

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW MARINE MOLLUSCA FROM NEW
CALEDONIA, ETC.

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PLATE XXV.

CONUS BOUGEI, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Figs. 1, 2.

Testa subcylindraneo-turbinata, coronata, postice truncata, antice attenuata, rufo-fusca, maculis albidis diversiformibus ornata; spira brevissima, obtusa; anfractus vix concavi, spiraliter leviter striati, nodose angulati, sutura irregulariter impressa discreti; ultimus levissime convexus, liris distantibus vix conspicuis cingulatus, nodulis pallidis rotundatis circiter 14 ad angulum armatus, basim versus attenuatus, conspicue rotunde liratus; apertura postice angusta, antice paulo latior. Long. 21, diam. 11 mm.

Hab.—Monac Island, New Caledonia (Bouge).

An interesting little Cone, somewhat remarkable in character. The spire is very short, and the rounded nodules at the angle are rendered more conspicuous by their light colour; the body-whorl is girdled by very slightly raised, narrow, rather distant ridges; upon a reddish-brown ground, the surface is sprinkled with whitish flake-like spots, which are larger, elongated, and tortuous, somewhat like hieroglyphics, forming a zone below the middle of the whorl.

A second specimen, which I call var. β (Fig. 2), is darker in colour, and has very few spots, and two or three longitudinal whitish flames bordered with light yellowish brown, and the infra-median zone is only indicated by a few quaint hieroglyphics.

These two are the only specimens I have seen of the species, with the exception of a very small imperfect one resembling the type. I have pleasure in naming the species in honour of Monsieur Bouge, who collected the specimens in the Island of Monac, New Caledonia.

CYTHARA STRIATISSIMA, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 3.

Testa ovato-conoidalis, antice attenuata, postice acuminata, pallide fulva vel straminea, longitudinaliter tenuiter plicata, spiraliter densissime striata; spira acute conica, elatiuscula; anfractus $7\frac{1}{2}$, primi (2) læves, rotundati, cæteri obtuse angulati, supra angulum concaviusculi, sutura angustissima discreti; ultimus $\frac{2}{3}$ totius longitudinis testæ æquans, infra angulum convexiusculus, varice crassa marginatus; apertura oblonga, mediocriter lata, utrinque leviter angustior; labrum acutum, postice late sinuatum, intus denticulatum; columella oblique rectiuscula, plicis minutis numerosis instructa. Long. 9, diam. 4.5 mm.

Hab.—New Caledonia (Bouge).

A typical *Cythara*, of a very pale fulvous colour; it is very finely and closely striated; the longitudinal plicæ are narrow, moderately prominent, and number about 20 on the body-whorl.

CYTHARA OPTABILIS, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 4.

Testa ovato-fusiformis, alba, maculis aurantiis ornata; spira elata, convexa, ad apicem acutiuscula; anfractus convexi, læviusculi, spiraliter leviter striati, plicis crassiusculis rotundatis circiter 12 (in anfr. penult.) instructi, sutura profunde canaliculata, crenulata, discreti; penultimus turgidus, maculis aurantiis quadratis super costas uniseriatim ornatus; ultimus $\frac{2}{3}$ totius longitudinis testæ vix æquans, biseriatim maculatus; apertura $\frac{1}{2}$ long. testæ æquans, mediocriter lata; labrum extus crassivaricosum, ad marginem acutum, postice rotunde sinuatum, intus denticulatum, sinu antico latiusculo rotundato; columella oblique rectiuscula, plicis numerosis confertis instructa. Long. 11.5, diam. 5 mm.; apert. long. 6 mm.

Hab.—New Caledonia (Bouge).

This pretty shell is nearly related to *C. eupæcila*, Hervier, but on the penultimate whorl there is only one series of squarish orange spots, and two on the body-whorl; in the type, on the back of the body-whorl, the spots become merged into longitudinal flames, but in some specimens the spots are distinct throughout. The specimens are mostly larger than those of *C. eupæcila*, in which the spots are more linear in two series on the penultimate, and three on the body-whorl.

PLEUROTOMA ABBREVIATA, Reeve, var. LIFUENSIS, nov. var. Pl. XXV, Fig. 5.

Quam *P. abbreviata* typica multo brevior, magis angulata, carina duplicata ad angulum magis prominens. Long. 17, diam. 10 mm.

Hab.—Lifu, Loyalty Islands.

This form, which seems peculiar to the Loyalty Islands, has long been known under the name of *P. abbreviata*, but its aspect is so different from Reeve's type from the Philippine Islands that it is worthy of at least a varietal name. I exhibited at the meeting of the Malacological Society, April 12th, a series of specimens of the typical *P. abbreviata* from the Andaman Islands and Mauritius, than which the Lifu variety is of a much shorter form, more angular, with a much more prominent keel.

MITRA (PUSIA) ACCINCTA, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 6.

Testa parva, ovato-fusiformis, crassiuscula, lævis, longitudinaliter obtuse plicata, pallide fuscescens, transversim fusco lineata et zonata, zonula albida cincta; spira mediocriter elata, acuta; anfractus 7–8, convexiusculi, sutura distincta discreti, costulis verticalibus parum elevatis rotundatis lævigatis (in penultimo 11–12) instructi, zonula albida versus medium cingulati; ultimus spiram superans, convexus, costulis partim evanidis, prope basim parum contractus, leviter rugosus, lira duplicata latiuscula obliqua albida cinctus, ad basim nigro tinctus; apertura mediocriter lata, $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinis testæ æquans, intus fuscescens, lævis; labrum levissime sinuosum, crassiusculum, glabrum, nigro-fusco tinctum; columella rectiuscula, leviter obliqua, tenuiter callosa, nigro-fusca, triplicata, plicis crassiusculis, oblique de-
scentibus. Long. 13, diam. 6 mm.

Hab.—Monac Island, New Caledonia (Bouge).

This species belongs to the group of *M. luculenta*, Reeve; in colour and banding it somewhat resembles *M. Montrouzieri*, Tapp.-Canefri (*M. tricolor*, Montr.), but it is of a narrower form and the ribs are much less numerous, rounded, smooth, and in some cases almost obsolete on the body-whorl. The specimens present some variation in the disposition of the colour lines and bands, but the most characteristic specimens have, as in the type, two brown lines or narrow zones in the middle of the penultimate and towards the upper part of the body-whorl, with a whitish zone between.

TRIPHORA EUPUNCTATA, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 7.

Testa sinistrorsa, elongata, convexiuscula, ad apicem acuminata, pallide rufo-fusca, nitens, fusco seriatim punctata; anfractus 16-17, planati, vix convexi, cingulis 3 eximie gemmiferis, cingula tertia gemmis fusco interpunctatis ornati, sutura canaliculata creno-lirata discreti; ultimus brevis, infra obtuse angulatus, ad basin liris 2 angustis crenulatis munitus; rostrum breve, crassum, obliquum; apertura oblique subquadrata. Long. 10, diam. 2.5 mm.

Hab.—New Caledonia (Bouge).

Shell light reddish brown, shining, closely and beautifully beaded in three rows on each whorl, spotted with brown between the beads of the lower rows; the whorls are separated by a channelled suture, in which may be observed a crenulated ridge; the last whorl has two narrow crenulated keels at the base.

TRIPHORA FUSCOZONATA, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 8.

Testa sinistrorsa, elongatula, acute acuminata, nigro-fusco fasciata; anfractus 18, leviter convexi, gemmis rotundatis confertis biseriatis (lira angusta interveniente) ornati, sutura impressa discreti; ultimus curtus, liris 6 minute gemmulatis, prope basin leviter attenuatus, rotunde angulatus; rostrum curtum, crassum, leviter obliquum; apertura parva, oblique subtrigona; labrum tenue, postice sinuatum. Long. 6, diam. 1.5 mm.

Hab.—New Caledonia.

This species may be recognised by the dark-brown bands on each whorl; the gem-like nodules common to many species are arranged in two prominent rows, with a narrow intervening crenulated ridge; on the last whorl they are smaller and closer, forming six ridges.

TRIPHORA FUSCOAPICATA, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 9.

Testa sinistrorsa, elongato-acuminata, ad apicem acutissima, albida, hic illic fusco minute punctata, ad apicem brunnea; anfractus circa 18, embryonales 5-6 planato-declives, læves, sequentes cingulis spiralibus gemmatis 2 (interdum lira minuta interveniente) ornati, sutura impressa discreti; ultimus quadriseriatim gemmatus, infra angulatus, prope aperturam tubulatim forato munitus, ad basin depressus; rostrum crassiusculum, oblique recurvum; apertura parva, subcircularis; labrum tenue. Long. 5.5, diam. 1.12 mm.

Hab.—Island of Cebú, Philippines.

The principal feature distinguishing this species is that the embryonic whorls, numbering 5 or 6, are dark brown, showing conspicuously against the whiteness of the subsequent whorls.

MORMULA EXCELLENS, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 10.

Testa elongata, solidiuscula, pallida, zona fusca infra suturam basimque ornata; anfractus 14-15; embryonales sinistrorsum contorti, cæteri planato-convexi, plicis longitudinalibus numerosis confertis planulatis, liris spiralibus densissimis cancellati; penultimus varice latiusculo munitus; ultimus $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinis testæ vix æquans, ad basin rotundatus, prope aperturam lativaricosus; apertura subovata, intus lævis, obscure fusco fasciata; columella leviter contorta, vix plicata. Long. 15, diam. 3.3 mm.

Hab.—Monac Island, New Caledonia.

A handsome species of the small limited genus *Mormula*. It has somewhat the form of *M. MacAndrewi*, A. Adams, but more whorls, the longitudinal plicæ are closer, and it is distinguished by the bright brown infrasutural band; it has a rather broad varix on the penultimate whorl; the numerous ridges crossing the longitudinal plicæ give them a granular appearance. I have only seen three specimens of this interesting species, of which the type is the largest, a young one showing the curiously contorted apex, and an intermediate one with paler colour-bands.

SOLETELLINA HEDLEYI, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 12.

Testa transversim elongata, elliptica, tenuis, pellucida, albida, concentrice subtilissime irregulariter plicata et striata, postice pallide fulvo-radiata; umbones minuti, conjuncti, post medium locati; margo dorsalis anticus longus, rectiusculus, levissime declivis; posticus brevior, paulo magis declivis, utrinque rotundatus; ventralis leviter arcuatus; ligamentum externum, corneum, elongatulum; dentes cardinales valvæ dextræ duo, divergentes, in valva sinistra duo quoque, antico acuto, bifurcato, postico lamellari; sinus pallii magnus, linguæformis. Long. (umbone ad marg. ventralem) 12, lat. 23 mm.

Hab.—South Australia.

A transversely, elongated, thin, pellucid shell; faintly rayed posteriorly. The species has long passed muster in Australian collections for *Sanguinolaria vitrea*, Desh., with which it has scarcely any affinity; and I am indebted to Mr. Hedley, of the Australian Museum, after whom I have pleasure in naming it, for confirming my opinion that the species has not hitherto been described.

ARCA (SCAPHARCA) FULTONI, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 11.

Testa transversim elongatula, obliquiuscula, leviter inæqualvis, lateribus superne angulatis, antico infra rotundato, postico oblique rectiusculo, alba, epidermide scabrosa induta, costis radiantibus pernumerosis (circa 47) angulatis, rugosis, sulco angusto divisis instructa; margo dorsalis rectus; area ligamenti angustiuscula; umbones convexi, incurvati, ante medium locati; cardo normalis. Long. (umbone ad marg. ventralem) 35, lat. 50 mm.

Hab.—Manila, Philippines.

Distinguished from its congeners by the large number of its radiating ribs, which are rather angular, crenulated, and divided by a central groove. *Arca crebricostata*, Reeve, has almost as many ribs, but they are broader and closer together; that species is also equivalve and so delegated to the section *Anomalocardia*.

CRYPTODON MURCHLANDI, n.sp. Pl. XXV, Fig. 13.

Testa subtrigono-cordiformis, crassa, depressiuscula, æquivalvis, inæquilateralis, alba, pallide straminea, rugose irregulariter lamellata, prope umbonem lævis, lateribus divergentibus, utrinque obtuse angulata; margo dorsalis arcuatus; umbones acuti, incurvati, antice locati; margo ventralis late arcuatus; area antica (sub-umbonalis) concave depressa, rugose plicata; cardo crassus, oblique depressus, edentulus, sed infra rugosus; pagina interna sordide alba, corrugata; impressiones musculares elongatæ; sinus pallii obliquus, longus, linguæformis. Long. (umbone ad marg. ventralem) 41, lat. 40 mm.

Hab.—St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands (Murchland).

The form of this remarkable shell (of which I have only seen two specimens) is very like that of *C. flexuosus*, Montagu, but on a gigantic scale, and, unlike that very fragile little species, it is of a solid substance, and particularly thick about the hinge.

I adopt the name of *Cryptodon* (Turton, 1822), as the generic position of the fossil *Axinus* (J. Sowerby, 1821) is very doubtful, the hinge being unknown, and the name *Thyasira* was only given by Leach in manuscript; although quoted by Lamarck in 1818, he gave no description of it. Mr. Edgar A. Smith has pointed out that various large species such as *edentulus*, usually called *Loripes*, should be placed here, the type of *Loripes* being *L. lacteus*, Linn., which has cardinal teeth, while all the *Cryptodons* are edentulous.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXV.

- FIG. 1. *Conus Bougei*, n.sp.
 „ 2. „ „ var. β .
 „ 3. *Cythara striatissima*, n.sp.
 „ 4. „ *optabilis*, n.sp.
 „ 5. *Pleurotoma abbreviata*, Reeve, var. *Lifuensis*, n.var.
 „ 6. *Mitra accincta*, n.sp.
 „ 7. *Triphora eupunctata*, n.sp.
 „ 8. „ *fuscozonata*, n.sp.
 „ 9. „ *fuscoapicata*, n.sp.
 „ 10. *Mormula excellens*, n.sp.
 „ 11. *Arca Fultoni*, n.sp.
 „ 12. *Soletellina Hedleyi*, n.sp.
 „ 13. *Cryptodon Murchlandi*, n.sp.
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