

gins straight, their lateral angles only being rounded off; its supracoxal dilatation and cervical groove hardly perceptible; its neck graduate, slightly narrowed behind the insertion of the fore legs, then widening again slightly to its base; its disk transversely convex, with a raised median line. *Organs of flight* ? abbreviated. *Legs* apparently constructed as in *Oxyophthalma gracilis*. *Abdomen* attenuated from base to apex; supraanal plate nearly as broad as long, shield-shaped. *Cerci* enormously long and stout, ensiform, segmented much as in *S. bicornis*, consisting of a few close-packed ill-defined basal joints, followed by eight distinct ones, gradually lengthening and narrowing from the first to the last.

*Didymocorypha ensifera*, sp. nov.

The single immature individual (♀ nymph) from which the above diagnosis has been drawn up measures:—

Total length 32 millims.; height of head 8, of which the horns are 5; breadth of head 2; length of antennæ 16; of prothorax 6, of which the neck is 1.75, width of prothorax at supracoxal dilatation 1.75; length of meso- and metathorax taken together 5; of abdomen 15; of cerci 9; of fore coxa 3, femur 4.5, tibia 2.5, tarsus 4.

*Hab.* I found the specimen in the flat country on the eastern flank of the Rajmahál hills at Teen Pahar, a station on the East-India Railway, about 6 miles south-west of the town of Rajmahál, on tall grass, probably *Saccharum spontaneum*, in company with *S. bicornis*.

XVIII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Conidæ and Terebridæ.* By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S., Zoological Department, British Museum.

IN examining the collections of Conidæ and Terebridæ in the British Museum several very interesting forms have been observed which I have been unable to refer to any described species. Three of the Terebridæ were briefly mentioned in this Magazine (1875, vol. xv.), and were presented by Dr. J. Gwyn-Jeffreys, F.R.S.; and seven others, collected by Colonel Pelly in the Persian Gulf, were most liberally placed in the national collection by the late Robert M'Andrew, Esq., F.R.S.

*Conus brevis*, sp. nov.

Testa breviter turbinata, superne acute angulata, minutissime coro-

nata, striis distantibus subpunctatis (superne vix conspicuis ad basim confertioribus) insculpta, alba, dilute olivaceo-fusco irregulariter maculata; spira brevissima, concava, apice acuta, alba, maculis 5-6 fuscis radiantibus (supra anfractus modo ultimos 2) ornata; anfract. 11, vix exserti, minutissime et pulcherrime ad suturam coronati, striis duabus spiralibus ornati; apertura alba, angusta; labrum supra vix incisum.

Long. 19 mill., diam. max. 11.

*Hab.* — ?

The specimen on which this species is founded may not be quite adult; but the characters are so distinctive as to warrant its being described. On close examination the irregular maculations are seen to be of a pale olive-brown colour, longitudinally streaked with lines of a darker tint. I do not know of any species sufficiently closely allied wherewith to offer a comparison.

*Conus croceus*, sp. nov.

Testa angusta, elongato-subfusiformis, crocea; spiræ anfractus 10, planiusculi, liris spiralibus cincti, in anfr. inferioribus 3-4, superioribus 2 (ea ad suturam maxima, in anfr. superioribus nodulosa); spira recte conica; anfr. ultimus marginibus fere planis, costis spiralibus 28-30 fortibus, subacutis, sensim basim versus tenuioribus, munitus, et liris longitudinalibus numerosissimis in interstitiis concinne clathratus; apertura linearis, angustissima.

Long. 27 mill., diam. max. 9.

*Hab.* — ?

This species is at once recognized by its slender form, its uniform deep yellow colour, and by the strong spiral acutish ribs (about thirty) encircling the body-whorl, the interstices between them being prettily sculptured by numerous minute longitudinal lirations.

It is related somewhat to *C. vimineus*, Rve., in which, however, the transverse ribs are much finer, rounded, and more numerous. *C. longurionis*, Kiener, is another species of a similar type.

*Conus propinquus*, sp. nov.

*Conus tenuisulcatus*, Sowerby, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1873, p. 145, pl. 15. f. 2 (name preoccupied).

*Hab.* Mauritius.

Mr. Sowerby described a species of *Conus* under the name *tenuisulcatus*, in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1870, p. 256, pl. 22. f. 10, and again, in 1873, employs the same designation for a second species!

*Conus inconstans*, sp. nov.

*Conus magellanicus*, Küster (non Hwass), Conchylien, Cabinet, pl. 60. f. 2-3.

Testa turbinata, superne subacute angulata, transversim exiliter lirata, livido-fuscescenti-rosea, medio fascia alba, maculis fuscis interrupta, et lineis albis fusco notatis ad basim cincta; spira turrita, breviuscula, alba, apice rosaceo et maculis numerosis fuscis radiantibus picta; anfract.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , primi  $1\frac{1}{2}$  convexi, cæteri leviter exserti, supra levissime excavati, spiraliter exiliter striati, sutura inæquali divisi; apertura angusta; labrum superne vix incisum. Long. 22 mill., diam. max.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

Var. testa roseo-coccinea, spira fasciaque mediana ut in typo præcedente.

*Hab.* — ?

The outlines of the body-whorl are slightly curved. In form this species is very like *C. speciosissimus*, Reeve; but the absence of coronations and the difference of coloration at once distinguish it.

*Conus fuscomaculatus*, sp. nov.

Testa oblongo-turbinata, subcylindracea, basi paululum attenuata, dilute carneo-purpurea, maculis quadratis fuscis seriatim digestis ornata, ad extremitatem basalem carneo-rubescens; spira fusca, concava; anfractus 12, spiraliter subtiliter striati, sutura albescente divisi, primi 6 exserti, basim versus angulati, cæteri planiusculi; anfract. ultimus superne obtuse angulatus (angulo albo), triente superiore lævi, inferius sulcis transversis validis subdistantibus insculptus, sulcis longitudinaliter tenuiter striatis; costæ inter sulcos basim versus albo nodosæ; apertura pallide purpurea. Long. 37 mill., diam. max. 16.

*Hab.* — ?

This species has for its nearest ally *C. lynceus*, Sowerby. It is of the same form; but the transverse sulcations towards the base are deeper, and the ribs between them are roundish and nodulous, the nodules being whitish and separated by rich brown squarish spots; whereas in *C. lynceus* the spaces between the sulcations are flat and simple.

*Terebra melanacme*, sp. nov.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1875, vol. xv. p. 415.

Testa polita, subulata, dilute fuscescens, infra lineam suturalem zona alba, maculis parvis castaneis interrupta, ornata; apex nigrescens; anfract. 14?, primi 2 convexi, læves, sequentes 7-8 plani, longitudinaliter leviter plicati, cæteri plani, læves; anf. ultimi 3 linea