

A letter was read from Count T. Salvadori, C.M.Z.S., containing the following remarks on some of the birds mentioned by Signor D'Albertis as seen by him during his first excursion up the Fly River (P. Z. S. 1876, p. 414; Ibis, 1876, pp. 359-362).

"Signor D'Albertis has not sent any specimens from the Fly River of the following species:—*Paradisea raggiana*, *Tadorna* sp., *Manucodia viridis*, *Epimachus magnificus*, *Microglossus aterrimus*, and *Ceyx solitaria*; so that these species are not included in my Catalogue of D'Albertis's second collection"\*.

As regards the *Paradisea raggiana*, although Signor D'Albertis must be the one who best knows this bird, the most splendid of his discoveries, still as he does not state that he has killed any specimen of it along the Fly River, I should like to compare specimens of this locality with those of Hall Bay. I must say that I was rather inclined to think that the Bird of Paradise from the Fly River might be of a different species, as is the case with the *Goura* which I have lately described as *G. sclateri*, and which is certainly different from *G. albertisi*. The *G. sclateri* has been mentioned by Signor D'Albertis as *Goura*, sp. inc. (P. Z. S. 1876, p. 414), and again with only the generic name of Crowned Pigeon (*Goura*) in 'The Ibis.' I cannot help thinking that *Manucodia viridis* has been mistaken for the widely spread species *M. atra*, which is also found at Hall Bay and on the Aru Islands; while *M. viridis*, so far as I know, has a very limited range, and has only been found on the north-west peninsula. It would also be interesting to examine specimens of the *Epimachus* called *magnificus*, as it may happen that the bird from the Fly River belongs to the Cape-York form (*E. alberti*).

Signor D'Albertis has sent specimens of the birds named by him *Tanysiptera dea* and *Halcyon nigrocyanea*; and these are respectively *Tanysiptera galatea*, var. *minor*, and *Cyanalcyon stictolæma* of my catalogue. *C. stictolæma* is a beautiful species, allied to *C. nigrocyanea*, but certainly different.

The following papers were read:—

1. Descriptions of six new Species of Shells from the Collections of the Marchioness Paulucci and Dr. Prevost. By G. B. SOWERBY, jun.

[Received October 27, 1876.]

(Plate LXXV.)

CONUS PAULUCCIÆ, sp. nov. (Plate LXXV. fig. 3.)

*C. testa elongata, solidula, obsolete striata, obtusissime angulata, antice attenuata, albida aurantiaco late interruptim fasciata,*

\* "Catalogo di una seconda collezione di uccelli raccolti dal Sig. L. M. D'Albertis nell' isola Yule e sulla vicina costa della Nuova Guinea e di una piccola collezione della regione bagnata dal fiume Fly," Ann. Mus. Civ. di Storia Nat. di Genova, ix. pp. 7-49, Ottobre 1876.

*fasciis castaneo-fusco longitudinaliter strigatis, aliter lineis aurantiacis eximie trigono-reticulata; spira pyramidalis, anfractibus leviter spiraliter sulcatis; apertura angusta, alba.*

Long. 60, lat. maj. 20 mill.; spira alt. 19 mill., apertura lat. maj. 5, min. 2 mill.

*Hab.* Mauritius.

Shell elongated, rather solid, obsoletely striated, very obtusely angulated behind, and gracefully attenuated to the front, whitish, with broad interrupted bands of orange, longitudinally streaked with chestnut-brown, intersected by an exquisite network composed of triangular orange lines; spire pyramidal, whorls faintly spirally grooved; aperture narrow, white.

This beautiful species, belonging to the interesting collection of the Marchioness Paulucci, of Florence, forms a striking addition to the subgenus *Cylinder*, or "*textile*" group of Cones. In general form it resembles *C. gloria-maris*; but it differs from that valuable species in the formation of the spire, the whorls being much less concave and the angle of the body-whorl more rounded. In colour and marking it closely resembles *C. aureus*; but it is of a much more tapering form than that species, and its surface is much smoother.

CONUS SUPERSCRIPTUS, sp. nov. (Plate LXXV. fig. 4.)

*C. testa oblonga, solidiuscula, angulata, turgidula, laevi, antice valide sulcata, albida cæruleo tincta, maculis grandibus fulvis irregulariter ornata, fasciis frequentibus angustis maculatis et quasi literatis cincta; spira abbreviata, fulvo strigata, anfractibus concaviusculis, spiraliter sulcatis; apice acuto, roseo; apertura subangusta, fauce purpureo-fusco tincta.*

Long. 27, lat. 14 mill., apert. lat. maj. 4, min. 2 mill.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Shell oblong, rather solid, angular, somewhat swollen, smooth, strongly grooved in front, whitish tinged with blue, irregularly ornamented with large yellowish blotches, and encircled with numerous narrow bands composed of letter-like spots; spire short, marked with radiating stripes of the same tawny colour as the spots on the body-whorl, whorls rather concave, spirally grooved; apex acute, rose-coloured; aperture rather narrow, interior tinged with purplish brown. This shell also belongs to the Marchioness Paulucci, and is the only specimen I have seen. Though of simple form, it is quite distinct from any hitherto known species. Its bluish tinge of colour and delicate letter-like markings are remarkable.

CONUS BACCATUS, sp. nov. (Plate LXXV. fig. 5.)

*C. testa abbreviato-turbinata, turgidula, minutissime decussata, conspicue seriatim granulata, albida, maculis aurantiacis grandibus trifasciata; spira acuta, brevi; anfractibus concavis, fere lævibus, ultimo biangulato.*

Long. 23, lat. maj. 15 mill.

Shell short, rather swollen, very minutely decussated, with regular rows of conspicuous granules, whitish, with large orange blotches

arranged in three bands; spire acute, short, whorls concave, nearly smooth, last whorl biangulated.

This interesting little Cone belongs to the rich collection of Dr. Prevost, of Alençon. Apart from its somewhat stunted form, the delicacy of its markings and rows of gem-like granules, it is remarkable for the double angle at the top of the body-whorl.

CONUS REFLECTUS, sp. nov. (Plate LXXV. fig. 6.)

*C. testa pyriformi, antice granulata, postice laevi, ad angulum minutissime coronata, albida, roseo late bifasciata, fasciis fusco nebulatis; spira modica, anfractibus concaviusculis crebre sulcatis; apice acuminato.*

Long. 25, lat. 15 mill.

Shell pear-shaped, anterior portion granulated, otherwise smooth, very minutely coronated at the angle, whitish, with two broad bands of rose-colour clouded with brown; spire moderate, whorls rather concave, closely grooved; apex acuminated. Specimen in the collection of Dr. Prevost.

LIMA ZEALANDICA, sp. nov. (Plate LXXV. fig. 1 a, fig. 1 b.)

*L. testa lata, crassa, subinflata, radiatim costata, utrinque paululum hianti; latere antico oblique producto, late concavo-planulato, infra medium angulato, margine ventrali ad angulum acclivi; latere postico oblique rotundato; costis 18, regularibus, quadratim rotundatis, crassis, squamatis, interdum fulvo-rubrescentibus; interstitiis laevibus, concavis, costas æquantibus; auriculis parvis declivibus; umbonibus acutis incurvatis.*

Shell broad, thick, rather inflated, radiately ribbed, slightly gaping on each side; front side obliquely produced and concavely flattened, forming an oblong lunule terminating below the middle in a decided angle; the other side obliquely rounded; ribs eighteen in number, rather square, thick, scaled, sometimes of a reddish-brown colour; interstices between the ribs smooth, concave, equal in width to the ribs; auricles small, sloping; umbones acute, incurved.

*Hab.* New Zealand.

This species is well distinguished from its congeners by a broad concave lunule, forming a straight outline to one side of the shell, terminating in an abrupt angle. Among recent species its nearest analogues are *L. paucicostata* (Sowerby) from the Red Sea, and *L. multicostata* (Sowerby) from Australia; but it differs from both these in the characters above mentioned, and in the number of ribs being more than those of the former and less than those of the latter; the ribs also are more elevated than either. There is a fossil species found in the Pliocene of New Zealand to which this is more nearly allied; but, upon comparison, I am convinced that it is distinct. All the species of *Lima* hitherto known being entirely white (with the exception of *L. fasciata*, which has very faint fulvous concentric bands), receiving first the coloured specimen of the new species I thought the colour might prove specific; but I have since received a larger specimen in which there is no trace of colour; so that the coloured specimen

must be regarded as a variety. Both specimens belong to the collection of Dr. Prevost.

CARDIUM ORNATUM, sp. nov. (Plate LXXV. fig. 2.)

*C. testa oblique orbiculari, mediocriter inflata, radiatim costata, latere antico rotundato, postico superne leviter compresso, obtusissime angulato; costis 28, elevatis, angulatis, conspicue nodosis, maculis rubris paucis pulcherrime ornatis, ad latera oblique sulcatis.*

Long. 19, lat. 17 mill.

*Hab.* Hongkong.

Shell obliquely orbicular, moderately inflated, radiately ribbed, front side rounded, posterior slightly compressed, and very obtusely angled at the upper part; ribs twenty-eight in number, elevated, angulated, conspicuously noded, and ornamented with distant red spots; sides of the ribs obliquely grooved.

Several specimens of this pretty little species were sent me last year from Hongkong by Mr. Cuthill, the type having passed into the collection of Dr. Prevost.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXXV.

Fig. 1 *a* and *b*. *Lima zealandica* and var., p. 754.

2. *Cardium ornatum*, p. 755.

3. *Conus paulucciae*, p. 752.

4. — *superscriptus*, p. 753.

5. — *baccatus*, p. 753.

6. — *reflectus*, p. 754.

2. On two new Species of *Hesperomys*.

By EDWARD R. ALSTON, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received November 1, 1876.]

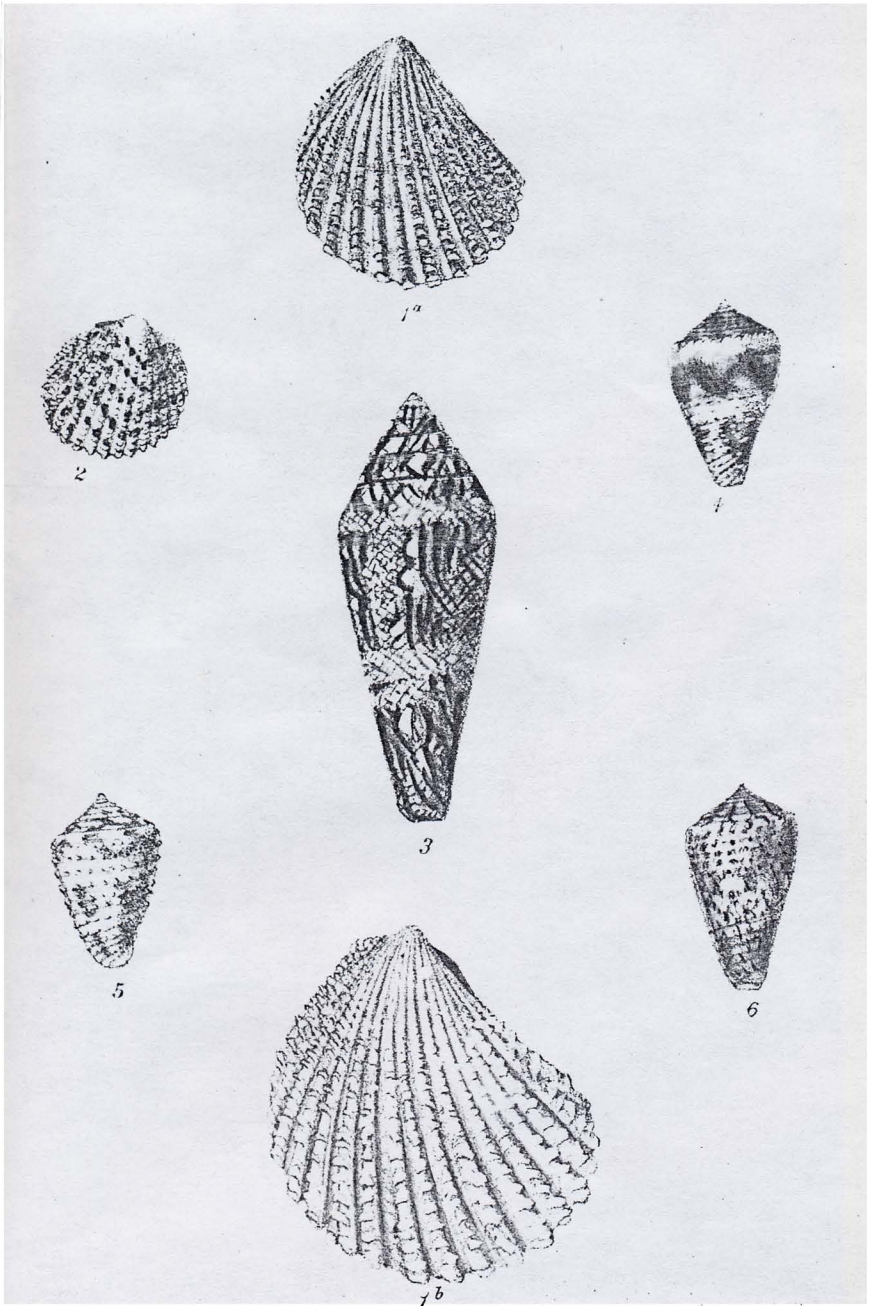
In examining the Central-American specimens of Muridæ in the British Museum I have found two well-marked species which appear to be undescribed.

Of these, the first was indicated, though not characterized, by the late Dr. Gray, and was exhibited to this Society, along with some other Guatemalan mammals, in June 1843. I have thought it best to retain his name, and would therefore call it:—

HESPEROMYS TEGUINA, sp. n.

*Mus teguina*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1843, p. 79 (sine descr.).

Ears moderate, rounded, sparingly clad with fine blackish hairs. Tail short, not longer than the body alone, very minutely annulated and rather thickly covered with fine short dark-brown hairs. Fur close and velvety. Colour of all the upper parts warm dark reddish brown, the fur lead-coloured, with red-brown tips, the longer hairs on the back black; chin, throat, and breast like the upper parts, but more greyish, the rufous tips of the hairs being shorter; belly shaded



W.M. Barbour del.