

ART. XIV.—*Additions to and Alterations in the Catalogue of Victorian Marine Mollusca.*

BY J. H. GATLIFF AND C. J. GABRIEL.

[Read 11th July, 1912].

This paper deals with 24 species; 5 are new, 2 are altered names, and 17 are known species. The new species include 2 *Ischnochitons* kindly described for us by Mr. A. F. B. Hull, of Sydney, who has made the *Polyplacophora* his special study. The named Victorian *Polyplacophora* now total 46 species, and the total number of mollusks catalogued is 962.

We have again to thank our former helpers in our work for their kind assistance.

SEPIA CAPENSIS, d'Orbigny.

1826. *Sepia capensis*, d'Orbigny. Seichis, pl. 7, f. 1-3.

1835-1848. *Sepia capensis*, Ferussac and d'Orbigny. Hist. Nat., Ceph., p. 278, pl. 7, f. 1-3, pl. 12, f. 7-11, pl. 17, f. 18, 19.

1879. *Sepia capensis*, Tryon. Man. Conch., vol. i., p. 198, pl. 94, f. 440-442.

1912. *Sepia capensis*, Chapman. V.N., vol. xxix., p. 24, pl. 1, three figures.

Hab.—Torquay, Grant Coast (F. Chapman). Shoreham, Western Port.

Obs.—Mr. Chapman gives the following dimensions of a typical specimen:—Length, 120; breadth, 42; greatest thickness 10.5; the muero from base of attachment to apex, 6.5 mm.

SEPIA LATIMANUS, Quoy and Gaimard.

1832. *Sepia latimanus*, Quoy and Gaimard. Astrolabe Zool., vol. ii., p. 68, pl. 2, f. 2-11.

1879. *Sepia latimanus*, Tryon. Man. Conch., vol. i., p. 192, pl. 88, f. 400, 401.

1912. *Sepia latimanus*, Chapman. V.N., vol. xxix., p. 25, pl. 1, three figures.

Hab.—Torquay, Grant Coast (F. Chapman).

Obs.—Mr. Chapman states that a typical specimen from Torquay measures:—Length, 135; greatest breadth, 47; greatest thickness, 13.5 mm.

TURRICULA BELLAPICTA, Verco.

1909. *Mitra bellapicta*, Verco. T.R.S., S.A., vol. xxxiii., p. 337, pl. 25, f. 1.

Hab.—Western Port.

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 9.6; breadth, 5.1 mm., Columella quadriplicate. The author remarks: "This may be a variety of *M. vincta*, A. Adams (*Volutomitra*), close to *M. weldii*, Tenison-Woods."

MARGINELLA NYMPHA, Brazier.

1894. *Marginella nympha*, Brazier. P.L.S., N.S.W., vol. ix. (2nd series), p. 168, pl. 14, f. 2.

Hab.—Port Albert (T. Worcester).

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 1.75; breadth, 1 mm. "Having much the shape of *M. ovulum*, spire immersed."

MANGILIA BILINEATA, Angas.

1871. *Clathurella bilineata*, Angas. P.Z.S., Lond., p. 18, pl. 1, f. 23.

Hab.—Port Albert, (T. Worcester).

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 4; breadth, 1.5 mm. Our single specimen is a little larger. We consider this species to be a *Mangilia*, and it somewhat resembles *M. saint-gallae*, T. Woods.

DAPHNELLA MAYI, Verco.

1909. *Hemipleurotoma mayi*, Verco. T.R.S., S.A., vol. xxxiii., p. 295, pl. 25, f. 2.

Hab.—In 300 fathoms, 30 miles south of Cape Nelson, Commonwealth trawler "Endeavour."

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 4.6; breadth, 2.4 mm. We do not agree with the author as to the generic position of this species. Our specific identification has been confirmed by him.

CASSIS ADCOCKI, Sowerby.

1896. *Cassis adcocki*, Sowerby. P. Mal. Soc., Lond., vol. ii., p. 14, fig. in text.

Hab.—Bass's Strait, Commonwealth trawler "Endeavour."

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 20; breadth, 17 mm. This species was named from a South Australian specimen, and has five encircling rows of brown spots. Our example is a young shell, but the distinguishing characteristics are readily discernible.

RISSEA (ONOA) BASSIANA, Hedley.

1911. *Onoba bassiana*, Hedley. Zool., Commonwealth trawler "Endeavour," part I, p. 108, pl. 19, f. 25.

Hab.—Port Albert (T. Worcester). Bass's Strait, Commonwealth trawler, "Endeavour."

Obs.—In vol. xxi., p. 379, of these Proceedings it was stated that we had what we considered to be a large specimen of *Onoba glomerosa*, Hedley. He considers it to be a distinct species, and has named it as above.

EUCHELUS PUMILIO, Tate.

1893. *Euchelus pumilio*, Tate. T.R.S., S.A., vol. xvii., p. 196, pl. 1, f. 3.

Hab.—San Remo (T. Worcester).

Obs.—Size of type: Height, 3; diameter, 3.25 mm.

LEPIDOPLEURUS BADIUS, Hedley and Hull.

1909. *Lepidopleurus badius*, Hedley and Hull. Rec. Aust. Mus., vol. vii., p. 260, pl. 73, f. 1, 2.

Hab.—Torquay, two specimens found under one stone close to shore.

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 6; breadth, 3.5 mm. We determined this species, and submitted it to Mr. Hull, who states: "This shell corresponds very closely with my co-type of *L. badius*; the pustules are rather fewer and more scattered, but I cannot separate it."

ISCHNOCHITON FRUTICOSUS, Gould.

1846. *Ischnochiton fruticosus*, Gould. Proc. Boston Soc., Nat. Hist., vol. ii., p. 142.

1892. *Ischnochiton fruticosus*, Pilsbry. Man. Conch., vol. xiv., p. 91, pl. 23, f. 78-80.

1894. *Ischnochiton fruticosus*, Pilsbry. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, p. 72.

1897. *Ischnochiton fruticosus*, Bednall. P. Mal. Soc. Lond., vol. ii., p. 145.

Hab.—Torquay, one specimen only.

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 33; breadth, 15 mm.

ISCHNOCHITON THOMASI, Bednall.

1897. *Ischnochiton thomasi*, Bednall. P. Mal. Soc. Lond., vol. ii., p. 149, pl. 12, f. 4, 5.

Hab.—Torquay, one specimen only, under small stone at low tide.

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 10.5 to 14; breadth, 5 to 7.5 mm.

ISCHNOCHITON GABRIELI, Hull.

1912. *Ischnochiton gabrieli*, Hull. Antea page 120.

Hab.—Dredged between Phillip and French Islands, Western Port.

ISCHNOCHITON FALCATUS, Hull.

1912. *Ischnochiton gabrieli*, Hull. Antea page 120.

Hab.—Same as preceding species; also under stones at low tide, Sunderland's Bight, Phillip Island.

ACANTHOCHITES TATEI, Torr and Ashby.

1898. *Acanthochites tatei*, Torr and Ashby. T.R.S., S.A., vol. xxii., p. 219, pl. 7, f. 7a-7f.

Hab. Torquay, one specimen only, under a stone, at low tide.

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 6; breadth, 2.5 mm. Our specimen is larger, being length 8; breadth 3.3 mm. It may be separated readily from our other species by its girdle being "covered with short yellowish-white spicules"; these are in addition to the sutural tufts. Dr. Torr also only found the type specimen in South Australia; the description and figures of it are so excellent that there is no difficulty in recognising the species.

CHITON VERCONIS, Torr and Ashby.

1898. *Chiton verconis*, Torr and Ashby. T.R.S., S.A., vol. xxii., p. 215, pl. 6, f. 1.

Hab.—Port Fairy.

Obs.—Dr. Torr, of South Australia, writes us that he has a specimen from the collection of the late Mr. Adcock, from the above locality.

DIPLODONTA GLOBULOSA, A. Adams.

1855. *Diplodonta globulosa*, A. Adams. P.Z.S., Lond., p. 226.

1878. *Diplodonta striata*, Hutton. Jour. de Conch., p. 51.

— 1909. *Diplodonta striata*, Gatliff and Gabriel. P.R.S., Vic., vol. xxii., p. 46.

Hab.—Western Port, Point Cook, Port Phillip, 8 fathoms.

Obs.—Specimens from New South Wales and Victoria were submitted by us to Mr. E. A. Smith, of the British Museum, for comparison with the type, said to be in the Cuming collection; he replied that it was not to be found there.

After again carefully perusing the original description, which is somewhat meagre, and consulting with Mr. C. Hedley, of the Australian Museum, Sydney, we have arrived at the above decision.

Dr. J. C. Verco, of Adelaide, sent us a specimen of *Gastrochaena tasmanica*, T. Woods, upon opening the tube of which we found it to contain two complete specimens of the above species.

DIPLODONTA JACKSONIENSIS, Angas.

1867. *Mysia* (*Felania*) *jacksoniensis*, Angas. P.Z.S., Lond.,
p. 910, pl. 44, f. 10.

Hab.—Western Port.

Obs.—Size of type: Length, 8; height, 8.5; breadth, 5 mm. We have examples which exceed this size by one-third. It differs from *D. Adamsi*, Angas, in having a broader hinge shelf, being oblique in form, and of a pale, rosy flesh-colour.

MONTACUTA DROMANAENSIS, Gatliff and Gabriel.

1912. *Montacuta dromanaensis*, Gatliff and Gabriel. Antea
page 167.

Hab.—Dromana; San Remo (T. Worcester). Dredged between Phillip and French Islands, Western Port.

CONDYLOCARDIA AUSTRALIS, Bernard.

1896. *Condylocardia australis*, Bernard. Jour. de Conch., f.
176, pl. 6, f. 4.

1908. *Condylocardia australis*, Verco. T.R.S., S.A., vol. xxxii.,
p. 360.

Hab.—Ocean Beach, Flinders.

Obs.—Size of type: Anterior-posterior diameter, 1.2; dorso-ventral, 1.14 mm.

CONDYLOCARDIA CHAPMANI, Gatliff and Gabriel.

1912. *Condylocardia chapmani*, Gatliff and Gabriel. Antea
page 167.

Hab.—Type dredged off Portsea, Port Phillip; ocean beach, Point Nepean; Torquay.

CARDITA CALVA, Tate.

1887. *Cardita calva*, Tate. T.R.S., S.A., vol. ix., p. 189, pl.
xx., f. 14.

1908. *Venericardia dilecta*, Verco (non. Smith). T.R.S., S.A.,
vol. xxxii., p. 347, pl. xiv., f. 8.

1908. *Venericardia dilecta*, Verco (non. Smith). Var. *excelsior*, Verco. T.R.S., S.A., vol. xxxii., p. 348, pl.
xiv., f. 9.

1911. *Venericardia dilecta*, Smith. Var. *excelsior*, Verco, Hedley. Zool. Commonwealth Trawler "Endeavour," part I., p. 92.

Hab.—Off Wilson's Promontory, Commonwealth Trawler "Endeavour," one left valve.

Obs.—Our single valve agrees in all particulars with specimens of *V. dilecta* var. *excelsior*, Verco, of which we possess a fine series, kindly sent to us by the author. The description and figure of the tertiary *C. calva*, Tate, suggested to us a striking similarity, and on critical examination, we were forced to the belief that this was another instance of a survivor. With types of both shells existent, we deemed it expedient to have a comparative examination, and submitted to Dr. Verco specimens of *C. calva*, from Forsyth's, Grange Burn, Victoria (of kalimnan age), with our living representative, of *V. excelsior*, from Wilson's Promontory. Our contention is evident, as will be seen in the following reply, received 25.4.12:—"I have examined the type and co-types of *C. calva*, Tate: on his own tablet are 15 shells, two showing the inner view, and 13 the outer. The type specimen is the largest, and is quite indistinguishable from what we have called here *Cardita dilecta*, Smith: its eccentric and radial sculpture are exactly the same, and the part near the umbo has the radial sculpture visible, except immediately round its apex. The other examples on his tablet are smaller, and these have the eccentric (concentric) grooves, well marked, in some instances to the ventral margin; but these are smaller shells—in larger ones this may occupy half the surface of the shell, or more. This part is smooth, and may show scarcely any radial markings; in fact, in one valve, where at least 20 of the concentric markings can be counted, and where they reach the ventral border, only 2 or 3 radial incisions are visible in the anterior, and in the posterior part of the valve. Is not this smooth part simply due to rubbing, and the wearing off of the sculpture? This area is so variable in size, and so limited to the prominent part of the shell, that this explanation suggests itself. I am satisfied that Tate's *C. calva* is my *C. excelsior*, and unless there is an omission in Smith's description and figure, is not *C. dilecta*, Smith. Tate's name is unfortunate, for the 'baldness' (*calva*) is probably accidental, and his type is barely bald at the extreme apex." *C. calva* somewhat recalls *C. dilecta*, Smith, but is easily distinguished, as Dr. Verco states, by its excentric concentric grooves, which are not in the slightest degree indicated in the figure and description of *C. dilecta* ("Chall. Zool."). The distribution of *C. calva* is interesting, as, with a specimen from the trawler "Endeavour," we are able to extend its range to Oyster Bay, Tasmania.

CARDITELLA EXULATA, E. A. Smith.

1885. *Carditella exulata*, E. A. Smith. Chall. Zool., vol. xiii., p. 215, pl. 15, f. 6, 6a.

1908. *Carditella exulata*, Verco. T.R.S., S.A., vol. xxxii., p. 352.

Hab.—Ocean Beach, Phillip Island.

Obs.—Size: Length, 4; height, 2.75; width, 2 mm.

MODIOLARIA RHYLLENSIS, Gatliff and Gabriel.

1912. *Modiolaria rhyllensis*, Gatliff and Gabriel. Antea page 167.

Hab.—Dredged between Phillip and French Islands, Western Port.



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