

towards the north the size diminishes. The maximum of one group, however, surpasses the minimum of another group. When such is the case, the variation in size seems also to form a continuous series, which, I am sure, will prove still more continuous when further material is obtained.

Although the distinguishing characteristics derived from size also are thus rendered unimportant, the variation of the weasel certainly does not lack significance, because intermediate stages occur which unite the extreme forms.

LIX.—*New Species of Mollusca of the Genera Voluta, Conus, Siphonalia, and Euthria.* By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S.

[Plate XI.]

THE types are in the British Museum (Natural History).

1. *Voluta uniplicata*, sp. n. (Pl. XI. fig. 1.)

Testa fusiformis, tenuis, pallida, utrinque acuminata, in medio convexa; spira pyramidata, mediocriter longa; sutura anguste canaliculata; anfractus (5-6?), supra breviter concavo-depressi, deinde convexi, undique longitudinaliter filo-striati, spiraliter dense decussatim striati, plicis longitudinalibus numerosis, in ultimo subobsoletis instructi; anfractus ultimus oblongus spiram multo superans, supra obtusissime angulatus, supra angulum subplanato declivis, infra convexus, basim versus attenuatus; apertura ampla, fauce nitens, rufo-carnea; labrum tenue vix reflexum; columella tenuis, plica unica alba lentissime contorta instructa; area polita columellari late effusa, rufo-aurantia.

Long. (circ.) 200, maj. diam. 82 mm.

Hab. Japan.

I have seen only one shell of this remarkable species; the apex is unfortunately broken off, so that the description is necessarily incomplete, although the shell is otherwise in perfect condition. It is of a light structure, sculptured with close spiral striæ, which are more prominent on the upper part of the whorls; the whorls of the spire are closely and regularly longitudinally plicate, but the plicæ become irregular and almost obsolete on the body-whorl. The whole interior, including the lip, is lustrous pinkish red, and a thin shining enamel of orange-red covering the columella is spread half across the whorl. The columella is furnished with a single well-defined plait, which is long, narrow, and but

slightly arched. The form of the shell resembles that of *Voluta Lamberti* of the English Crag.

2. *Voluta (Lyria) Grangeri*, sp. n. (Pl. XI. fig. 2.)

Testa subovata, solidiuscula, straminea, maculis nigro-fuscis diversiformibus triseriatim dispositis ornata; spira conica, acutiuscula, mediocriter longa, apice obtuso; sutura anguste canaliculata; anfractus $5\frac{1}{2}$, convexi, obtusissime angulati, primi 2 læves, sequentes longitudinaliter plicati, plicis numerosis confertis planulatis, in anfractu ultimo evanidis; anfractus ultimus ovatus; apertura mediocriter lata, intus lævis; labrum arcuatum, vix reflexum; columella triplicata, callo tenui induta, superne tuberculo crassiusculo instructa.

Long. 40, diam. 21 mm.

Hab. —?

This shell has much the form of *V. deliciosa* (Montr.), but larger. The dark brown blotches forming the central zone are very conspicuous; the whorls of the spire are slightly angular, and the plicæ being slightly more prominent at the angle give them a semi-coronated appearance; the longitudinal plicæ are close-set and flattened, being broken up into striate ridges towards the aperture.

A dead colourless specimen of this species has been in my possession many years; it measures 45 millim. in length. Excepting for its larger size and want of colour it agrees in every respect with the type, which I discovered without indication of locality in the collection of Monsieur Granger, of Bordeaux.

3. *Siphonalia Pfefferi*, sp. n. (Pl. XI. fig. 3.)

Testa breviter fusiformis, crassa, straminea, griseo tineta, maculis parvis fuscis profuse ornata, ubique spiraliter lirata; spira acute conica; anfractus 7, rotunde convexi, superiores longitudinaliter plicati, plicis rotundatis; anfractus ultimus ventricosus, antice constrictus, breviter curvi-rostratus; apertura subovata, antice in canalem oblique recurvum producta, postice brevissime canaliculata, intus lirata, fusco tineta; labrum arcuatum, acutum, leviter serratum; columella leviter sinuosa, callo crasso induta.

Long. 45, diam. 25 mm.

Hab. Shikoku, Japan.

A pretty species brought to my notice by Dr. Pfeffer, of the Hamburg Museum, after whom I have pleasure in naming it. In form it somewhat resembles *S. trochulus*, Reeve, but it has a longer spire, and the spiral ridges are much broader and profusely spotted with brown.

4. *Euthria interrupta*, sp. n. (Pl. XI. fig. 4.)

Testa acuminato-fusiformis, solidiuscula, luteo-fusca, atro-fusco interruptim lineata; spira acuminata, acutiuscula; anfractus 8, convexiusculi, supra breviter canaliculati, ubique liris fuscis (hic illic plus minusve albo articulatis) angustis vix elevatis (in anfr. penult. 4, in anfr. ult. 13) ornati, sutura angustissime canaliculata sejuncti; anfractus ultimus spiram superans, ad basim constrictus vix productus; apertura oblongo-ovata, intus purpureo-fusco late trifasciata, canali lato brevissimo; columella in medio arcuata, infra callosa, leviter recurva.

Long. 28, diam. 14 mm.

Hab. Satsuma, Japan.

Compared with *E. plumbea*, Phil. (= *viridula*, Dkr., and *ferrea*, Reeve), this species has a much longer body-whorl and shorter spire. The articulated linear liræ and the three broad purplish bands shown in the aperture are characteristic.

5. *Conus Grangeri*, sp. n. (Pl. XI. fig. 5.)

Testa elongato-turbinata, albida, luteo late fasciata, et promiscue picta, liris transversis numerosis rugosis subplanulatis instructa; spira conica, mediocriter elevata; anfractus 9, concavo-declives, spiraliter dense grano-lirati, striis obliquis decussati, carina acutiuscula leviter nodulosa marginati; apertura mediocriter lata, alba.

Long. 45, diam. 22 mm.

Hab. Unknown.

Compared with *C. granulatus*, Linn., this species is less cylindrical in form, and the whorls of the spire are quite different, being distinctly concave and bordered by a sharp ridge, which on the upper whorls is slightly nodulose. The spire is more like that of *C. sulcatus*, Brug., from which species the form of the shell is entirely different.

LX.—*A List of the Species of Cyaniris, a well-known Group of the Family Lycænidae.* By A. G. BUTLER, Ph.D., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

So many Lycænidae have been described under the general terms *Lycæna*, *Plebeius*, and *Cupido* by those who ignore structural characters in this family which they allow in other families of butterflies, that one can never be absolutely certain of having recognized all the waifs and strays; but, so



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