

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIVE NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS.

By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S.

(Plate ix, figs. 1—5.)

Conus beddomei, n. sp. Pl. ix, fig. 1.

Shell rather solid, light yellowish-brown, ornamented with large irregular white patches, which are mostly longitudinally oblong and here and there zigzag, those at the angle being smaller and arranged in a regular way; the growth lines form slightly-waved longitudinal striae, crossed by very faint spiral ridges, which become stout and prominent towards the base. Spire broadly conical, but little raised, rather sharply angled; whorls slightly concave above the angle, separated by a well-defined impressed suture, sculptured with three rather deep spiral grooves, crossed by numerous rather prominent oblique striae. Interior of the aperture pink.

Length 22, breadth at angle 16 millim.

Hab.—“West Indies” (C. E. Beddome).

This pretty cone bears no very close resemblance to any known species; its markings somewhat resemble those of *C. colubrinus*, Lamk., but of course it does not belong to that section of the genus.

The shell was found in the collection of the late C. E. Beddome (recently acquired by us), labelled “*Conus ziczar*, Muhlf., West Indies.” This led me to look up the description of that species which has not been recognized by modern authors—Reeve (*Conch. Icon.*) and Weinkauff (*Conch. Cab.*) make no mention of it; Sowerby (*Thes. Conch.*) places the name in the index with “Unknown to me.” Tryon (*Manual of Conch.*) only quotes Sowerby. I now find *Conus ziczar*, Megerle von Muhlfeidt described and figured (*Mag. Gesellsch. Naturf. Berlin*, vol. viii, p. 4), and it does not at all resemble the shell which I now call *C. beddomei*, and it is certainly not that species. The question what it is, is perhaps not so easy to answer, as the figure is a poor one, but in my opinion it is nothing but a form of *C. mediterraneus*. The locality quoted “Mediterranean Sea,” the obtusely elevated form of the spire as figured, and the general contour of the shell (although the markings are rather peculiar) lead me to that conclusion. I may say also, that in the description there is nothing to render the correctness of this identification improbable.

Pisania delicatula, n. sp. Pl. ix, fig. 2.

Shell elongated, rather narrow, pale yellow, with an obscure interrupted white zone about the middle of the body-whorl; spire acutely pyramidal; apex brown, papillary; whorls 7, the first two smooth,

rounded and polished, the next slightly convex, decussated with rather strong longitudinal ridges crossed by spiral striae, the ridges and striae become gradually less pronounced on the subsequent whorls, the last being almost smooth, excepting towards the base where it is strongly spirally ridged, and at the upper part, where fine close striae and a few more distant ridges are faintly visible. Aperture rather small, oblong-ovate; columella arched in the middle, and slightly recurved towards the base, and furnished above with a small projection marking the entrance to the posterior canal; outer lip slightly thickened, very slightly crenulated, and furnished with two or three small tooth-like projections near the posterior end; anterior canal short, rather wide, posterior canal narrow and shallow.

Length 17, breadth 6 millim.

Hab.—Bird Island, Pacific.

A small lemon-coloured shell allied to *P. montrouzieri*, Crosse, but smaller, proportionately narrower, smoother, and of a different colour.

Vanikoro expansa, n. sp. Pl. ix, fig. 3.

Shell small, white, rather solid, obliquely rounded, strongly latticed, with 5 stout nodulous spiral ribs, crossed by numerous stout rounded ridges, the 5 middle ones being the most prominent, the interstices forming deep pits; spire very small, apex acute; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, rapidly increasing, first $1\frac{1}{2}$ smooth, minute, the next somewhat obliquely plicate; last whorl slightly flattened at the top, with an irregular callus next the suture. Umbilicus moderately open. Aperture wide, rather oblique; lip acute; interior smooth.

Length 5, width 6 millim.

Hab. North-west Australia.

This little species may be readily distinguished from its congeners, and notably by the comparative width of its aperture. Several specimens of it were found among a quantity of small shells (until recently unsorted) brought some years ago by Mr. J. J. Walker from north-west Australia.

Mangilia eudeli, n. sp. Pl. ix, fig. 4.

Shell white, with a very faint zone of pale buff colour; spire turreted, acute; whorls 7, the first 3 smooth, subpellucid, the rest shouldered, and slightly convex with about 13 longitudinal ribs which are rendered nodulous by the crossing of numerous spiral ridges; last whorl rather more than half the length of the shell; sides rather straight. Aperture rather narrow, very slightly attenuated at each end; interior lirate; lip thick, crenulated; posterior sinus rather broad and moderately deep, situated close to the whorl; anterior canal very short and rather wide.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width scarcely 2 millim.

Hab.—St. Pierre, Réunion Island.

Compared with *M. rugulosa*, Phil., this shell is narrower and more straight sided, and has more numerous ribs.

A few specimens of this species were taken by the late Captain Eudel at the above locality in 1863, but it does not appear to have been hitherto described.

Cardium (Papyridia) hungerfordi, n. sp. Pl. ix, fig. 5.

Shell of very thin substance, rather inflated, rounded in front, slightly expanded and bi-angular behind; anterior side radiately grooved, posterior strongly ribbed; valves equal, completely closed; colour light reddish brown, becoming very pale towards the margin. Umbones tumid, incurved, approximating. Lamule rather long, slightly impressed. Posterior produced, concave.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, width 9 millim.

Hab.—Japan.

Some years ago I noticed specimens of this species in the collection of Surgeon-General Hungerford, but although I could not identify it, I thought it might be the young of a larger species. Having now received specimens direct from Japan, I am inclined to think they are mature.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF XESTA, AMPHIDROMUS, AND CYCLOSTOMA FROM MADAGASCAR AND PERAK.

BY HUGH FULTON.

(Plate ix, figs. 6—10.)

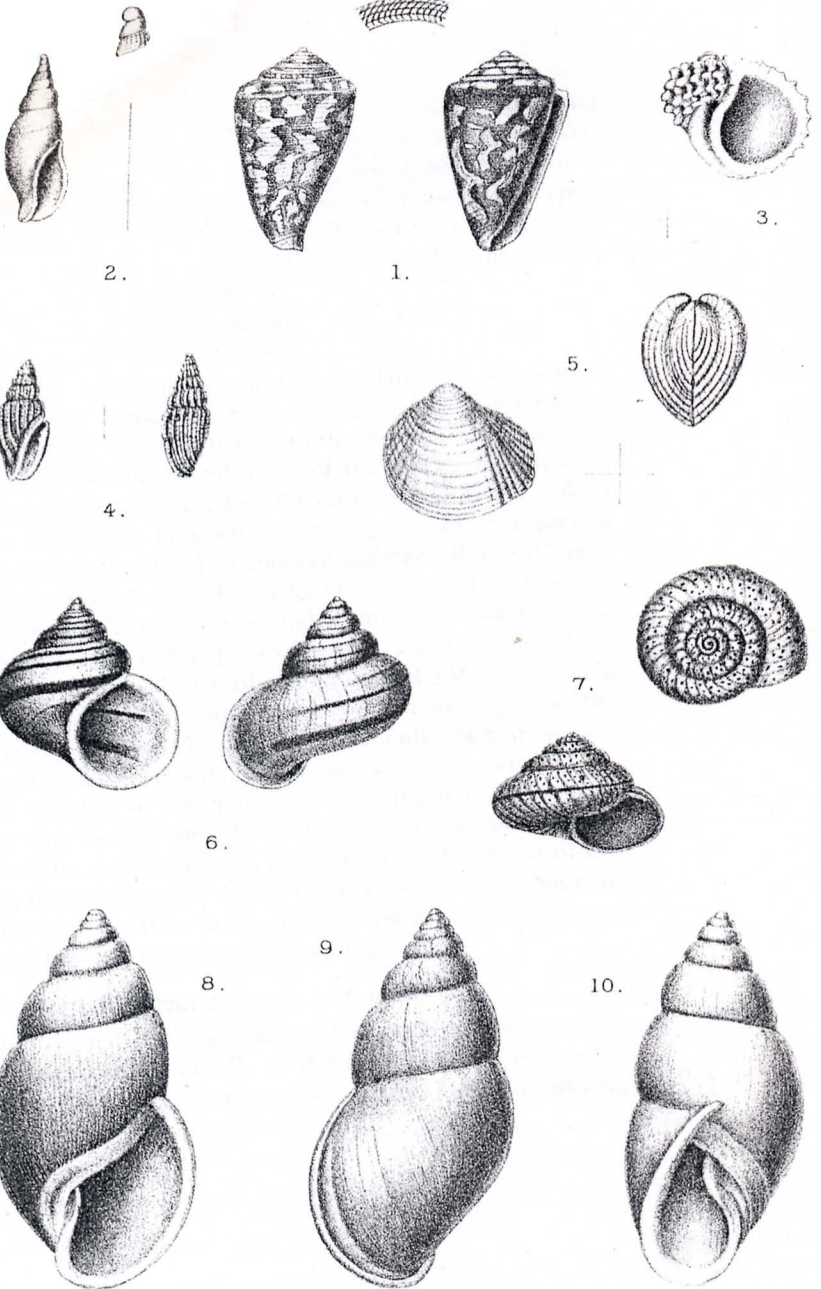
Xesta piperata, n. sp. Pl. ix, fig. 7.

Shell dextral, general form as figured, thin, very narrowly umbilicated, whitish with irregular oblique light brown stripes which are more numerous on the last whorl, *the whole exterior of shell marked with numerous, irregularly arranged, dark brown spots*, a narrow dark brown band at periphery of last whorl continued and fading away at suture of the penultimate whorl; whorls barely 6, slowly increasing; peristome simple, quite thin, slightly expanded at joint of insertion; interior of aperture dark brown, the exterior band showing through.

Alt. 20; maj. diam. 22 millim.

Hab.—Fort Dauphin, Madagascar (Sikora).

This distinct new species is well characterised by its peculiar peppered coloration. The position of the band on the body-whorl gives it a somewhat carinate appearance, but there is no trace of a carina.



G.B. Sowerby del.

A.C. Rehn lith. London.