

THE
MINERAL CONCHOLOGY

OF

GREAT BRITAIN;

OR

COLOURED FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF THOSE

REMAINS OF TESTACEOUS ANIMALS

OR

Shells,

WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESERVED AT VARIOUS TIMES AND DEPTHS IN
THE EARTH.

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TISH MISCELLANY, ENGLISH FUNGI, A BOTANICAL
DRAWING BOOK, AND A NEW ELUCIDATION
OF COLOURS;

DESIGNER OF ENGLISH BOTANY, &c.

Many, O Lord my God, are thy wonderful works which thou hast done;
they cannot be reckoned up in order to thee: if I would declare and speak
of them, they are more than can be numbered.

PSALM xl. 5.

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MDCCCXXI.

Conus.

1851

301.



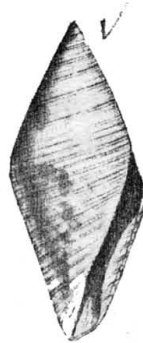
→ Cingillus Brown 1838

1.

12x6



2.



3.



4.



3.

Norman.

Muddiford & Barton.

CONUS. *Linn.*

GEN. CHAR. Univalve, convoluted, inversely conical; spire short, composed of the upper edges of the whorls; aperture longitudinal, narrow, toothless, with parallel sides.

THE form of most of the species of this Genus is an elongated cone, from whose base proceeds the spire, itself more or less conical, and either simple or coronated, generally much shorter than the remainder of the shell, although sometimes quite as long; the aperture is nearly equal in width through its whole length, but rendered more freely open at the ends by a kind of truncation at the base, and a deep sinus at the upper part of the right lip; the left lip is hardly visible, except at the base of the columella, where it forms a small plait. The surface is often variously ornamented by a beautiful variety of colours, striæ, punctums, &c. The animal has two antennæ, and a small operculum, and the shell is enclosed in a membranous epidermis.

The recent Cones are inhabitants of tropical seas; they are very handsome, and highly valued. Montfort has separated those with coronated spires, to form his genus Rhombus, a division which appears to be too minute; some of the other abstractions he has made may prove more useful.

CONUS Dormitor.—TAB. CCCI.

SPEC. CHAR. Short fusiform, transversely striated, striæ elevated, the intermediate spaces neatly crenulated.

SYN. Conus dormitor, *Brander, 24.*

THE length of the spire is about equal to the greatest width of the shell, the aperture is rather longer, but these proportions are liable to slight variation as shewn in figure 3; the elevated striæ are rather numerous and sometimes placed in pairs, the crenulations between them are conformable to the lines of growth; the right lip is semicircular.

I have been favoured with specimens of this Cone found at Muddiford, by Lady Burgoyne; I have also received it from Barton, through the kindness of Miss Dent, and several other Friends. It occurs frequently in a high state of preservation.

Fig. 1 exhibits a young shell with a peculiar smooth band; I conceive however that it is only a variety. Fig. 2, gives the general appearance, the middle figure is

markable for size. Fig. 4 is inserted to give an idea of the crenulations between the striæ.

CONUS concinnus.—TAB. CCCII.—*Fig. 2.*

SPEC. CHAR. Fusiform, angular in the middle, spire ornamented with knobs and granulated striæ; base produced, sulcated.

THIS elegant Cone is nearly three times as long as broad, the spire occupying little more than one third of the length; both ends are pointed; the sulci upon the base are deepest towards the point.

From Highgate Hill, and Barton; not very common.

TAB. CCCII.—*Fig. 1.*

As it is not likely we shall again have so good an opportunity of searching the clay of Highgate Hill, as was afforded by cutting the road through it in 1811, I have thought it adviseable to figure a very much corroded and imperfect Cone found there, without being able to give a satisfactory character or name to it. It is not impossible that it may be a very large specimen of *C. concinnus*, but the canal around the spire, and its shorter form, render it doubtful: there are obscure indications of tubercles or large crenulations upon the spire: I cannot refer it to any species described by Lamarck or Brocchi.

CONUS scabriculus.—TAB. CCCIII.

SPEC. CHAR. Fusiform, rather short, striated; striæ elevated, toothed.

var. β, elongated, striæ numerous, minutely toothed, (fig. 2.)

SYN. *Conus scabriculus.* Brander, 21.

THE greatest width in α is rather less than half the length: in *var. β* it is only one-third: the striæ vary from 7 to 24; when few, each consists of a series of large, sharp, compressed teeth, in proportion as they are fewer they are more elevated, and the teeth are smaller; the last whorl is rather swelled out of the regular conical form; the aperture is longer than the spire; the right lip is sometimes plaited at the edge, opposite the teeth in the striæ, and the left lip is not visible.

A common shell at Barton. I am indebted to Miss Salisbury for several specimens.

Conus.

302



1.



2.



s. concolorus.

Highgate Hill, & Barton.

C. 41. 1821

Conus

303



1.



2.



us scabriculus.

Barton.