in *C. virgatus*. The name *Lorenzianus* has priority over *flammeus*.

C. ZEBRA, Lamarck. Kiener, Conch. Icon. viv. pl. 76. f. 2.

We are indebted to M. Kiener, and the Lamarckian collection, for the information that the *C. zebra* of Lamarck is the shell regarded by me as a variety of the *C. stramineus* (Conch. Icon. pl. 42. f. 225 a); and the circumstance of Lamarck arranging the *C. zebra* next in order to the *C. stramineus* in his 'Anim. sans vert,' is a strong indication of the view he entertained of their close affinity. For an account of the shell figured in Conch. Icon. pl. 16. f. 87, for the *C. zebra*, see *C. virgatus*.

Emendations applicable to the CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA only.

C. BARBADENSIS, Hwass. Conch. Icon. pl. 10. sp. 47.

The shell figured by Mr. Sowerby in his Conchological Illustrations, f. 105, and by myself at pl. 10, proves to be a worn specimen of *C. nebulosus*; but I doubt if the shell

attributed to the *C. Barbadosensis* in Paris, is anything more than a variety of *C. miliaris*.

C. BUXEUS, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 47. p. 265.

This shell might be regarded a variety of *C. lignarius*,

* M. Kiener has remarked, but it is the same species afterwards described by him under the name *C. Cecilei*.

C. CASTUS, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 47. f. 267.

This proves to be a very delicate lemon-yellow variety of *C. discus*, in which species the faint necklaces of minute dots form a very characteristic feature.

C. GRUNERI, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 43. f. 231.

I fear this is *C. literatus* in a very young state.

C. HYANA, Hwass, Conch. Icon. pl. 24. f. 133, a, c.

Having attributed a variety of *C. punctatus* to this species, the reader is referred to M. Kiener's interpretation of it (Conch. Icon. Supp. pl. 8. f. 274), as the best authority.

C. MOLUCCENSIS, Chemnitz; vide *C. Stainforthii*.

C. PUNCTATUS, Reeve, Conch. Icon. Supp. pl. 2. f. 277.

M. Kiener's name for this new species, *C. escansus*, has priority of mine by a few months.

C. RADIATUS, Gmelin; vide *C. Martinianus*.

C. SOLANDRI, Brod and Sow. Conch. Icon. pl. 4. sp. 16.

First described by Gmelin with the name *C. coccineus*.

C. STAINFORTHII, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 1. fig. 1.

This fine species, as M. Kiener has pointed out, proves to be the *C. Moluccensis*, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 63. pl. 183. f. 1780-1.

C. TIARATUS, Broderip, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1833. p. 52.

Conus minimus, var., Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 26.

This species differs little in form and colouring from *C. minimus* except in being designed in a more bold and striking manner, but as all the specimens collected by Mr. Cuming agree in this particular, I venture to withdraw in favour of Mr. Broderip's opinion.

C. STRIGATUS, Hwass, Conch. Icon. pl. 45. f. 248.

M. Kiener assigns the *C. Australis* of Chemnitz to this species; if it be really so, the name *strigatus* has priority of the former by three or four years. It was not thus understood by Lamarck, who describes both species independently.

Eminentations applicable to the ICONOGRAPHIE DES COQUILLES VIVANTES only.

C. ABBREVIATUS, Nuttall. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 45.

M. Kiener remarks under the head of *C. minimus*, that I have figured a very remarkable variety of that species with the name *C. abbreviatus*. This interesting species, collected by Mr. Nuttall at one of the Sandwich Islands, is of stouter growth and painted with isolated brown dots. It has no indication of the narrow articulated fillets which invariably characterize the *C. minimus*.

C. ALBIMACULATUS, Sowerby. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 83. f. 2.

The shell which M. Kiener has taken for the *C. albimaculatus* is a dwarf yellowish-fawn variety of *C. Mindanus*, of which Mr. Cuming possesses specimens intermediate to it and the bright red type of the species. The *C. albimaculatus* has more resemblance with very young specimens of *C. lithoglyphus*.

C. AMBIGUUS, Reeve. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 130. pl. 70. f. 3.

I do not know the shell here described and figured; it is not the *C. ambiguus*, but a very excellent representation of that species appears at pl. 63, under the name *C. griseus*. Neither of the species figured bears any resemblance to the *C. Largilliertii*, as remarked by M. Kiener.

C. BRODERIPII, Reeve. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 71. f. 2.

This is not the *C. Broderipii*, nor does it correspond with my figure of that species, of which the specimen in the British Museum is the only one known to me. M. Kiener's figure represents, to all appearance, an immature specimen of *C. Tuisanus*, or *aurora*.

C. BRUGUIEREI, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 56. f. 2.

I have always considered, with Bruguière, that this is a variety of his *C. Jamaicensis*, and see no reason to change that opinion. *C. Jamaicensis* has been regarded as a variety of *C. Mediterraneus*; it is a more swollen stouter shell, but the detail of pattern is the same.

C. CANDIDUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 214. pl. 97. f. 1.

The shell here described from M. Largilliert's collection, and for the sight of which I am indebted to M. Gubba, is a small discoloured specimen of the *C. moulijer*.

C. CARINATUS, Swainson. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 112.

M. Kiener presumes my *C. ustulatus*, Conch. Icon. pl. 44. f. 239, to be a variety of this shell. It is perfectly distinct. Mr. Cuming possesses three specimens of different sizes in the finest possible condition, collected by him at the Philippine Islands.

C. CASTANEUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 209. pl. 104. f. 3.

Having minutely examined this shell, in the collection of

M. Gubba, I have no hesitation in saying that it is a very highly coloured specimen of the *C. singularis*.

C. CECILEI, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 98. f. 4. and pl. 107. f. 3.

This was first described by me as a new species under the name *C. buzeus*, but I now incline to regard it a variety of the *C. tigrinus*.

C. CITRINUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 59. f. 5. and pl. 78. f. 4.

The name *citrinus* was originally employed by Gmelin in reference to a figure of Martini, Conch. Cab. vol. ii. pl. 61. f. 681, which may or may not be *C. levidus*, young. Of the shells figured under this name by M. Kiener, one (pl. 59) appears to be a *C. Tivianus* or *aurora*, the other (pl. 78) is the young of a bright yellow variety of *C. cezillus*, already figured at pl. 66, of the same work under the name *C. sulphuratus*, and of which similar varieties occur in *C. Sumatrensis*.

C. CELEBS, Hinds. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 51. f. 3.

M. Kiener has copied my figure of this shell, notwithstanding that I expressed my fears of its being only a young *C. terebellus* enveloped in its dark olive epidermis. Such it has proved to be.

C. COCCUS, Reeve. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 107.

The shells here figured represent the true *C. stramineus* of Lamarck. A pale specimen of *C. coccus* is figured as a new species at pl. 89, under the name *C. decrepitus*.

C. COLUBRINUS, Lamarck. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 82.

M. Kiener's figure of this species, which may be the true interpretation of it, represents a worn discoloured specimen of a variety of *C. canonicus*. The species regarded in this country as Lamarck's *C. colubrinus* is that which M. Kiener figures in the same plate as a variety of his *C. rubiginosus*.

C. CRETACEUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 99. f. 1.

This shell, which I have carefully examined in the collection of M. Gubba of Havre, is a bleached specimen of the *C. Mindanus*.

C. DACTYLOSUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 97. f. 2.

I have always regarded this shell, of which Mr. Cuming possesses specimens, as a minutely reticulated variety of the *C. clavus*, and see no reason to alter that opinion.

C. DECREPITUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 99. f. 4.

This shell which I have examined in the collection of M. Gubba of Havre, is a faintly coloured specimen of my *C. coccus*. The specimens figured by M. Kiener for that species at pl. 107, represent the type of Lamarck's *C. stramineus* in fine condition.

C. DUFONTII, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 61. f. 2.

I have not seen this shell, but have little doubt of it being my *C. Grayi*, of which there are three specimens in the British Museum.

C. ERYTHRENSIS, Beck. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 71.

This figure does not represent the species intended, which is invariably characterized by its very decided hieroglyphical spots, mostly flowing together in places so as to resemble bands. *C. puncticulatus* appears to be the species here represented; such varieties are not uncommon.

C. ECHINULATUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 105. f. 2.

The shell figured under this name is a small white variety of the *C. verrucosus* of which Mr. Cuming possesses several specimens,

C. FLAVESCENS, Gray. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 196.

The specimen figured by M. Kiener under the above name at pl. 68, appears to be a *C. cardinalis*. The species is correctly illustrated at pl. 92 of the same work. It has no relation with the *C. emarginatus*.

C. EXARATUS, Reeve. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 72. f. 6.

This is not *C. exaratus*; the figure here intended to illustrate that species represents a well-known dwarf variety of *C. interruptus*.

C. FULMEN, Reeve. *C. testudinarius* var., Kiener.

M. Kiener regards this species a variety of *C. testudinarius*. Mr. Cuming collected several specimens similarly marked at the Philippine Islands, whilst the *C. testudinarius* is from the Cape de Verd Islands.

C. FUMIGATUS, Hwass. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. f. 104.

In speaking of the characters of this species, M. Kiener observes that *C. incarnatus* and *Orion* are varieties. Mr. Cuming possesses specimens of all three species in different stages of growth, which show they are totally distinct.

C. GABRIELI, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 74. f. 4.

This is the *C. cinereus* in fine condition, of which species M. Kiener's figures at pl. 46, are not very characteristic.

C. GRANARIUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 98. f. 1.

This beautiful shell, which through the kindness of M. Gubba I have had an opportunity of examining, is a fine *C. archon*, similar to that figured by M. Kiener at pl. 75. f. 3, approaching hard on *C. cedo-nulli*, into which species there is an easy transition.

C. GRISEUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 114. pl. 63. f. 2.

The shell here figured represents the true *C. ambiguus*, Conch. Icon. pl. 33. sp. 244, of which specimens are now known in good condition. I cannot offer any opinion on

the shell figured by M. Kiener for *C. andiguna* at pl. 70, except that it is not the species intended.

C. GUBBA, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 104. f. 1.

This is a very dark variety of *C. Bernardi*, distinguished by a few small light patches characteristic of that species.

C. HIEROGLYPHICUS, Duclou. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 181.

M. Kiener has correctly illustrated this species at pl. 73, finely granulated and violet-coloured in the aperture, but the shell figured as a variety of it at pl. 103, is quite another thing. Mr. Cuming has recently obtained a specimen; I have also examined two specimens in the collection of Mr. Gubba of Havre, and propose to name it *C. lagabris*, Conch. Icon. Supp. pl. 9. sp. 280.

C. INSCRIPTUS, Reeve. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 105. f. 3.

This is not my *C. inscriptus*, nor does it resemble my figure of that very characteristic species either in form or in marking. I have not seen the shell here represented which may be, probably, *C. Guisaisica*.

C. INFLATUS, Sowerby. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 71. f. 3.

The figure which M. Kiener gives under this name has no resemblance with Mr. Sowerby's, and is apparently *C. Tisiasica*. I can neither identify Mr. Sowerby's figure nor obtain any information of the species.

C. LOROISII, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 65. f. 1.

I cannot regard this shell, which is very well-known to me, to be anything more than a variety of the *C. Aguiliana*.

C. MADELENE, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 69. f. 4.

This shell I have not had an opportunity of examining, but the figure is manifestly one of *C. floccatus*.

C. MAHOGANI, Reeve. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 171.

M. Kiener remarks that this species approximates to the *C. zebra* and is also allied to the *C. interruptus*. Of the latter I fear it may be a variety, but it has little or no relation with the former.

C. MAURITIANUS, Lamarck, Enc. Méth. pl. 330. f. 9.

Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 69. f. 2.

It is extremely probable that this species has been founded upon a variety of *C. puncticulatus*.

C. MIGHELSI, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 103. f. 1.

This shell I have not seen, but there can be little doubt of its being a richly coloured variety of *C. musicus*, of which Mr. Cuming possesses specimens.

C. NEPTUNUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 133.

It is much to be regretted that M. Kiener does not pay us an occasional visit, in order to make himself acquainted

with the many species described in this country of which there are no specimens on the continent. In attempting to illustrate the *C. Neptunus*, an extremely characteristic species, and one of the unique gems of the Cumingian collection, M. Kiener has figured, at pl. 92 of his work, a worn *C. acuminatus*; with a view to correct this he has figured, at pl. 99, a small specimen of a well-known variety of the *C. Anadisi*; and in dilating upon its specific character, he compares it with the *C. generalis* with which it has no affinity whatever.

C. NODIFERUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 100. f. 4.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing this shell, but I doubt if it is anything more than a fine specimen of the *C. verrucosa*.

C. NISUS, Chemnitz. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 59. f. 4.

This is not the *C. Nisus* but a new species, of which a variety is figured at Pl. 107, under the name *roseus*, already occupied by Lamarck. Chemnitz' *C. Nisus* appears to be a *C. cinereus* (var. *C. caruleosus*). The species under consideration, of which I have examined M. Kiener's specimens, I propose to name *C. Kieneri*, Conch. Icon. Supp. pl. 9. f. 283.

C. NEX, Brod. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv.

To this species, M. Kiener remarks, may be referred the *C. nexus* and *maculiferus* as varieties. Respecting the first of these it may be somewhat a matter of opinion, but the last is a totally different shell, of much lighter growth and of a different design of painting.

C. PANNICULUS, Lamarck. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 87.

M. Kiener gives a very different interpretation of this species from that which we have regarded to be the true one, and of which there is no representation in his monograph. The figure under consideration is the true *C. albus* and perfectly agrees with the illustration of that species in the preceding plate.

C. PARIUS, Reeve. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 60.

M. Kiener has correctly illustrated this species at pl. 60. The shell figured as a variety of it at pl. 103, is a new species of which Mr. Cuming possesses several specimens; *C. collitus*, Supp. pl. 8. f. 273.

C. PASTINACA, Lamarck. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 26.

This is not the shell which I take to be the *C. pastinaca*, of which there are two specimens in the British Museum in fine fresh condition, one partially covered with a thick fibrous epidermis.

C. PUSILLUS, Chemnitz. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 43.

The shell here figured appears to be a dwarf variety of the *C. catus* or *interruptus*. The species is correctly illustrated at pl. 55, f. 7. M. Kiener has noticed this error.

C. PUSTULATUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 101. f. 2.

Having examined this shell in the collection of M. Gubba, I find it to be a small dark variety of M. Kiener's *C. papillosus*, represented at pl. 72. f. 4.

C. REEVEI, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 44. f. 2.

This shell, to which M. Kiener has paid me the compliment of attaching my name, is, I fear, a variety of *C. Senator*. It is certainly not my *C. punctatus*, var.

C. ROSEUS, Kiener, (not of Lamarck). Icon. coq. viv. pl. 107. f. 4.

The name *roseus* being not only an inappropriate one for this species, but already occupied by Lamarck, I propose to name it after the author of the Iconographie, *C. Kieneri*. The shell figured by M. Kiener at pl. 59, f. 4. for *C. Nisus* of Chemnitz is another variety of the same. Through the kindness of M. Gubba I am able to figure both these specimens at Supp. pl. 9. sp. 283, a and b.

C. ROSEUS, Lamarck. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv.

M. Kiener states that I have figured a *C. lividus* for the *C. roseus*, but a comparison of our figures will show that the species was perfectly well known to me. The specimen represented in the Conchologia Iconica is not in such good condition as that of the Iconographie coq. viv., but it is a true example of the species.

C. SCALARIS, Valenciennes. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 88.

This species I have not seen, but the figure is so like the fusiform variety of *C. acutangulus* that I cannot forbear suggesting the comparison.

C. SINENSIS, Sowerby. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 143. pl. 71. f. 1.

M. Kiener arranges the *C. Sinensis* next in order to the *C. cingulatus*, with the remark that the species ought to be united in one. The shell described and figured is not the *C. Sinensis*, but truly a rather sharply acuminated specimen of *C. cingulatus*. The name *C. Sinensis* having been used by Gmelin, I propose to change it, in reference to the present species, for *C. Sowerbii*.

C. SPHACELATUS, Sow. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 17.

M. Kiener remarks, in his observations on *C. nebulosus*, that Mr. Sowerby's *C. sphacelatus* is merely a young individual of that species. It is quite distinct.

C. STELLATUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 99. f. 3.

I believe this to be the young or dwarf state of M. Kiener's *C. Elise*, both of which I have examined and figured at Supp. pl. 8. f. 275.

C. STRIATUS, var. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 47. f. 1, b.

This shell is a well-known variety of the *C. gubernator*.

C. SUBULATUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 92. f. 6.

This figure appears to represent a variety of the *C. aculeiformis*. Should it prove to be a new species the above name cannot be retained, as M. Kiener has already used it in reference to another species at pl. 70.

C. SULPHURATUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 130. pl. 66.

This shell figured by M. Kiener under the above name at pl. 66 of his work, and again under the name *C. citrinus* at pl. 78, is the young of a well-known bright yellow variety of *C. vexillum*. Mr. Sowerby figured it in his Illustrations as the young of *C. mustelinus*.

C. TABIDUS, Reeve. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 66. f. 2.

The shell here figured appears to be a *C. mus*; it is certainly not my *C. tabidus*, in Mr. Cuming's collection.

C. TERMINUS, Lamarck. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 48.

M. Kiener introduces this species as a synonyme of *C. gubernator*. The shell upon which this observation is founded, represented at f. 1 d, is truly a *C. gubernator*. The *C. terminus* is quite another species, though very similar in general aspect. It appears to be little known on the continent.

C. TORNATUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 59. f. 5.

This shell is not the species intended, but a *C. interruptus*. *C. tornatus* is very closely allied to *C. interruptus*, but a different type from the one here represented.

C. VENULATUS, Hwass. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 183. pl. 69. f. 1.

The well-known *C. niceus* of Lamarck has been hitherto attributed to this species, and I doubt if M. Kiener's figure gives a better interpretation. It looks as if it were copied from another figure or from a specimen in bad condition.

C. VERREUXII, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 60. f. 5.

This species is my *C. conspersus*, of which M. Kiener has copied at Pl. 88. f. 2, the figure in Conch. Icon. taken at the time from an indifferent specimen, the only one known to me, received from M. Gruner of Bremen. For an illustration of this species in fine state, see Conch. Icon. Supp. pl. 9.

C. UNDATUS, Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. p. 142. pl. 93. f. 2.

This shell is certainly a variety of *C. cingulatus*, though differing in general aspect from that which M. Kiener figures at Pl. 93. f. 2, as the type of the species. His *C. castaneus* is another variety.

C. VOLUMINALIS, Hinds. Kiener, Icon. coq. viv. pl. 71.

The shell here represented is not the species intended, nor is the *C. voluminalis* at all like the *C. Proteus*. His figure has the appearance of a pale *C. strasinensis*.