

A careful examination of the *Mitra* shows that it is certainly distinct from *M. interlirata*, and that it possesses all the features of *M. circulata* of Kiener. The distant spirals and the intervening sculpture are precisely similar, and the number of the columellar folds is the same, namely, three and a very faint anterior fourth, whilst in *interlirata* there are five with the indication of a sixth.

As this remarkable instance of boring is likely to be referred to in future works, it seemed to me advisable to make the above corrections as soon as possible.

E. A. SMITH.

NOTE ON THE DATES OF PUBLICATION OF THE VARIOUS PARTS OF MOQUIN-TANDON'S "HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES MOLLUSQUES TERRESTRES ET FLUVIATILES DE FRANCE." (Read 9th December, 1904.)—In the Proceedings of the Malacological Society, vol. v, p. 261, Mr. B. B. Woodward, on the authority of the "Bibliographie de la France," gives the dates upon which the various component parts of this important work were published. The particulars there given would appear to be inaccurate, as MM. Letourneux & Bourguignat (Prodr. Malac. Tunisie, 1887, p. 1, note), who investigated the subject, give earlier dates for every individual part. According to these authors the true dates of publication were:—

Livr. I,	issued	April 12th, 1855.
" II	"	May 4th, 1855.
" III	"	August 1st, 1855.
" IV	"	September 10th, 1855.
" V	"	January 2nd, 1856.
" VI	"	April 9th, 1856.

J. W. TAYLOR.

NOTE ON *GEITODORIS PLANATA* (ALDER & HANCOCK). (Read 13th January, 1905.)—Since I wrote my paper in this journal (vol. vi, p. 180) to prove that Alder & Hancock's *Doris planata* should bear this name, my attention has been called to the account of the species in Jeffrey's British Conchology, vol. v, p. 85, written by Alder, as stated on p. 27. It says: "The examination of further specimens of different sizes, from the Clyde district, proves that the *D. planata* of the 'British Nudibranchiate Mollusca' is the young of *D. testudinaria*. In its young state it is extremely flat, and the gills imperfectly developed." Alder's authority on such a point must naturally carry great weight, but it is noticeable that, whereas he says he had seen further specimens from the Clyde, he does not say that he had seen any from the Mediterranean, and merely refers to Risso (Hist. Nat. l'Eur. MÉR., vol. iv, p. 33, fig. 15). It is therefore probable that he identified the specimens with *D. testudinaria* merely on the strength of Risso's description, and, if that is so, I do not think the identification can be considered certain, for he can have had no means of comparing the buccal parts, of which Risso makes no mention. But these organs, which are clearly referred to by Alder & Hancock (Brit. Nud. Moll., pt. vii, p. 42), are the most important characters of *D. planata*, and distinguish it from all other recorded British forms. Until it is shown that the *D. testudinaria* of the Mediterranean possesses them, I think the specific name *planata* should be maintained for the British form, and the genus seems to me undoubtedly *Geitodoris*. Risso's *D. testudinaria* has been identified by Bergh and others with *Platydoris argo*, but this identification also is not certain, as Risso's description and figure are unsatisfactory and inadequate. The external characters are not in any way remarkable, and might apply to many Dorids, except that the animal is described and depicted as having

five simply pinnate branchiæ. As early as 1844 Philippi (Enum. Moll. Siciliæ, vol. ii, p. 78) pointed out that this is probably an error, but if it be correct, the animal is neither *D. planata* nor *D. argo*.

It is, of course, possible that *D. testudinaria* may be rediscovered in the Mediterranean and prove to be a *Geitodoris*, in which case its identity with the British form is highly probable. C. N. E. ELIOT.

NOTE ON *OLIVA TIGRIDELLA*, DUCLOS. (Read 11th November, 1904.)—This species was figured, but not described, by Duclos in his monograph of the genus (Hist. nat. Coquilles, *Oliva*, pl. viii, figs. 13–16). Figs. 13, 15, and 16 have been reproduced by Tryon (Man. Conch., vol. v, pl. xxxiii, figs. 28, 29, 42).

It has been hitherto considered by Reeve, Weinkauff, Tryon, etc., a variety of *Oliva ispidula*, Lamarck, but if a careful comparison be made it will be seen that the two forms are very distinct. *Oliva ispidula* is more cylindrical, in length nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its breadth, and as a rule much larger than *O. tigridella*, which is more fusiform and quite different in its proportions. It is also to be observed that in *O. ispidula* the markings often take the form of transverse bands, whilst if any lines are observable in *O. tigridella* they are invariably longitudinal. Many specimens of *O. ispidula* have a single band round the upper part of the body-whorl.

O. tigridella more nearly resembles *O. Duclosi*, Reeve (*jaspidea*, Duclos), than any other species, both in size and form, whereas *O. ispidula* is most like *O. litterata*, Lam., in form, although different in size.

It may thus be characterised:—Shell fusiform-cylindrical; length usually slightly less than 1 inch, width rather less than half the length, being greatest near the shoulder, and gradually narrowing towards the base; spire about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the entire length; columellar plicæ rather fine and numerous in young specimens; colour and markings very variable; ground-colour generally yellow or yellowish-brown or red; markings, when forming lines, taking a longitudinal direction, but generally irregularly spotted or blotched. Aperture dusky. F. G. BRIDGMAN.

NOTE ON *OLIVA ORYZA*, LAMARCK. (Read 13th January, 1905.)—This very common species has not, I think, been satisfactorily determined by Duclos, Reeve, or Marrat in their monographs. The commonest form, which is probably that originally described by Lamarck, is uniformly white. It is so abundant that it is used by the natives of the West Indies in the manufacture of shell-baskets, etc. This plain white variety has been figured neither in Duclos' nor Reeve's monograph, but a figure of it is given by Marrat (Thesaurus Conch., pl. xxii, fig. 391). This figure, however, hardly illustrates what I regard as the typical form, which is more correctly represented by fig. 387 on the same plate. An orange-tipped specimen is figured in Reeve's monograph (pl. xxvii, fig. 81b), with the remark that "the colouring of the apex seems to be a characteristic feature in this species." Duclos (pl. i, fig. 10) figures a somewhat similar shell, but this is more pink than orange at the apex. I believe these are all varieties of the same species. F. G. BRIDGMAN.

NOTE ON SOME HOLOCENE NON-MARINE MOLLUSCA FROM WALTON HEATH, SURREY. (Read 13th January, 1905.)—At Walton Heath, which lies just to the north of Reigate, there is a chalk quarry showing several 'pipes' in section. Pipes in the Chalk are generally barren, but three of these contained some non-marine mollusca, which are referable to the following species:—



Eliot, Charles. 1905. "NOTE ON GEITODORIS PLANATA (ALDER & HANCOCK)." *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* 6, 186–187.

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