

16. CERITHIDEA CHARBONNIERI, Petit.

Bandjermasin; not so common as the former.

17. CLEA NIGRICANS, Bens.

Bandjermasin; common. Only in young shells is the apex perfect; in the old ones, the spire is broken and eroded.

Dr. Brot makes out two varieties—*C. maxima*, H. Ad., and *C. fasciata*, H. Ad.

18. CLEA BOCKII, sp. nov.

[This species will be described by Dr. A. Brot in M. Crosse's 'Journal de Conchyliologie.']

NERITIDÆ.

19. NERITINA DEPRESSA, Benson.

Common in the brackish waters at Bandjermasin.

20. NERITINA (CLITHON) ACULEATA (Gmelin).

Bandjermasin; rather rare. Six specimens found, with the spines only feebly developed.

21. NERITINA PIPERINA, Chem.

Exceedingly abundant at Bandjermasin, and ornamented in great variety.

22. AURICULA JUDEÆ, Lin.

On the Koeti coast, amongst the mangroves and Casuarinæ.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LV.

Fig. 1. *Helix granaria*, p. 628.

2. *Helix maarseveeni*, p. 629.

3. *Helix smithi*, p. 629.

4. *Helix rufo-filosa*, p. 630.

5. *Bulimus païcoensis*, p. 630.

Fig. 6. *Vitrina hyalea*, p. 631.

7. *Helix mindaiensis*, p. 633.

8, 8a, 8' *Pterocyclos mindaiensis*,
p. 634.

2. Description of eight new Species of Shells.

By G. B. SOWERBY, JUN.

[Received April 7, 1881.]

(Plate LVI.)

1. CONUS THOMASI, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 4.)

Testa elongata, solida, albida vel pallide carnea, minute cancellata, epidermide fusca crassa induta; spira obtusa, vix elevata; anfractus superne declives, spiraliter minutissime striati; anfr. ultimus superne rotunde angulatus, infra angulum aliquanto convexus, deinde rectiusculus; apertura modica, supra et infra subæqualiter lata, fauce pallide carnea.

Long. 75, diam. 35 millim.

Hab. Red Sea.

Compared with *C. terebellum*, to which this species is allied, it is a smooth shell with a shorter spire. Having a single specimen of *C. thomasi* some years ago, I had some thought of describing it as a new species, but hesitated to do so on account of its proximity to *C. terebellum*. Having now, however, seen several specimens, and compared them with a large series of *C. terebellum*, I have no difficulty in making the distinction. In the collections of the late Mr. Thomas Lombe Taylor and Mr. Hopeley White there were specimens of the species above described under the name of *C. pastinaica* (Lamarck)—an error caused by Lovell Reeve having figured and described under that name in the 'Conchologia Iconica' (*Conus*, fig. 257) a shell of somewhat similar appearance, but which has been shown by Mr. Edgar Smith to have been a worn specimen of *C. virgo*, now in the British Museum. It is not known what has become of the type of Lamarck's *C. pastinaica*; but from his description it would seem to have no affinity whatever with Reeve's shell so named.

The species which I have named in honour of M. Thomas of Breste is represented in his collection by the specimen which I have taken for the type. The other specimens which I have mentioned are smaller, and have rather more of a bluish or faint lilac tinge of colour.

2. *CONUS PREVOSTI*, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 3.)

Testa elongato-cylindracea, levi, infra sulcata, albida, aurantio obscure fasciata, lineis numerosis minutis aurantiacis irregulariter undulatis et angulatis scripta; spira elata, gradata; anfractus superne leviter concavi, striis duobus spiraliter sculpti; anfr. ultimus superne angulatus, infra angulum convexiusculus; apertura modica, basin versus aliquanto latior, fauce lutea.

Long. 40, diam. 15 millim.

Hab. New Caledonia.

A beautiful and remarkable species, of an elongated form, and a style of marking that would bring it just within the confines of the "cylinder" or "textile" group. The orange lines are very fine, mostly running longitudinally, in some places parallel and zigzag, in others leaving triangular white spaces as in *C. textile*, and others of that group. The specimen forms part of the collection of M. Thomas of Brest; another specimen is in the collection of Dr. Prevost of Alençon.

3. *CONUS BOCKI*, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 7.)

Testa turbinata, pallide lutea, luteo-fusco transversim multifasciata, et longitudinaliter strigata, hic illic nigro fusco radiata; spira breviuscula, albida, promiscue luteo strigata, ad apicem prominula; anfractus superne planati, cancellati, ad angulum coronati; anfr. ultimus superne tuberculis grandibus coronatus, infra angulum levigatus, deinde leviter granoso-costatus; apertura alba, medio-criter lata; labrum leviter arcuatum.

Long. 60, diam. 32 millim.

Hab. Amboyna (*Carl Bock*).

Resembling the Chinese *C. striatus* in form, but a much smoother shell than any of that species that I have met with (and I have seen some hundreds); and it is more deeply coloured; but the chief difference is in the crown. *C. sulcatus* is characterized by a sharp undulating keel at the angle, forming a raised ridge round the depressed whorls of the spire; while in *C. bocki* the crown is formed of slightly angular nodules, between which the angle is rounded.

I have seen only a single specimen of this interesting shell, which was brought by Mr. Carl Bock from the above-named locality, and is now in the collection of Dr. Prevost.

4. *CONUS GLOYNEI*, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 5.)

Testa abbreviato-turbinata, solida, castanea, brunneo late bifasciata; spira abbreviata, conica, brunnea; anfractus superne leviter concavi, spiraliter profunde trisulcati; anfr. ultimus ad angulum leviter coronatus, infra angulum levissime convexus, leviusculus, vel minutissime striatus, basin versus valide costatus; apertura angusta, albida; labrum ad angulum leviter emarginatum.

Long. 26, diam. 16 millim.

Hab. — ?

A short brown Cone of no very striking character, excepting perhaps that the grooves of the spire are unusually deep. Although of ordinary appearance, I cannot identify it with any known species. The shell was given me by Mr. C. P. Gloyne, who had no information as to its habitat.

5. *CONUS LOMBEI*, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 6.)

Testa conica, solidiuscula, rufo-fusca; spira acuta, subgradata; anfractus superne declives, levi, angulati, ad angulum maculis albidis numerosis ornati; anfr. ultimus superne subacute angulatus, ad latera prope rectus, lævigatus, basin versus oblique sulcatus; apertura angusta, fauce purpurea; labrum ad angulum vix emarginatum.

Long. 22, diam. 10 millim.

Hab. Mauritius?

A small reddish-brown Cone, with a purple interior, and white spots on the angle and spire, giving it a coronated appearance, although the angle is free from nodules.

The specimen which is now in the British Museum was in the collection of the late Thomas Lombe Taylor, with a label "*Conus*, nov. sp., Mauritius." As the labels of that collection were loose, and many of them got shifted, the habitat assigned to this species is very uncertain.

6. *CANCELLARIA WILMERI*, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 2.)

Testa oblonga, acuminata, fusca; anfractus 7, convexiusculi, superne anguste excavati, costis numerosis noduliferis et liris transversis cancellati; spira elata; apertura oblongo-ovata, fusca; labrum concavo depressum, arcuatum, superne emarginatum; columella curta, rectiuscula, minute triplicata.

Long. 11, diam. 5 millim.

Hab. Port Blair, Andaman Islands (*Major Wilmer*).

Resembling in texture the Mauritian *C. scalata*, but of a more acuminate form, the sutural depression being narrow and deep. The colour is light reddish brown within and without, slightly paler on the ribs and nodules.

7. OVULUM VIDLERI, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 1.)

Testa elongata, utrinque acuminata, transversim striata, cerasina, terminibus vivide aurantiacis, dorso medio gibbosiusculo, levissime angulato, levigato vel obsolete costato; apertura angusta, antice latior; labium læve, antice subangulatum; columella callosa, postice conspicue uniplicata.

Long. 21, diam. 7 millim.

Hab. Monterey, west coast of America (*Mr. Vidler*).

An *Ovulum* of an elongated form, of a cherry-red colour, with bright orange extremities. The back is nearly smooth; and the ends are transversely striated. Several of the specimens brought by Mr. Vidler are smaller, smoother, and more slender than the one I have chosen as type.

8. CYPRÆA SMITHI, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 8.)

Testa ovata, crassiuscula, umbilicata, pallidissime cinerea, minute fusco-flavescenti lenticulata, dorsi medio maculis duabus subquadratis castaneo-purpureis picta, lateribus albis rufo-fusco punctatis, basi convexa, alba; apertura modica, postice arcuata; dentes labii circiter 16, breves, obtusi, albi; columellæ circiter 19, tenues, rubro-fusci.

Long. 19, lat. 10 millim.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

Specimen presented to the British Museum.

The chief character of this species is to be found in the teeth, those of the inner lip or columella being more numerous and much thinner than those of the outer, and of a reddish-brown colour. The only other species presenting this character is *C. pyriformis*, which is much larger, more pear-shaped, and an inhabitant of the Ceylon coast. Looking merely at the back of the shell it would pass for one of the robust Australian forms of *C. fimbriata* (of which I consider *C. macula* of Adams a variety); but a glance at the mouth at once reveals the difference.

I have pleasure in dedicating this species to Mr. Edgar Smith, of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

P.S.—Since I read this paper, I have seen a shell in the British Museum (labelled "Port Essington") which leads me to consider *Cypræa smithi* a variety of *C. pyriformis*. The shell is intermediate in size between the average *C. pyriformis* and the shell above described, and has the shape of the former with the white base of the latter.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LVI.

- Fig. 1. *Ovulum vidleri*, p. 638.
 2. *Cancellaria wilmeri*, p. 637.
 3. *Conus prevosti*, p. 636.
 4. — *thomasi*, p. 635.
 5. — *gloynei*, p. 637.
 6. — *lombei*, p. 637.
 7. — *bocki*, p. 636.
 8. *Cypræa pyriformis*, var. *smithi*, p. 638.

3. Notes on the Anatomy and Systematic Position of the Jaçanás (*Parridæ*). By W. A. FORBES, B.A., Prosector to the Society.

[Received April 8, 1881.]

It having lately been my good fortune to dissect two specimens of *Parva jacana*, from Pernambuco, and an eviscerated specimen of *Metopidius africanus*, as well as to examine skeletons and skins of some other species of this group, a few notes on their anatomy may be acceptable to the Society, the more so on account of the very considerable difference of opinion that has hitherto existed amongst systematic ornithologists as to the true relationships of this group. Two main views on this subject have been put forward, one placing the Jaçanás near the Rails (*Rallidæ*), the other asserting that they are, essentially, modified Plovers. The former of these views has been maintained by Jerdon¹, Sundevall², and Milne-Edwards³, to mention only some of the most recent ornithological writers of importance, as well as by the illustrious Nitzsch in his classical memoir on the pterylography of birds⁴. The latter view has been adopted by Messrs. Selater and Salvin in their 'Nomenclator,' where the Parridæ are interpolated between the Œdicnemidæ and the Charadriidæ as members of the order "Limicolæ"⁵. The late Prof. Garrod,

¹ Birds of India, iii. p. 707.

² Tentamen, p. 130 (1872).

³ Oiseaux Fossiles, ii. p. 110 (1869-71).

⁴ Pterylography, Ray Society's edition, p. 126.

⁵ *Op. cit.* p. 142 (London, 1873). The term "*Limicolæ*" was, I believe, originally used by Nitzsch (Pterylogr. p. 194) to include the birds now included in the "families" Charadriidæ and Scolopacidæ, together with some aberrant forms, such as *Dromas*, *Cursorius*, *Thinocorus*, &c. By Messrs. Selater and Salvin its use is still further extended to include the Œdicnemidæ, Parridæ, and Chionididæ in addition. Lastly, Prof. Garrod used it (P. Z. S. 1874, p. 122, &c.) as a term for all the non-columbine "Charadriiformes," including in it, besides Nitzsch's groups, the Cranes, Auks, Gulls, and, presumably, the Turnicidæ, Rhinocetidæ, Plataleidæ, and Parridæ as well. In fact, Garrod's restricted "family" Charadriidæ corresponds pretty nearly to the whole of Nitzsch's "Limicolæ seu Scolopacinae." To obviate further confusion, the term "Limicolæ" should be restricted to the group mentioned by Nitzsch; and I propose to substitute, as a name for the non-columbine Charadriiformes (the "Limicolæ" of Garrod) the word "Pluviales," to correspond with the other division, "Columbæ" (including the Columbidae and Pteroclidæ), of that great group.