

3. Descriptions of eight new Species of Shells from Australia and the Solomon Islands. By JAMES C. COX, M.D., C.M.Z.S.

(Plate XVI.)

1. *HELIX RAINBIRDI*, Cox. (Plate XVI. fig. 1.)

Shell deeply openly umbilicated, globosely turbate, rather thin, faintly striated, dark chestnut-brown, almost black, ornamented by two broad dark yellow bands about the centre of the whorls, and one round the umbilicus, which is much excavated and broadly funnel-shaped; spire broadly conoid, obtuse; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7, convex, last deflected in front; aperture oblique, roundly lunate; lip dark and metallic at the margin, broadly expanded and somewhat reflected; margins approximating, joined by a thin callus; columellar margin much expanded, overhanging the broad, open, funnel-shaped umbilicus.

Hab. Mount Dryander, Port Denison, Queensland.

Diameter—greatest 1.75, least 1.20; height 1.35 inch.

This fine species, named after its discoverer, was sent to me as *Helix mitchellæ*, Cox, which in general appearance it much resembles; it is, however, easily distinguished by its less conical shape, and by its being openly umbilicated, whereas *H. mitchellæ* has a covered umbilicus.

2. *HELIX THATCHERI*, Cox. (Plate XVI. fig. 2.)

Shell deeply and openly umbilicated, depressedly globose, rather solid, finely obliquely striated, dull horny yellow, ornamented with a broad, dark chestnut band below the suture, with five or six fine dark lines round the centre of the whorls, and also a dark undefined zone round the umbilicus, which is of the same colour; this dark coloration extends across the last whorl in a broad undefined band along the margin of the aperture, and joins the band beneath the suture; spire flatly conoid; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, flattened, the last becoming much inflated, rapidly enlarged and a little depressed in front; base flat; aperture oblong-oval, large, oblique, livid white within; lip slightly thickened and everted, of a lighter colour than the interior; margins approaching, joined by a thin dark callus; columellar margin much dilated, half concealing the umbilicus.

Hab. Mount Bersaker, Rockhampton, Queensland (*Rainbird*).

Diameter—greatest 1.60, least 1.20; height 1.15 inch.

An interesting species, of an intermediate form between *Helix appendiculata* and *H. incei*, but easily distinguished from either by the marked inflation of the last whorl.

3. *HELIX NOVÆ-GEORGIENSIS*, Cox. (Plate XVI. fig. 3.)

Shell imperforate, globosely depressed, surface corrugated and shiny, white, ornamented with 5 or 6 narrow brown bands; apex of spire bluntly rounded; whorls 4, rapidly increasing in size, each





Cox, James Charles. 1870. "Descriptions of eight new species of shells from Australia and the Solomon Islands." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1870, 170–172.

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