

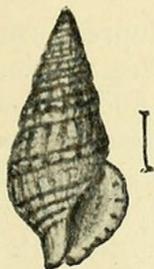
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF *DONOVANIA*, *PISANIA*,
PHENACOLEPAS, AND *FISSURELLA*.

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

Read 14th January, 1910.

DONOVANIA FASCIATA, n.sp.

Testa ovato-turrita, imperforata, albida, rufo-fusco lineata; spira elata, vix convexa; anfractus 6, convexi, liris 2, rufo-fuscis conspicue nodulosis ornati, aliter spiraliter minus conspicue noduloso-lirati; ultimus $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinis testæ æquans, convexus, basim versus rufo-fusco quadrilineatus; apertura parva, ovata; peristoma crassiusculum, fusco notatum; columella brevis, rectiuscula; canalis brevissimus, medioeriter latus. Long. 6, diam. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Hab.—Gorée, West Africa.

Distinguished by having, on a white ground, two conspicuous nodulous reddish-brown ridges on each whorl, and four narrow lines of the same colour at the base of the body-whorl. Several specimens of this pretty little species were found in the collection of the late Mons. Albert Denans, labelled "petits buccins de Gorée".

The Mediterranean species of this little group, named by Bucquoy, Dautzenberg, and Dollfus "*Donovania*" (= *Lachesis*, Risso), bear a strong similarity one to another, whereas this West African species has a very different aspect. Mons. Dautzenberg, to whom I submitted specimens, agrees with me as to its generic position.

PISANIA LIROCINCTA, n.sp.

Testa elongato-ovata, fulvescens, fusco irregulariter flammulata; spira elata, leviter convexa; anfractus convexo-declives, primi 3-4 longitudinaliter nodoso-costati, spiraliter fusco lineati, deinde spiraliter lirati, liris latiusculis, leviter planulatis; anfractus ultimus oblongus, convexus; rostrum breviter recurvum; apertura latiuscula; columella leviter sinuosa, infra medium obscure uniplicata; peristoma acute dentatum; canalis brevis, latiusculus. Long. 33, diam. 15; apertura, long. 17, lat. 6 mm.

Hab.—?

This shell bears a strong resemblance in form and colouring to *P. picta*, Reeve (*Buccinum*). Its chief distinguishing feature is found

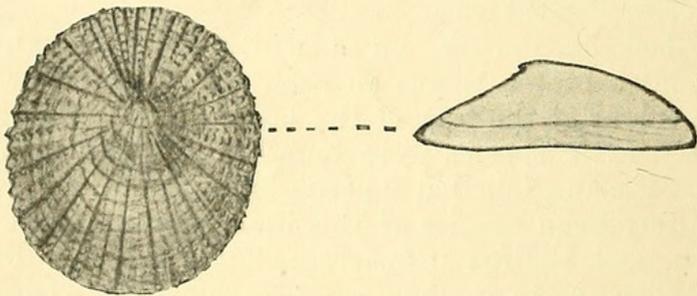
in the spiral ridges of the three last whorls, the upper whorls being longitudinally plicate and granose.



The only two specimens I have seen have been in our possession for many years, and I have no information as to their habitat.

PHENACOLEPAS MIRABILIS, n.sp.

Testa ovato-subcircularis, depressiuscula, albida, versus marginem pallide fulvo-fusco zonata, antice mediocriter arcuata, postice oblique declivis, costellis numerosis noduloso-aculeatis radiantibus, et liris concentricis cancellata, liris angustis, supernis subdistantibus, infernis coarctatis; apex depresso inclinatus, circiter $\frac{1}{2}$ post medium longitudinis situs; pagina interna albida, radiatim costellata, sublato albo marginata, ad marginem crenulata. Long. 25, lat. 22, alt. 8 mm.



Hab.—Australia?

This handsome shell is of an unusually large size for the genus; it differs from *P. crenulata*, Brod., in its depressed form, and in the position of the apex, which is less posterior and much less elevated and curved. The concentric liræ are rather distant towards the apex, and gradually become more crowded towards the margin. I have no certain information as to its habitat, but these specimens were recently submitted to me by Mr. H. McClelland, who informs me that he received them with a lot of Australian shells.

The generic name *Phenacolepas*, Pilsbry, takes the place of *Scutellina*, Gray (preoccupied).

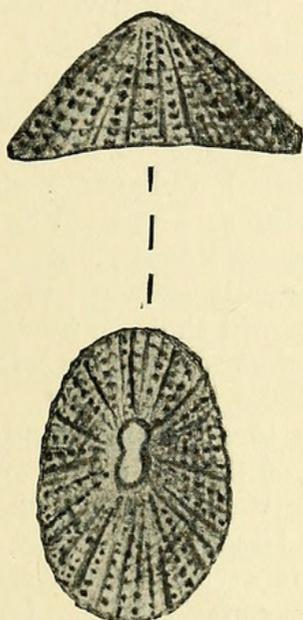
FISSURELLA (CREMIDES) KEPPELIANA, n.sp.

Testa oblonga - ovalis, elata, albida, nigro interruptim radiata, costellis numerosis irregularibus nodulosis radiantibus instructa;

foramen magnum, oblongum, coarctatum, paulo ante medium situm ; pagina interna alba, ad marginum acute crenulata, limbo orificii cæruleo-albo, anguste nigro marginato. Long. 26, lat. 17, alt. 14 mm.

Hab.—Sierra Leone.

This shell has an orifice very like that of *F. alabastrites*, Reeve, from the Cape Verd Islands, but it is of a much more elevated form, and has a much larger number of radiating ribs, which are narrower and closer. *F. Humphreysi*, Reeve, has the same elate form, but a smaller orifice, the interior border of which is white without the dark ring.



F. glaucopis, Reeve, another species of the group, has a more depressed form and a smaller orifice. Neither of these forms shows any trace of the interrupted black rays characteristic of the new species. A number of specimens of this species were collected at Sierra Leone by the late Admiral Keppel ; they vary somewhat in elevation, and in the number, closeness, and nodulosity of the ribs ; but all are characterized by the black rays, and by the dark ring bordering the pale, blue limbus beneath the orifice.



Sowerby, G. B. 1910. "DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF DONOVANIA, PISANIA, PHENACOLEPAS, AND FISSURELLA." *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* 9, 65–67.

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