

1036. *Cribraria argillacea*, Pers. Obs. i. p. 90; Schrad. Nov. Gen. figs. 1, 2.

On decayed branches and stumps of Scotch fir. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, 1862.

Forming broad confluent patches, pouring out a large quantity of clay-coloured dust. The least beautiful of the genus, though, when cleared from the spores, the plant is a pretty object under the microscope.

1037. *C. aurantiaca*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. iii. p. 174.

On decayed branches of Scotch fir. Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, with *Ceratium*, 1862.

Far less abundant than the last, and a very pretty though minute species.

[To be continued.]

XXXV.—On some New Genera of Mollusca from the Seas of Japan. By ARTHUR ADAMS, F.L.S., &c.

Genus MITROMORPHA, A. Ad.

Testa elongato-fusiformis, utrinque acuminata; anfractibus planis, transversim liratis. Apertura angusta; columella recta, leviter transversim lirata; labro acuto, intus lævi, postice vix sinuato.

Like the *Cancilla* form of *Mitra*, but without any trace of plaits on the columella. By some it would be considered a mitriform *Daphnella*, which it certainly is. In shape it also resembles the subgenus *Genota*, but not in texture or surface. *Dibaphus* and certain Cones also suggest themselves when the characters of this shell are regarded.

*Mitromorpha lirata*, A. Ad.

*M. testa* subalbida aut pallide fusca, mitriformi, utrinque acuminata, spira aperturam æquante; anfractibus normalibus 5, convexis, transversim liratis, liris subconfertis æqualibus æquidistantibus; apertura angusta, labio recto, simplici, plica unica inconspicua antice instructo; labro intus lævi, margine crenulato; columella antice arcuatim truncata.

*Hab.* Simonoseki; Seto-Utchi.

The two or three nucleolar whorls are smooth, like those in *M. filosa* from Santa Barbara, described by Dr. Carpenter. A variety or allied species has the whorls longitudinally plicate, and some of the transverse liræ corrugate or undulated.

Genus CYTHAROPSIS, A. Ad.

Testa fusiformis, utrinque acuminata, *Cytharæ* formi; anfractibus convexis, costellis longitudinalibus et liris transversis cancellatis. Apertura angusta, columella transversim sulcata; labro extus vari-



coso, intus valde lirato, postice leviter sinuato, canali antice subproducto, acuminato, ad sinistram inclinato.

Unable to refer this shell to any established genus, and my scientific friends failing to assist me, I have ventured upon giving it generic rank. It is an elegant cancellated shell, resembling in form some of the more slender species of *Cythara*. From all the species of that genus, however, it differs in the recurved canaliculate aperture and in the cancellation of the surface.

*Cytharopsis cancellata*, A. Ad.

*C.* testa utrinque acuminata, rufescente, spira aperturam æquante; anfractibus convexis, costellis longitudinalibus et liris transversis confertis eleganter cancellatis, anfractu ultimo antice producto et acuminato.

*Hab.* Mino-Sima, 63 fathoms.

Among the *Pleurotoma* tribe, this very elegant form most nearly approaches *Genota*; but in that *Mitra*-like shell the outer lip is not variced, nor is the surface cancellated. I dredged the young of this species also in 54 fathoms' water off the island of Quelpart; so that it does not appear to be limited to the Sea of Japan.

Genus *CROSSEA*, A. Ad.

Testa turbinata, umbilicata, alba. Anfractus convexi, cancellati, simplices aut varicibus instructi. Apertura orbiculata, antice in angulum canaliculatum producta; umbilico callo funiformi coarctato et circumcincto.

The singular and beautiful little shells which I have here dedicated to the able and zealous conductor of the 'Journal de Conchyliologie' have perhaps the closest affinity with *Cirsotrema*, Mörch, a genus of Scalidæ. They also remind one of *Torinia* with regard to the peculiar cord-like callus which encircles the umbilicus, and in their form and cancellation they very much resemble some of the species of *Conradia*. A great peculiarity consists in the canaliculate angular projection at the fore part of the aperture.

1. *Crossea miranda*, A. Ad.

*C.* testa elongato-turbinata, candida; anfractibus convexis, spiraliter liratis, interstitiis cancellatis, varicibus longitudinalibus (3-4) distantibus prominentibus instructis; umbilico cingulo funiformi succincto; labro extus fimbriato-varicoso.

*Hab.* Gotto Islands, 64 fathoms.

2. *Crossea bellula*, A. Ad.

*C.* testa depresso-turbinata, alba; anfractibus spiraliter liratis, inter-



stitiis cancellatis, varicibus nullis; umbilico callo funiformi circumcincto; labro extus simplici, margine acuto.

*Hab.* Gotto Islands, 64 fathoms.

Genus *LAONA*, A. Ad.

Testa semiovata, tenui, rimata, striis incrementi lamellosis rugosa; spira celatæ; anfractu ultimo magno rotundato. Apertura ampla, obliqua, rotundato-ovalis; labio recedente arcuato; labro simplici.

The British *Bulla pruinosa* belongs to the same group, which offers the peculiarity of a decussate surface. The form of the shells also is so different from that of any other division of *Bullidæ*, that I consider it desirable to point out the significance of these shells by giving them a distinctive name. The animal is unknown.

*Laona zonata*, A. Ad.

*L. testa* sordide alba, fasciis duabus transversis latis rufo-fuscis ornata, lamellis longitudinalibus confertis tenuibus crenellatis et striis concentricis decussata.

*Hab.* O-Sima; Yohuko.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Ootheca Wolleyana*. Part I. Edited by ALFRED NEWTON, M.A. &c. Van Voorst, 1864.

UNDER the modest title of a catalogue, or list, of the contents of the egg-chest of the late John Wolley, Mr. Alfred Newton has brought together and arranged a great number of valuable observations made by his late friend.

We need hardly remind our readers that Mr. Wolley was a most zealous and accurate ornithologist, and was especially successful in discovering the breeding-quarters of many of the rarest European birds. His labours were especially directed to the exploration of the north-eastern portion of Arctic Europe, Lapland, &c., from which he used to bring back, year by year, a store of most interesting observations and spoils to gladden the eyes of many a fellow-ornithologist, and to enrich many collections with birds in a state of plumage hardly known before. We rejoice to hear that the exploration of this interesting district is still being carried on by Mr. Newton, who seems to have inherited not only the collections, but the mantle of Wolley.

Wolley was a model naturalist. To the untiring energy and fond observation of a Waterton he added the critical exactness of a scholar; and thus, in his short life, he probably did more for European ornithology than any other living naturalist. Mr. Newton has found congenial employment in editing and revising (with additions) the memoranda of his friend; and we have only to say, with





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