THE

OURNAL OF MALACOLOGY

Usuallished in 1890 by Walter E. Collinge, as "The Conchologist, a Journal of Malacology.

EDITED BY

WILFRED MARK WEBB, F.L.S.,

Technical Laboratories, County of Essex,

With the assistance in special departments of : -

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VOLUME V.

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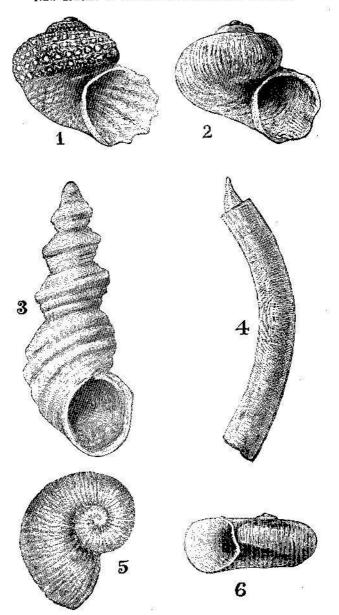
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The Editor "Holmesdale," Brentwood, Essex, England.

NEW Species of Marine Mollusca from Tangler.



W. J. Webb del ad nat.

B. D. Rudd & Son sculpt.

(1) Cyclostrema fenestratum.
 (2) Cyclostrema priinasum.
 (3) Pherusa carinata.
 (4) Coccum cuspidatum.
 (5 & 6) Retrotortina fuscata.
 (Enlarged.)

THE

JOURNAL OF MALACOLOGY.

No. 1. March 25th, 1896. Vol. V.

SOME NEW MARINE MOLLUSCA FROM TANGIER.

By GEORGE W. CHASTER, M.R.C.S.

Before proceeding to describe the shells referred to in the title of this paper, it may not be out of place to describe briefly how they came into my possession. About two years ago my friend Mr. H. Sidebottom, being engaged in the study of the Foraminifera, requested his relative, Mr. C. H. Nevill, of Bramall Hall, Cheshire, who was about to join a Mediterranean cruise, to bring back bags of anchor-mud and dredgings from the various places touched at. Other dredgings from the Adriatic and from a second cruise made last year were also These collections of material were with great readiness placed at my disposal to be examined for mollusca. Their range extends from Tangier to Smyrna, including many localities in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Gulf of Corinth, and Although the quantity of material was comparatively small, the bags of dredgings weighing but a few pounds each, over two hundred species have been obtained therefrom. As might be expected these are almost all minute in size, there being hardly any measuring over half-an-inch. Amongst them, however, are many of considerable rarity and a few apparently new. To my friend the Marquis of Monterosato I must express my sincere thanks for the unfailing courtesy and readiness with which he has examined and identified the various forms, often after laborious search.

The material from Tangier consisted of a bag of dredgings from about seven fathoms, and a quantity of shore sand brought on board for the purpose of deck-scrubbing!

Amongst other noteworthy forms are Risson favoula, R. fischeri and R. turricula of Jefferys, Marginella guancha, d'Orb. Risson (Alcidia) spinosa, Monts., as well as the forms described below.

Coecum cuspidatum (Monts., MSS.), sp. nev., Pl. I, Fig. 4.

Shell comparatively long and slender, slightly curved, glossy, pellucid, sculptured with numerous but obscure lines of growth; the diameter increases very slightly and gradually towards the mouth; septum much produced in the form of a cone with slightly concave sides, ending in a fine point, and not deviating to either side; mouth not thickened by an annular rib. Length, 2.5 mm.

Several specimens of this species were found both in the dredgings and shore drift. One other species (undetermined) of the genus was met with.

Retrotortina, gen. nov.

Shell minute, coiled in a left-handed direction, spire depressed, mouth nearly circular, umbilicus large. The species for which I suggest this genus is interesting, representing as it does the sinistral (or probably far more correctly, pseudo-sinistral) form of a series of which Skenea and Hemalogyra are respectively the dextral and planospiral members. The progressive diminution in size is also noteworthy, for Retrotortina is even more minute than Homalogyra.

Retrotortina fuscata, sp. nov., Pl. I, Figs. 5 and 6.

Shell minute, left handed, brown in colour, glossy, marked with numerous lines of growth; whorls, two, convex; suture, deep; spire nearly flat; mouth almost circular, somewhat oblique; umbilicus very large. Diameter, 5 mm.

A few specimens from shore drift. Unfortunately no live examples occurred, consequently until the operculum can be examined it must remain a matter of some slight uncertainty whether the shell is pseudo-sinistral or sinistral. The other members of the family found were Skenea planorbis, Fabr. and its var. maculata, Jeff., S. pellucida, Monts., and two species of Homalogyra.

Pherusa carinata, sp. nov., Pl. I., Fig. 3.

Shell sub-cylindrical, rather thin, white, semi-transparent and glossy; sculpture consisting of very strong, sharp, spiral ridges of which there are four on the body whorl, three on the penultimate, and two on the second and third volutions, the nucleus being smooth and polished; of these ridges the uppermost is the strongest; whorls six, rather convex, shouldered above by the prominent keel; suture well defined, spire long; apex blunt and rounded; mouth somewhat oval, narrow above and dilated below; outer lip slightly angulated by the upper ridge, receeding very much at its upper part, expanded below, the basal part being excavated by a wide shallow sinus; pillar lip somewhat oblique, reflected; umbilical chink narrow. Height, r-8 mm. Breadth, 75 mm.

A single specimen from shore drift. The present species is interesting, affording as it does an example of a *Pherusa* with sculpture closely approximating to that so frequent in the typical *Aclis*. The characters of this species in other respects are those of the well-known *P. gulsonae*, Cl., which was also found in the same material. The only other member of the same family met with was the common species which Jefferys described as *Odoslomia minima*, for which species and the closely-allied but quite distinct *Jeffreysia cylindrica*, Jeff., Monterosato proposes the sub-genus *Cima*, a separation with which I entirely concur.

Cyclostrema pruinosum, sp. nov., Pl. I., Fig. 2.

Shell sub-globose, whitish in colour, dull and frosted in appearance, owing to the entire surface being covered with very numerous, fine, close set, flexuous striae following the direction of the lines of growth; on the umbilical area and adjoining part of the base there are also numerous, much stronger spiral lines, finely granulated by the striae just described; whorls two-anda-half, convex; suture very distinct though not deep; spire but little raised; mouth nearly circular; outer lip thin, presenting two shallow sinuations, one at the periphery and one below; umbilicus rather large; operculum like that of C. nitens. Height, 85 mm. Breadth, 6 mm.

This species was very abundant in the dredgings, many of the specimens still containing the animal. The only species for which it could be well mistaken is *C. nitens*, Phil., from which it differs in its smaller size, lustre-less and striated surface, basal as well as umbilical striae, and much larger umbilicus.

Cyclostrema fenestratum, sp. nov., Pl. I., Fig. 1.

Shell globosely conical, rather solid, white; sculpture, numerous, slightly oblique, longitudinal, raised lines, of which there are about thirty on the body whorl, these are crossed by stronger spiral lines (six on the last half of the body whorl), of which the uppermost is some distance from the suture, and the lowest and strongest bounds the umbilical area; the intercrossing of these lines leaves squarish interspaces; whorls three, very convex, spire raised; suture deep; mouth circular (outer lip broken); umbilicus large, fluted by the closely crowded longitudinal lines. Height, 8 mm. Breadth 1 mm.

A single specimen dredged. This species occupies a position in some respects intermediate between C. areolatum, G. O. Sars, and C. exilissimum, Phil., two forms at first sight very unlike. The former it approaches in shape, though the sculpture of the Tangier shell is much coarser. This surface decoration however in its characters very closely resembles that of C. exilissimum, although it is finer, both the longitudinal and spiral lines being more numerous: the shell is, of course, very different in shape from Philippi's species. Another species described by Philippi, the fossil Delphinula? elegantula apparently differs only in having the longitudinal lines finer and closely crowded not giving rise to any decussation.

The Cyclostremata are well represented in the Tangier material, for, besides this species described, there occurred C. nitens, Phil., C. cutterianum, Clark, C. serpuloides, Montg., C. catenoides, Monts., and C. exilissimum, Ph.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to the courteous editor, Mr. Wilfred Mark Webb, for the care he has bestowed upon the accompanying plate.

SOUTHPORT, March 7th, 1896.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.*

The Bibliography has been undertaken by Mr. E. R. Sykes and Mr. S. Pace; the sections dealing with Systematic (and Recent Faunal) work being more especially controlled by Mr. Sykes, while Mr. Pace has paid special attention to the Anatomical and Palaeontological Sections. Communications for these columns are welcomed from our readers, and will be gladly inserted if found suitable.

In this compilation an effort has been made, not so much to compete with publications of the nature of the Zoölogical Record, as to give our readers some general idea of the works and papers recently issued.

With a view to the saving of valuable space, the sections have been numbered, and cross references are denoted by the numbers only.

I. CLASSIFICATION AND NEW FORMS.

A. RECENT FORMS.

- Ancey, C. F.—"On some new or hitherto little known Land Shells from New Guinca or adjacent Islands." Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x., part 2, pp. 374-381, pl. xxvi.
- Bernard, F.—"On a new Lamellibranch (Scioberetia australis) commensal with an Echinoderm." Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. xvii., pp. 109-10 (transl. from C. R. Ac. Sci., cxxi., pp. 569-71).
- Brot, A.—" Description de deux Mélanies nouvelles." Journ. de Conch., vol. xlii., pp. 473-5, pl. ix, pars, Nov., 1895.
 - M. crawfordi from the Transvaal and M. levfet from Tongatabu.
- Chaster, George W.--" On the Variation of Stillifer turtoni, Brod." Journ. of Conch., vol. viil., p. 176.
 - We fear that the varietal names will not prove of much service.
- Dall, W. H.—"On some new species of Scala." Naut., vol. ix., ppp. 111-2.
- Dautzenberg, Ph.—"Révision des espèces actuellement connues du genre Geotrochatella." Journ. de Conch., vol. xliii., pp. 19-26, pl. v., Feb., 1896.
- Five species are chronicled of this East-Asiatic genus, of which two are newly distinguished.
- Drouet, Henri.—"Unionidae nouveaux ou peu connus." Journ. de Conch., vol. xliii., pp. 26-40, Feb., 1895.
 - Several new and unfigured species.
- Fulton, Hugh.—"A list of the species of Amphidranus, Albers, with critical notes and descriptions of some hitherto undescribed species and varieties." Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. xvii., pp. 65-94, pls. v.- vii., Jan., 1896.
- *An asterisk denotes that the work has not been seen. The bibliography is carried up to March 1, 1896.

Generic reviews are the bricks of which the fabric of such works as the "Manual of Conchology" are constructed, and they are therefore always welcome. Mr. Fulton has done his work with great care and accuracy, though we could wish that some of the twelve varieties of A. adamsi were absent. We must confess to being unable to distinguish between the varieties subunicalor and articulata. Still, since we have been unable, after an examination of the paper, to discover an omitted recent species, we have to tender our thanks for a good piece of work, both as regards letterpress and plates. Might not, however, the word "recent" have occurred in the title, as we find no mention of such Tertiary species as Bul. ellipticus, Sow., which have been referred to this group?

Joubin, M. L.—" Cephalopodes recueillis dans l'estomac d'un Cachalot, capturé aux îles Açores." Compt. Rend., vol. cxxi., no. 22, pp. 1172-4, fig.

Jousseaume, Dr.—" Description de Coquille nouvelle." Le Naturaliste, ser. 2, no. 215, p. 43.

A new Pusionella from Aden.

Kobelt, Dr. W.—" Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet." Band I., heft cxxix., lief 417, 1895 (contains Helix, pp. 795-802, pls, 219-224).

Kobelt, Dr. W.—" Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet." Band I., heft cxxx., lief 418, 1895 (contains Cerithium, pp. 161-200, pls. 31-36).

Lahille, F.- "Contribucion al estudio de las Volutas Argentinas." Revista del Mus. de la Plata, vol. vi., pp. 295-332, 12 plates.

This, were it note for the very disproportionate amount of new varietal names, would be a most valuable paper. The plates illustrate the variation of the species exceedingly well, and show various stages of growth. The following species of Volutes are recorded from Argentina: fusiformis, Kiener; colosynthis, Chemn. = brasiliana, auct.; angulata, Swainson; ancila, Solander; aviformis, n. sp.; tuberculata, Wood; magellanica, Chemn.; ambigua, n. sp.; and paradoxa, n. sp.

Locard, A.—" A propos de l' Helix variabilis." L' Ech., Rev. Linn., Ann. xi., p. 98.

Locard, A. — 'Une Physe Portugaise nouvelle.' L' Ech., Rev. Linn,, Ann. xi, p. 109.

Martens, E. von.—" Neue Land und Süsswasser Schnecken aus Ost-Afrika." Nach. Mal. Ges., 1895, pp. 175-187.

Forty-two unfigured new species!

Martens, E. von.- "Mollusken von Paraguay." SB. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1895, pp. 33-5.

Martens, E. von, "'Verarbeitetes Conchylienstuck aus Neuguinea." SB. Ges, Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1895, pp. 35-8, fig.

Martens, E. von. "Ostafrikanische Achatinen." SB. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1885, pp. 145-6.

Martens, E. von.—"Neue Arten von Landschnecken aus den gebirgen Ost-Afrika." SB. Ges. Naturf, Fr. Berlin, 1895, pp. 120-9.

New species of Cyclophorus, Ennia, Helizarion, Vitrina?, Trochonanina, Helix, Buliminus, and Subulina.

Martens, E. von.—"Neue Buliminus aus Sud-Arabien." SB. Ges. Naturf, Fr. Berlin, 1895, pp. 129-30.

Möllendorff, Dr. O. F.—"Pilsbry's neue Eintheilung der Heliciden." Nach. Mal. Ges., 1895, pp. 169-175.

Pilsbry, H. A.—" Description of a new Australian Chiton." Naut., vol. ix., p. 90.

Chiton bednalli, from South Australia.

Pilsbry, H. A.—"The earliest publication of Doncasia, Gray." Naut., vol. ix., p. 108.

Mr. Pilsbry points out that this group was first described in 1838, and not in 1845, as usually supposed.

Pilsbry, H. A.—"On the names of certain Subgenera of Helicostyla." Naut., vol. ix., p. 108.

Dolichostyla and Opalliostyla are proposed to replace Prochilus and Eudoxus, both of Albers and both preoccupied.

Pilsbry, H. A.—"The Aulacopoda: a primary division of the Monotremate Land Pulmonata." Naut., vol. ix., pp. 109-111.

A character such as the presence or absence of the pedal groove seems, without further distinction, to be an insufficient ground on which to base the creation of a "super-family"; and we fear that the criticism which Mr. Pilsbry applies to those who have made use of the tail pore for the separation of families will be shortly applied to his use of the pedal groove.

Pilsbry, Henry A.—" Sculpture of the apical whorls, a new character for distinguishing groups of Bulimuli." Naut., vol. ix., pp. 112-5.

Naturalists are at last becoming aware of the extreme importance of the apical whorls in systematic work, as these are formed before external influences have their full power, and we congratulate the author on his use of the sculpture.

Pilsbry, H. A. – Manual of Conchology, ser. 1, part 62 (contains vol. xvi., pp. 49-112, pls. 17-31); ser. 2, part 38 (contains vol. x., pp. 49-96, pls. 16-25). Philadelphia, Nov., 1895.

The present part in the marine series is almost entirely occupied with a review of the genus usually known as Aphysia, but which Mr. Pilsbry replaces by Tahys, Linn., 1758 [non Linn., 1767, nec auctores sequentes]. The point on which this change turns, therefore, is whether the 10th or 12th Edition of Linne's work is to be the starting point, and general opinion now inclines to the 10th. It would seem to be a pity to have created a sub-family Aphysiinae, as the use of Tethys as a foundation for the name would be better. It must be confessed that to the general student this entire group fails to attract and has been much neglected, probably owing to the insignificant shell; we trust that this work may stimulate their study.

It is impossible to seriously criticise the work done in the laud series—as indeed it is in almost all the parts—owing to the fact that one sees but a small portion of the work relating to the Buinni, without possessing the key to the whole. Suffice it to say that this part concludes the study of Thaumastus and contains the commencement of the review of the family Bulimulidae. In this Mr. Pilsbry first considers the genus Plekecheilus, which he divides into Plekecheilus, s. str., having a wrinkled or malleate surface and a smooth spire, and into Eurytus, in which the shell is generally granulate or striate. The first two pages of the genus Auris, Spix, conclude the part.

The following are new species in the marine series:—Aglaja nuttalli (p. 50),

Tethys panamensis (p. 88), and T. robertsi (p. 99).

Pilsbry, H. A.—" Preliminary Outline of a New Classification of the Family Muricidae." Amer. Natural., xxx., 69-71, 1896.

Quadras, J. F., and Moellendorff, O. F.—" Diagnoses specierum novarum ex insulis Philippinis." Nach. Mal. Ges., 1896, pp. 1-15.

We decline to catalogue these supposed new species, all unfigured and but briefly described in Latin, with in general no comparisons. This habitual practice on the part of such distinguished authors is most strongly to be reprobated.

Rochebrune, Dr. A. S.—" Monographic des formes jusq'ici connues. appartenant au genre Ceratosoma." Nouv. Arch. du Mus., ser. 3, vol. vii., pp. 119-136, pl. vi.

Roper, Edward W.—" Notes on the Washington Sphaeria and Pisidia, with descriptions of new species." Naut., vol. ix., pp. 97-9.

Sowerby, G. B.—"Description of a new species of Opisthestoma." Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, vol. xvii., p. 94.

O. linterae, from Sarawak.

Stoll, A.—Zur Zoogegraphie der landvewohnen Wirbellosen. Vierteljahrs. Naturf. Ges. Zurich, 1895, pp. 289-316, 2 pl. Includes a discussion on the distribution of Clausilia,

See also Crosse (IV. A), Nobre (IV. A), and Smith (IV. A).

B. FOSSIL FORMS.

Beushausen, L.-[See IV. B: "Lamell. rhein. Devon."]

The following new genera: - Carydium, Conocardiopsis, Crassatellopsis, Opisthocoelus, Prosochusma; and Prosoleptis and Tancrediopsis, new sub-genera. Many new species.

Boettger, O .- "Neue Funde tertiärer Landschnecken bei Offenbach a. M." Nachrbl, Deutsch, malak, Ges., 1896, pp. 16-19.

Spiraxis ? bickhardti, n. sp.

Bonarelli, G.—"Il Gen. Paroniceras, Bonar. (1893)." Bull. Soc. mal. Ital., xix., pp. 225-38, pl. iv., 1895.

P. buckmani, n. sp.

C. (larke), J. M.—[Rev. of Wiman's paper on Conularia (Bull, geol. Upsala, 1895).] Amer. Geol., xvii., p. 119, 1896.

Fucini, A.—[See IV. B; "Fauna calc. M. Pisano."]

The following new species of Mollusca are described: - Dietis pisana, Perna martini, Myoconcha etrusca, Cardita pszudotetragona, Neomegalodon etruscus, Cardium italicum, C. pisanum, Pleurotomaria stefanii, P. etrusca, P. anconai, Hamusina gemmeliaroi, Scaewola fisana, Trochopsis ausonium, Trochus mario, T. nerii, T. fuchsi, T. zitteli, T. (Auseria, n. 1981) pseudonustus, T. (A.) acropterus, T. (A.) splendidissimus, Neritopsis bosniashii, Holopella? problematica, Natica fatorum, Palaeoniso enzo, Chemnitzia pisana, C. etrusca, C. ugo, C. inops, C. julianeusis, C. canavarii, C. achtardii, Microschiza sordida, Oonia suavis, Loxonema liastca, Zygoficura stefaniana, Z. acuta, Z. velata, Fibula juliana, Nantilus pisanus, and N. julianus. The generic name Juliania is proposed for Pustularia, Koken (non Swains.).

Mass, G.—[See IV. B; "Die unt. Kreide, ..."]

The following new species of Mollusca are described:— (Λ) Neocomian: Pleurotomaria subhercynica (?), Turbo reticularis, Trochus undulato-striatus, T. ewaldi, Turritulla striata (?), T. gersdorfensis, Cerithium pseudophillipsii, Corbula laevis, Tellina (Arcopagia) subhercynica, Psammsbia carinatu, Venus sevecceusis, Crassatella subhercynica, Lucina subhercynica, Cardium ewaldi, Nucula ewaldi, and Cucullaea geridorfensis. (B) from the Gault: Ancyloceras variabile, Panopaea zochi, P. sub-herrynica, P. carinata, P. ewaldi, and Trigonia roelligiana. Most of the new forms are figured.

Mayer-Eymar, C. -"Descriptions de Coquilles fossiles des terrains tertiaires Intérieurs (suite)." J. Conchyl., xliii., pp. 40-54, pls. ii.-iv.

The following new species: - Corbis bellardii, Turritella aegyptiaca, Mesalia hofana, M. experefis. Fusus (Clavellites) spinosus, Tudicla aegyptiaca, T. umbilicaris, Turbinella frequens, Melangena nilotica, Pleurotoma ingens, Pereiraea beyrichi, and Voluta (Volutelyria) arabica.

Parona, C. F. [See IV. B: "Fauna strati con Posidonomya."]

The following new species are described: -Lytoceras meletense, Oppella subtilicostata, Oecotraustes minor, Cadomoceras nepos, Sphaeroceras pilula, S. auritum,

S. (?) disputabile, Stephanoceras gibbum, S. rotula, S. veneium, Reinechia sansonii, l'urkinsonia bonarellii, Morphoceras dimorphoide, Perisphinetes conclusus, P. torquis. P. perspicuus, and Limea (?) lata. Other apparently new species are figured without name.

Regny, P. Vinassa de. [See IV. B: "Moll. terz. Alpi venete."]

The following new species:—Area oppenheimi, Cardium postalense, Tellina bayaniana, Ampullina postalensis, from Mte. Postale: Area recurricosta, A. hilarionis, A. cobellii, A. ristorii, Hemicardium hilarionis, Cardita pachydonta, Crassatella (?) tricarinata. Tellina hilarionis, Pecten nicolosi, P. bunarellii, Spondylus (?) sesquispinatus, Ostra hystrix, Patella gregorioi, P. pyramidalis, Mgh. Mss., P. stygis, Mgh. Mss., Turbo fucinii, T. grecoi, T. (?) d'achiardii, Nerita canavarii, Niso fallax, Adeorbis acuticosta, Mgh. Mss., A. septemearinata, Xenophora splendidi, Niphonyx fexuosus, H. striatus, Mgh. Mss., II. crringatus, Mgh. Mss., H. spinelli, Mgh. Mss., Bayania (?) nuda, Mgh. Mss., Turritella cutanii, T. (?) babylonica, Mesalia disputata, Ovula glubosa, Erato ritae, Pyrula gradata, Ficula spinelli, Mgh. Mss., Cancellaria margaritata, Pleurotoma sinunodulosa, P. marinellii, Raphitoma biserialis, Mgh. Mss., Bulla spinellii, Zitt. Mss., and Helix moduloides, Mgh. Mss.

Tiessen, E .- [See IV. B: "Subhercyne Tourtia."]

The following new species of Mollusca: -- Janira juhannis-boehmi, Pleurotomaria tourtiae, P. ewaldi, P. longimontana, Solarium ornato-dentatum, S. bivarinatum, Turbo tricinctus, T. impar, T. pseudocarinatus, T. subhercynicus, Trochus tourtine, and Turrilites jaekeli.

Tommasi, A. + [See IV. B: "Fauna Trias inf."]

The following new Molluscs:—Pecten (Chlamys?) tellinii, Avicula taramelli, Posidonomya haueri, Gervillia meneghinii, Mytilus anonymus, Anoplophora stellai, Psammoconcha servini, and Pleurotomaria (Cryptocnia) sansonii. Other supposed new species are also figured without name.

Vincent, E.—"Contribution a la paléontologie de l'éocène belge. Note préliminaire sur Crassatella." Pr. Verb. Soc. mal. Belg., 1895, pp. clx.-xx.

The following new species: C. (Pseudorifhyla) cossmanni, C. (Ps.) erratica, and C. (Ps.) wommelensis, G. Vine. Mss.

Weissermel, W.—"Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Gattung Quenstedtieras.'e Zeitschr. Dautsch. geol. Ges., xlvii., pp. 307-30, pls. x.-xii., figs., 1895.

Woods, H.—"The Mollusca of the Chath Roch; Part I." Quart. J. Geol. Soc., lii., pp. 68-98, pls. ii.-iv. Bibl., Tables.

The following new species:—Ptychoceras smithi, Trochus schlüteri, T. berocssirense, Turbo geinitzi, Cerithium cuchhamsliense, C. saundersi, and Dentalium turoniense.

See also Matthew (IV. B), and Oppenheim (IV. B).

II. ANATOMY, HISTOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSIOLOGY.

"The Aptychus." Nat. Sci., viii., p. 84, Feb., 1896.

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- Caziot,--- "Faune Malacologique terrestro et fluviatile du departement de la Vienne." Feu. Jeun. Nat., scr. 3, no. 303, pp. 54-5.
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- Crosse, H.—" Faune Malacologique terrestre et fluviatile de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et de ses dépendances (suite et fin)." Journ, de Conch., vol. xlii., pp. 333-473, pl. ix.-x., Nov., 1895.

This completes the important study by Mr. Crosse of the New Caledonian Fauna. He describes a shell, previously considered to be a variety of Helicina forflyrostoma, under the name of H. rossiteri. Also Helix fomatia is recorded as an acclimatised species; this must, however, be a slip for H. aspersa, since the authorities he quotes refer to this latter species only. The entire land and freshwater fauna is said to comprise 361 species—an enormous number considering the extent of the islands. A table of the geographical distribution of the species amongst the islands concludes this very instructive paper.

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COLLECTING AND METHODS OF RESEARCH. V.

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EDITOR'S NOTES.

Our readers will learn with regret that Mr. Walter E. Collinge, F.Z.S., who founded the "Journal of Malacology" in 1890, has been obliged to retire from the co-editorship, in consequence of pressure of work.

We regret to record the death of Mr. J. Bracebridge Wilson, an enthusiastic and most successful collector of forms of marine life, especially those of the Colony of Victoria. He passed away on Oct. 22nd, 1895, at the age of 67.

There is in our contemporary, the "Naturalist's Journal" for February, a record of a colony of *Helicella cantiano*, introduced from Hampshire to South Staffordshire eight years ago, and still surviving.

We are pleased to bring before our readers the analytical card catalogue of current zollogical literature, a special edition of the "Bibliographica Zollogica," which in turn is a continuation of the "Zollogische Auzeiger." Professor Carus will continue to be editor-in-chief. The annual subscription to the Molluscan part is res., which should be sent to the Bibliographical Burcau, Zurich-Oberstrass (Switzerland).

In Volume IV., p. 8, attention might have been called to the anatomical work contained in Dr. Dall's paper, which is of some considerable importance.

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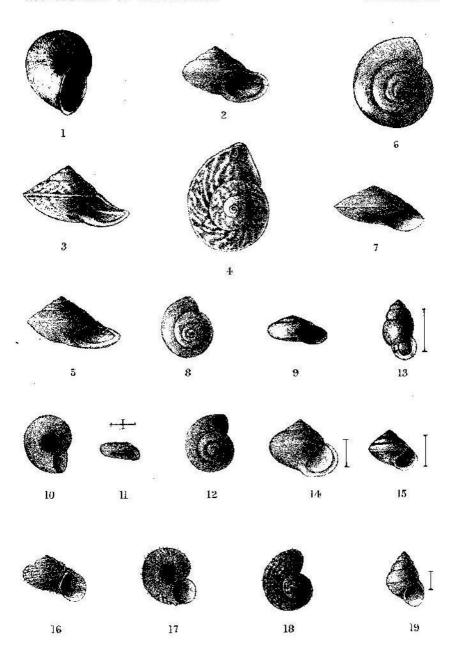
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Vol. V

ON SOME LAND SHELLS FROM NEW GUINEA AND OTHER NEIGHBOURING ISLANDS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S.
(Assistant-Keeper of Zonlogy, British Museum).

(PLATE II.)

The majority of the species referred to or described in this paper were collected in British New Guinea, in the region lying to the north of Orangerie Bay, by Mr. Anthony, Collector to the Hon. Walter Rothschild. The collection contained a large series of Nanina hunsteini, Chloritis (Sulcohasis) stirophora, Leptopoma vitreum, Succinea strubelli, and Papuina brumeriensis, in addition to the species hereafter mentioned. The new Pupinella from Djamna Island, and the Helicina from Neu Pommern (New Britain), have been placed in my hands for description by Herr Bruno Strubell, and the new Charopa from German New Guinea, and the two Truncatellae from Samarai at the eastern extremity of the Island, were submitted to me by Mr. Hugh Fulton.

I take this opportunity of figuring four species described by me a few years ago, three of which have not as yet been illustrated. They are as follows:—I. Nanina infelix* (Figs. 6, 7); 2. Papuina acrope + (Figs. 1, 2); 3. P. hero. + (Figs. 3, 4); 4. P. janthe + (Fig. 5). (Pilsbry, Man. Conch., scries 2, vol. ix., pl. 46, figs. 17-19.)

^{*}The Conchologist, vol. ii., p. 109. †Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1891, vol. vii., pp. 451-452.

1. Microcystina sappho, Brazier.

Helix (Thalassia) sappho, Brazier, Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S.
Wales, 1876, vol. i., pp. 100 and 119; Canefri, Ann. Mus. Gen., vol. xix., p. 95 (Thalassia); Hedley, P.
Linn. Soc., N. S. W., 1891, vol. vi., p. 75, pl. ix., f. 7.

Hab.: Yule Island (Brazier); Maiva and Mission Hill (Hedley).

Var. mailuensis.

This form differs from the type in being more highly glossy, and in having the spire slightly more elevated.

An examination of a series of specimens of the typical form from Maiva, kindly sent to the Museum by Mr. C. Hedley, shows that the surface is microscopically striated, spirally, both above and beneath. In the shells from Mailu, however, this microscopic striation does not appear to be present, the surface in consequence being more polished.

A few examples of the normal form were also obtained at Mailu.

In the variety, the tongue-like reflexion of the columella is very strongly developed.

2. Charopa nigrofusca, n. sp. (Pl. II., Figs. 10-12).

Testa depressa, orbicularis, late et aperte umbilicata, saturate fusca, liris tenuissimis confertis flexuosis obliquis ornata; spira depressa, supra anfract. ultimum vix elata; anfractus 4½ rotundati, regulariter accrescentes, sutura profunda sejuncti, primus laevis, caeteri costulati, ultimus ad peripheriam acute rotundatus, haud descendens; umbilicus latus, perspectivus, diam. totius ½ adaequans; apertura latissime lunata, concolor; peristoma tenue, margine columeliari haud reflexo.

Diam. maj. 6 millim., min. 5, alt. 2%.

Hab.: German New Guinea.

3. Macrochlamys papuana, n. sp. (Pl. II., Figs. 8, 9).

Testa orbicularis, depressa, anguste perforata, rubelio-cornea, nitida, striis incrementi tenuissimis sculpta; spira parum elata, ad apicem obtusa; anfractus 5½ convexiusculi, lente accrescentes, infra suturam impresso-marginati, ultimus ad peripheriam obso-

lete vel obtusissime angulatus, prope aperturam vix descendens; apertura obliqua, lunata; peristoma tenue, supra umbilicum anguste expansum et concave reflexum.

Diam. maj. 16 millim., min. 13\frac{1}{2}, alt. 8.

In addition to the fine lines of growth, indications of spiral striae are observable under a strong lens.

4. Rhysota hercules, Hedley.

Oxytes hercules, Hedley, Proc. Linn. Soc., New S. Wales, 1891, vol. vi., p. 70, pl. ix., figs. 1, 2; Smith, Conchologist, vol. ii., p. 108.

Var. = (). flyensis, Hedley, l.c. p. 71, pl. ix., figs. 3,4; vol. ix., p. 390, pl. xxv., figs. 16 and 17 (jaw and radula).

Hab.: Fly River (Hedley).

I cannot agree with Mr. Hedley in separating the form flyensis as a distinct species. The slightly more elevated spire of the type does not prove a constant character, judging by the series of specimens I have examined. Both forms have a pink peristome, the sculpture is practically the same, and the periostracum is similar. The chief distinction consists in the difference of the ground colour. In hercules it is livid purple on the underside, generally darker towards the circumference than near the centre; whereas in frensis it is white with a broad blackish marginal zone. The colour of the upper surface in fresh specimens (Mr. Hedley's were "dead shells") of flyensis is like that of hercules. Two specimens of the former in the Museum have the peristome of a very dark tich brown, becoming pinkish in the umbilical region.

5. Omphalotropis papuensis, n. sp. (Pl. II., Fig. 19).

Testa parva, anguste umbilicata, ovato-conica, pallide vel rufescente cornea, subnitens; spira conica, ad apicem subacuta; anfractus 5-5½ convexi, regulariter accrescentes, sutura profunda sejuncti, lineis incrementi obliquis tenuissimis striati, ultimus ad peripheriam lira filiforme cinctus, infra convexus, circa umbilicum angustum rotundatus, haud angulatus; apertura rotundata, sed superne paulo acuminata; peristoma simplex, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari rufescente, leviter incrassato et reflexo.

Longit. 4 millim., diam. 3. Apertura 2 longa, 11 lata.

This species is allied to *O. brazieri* and *O. protracta* of Hedley. From the former it appears to differ in the more conical form of the spire, in the rounded base of the last volution, the absence of an angle around the umbilicus, and the simple peristome. It is apparently more narrowly perforate than *protracta*, has fewer whorls, although of larger dimensions, and the last has at the middle a distinct thread-like keel, which is continued a short distance up the spire just above the suture. It is not "angled at the margin" of the umbilicus.

6. Cyclotus horridus, Hedley (Pl. II., Figs. 16-18).

Cyclotus horridus, Hedley, Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales, 1891, vol. vi., p. 100, pl. xii bis, f. 49.

Hab.: Milne Bay, Mita and South Shore (Hedley).

Two specimens in the present collection, much larger than the types described by Mr. Hedley, may belong to this species. They are 16-17 millim, in their greatest diameter. The spiral striae and the bristly periostracum appear to be similar, excepting that here and there some of the former are a little coarser than the rest, one at the periphery forming a slight median carination.

7. Truncatella quadrasi, Möllendorff.

Truncatella quadrasi, Möllendorff, Bericht Senckenberg. nat. Gesell., 1893, p. 137, pl. v., f. 10-10 b.

Hab.: Leyte and Sibuyan, Philippine Islands (Möll.).

The specimens from Samarai, British New Guinea, agree exactly with the description and figure of this species, and as the distribution of the various forms belonging to the genus is known to be very wide in many instances, there is no reason why this well-marked form should not be found both at the Philippines and New Guinea.

8. Truncatella valida, l'feiffer.*

A slender form (T. teres) of this widely-distributed species was also met with at Samarai, as well as a second variety in which the riblets are developed only just below the suture. This form was described by Pfeiffer under the name of T. ceylanica.

† Mon, Auricul, p. 187.

^{*} Conch.-Cab., ed. 2, p. 11, pl. ii., figs. 19-21.

The specimens vary in size, some being more sleuder than others, and intermediate degrees of costation are also occasionally met with. When the genus is re-monographed, it is probable that some older name will be discovered to replace that of valida.

9. Pupinella strubelli, n. sp. (Pl. II., Fig. 13).

Testa imperforata, oblongo-ovata, superne acuminata, dilute fusco-cornea, haud nitida, lineis incrementi tenuibus obliquis striata; anfractus 6, superiores quinque convexi, ultimus minus convexus, obliquus, antice paulo descendens, supra aperturam leviter planatus, ad basin ponc fissuram colunnellarem cristatus; apertura subcircularis, pallide flavescens vel sordide albida; peristoma expansum, reflexum, incrassatum, dilute flavescens; fissura colunnellaris parva, angusta; labrum ad insertionem leviter canaliculatum.

Longit. 11 millim., diam. 6; apertura intus 3.

Hab.: Djamna Island, Dutch New Guinea, off north coast.

A specimen of this species has been presented to the British Museum by Herr Bruno Strubell, after whom I have named it. P. fultoni, Smith, 1895 (= P. luteola, Brancsik*), is a closely-allied form, but a little larger, having a deeper columellar slit, but lacking the basal crest which occurs in the present species. C. strubelli, through the obliquity of the body-whord, has a somewhat distorted look, like certain forms of Streptaxis. The columellar callus extends in a curve towards the termination of the outer lip, with which it forms a slight canaliculation. Herr Strubell informs me that Djanma or Djanmaa Island is situated off the north coast of the island.

10. Helicina pachystoma, n. sp. (Pl. II., Fig. 14).

Testa turbinata, solida, flava; spira conica, ad apicem subacuta; anfractus 5 leviter convexiusculi, oblique tenuiter striatuli, ultimus postice rotunde subangulatus, antice infra angulum descendens; apertura intus flavescens; peristoma expansum, valde incrassatum, albo-pellucidum; callus basalis mediocris, flavescens, circumscriptus.

Diam. maj. 8 millim., min. $6\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 7.

Hab.: Neu Pommern (=New Britain).

^{*} Jahreshett naturwis. Vereines Trenesin Comitat, 1894-5, xvii.-xviii. (1896), p. 225. pl. v., f. 7a, 7b.

This solid species is well characterised by the muchthickened and produced pellucid labrum. Two specimens have been presented to the British Museum by Herr Strubell.

11. Helicina solitaria, Smith (Pl. II., Fig. 15).

Helicina solitaria, Smith, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1887, vol. xix., p. 425, pl. xv., f. 10 (not good!).

Hab.: Eafa district, between Mounts Alexander and Bellamy, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet.

Several fresh specimens show that the colour is somewhat variable. The general ground-colour is opaque-white, sometimes varied with a spiral purple-red zone upon the middle of the upper surface of the whorls, or with some irregular spots or dots of the same colour. The apex is generally opaque pale yellow, and the two succeeding whorls are rich purplish red. A faint second zone is often traceable beneath the opaque white surface upon the base of the body-whorl. The labrum is bright yellow or orange, and the interior of the aperture is of a very dark purplish red tint. The umbilical callus is generally yellowish, but occasionally pale and glossy.

A single specimen is opaque white above, with scattered subhyaline wavy streaks and spots. The apex, however, is of the same opaque character, and conspicuous, as in the other specimens. II. dentoni, Pilsbry, appears to be the same as this species.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Figs. 1, 2.	Рариіна аегоре,						
Figs. 3, 4.	Papuina hero.						
Fig. 5.	Papuina ianthe.						
Figs. 6, 7.	Nanina infelix.						
Figs. 8, 9.	Mucrochlamy's papuana.						
Figs. 10, 11, 12.	Charopa nigrofusca.						
Fig. 13.	Pupinella strubelli.						
Fig. 14.	Helicina pachystoma.						
Fig. 15.	Helicina solitaria.						
Figs. 16, 17, 18.	Cyclotus horridus.						
Fig. 19.	Omphalotropis papuensis.						

CURRENT LITERATURE.*

By E. R. SYKES, B.A., F.Z.S., and S. PACE, F.Z.S.

It is hoped that all Malacologists will aid in making this Bibliography as complete and useful as possible. Writers, both at home and abroad, are especially asked to send in copies of their respective papers for review.

I. CLASSIFICATION AND NEW FORMS.

A. RECENT FORMS.

Bavay, A. "Coquilles nouvelles, provenant des récoltes de M. L. Levay, dans les rapides du Haut-Mékong, pendant la campagne de Massie, 1893-4-5." Journ. de Conch., vol. xliii., pp. 82-94, pl. v., pars, vi.

Brazier, J.--" New species of Cone from the Solomon Islands." Pro. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., vol. x, p. 471.

Dall, W. H.— New species of Leda from the Pacific Coast. Naut., vol. x., pp. 1-2.

Dall, W. H.—" Diagnoses of new Mollusks from the Survey of the Mexican Boundary." Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. xviii., pp. 1-6.

New Land and Freshwater Mollusks, with a scheme for breaking up the genus Holospira.

Dall, W. H., - Diagnoses of new species of Mollusks from the West Coast of America. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. xviii., pp. 7-20.

New species of Marine Univalves and Bivalves. Two interesting new genera are characterised: one, Anaplocanus, is "probably referable to the family Trichotropidae, as the poculiar production of the aperture, the thick, brown epidermis, and the curious operculum all have points in common with species of Trichotropis." The other, Tractoliza, "appears to be a degenerate abyssal form of Volutidae."

Garstang, W.—"On Doris maculata, a new species of Nudibranchiate Mollusc found at Plymouth." Journ. Mar. Biol. Assn., n.s., vol. iv., pp. 167-8. The species may be recognised by its orange colour and "the presence,"

on the back, of a number of conspicuously [purple] coloured tubercles, connected with one another by a network of low ridges."

- Gude, G. K.—" Description of a new species of Vitrina, and new forms of Helicidae, with a list of the Helicoid shells bitherto found in the Canary Islands." Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. ii., pp. 15-22, figs.
- Gude, G. K.—" Description of Streptuxis paulus, a new species." Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. ii., p. 23, fig.
- Hedley, C.—" Notes on Mollusca from the Alpine Zone of Mount Kosciusko." Rec. Austral. Mus., vol. ii., pp. 101-5, pl. xxiii., pars.

A new Endodonta and a new Flammulina.

Hedley, C. - Description of Pugnus, a new genus of Ringiculidae from Sydney Harbour." Rec. Austral. Mus., vol. ii., pp. 105-6, pl. xxiii., fars.

^{*} An asterisk denotes that the work has not been seen. The bibliography is carried up to June 1st, 1896.

- Joubin, L.—" Note complémentaire sur un Céphalapode d'Amboine." Rev. Suisse Zoöl., iii., pp. 459-60, 1896 (1895).
 - M. Joubin places his Loligo picteti in the genus Ideosepius, Steenstr.
- Kobelt, Dr. W.—"Systematisches Conchylieu Cabinet." Band i., heft. cxxxii-cxxxii. (contain Bullacca, pp. 1-72, pbs. A. B. v.-xiv.)
- Kobelt, Dr. W., and Rolle, H.—" Diagnosen neuer Ponation." Nach. Mal. Ges., 1896, pp. 34-7.
- Melvill, J. C., and Ponsonby, J. H.—" Description of seven new species of Terrestrial and Fluviatile Mollusca from the Hadramant, S. Arabia." Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. ii., pp. 1-3, pl. i.
- Monterosato, Marquis, T. de, —"Note sur le Genre Barlecia, Clark." Journ. de Conch., vol. xliii., pp. 77-9.
- Pilsbry, H. A.—" Description of a new Gastrodonta." Naut., vol. ix., pp. 123-4.
- Pilsbry, H. A.—" New American Ancylidae." Naut., vol. ix., pp. 137-9.
- P[ilsbry], H. A. "Note on Carychium exile (C. B. Adams)." Naut., vol. x., p. 12.
- Pilsbry, H. A. "New species of the Helicoid Genus Polygyra." Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philad., 1896, pp. 15-20, pls. ii.-iii.
- Pilsbry, H. A.—" Descriptions of new species of Mollusks." Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philad., 1896, pp. 21-4, figs.
 - Of the genera Marginella, Ischnechiton, and Sagda (?).
- Pilsbry, H. A.—" Manual of Conchology, ser. 1, part 63 (contains vol. xvi., pp. 113-160, pls. 32-43); ser. 2, p. 39 (contains pp. 97-144, pls. 26-40). Philadelphia, March, 1896.

The Aphysidae are continued in the Marine series. The new genus Paraphysia (type Aphysia piperata, Smith) is fully described. A new section of Petablifera, Gray, is proposed under the name of Pseudaphysia, type Phyllaphysia punctulata, Tap.-Can. The following are new species:—Dvlabrifera jacksonicusis (N. S. Wales), D. nicaraguana (Nicaragua), and D. swiftii (W. Indies). Several useful synopses of species are given under their respective genera.

In the second series, the part opens with a key to the sub-genera of Auris, of which Eudelichotis is now proposed for A. distorta, Brug., and allies. After an enumeration of the species of Auris, we pass to Bultinulus, Leach; this is divided into three groups—(a) apical whorls smooth: (b) apical whorls irregularly wrinkled subvertically, or with the wrinkles wavy, dislocated or variously broken into granules; (c) apical whorls with regular, straight vertical riblets. Such a division is also in agreement with the geographical distribution. The first of these divisions, containing the single sub-genus Bostryx, occupies the remainder of the part: several divisions of the sub-genus are used, of which Geoveras (type B. columellaris, Reeve) is new.

- Simroth, Dr. H.—" On Neohyalimax brasiliensis, n. gen., n sp (allied to Hyalimax), from Brazil." Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. ii., pp. 39-45, pl. v.
- Simroth, Dr. H.—" Uber bekannte und neue Urocycliden." Abh. Senck. Ges., Frankft., vol. xix., pp. 281-312, 2 pls.
- Sowerby, G. B.—"Description of Cassis advects, a new species [from South Australia]." Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. ii., p. 14, fig.
- Sterki, Dr. V.—" New North American Pisidia." Naut., vol. ix., pp. 124-5.
- Suter, H.—" Descriptions of some new land Mollusca from New Zealand and Macquarie Island." Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. ii., pp. 23-8, pl. iv.
- New species of Lagucheilus (2), Athoracophorus (1), Endodonta (2), and Laoma (6).

- Woodward, B. B.—" On a proposed classification of the Pelecypoda." Nat. Sci., vol. viii., pp. 239-244.
- Wright, Berlin H.—" New Florida Unios." Naut., vol. ix., pp. 121-2, pl. ii.
- Wright, Berlin H. "New American Unionidae," Nant., vol. ix., pp. 133-5, pl. iii."
- See also Brancsik (IV. A), Collinge (IV. A), Ijima and Ikeda (II.), and Sowerby (IV. A).

B. FOSSIL FORMS.

Ami, H. M.—" Note on Cardinia subangulata, Dawson, and Area functifor, Dawson," Ottawa Natural., x., p. 141 1806.

The above specific names being pre-occupied, the following are proposed: -C. angulifera and A. functionstala

- Dautzenberg, Ph., and Dollfus, G. "Du nom spécifique qu'il couvient d'attribuer au Cerbula qui charactérise les sables de merxem." Proc.-Verb. Soc. Mal., Belg., 1896, pp. xviii.-xxi.
- Di-Stefani, G.-[See IV. B: "Lo scisto marnosa . . . ".]

The following new species: -Trochus integrostriatus, Protonerita? garganica, Promathildia pellatii, P. hittli, Natica squinaboli, Pseudomelania adriatica, and Actaeonina (Cylindrobullina) lesinensis.

Hicks, H.—[See IV. B: "Morte Slates."]

The following new Molluscs: - Modiolopsis barricanensis and Pterinaea mortensis.

Jukes-Browne, A. J., and Hill, W .- [See IV. B: "Delimit. Cenom"]

Contains critical remarks on many forms, and description of Ammonites (Acanthoceras) pentagonus, n. sp. and n. var., compressus of A. (Ac.) hippocastanum, Sharpe.

- Pilsbry, H. A. "Pleurotomaria crataloides, Morton, in the New Jersey Cretaceous." P. Ac., Philad., 1896, pp. 10-1.
- *Stremoouchow, M. D. ..." Note sur la Posidonomya bucht, Roemer des schistes de Balaclava en Crimée." Bull. Soc. Moscow, 1895, pp. 391-5, pl., 1896.
- Woodward, H.—" On a Possil Octopus, Calais newboldi (f. de C. Sby., MS.), from the Cretaceous of the Lebanon." Quart. J. Geol. Soc., vol. lii., pp. 229-34, pl. vi. and fig., Abs. in Ann. Nat. Hist. (s. 6), vol. 17, p. 258. Also contains figure and description of Plesioteuthis fraasi, n. sp.
- See also Degrange-Touzin (IV. B) and Gorjanovic-Kramberger (IV. B),

II. ANATOMY, HISTOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSIOLOGY.

- Amandrut, Alexandre.—"Snr les poches buccales et les poches oesophagiennes des Mollusques." C. R. Ac. Sci., vol. exxii., pp. 1218-1221.
- André, E. Le pigment mélanique des Limnées. Rev. Suisse Zoöl., iii., pp. 429-31, 1896 (1895).
- Appellöf, A. [Rev. of *Mitsukari, K., and Ikeda, S.: "Notes on a gigantic Cephalopod." Zoöl. Mag., vii., pp. 39-50.] Zoöl. Centralbl., iii., p. 220, 1896.

(A new species of Architenthis, having a total length of 380 cm., though apparently not full-grown).

Bloch, Isaak.—" Die embryonale Entwickelung der Radula von Paludina vivipara." Jenai-Zeitschr. Natur., vol. xxx., pp. 350-392, pls. xix., xx., xxa.

Boycott, A. E.—" Respiration in Limnaea" (with supplement by Bowell, E. W.). Devonia, 1896, pp. 94-5 (6).

Burne, R. H.—"Note on the Anatomy of Hanleya abyssorum, M. Sars." Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. ii., pp. 4-13, pl. ii., 3 figs., 1806.

The first part of this paper deals with the vexed question of the presence and position of an osphradium in the Chitons; the second consists of notes on the pedal and anterior buccal commissures and the heart.

*Chatin, J.—" Sur les macroblastes des huîtres; leur origine et leur localisation." C. R. Ac. Sci., vol. exxil., pp. 796-9, 1896.

Collinge, W. E.—"On a Collection of Slugs from the Sandwich Islands."

Proc. Malac. Soc., ii., pp. 46-51, 6 figs., Bibl.

Descriptions of portions of the anatomy of Agriclimax globosus, n. sp.,

Descriptions of portions of the anatomy of Agricumax globosus, n. sp. A. perkinsi, n. sp., Amalia gagates (Drap.), and Tebennophorus striatus (Hasselt).

- Cossmann, M.—[Rev. of Dall, W. H.: "A new Classification of the Pelecypoda." Tr. Wagner Inst., iii.] J. Conchyl., xliii., pp. 112-22, 1896.
- Crampton, H. E.—" Experimental Studies on Gasteropod Development.' Arch. Entwick., iii., pp. r-19, pls. i.-iv., and appendix by Wilson, E.B., 1896.
- Fischer, H. [Rev. of several papers by Bouvier bearing on the question of the inter-relationships of the *Prosabranchiata*, Opisthobranchiata, and Pulmonifera.] J. Conchyl., xliii., pp. 103-6, fig., 1896.
- *Girard, A. E.— Sur le Thyrophorella thomeusis, Greef., gastéropode terrestre muni d'un faux opercule à charnière. J. Sci. Lisb. (2), T. 4, xiii., pp. 28-32, 1896, 1 pl.

Hedley, C.—Appendix to the Molluscan part of the Rep. of the Horn Scientific Expedition. See IV. A: Tate, R.J.

Deals with the anatomy of Bithinia australis, Tryon; Microphyura hemiclausa, Tate; Thersites setigera, Tate; Xanthomelon fodinalis, Tate; X adcockiana, Bednall; X, squamulosa, Tate; X, grandituberculata, Tate; X, arcigereus, Tate; and Liparus spenceri, Tate. The affinities of Microphyura are shewn to be with Laoma and Flammulina, not with the Rhytididae.

Henneguy, L. F.—" Leçons sur la Cellule, Morphologie et Reproduction." Paris, 1896, 541 pp., 4to., 362 figs., Bibl.

This forms the most comprehensive treatise on cytology which has up to the present appeared.

Ijima, I., and Ikeda, S.—" Description of Opisthoteuthis depressa n. sp.' J. Coll., Japan, vol. viii., pp. 323-37, pl. 33.

The octopod herein described is a most remarkable one, on account of its enormous antero-posterior compression; its shape is that of a plano-convex disc (with only the tips of the arms projecting), 55 mm. in diameter, and having a maximum thickness of only about 8 mm, in the single immature specimen obtained. No trace of a radula was discovered, though its absence was not definitely proved. Is it possible that we may be here dealing with a parasitic form? There is something about the general sucker-like shape and the reduction or absence of the radula suggestive of this hypothesis.

Koehler, R. - "Revue annuelle de Zoölogie." Rev. Gen. Sci., vii., pp. 213-, 1896.

Reviews (pp. 215-7, figs. 3-4) the work of Kerr and Haller on Nautilus, and Huxley and Pelseneer on Spirula.

Korschelt, E. -[Rev. of *Fujita, T.: "Preliminary note on the Mesoderm Formation of Pulmonata." Zoöl. Mag. (Tokyo), vii., pp. 1-5.] Zoöl. Centralbl., iii., 218-220.

(The form investigated was Siphonaria lepida, and in this form the process was found normal.)

- Kostanecki, K. V., and Wierzejski, A.—" Ueber das Verhalten der sogen. achromatischen Substanzen im befruckteten Ei. Nach Beobachtungen an Physa fontinalis." Arch. Mikr. Anat., xlvii., pp. 309-86, pls. xviii.xx., Bibl.
- Lang, A.—" Text-book of Comparative Anatomy." English translation by H. M. and M. Bernard. Part II., London (Macmillan, 17/-), 1896, 8^{vo.}, xvi. & 618 pp., 473 figs.

This volume, which deals with the Mollusca, Echinodermata and Enteropneusta, though in the main a translation of the third and fourth parts of Dr. Lang's well-known and most excellent "Tehrbuch," is, however, an improvement on the German work, as the Molluscan portion has been revised by Mr. B. B. Woodward, and an index has been added. The book, as it stands, is undoubtedly the most reliable and most up-to-date text-book of Molluscan Morphology.

- *Lee, A. Bolles.—" Sur le Nebenkern et sur la Formation du Fuseau dans les Spermatocysts des Helix." Cellule, xi., pp. 223-6, 257-60, 1896.
- Lenhossék, M. V. "Histologische Untersuchungen am Sehlappen der Cephalopoden," Arch. mikr. Anat., xlvii., pp. 45-120, pls. vi.-viii., 3 figs.
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- This important work, though in the main dealing with Vertebrates, contains a mass of information on the methods of preserving Molluscs, and particularly full accounts of the methods of preparing glue and other casts.

32 NOTES.

Gerota, D .- "Contribution à l'étude du formol dans la technique anato-

mique." Int. J. Anat. Physiol., xiii., pp. 108-39, 1896. Although written from the point of view of the human anatomist, this paper should be read by all those interested in the preservation and fixation of zoological material for the museum or laboratory. The time will probably arrive when alcohol will be used as a preserving agent, especially by the zoologist in the field, only in exceptional cases; as for most purposes Formalin is in every way superior.

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NOTE.

On Pterosoma plana, Lesson.-At the June meeting last year of the Malacological Society of London, a paper by Mr. C. Hedley, F.L.S., was read claiming Pterosoma plana, Lesson, as a Heteropod. This conclusion was read cauting Prerosoma plana, Lesson, as a reterropod. This conclusion was arrived at after a careful examination of several examples which had been "cast ashore by an easterly gale at Mavoubra Bay, near Sydney." In this paper it is stated that "seventy years ago the French scientific expedition fished up this species between the Moluccas and New Guinea, but never again till now has it been encountered by a naturalist." I would, however, point out that the true position of this molluse was first shewn by Mr. C. Collingwood, F.L.S., in 1868, from a specimen dredged by himself in the Formosa Channel while naturalist on H.M.S. "Serpent" in 1866. As Mr. Hodley has wood, F.E.S., in Tace, from a spectrum of taget by missing in the Potential Channel while naturalist on H.M.S. "Serpent" in 1866. As Mr. Hedley has overlooked this, I will give the full quotation:—"And here I may refer to several singular marine animals discovered by the towing-net in the Formosa Channel, which proved a rich locality for strange and rare forms. Among them was *Pluresoma* (Pt. plana), a transparent, delicately-tinted, winged animal, thick and gelatinous and almost invisible in the water. It belongs to a class of Mollusks known to naturalists as Heteropods, oceanic animals of anomalous forms with the foot variously modified for swimming. The Pterosoma was established as a genus by Lesson from a species he found swimming in the vicinity of New Guinea, but either the drawings of the animal are very badly executed in all the books, or the one found in my net must be a second species, for there is but little resemblance between them." This last statement is now confirmed by Mr. Hedley, as he has shewn that Lesson's drawing was made from a damaged specimen.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Malacologists will be glad to hear that Mr. Charles Hedley has been attached as Zoillogist to the Expedition which is to make a boring in the ceral atoll of Tunafuti, one of the Ellice Islands. We wish him all good fortune.

Our contemporary, Deconia, has now blossomed into print, and its readers will ... welcome the change.

^{*}Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London, vol. 1, page 333, ‡Rambles of a Naturalist. Cuthbert Collingwood, M.A., F.L.S., &c., 1868, page 54.

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E. A. Smith, and of C. rehsei, Von Martens..

PAGE.

By William Moss and Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S.

NOTICE—Statement of the Committee of the British Association or Zoölogical Bibliography and Publication

Bibliography of Current Literature

.. By E. R. Sykes, B.A., F.Z.S., and S. Pace, F.Z.S.

Note-Corasia laurae, Gude

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Adam's " Collector's Manual, British Land and Freshwater Shelis"
Lang's " Text-Book of Comparative Anatomy"...

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JOURNAL OF MALACOLOGY.

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Vol. V.

ON THE ANATOMY OF CHLORITIS (SUL-COBASIS) STIROPHORA, E. A. SMITH, & OF C. REHSEI, VON MARTENS.

By WILLIAM MOSS & WILFRED MARK WEBB, F.L.S., (PLATE III.)

In the "Guide to the Study of the Helices"* by Mr. Pilsbry the latter says that the anatomy of the snails placed in the section Sulcobasis of the genus Chloritis is unknown: since the making of this statement, the only contribution to the subject that we are aware of, is contained in a paper by Mr. Hedley' and deals with the internal structure of Chloritis (Sulcobasis) rehseiv. Martens.

Some time ago one of us received from Mr. Da Costa, three spirit specimens of *Chloritis* (Sulcobasis) stirophora, E. A. Smith together with a single example of *C. relisei*. The former species was originally described as *Helix* (Hadra) stirophora by Mr. Edgar Smith who subsequently transferred it to the position which it now occupies because, he informs us "on the examination of a number of other and fresher specimens", he "noticed that the surface was minutely pitted in some places and evidently at one time was pilose."

The references are as follows:--

Helix (Hadra) stirophora. E. A. Smith, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, Vol. V. (March, 1895) pp. 231-2. Figured (Nov. 1895) pl. xx., fig. 9.

Chloritis (Sulcobasis) stirophora. E. A. Smith, Journ. of Malac., Vol. V., No. 2 (June, 1896), p. 17. No remarks.

^{*} Manual of Conchology, ser. 2. Pulmonata, vol. ix., pt. 35 (August, 1894) p. 120.
† The Land Molluscan Fauna of British New Guinea, and supplement, Proc. Linn.
Soc., N.S.W. Vol. ix., ser. 2 (June 27th, 1894), p. 384.

An examination of the soft parts has been made by the writers and the following notes will serve in the first place as a corroboration of Mr. Smith's opinion and, in the second, together with those on the other species (C. rehsei) as a contribution to our knowledge of the section Sulcobasis.

In the two columns below some of the characters of the genera *Chloritis* and *Thersites* (=Hadra) are contrasted, those points which have been made out in *Chloritis stirophora* are italicized while the references in brackets are to pages in the "Guide to the Study of the Helices."

CHLORITIS.

Shell—"Apical whorls and usually the whole shell sculptured with hair-points arranged in quincunx," thus—*** (p. 118.)

ANIMAL—" Tail rounded, above with an impressed longitudinal median line— see below—
Mantle edge bearing a small right body lappet. *(p. 117 C. porteri).
Spermatheca duct, rather long and closely bound to the uterus—Plate III., figures 3 & 8. In Fig. 3 the spermatheca has been freed—penis cavity containing at the apex an imperforate fleshy papilla." (p. 117).

"A peculiar feature is that the epiphallus bears not only a short flagellum at its apex, but a curved 'talon." — Letter from Mr. Pilsbry,* August 19th, 1896. (See also figure of C. argillacea, Plate xxvII., figs. 8 & 9).

THERSITES.

SHELL—" Apex smooth, never granulated or punctate in regular quincunx" (p. 125).

Animal.—"Tail with a slight median longitudinal groove" (p. 126).

"The duct of the spermatheca generally long and swollen below" (p. 126).

"Penis enlarged distally where its cavity contains a solid papilla" (p. 126). "The flagellum is shorter or

obsolete (p. 126)."

"Nothing of the sort (i.e. 'talon' has been found in Thersites."—Letter from Mr. Pilsbry, August 19th, 1896.

In addition, it may be pointed out that the jaw of C. stirophora—Plate III, figure 6—seems most nearly to resemble that of Chlorites, while the radula, though of the general type common to this and allied genera, very closely resembles that of C. rehsei,

A dissection was sent to Mr. Pilsbry (together with a jaw, a photograph of the radula and some notes), who agrees that the anatomy is decidedly that of Chloritis.

figured by Mr. Hedley.* The genital organs of the last mentioned species—Plate VI., figures 8 & 9—agree with those of C. stirephora in all the particulars italicized above; it should be noted, however, that the duct of the spermatheca is "swollen below" as recorded for the genus Thersites. The "talon" is well shown and as Mr. Hedley's drawing does not bring out this particular point and the spermatheca was broken off in his specimen, new figures have been given (Plate III, figures 8 & 9).

There are some features in which the two species under consideration differ, not only from the description given by Mr. Pilsbry for *Thersites*, but for the genus *Chloritis* as a whole, and which, perhaps, should be taken as being peculiar to the section *Sulcobasis*.

SULCOBASIS.

Tail above with a median row of large tubercles (in C. stirophora. The foot was cut away in the other species), some of which are cleft to form a double row, while others present a trilobed appearance. No sign of a papilla in the penis cavity which was found in both species to have the interior walls wrinkled as figured and described by Mr. Hedley* in C. rehsei.

CIILORITIS.

"Tail above, with an impressed longitudinal median line" (p. 117, this is italicized by Mr. Pilsbry).

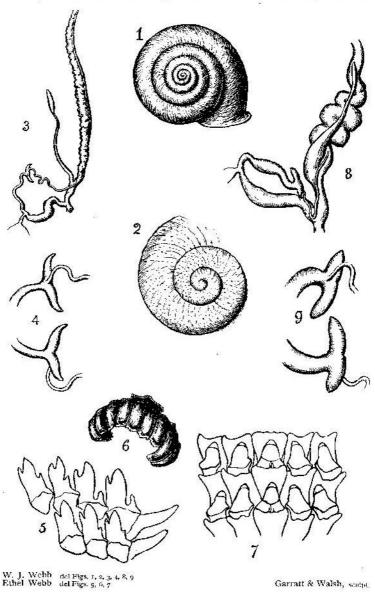
"Penis cavity containing at the apex a fleshy papilla" (p. 117).

On the other hand the spiral sulcations upon which the name Sulcobasis was founded are not to be seen on the undersides of the specimens of C. stirophora that were examined.

It may be taken as proved that the species stirophora is a true Chloritis and that Sulcobasis has more title to be retained as a separate section.

^{*}The Land Molluscan Fauna of British New Guinea, 2nd supplement. Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., Vol. IX., ser. 2 (June 27th, 1894), p. 384 Plate XXVI., fig. 25.

Garratt & Walsh, soutpt.



Chloritis (Sulcobasis) stirophora and C. rehsei.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

Fig. 1. The shell, natural size. Apical whorls of the shell, enlarged to Fig. 2. show hair-points. Genitalia (unravelled, the spermathecic Chloritis duct was bound to the uterus as shown in figure 8.) (Sulcobasis) The flagellum, "talon" and origin of the vas deferens, enlarged and seen stirophora from above and below. E. A. Smith. Outer lateral " teeth " from the radula, The "jaw." Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Median and inner lateral " teeth " from the radula. Chloritis Genitalia (not unravelled). Fig. 8. The flagellum, "talon," and origin of Fig. 9. (Sulcebasis) the vas deferens, enlarged as seen relisei. from above and below, von Martens.

NOTICE.

The Committee of the British Association or Zoölogical Bibliography and Publication have made the following statement:-

It is the general opinion of scientific workers, with which the Committee cordially agrees :--

(i) That each part of a sorial publication should have the date of actual publication, as near as may be, printed on the wrapper, and when possible, on the last sheet sent to press.

(2) That authors' separate copies should be issued with the original pagination and plate-numbers clearly indicated on each page and plate.

and with a reference to the original place of publication.

(3) That authors' separate copies should not be distributed privately

before the paper has been published in the regular manner.

The Committee further begs to ask for your co-operation in the following matter. There are certain rules of conduct upon which the best workers are agreed, but which it is impossible to enforce, and to which it is difficult to convert the mass of writers. These are:

(4) That it is desirable to express the subject of one's paper in its title, while keeping the title as concise as possible.

(5) That new species should be properly diagnosed and figured when possible.

(6) That new names should not be proposed in irrelevant footnotes, or

anonymous paragraphs.

(7) That references to previous publications should be made fully and correctly, if possible in accordance with one of the recognized sets of rules for quotation, such as that recently adopted by the French Zoölogical Society.

CURRENT LITERATURE.*

By E. R. SYKES, B.A., F.Z.S., and S. PACE, F.Z.S.

It is hoped that all Malacologists will aid in making this Bibliography as complete and useful as possible. Writers, both at home and abroad, are especially asked to send in copies of their respective papers for review.

I, CLASSIFICATION AND NEW FORMS.

A. RECENT FORMS,

See also: Bergh (II.), Schepman (IV. A), Simroth (IV. A), Willey (II).

Adams, L. E. "Limux maximus L. var. albx nov. in Northamptonshire." J. Conch., viii., 228, 1896.

Baldwin, D. D. -"Description of Two New Species of Achatinellidae from the Hawaiian Islands." Nautilus x., 31-2, 1896.

Partulina hayseldeni and Amastra gurostama; both from Lanai.

Bernard, F.—" Diagnoses de Coquilles nouvelles de Lamellibranches (genres Hochstetteria et Condylocardia)." Bull. Mus. Paris, 1895, pp. 193-7.

The following are described without figures: —H. costata; H. melcagrina; H. municra; C. sancti-pauli (Munier-Chalm., M.S.); C. crassicosta; C. concentrica; C. austrilis (M. Ch., M.S.)

Bernard, Felix.—Scioberctia australis, type nouveau de Lamellibranche. Bull, Soc. Quest France, vol. vi., pp. 364-395, pl. xii-xv.

Boettger, O.—[See IV. A: "Mollusken d. Philippinen."]

The following new species:—Syrnola heptagyra, S. manileusis, S. quadrasi, S. ineceta, S. suberistata, Turbonilla quadrasi, T. daetylus, T. truncatula, Eulimella quadrasi.

Dall, W. H. -" Note on Neritina showalteri, Lea." Nautilus x., 13-5, 1896.

New genus Lefyrium for this species, which has been re-discovered in Alabama. The operculum is destitute of calcarcous layer and articular processes, and the radula differs from that of Neritina.

Dall, W. H. —"On the American Species of Ervilia." Nautilus x₁, 25-7, 1896.

E. maculosa, n. sp.

Drouet, H. -" Unionidae nouveaux ou peu connus (10° article)." J. Conchyl, xliii., pp. 220-34 (1895), 1896.

The following so-called new species:—A. frigida, A. crbicularis, A. founica, U. sardicenris, U. polychsestus, U. hermicus, U. ephesinus, U. lydicus, U. aeguilabratus.

Fischer, H.—"Note préliminaire sur le Ptergioteuthis giardi, Cephalopode nouveau recueilli dans le cours de l'Expedition scientifique du Tatisman (1883)." J. Conchyl. xliii. pp. 205-11., pl. ix. (1895), 1896.

(1883)." J. Conchyl. xliii. pp. 205-11., pl. ix. (1895), 1896.

P. giardi n gen. et sp. The genus presents affinities with both the Onychoteuthidae and the Ommatostrephidae; the author places it in the former group.

^{*}An asterisk signifies that the work has not been seen by the recorders. The bibliography is carried up to September 1st, 1896.

Fulton, H.—"Descriptions of new Species of Nanina, Helix, Amphidromus and Porphyrobaphe." Ann. Nat. Hist. (s. 6), vol. 18, pp. 100-4.

Includes a new section (Xenothanma) for a very interesting new species from Peru. The following are new species: -N. (Oxytes) fidelis: H. (Xenothauma) baroni; A. sumbaensis; A. halaocusis; P. approximata; P. vicaria. We would point out that the first use of Nanina was by Risso (1826) for a marine shell; it therefore cannot be used for land molluses.

- Gude, G. K.—[See II., "Armature of Helicoid Land Shells."] N. sp. Corilla fryae.
- Gude, G. K.—"A New Shell and Illustrations of some hitherto unfigured Helicidae." Sci. Gossip (N.S.) iii., 57-60, 8 figs.
- Corasia laurae, n. sp., see p. 5; and Gunesella catocyrta, G. apex, Endodonta quadrasi, E. fusca, Truchomorpha boetigeri, Pyramidula omalisma are figured.
- H. W. E.—"Cephalopods of the North Atlantic" (Rev. of Joubins' Report on the P. of Monacos Collections). Nat. Sci. ix., 124-5.
- Hedley, C. and Willey, A.—" Description of a New Species of Astralium from New Britain." P. Linn. Soc., N.S. Wales, xxi., 107-9, pl. 12, 1896.
 - A. (Guildfordia) n. sp. moniliferum near A. triumphans.
- Hervier, J.—"Descriptions d'espèces nouvelles de l'Archipel Néo-Calédonien." J. Conchyl., xliii., pp. 141-52, 236-40 (1895), 1895.

The following new species:—Drillia carnicoler, D. suavis, Clavus rugizonatus, C. protentus, C. gibberulus, C. leforestieri, Surenlu gatchensis, Glyphostoma lamproideum, G. jousseaumet, G. leucostigmatum, G. aubryanum, G. globulosun, G. disconicum, G. subspurcum, G. goubini, G. crosseanum, G. melanoxytum, G. tigroidellum, G. fastigiatum, G. strombillum, G. alphonsianum, G. callistum, G. parthenicum, G. gaidei, G. trigonostomum.

- Ihering, H. von.—"Sur les Arca des côtes du Brésil et sur la classification du genre Arca." J. Conchyl., xliii., pp. 211-9 (1895), 1896.
- *Joubin, L.—" Notes sur divers Céphalopodes trouvés dans l'estomac d'un Cachalot." Bull. Soc. Ouest France, v., pp. 13-18, 1896.
- Joubin, L.—[See II., "Obs. divers céphalop."]
 Abraliopsis pfefferi, n.g. et sp.
- Kobelt, W.-" Bullacea" in "Systematischer Conchylien-Cabinet von Martini und Chemnitz." Nuremberg, 1896 (pp. 73-144, pls. 15-9).

 This part completes the Bullidge Aberidge and Hudgethidge and begins

This part completes the Bullidae, Akeridae and Hydatinidae and begins the Philinidae. No new species are described.

- Locard, A.—A propos de l'Helix tenveri de G. Michaud. Echange, pp. 17-18, 25-7.
- Locard, A.—A propos de l'Helix glabella de Draparnaud. Echange, pp. 33-6.
- Mabille, J.-[See IV. A: Moll. N. Hebrides.]

The following supposed new species:—Neritina perfecta; N. exclamationis; N. françoisi; N. elephas; N. subgranosa; N. horrida; Navicella splendens; N. françoisi; N. concentrica; Helicina novella; Melampus arctius; M. enhalius; M. dignus; Placostylus françoisi; P. hebridarum.

Newcombe, C. F.—"Some New or Rare Species of Marine Mollusca recently found in British Columbia." Nautilus, x., 16-20.

The list of species contains some new names, but without descriptions.

Pilsbry, H. A.—" Note on Bulimus hankyi and B. coronatus." Nautilus x., 46, 1896.

Synapterpes n. gen. for these species; type, B. hanleyi.

- Pilsbry, H. A. A New Species of Pomatiopsis." Nautilus x., 37-8, 1895. P. hinkleyi, from Alabama.
- Pilsbry, H. A.—" A New Species of Bulimus." Nautilus x., 41, 1895. Anctus (?) stearnsianus, from Argentina.
- Pilsbry, H. A. -" A New Variety of Punctum." Nautilus x., 21-2, 1895. P. conspectum var. pasadanae.
- Pilsbry, H. A .- "A Remarkable Central American Melanian." P. Ac. Philad., 1896, pp. 269-70, fig. Pachycheilus dalli, n. sp.
- Pilsbry, H. A. and Vanatta, E. G.—" Catalogue of the Species of Cerion, with descriptions of New Forms." P. Ac. Philad., 1896, pp. 315-38,
 - New species: —C. regina; C. sarcostomum; C. abaccense; C. tridentatum; C. eleutherae; C. blandi; C. multistriatum; C. basistriatum; C. duplodon; C. hyperlissum. Also some new varieties.
- Pilsbry, H. A. and Vanatta, E. G .- "Revision of the North American Slugs: Ariolimax and Aphallarion," P. Ac. Philad., 1895, pp. 339-50, pls, xii.-iv. fig.
 - Aphallarion buttoni; n.g. et sp.
- Roper, E.-" A Word about Sphaeria." Nautilus, x. 29, 1896.
- Simpson, C. T .- "The Mussels (sic.) Scars of Unios." Nautilus x., 29-30, 1896.
 - "Seldom a mark of even specific value."
- Simpson, C. T.—(Rev. of Call's paper on the Unionidae of Kansas). Nautilus x., 35-6, 1896.
- Discusses some questions of Synonymy.
- Smith, E. A.-[See IV. A: Land Shells from N. Guinea,]

The following new species: Charopa nigrifusca; Macrochlamys papuana; Omphalotropis papurusis; Pupinella strubelli; Helicina pachystoma.

- Smith, E. A. See IV. A: "1, and I'. W. Mollusca of Trinidad."] Subulina (Nathus) urichi, n. sp.
- Smith, E. A. [See IV. A : Kolgney F.-water Shells.] Limnaea ovata var. nova holguevensis.
- Smith, E. A.- [See IV. A: Land Shells from S. Celebes.]

The following are new: Helicarion wallacei; Macrochlamys indifferens; Microcystina consimilis; M. consors; Xesta dimidiata; Hemiplecta bonthainensis; Chloritis howesii; Calycia everetti; Clausilia celebensis; C. simillima; C. subpolita; C. usitata; Cyclotus pyrostoma; C. celebensis.
Smith, E. A.—[See IV. A: Land Shells of Selayar, &c.]

The following new species are described: --Microcystina consueta; Xesta selayarensis; X. lialaoensis; Trochomorpha jampeana; Plectotropis crassiuscula; Planispira admirabilis; Helicostyla (Corasia) subtenuis; Hypselostoma everetti; Buliminus selayarensis; Cyclotus vicinus; Helicina halaoensis.

Sterki, V.—" Descriptions of New Pisidia." Nautilus x., 20-1, 1896. P. fullax and P. vesiculare.

Sykes, E. R.—[See IV. A: "Polyplacophora of Pt. Phillip.]

Among the 22 species recorded in this paper the following are new:-Ischnochiton (Haploplax) pura; I. wilsoni; Acanthochites pilsbryi; A. (Notoplax) glyptus; A. (N.) wilsoni; Chiton muricatus, A. Ad., (non Tilesius) is re-named C. limans.

Vayssiere, A.—[See II., Nautilus.]

The author admits only three recent species of Nautilus:—N. pompilius. Linn.; N. macromphalus, Sow.; N. umbilicatus, List.

B. FOSSIL FORMS.

See also Vincent (IV. B.)

- Broadhead, G. C.—[See IV. B: "Devonian of N. Missouri."]

 Pleurotomaria providensis, n. sp.
- Buckmann, S. S.—"Notes on Jurassic Ammonites." Geol. Mag. (N. S., Dec. iv.), vol. iii., pp. 420-1.
- Cossmann, M.—[Rev. of *Oppenheim P. "Neuc Binnenschnecken aus dem Vicentiner Eccan" (Zeitschr. dentsch. geol. Ges.)] J. Conchyl., xliii., pp. 187-8 (1895) 1896.
- Cossman, M.-[See IV. B: "Moll. cocen. Loire-Inf."]
- The following spp. nn.: Limnae, bourdoti; L. goutensis; L. adela; Bulimus dumasi; Auriculu simplex; A. citharella; A. houdasi; Scarabus bonneti; Ophicardelus sinuosus; Marinula labrosa; Siphonaria granicosta; Actaeon dumasi; Crenilabium suturatum; Scaphander temustriatus; Bullinella brachymorpha; B. rideli; Plicobulla (n. s2.) dumasi; Cylichnella bourdoti; Amphisphyra subcylindrica.
- Crick, G. C. "On Geniatites contains, Phillips, and Nantilus tetragonus, Phillips, with a list of the species belonging to the genus Subelymenia." Gool, Mag. (N.S. Dec. iv.), vol. fii., pp. 413-19, fig., 1896.
- 'Dollfus, G. and Dautzenberg, P. Description d'une nouvelle espèce de Chiamys des faluns de l'Aujou." Bull. Soc. Ouest France, vi., 1-3, 1896.
 - C. (Pallium) apollo, n. sp.
- Engel, —.—" Ueber einige neue Ammonitenformen des schwäbischen Jura," Jahresh. Ver. Wurttemb., vol. 52, pp. lxiv.-lxxvi., 1895.
- Landois, H.—[See 111., "Riesen-Ammoniten."]

 Pachydiscus seppenradensis, n. sp.
- Mayer-Eymar, C.—" Descriptions de Coquilles fossiles des terrains tertiaires supérieurs (suite)-" J. Conchyl., xliii., pp. 152-64, pls. vii., 1-5, viii. (1895) 1896.

The following new species:—Pretunculus variicostatus, Cardita guillemettae, Nerita dujardini, N. oxystoma, N. proserpinue, Natica defrancei, N. epigonina, N. johannae, N. lunata, N. turonensis, N. virginalis, Ficula fischeri.

Monod, G. H.—" Une espèce nouvelle à la Hève." Rev. Scient. (s. 4) v., 59, 1896.

Close to Emarginula sanctae-cristinae.

Oppenheim, P .- [See IV. B: "Das Alttertiar der Colli Berici."]

The following new species of Mollusca:—Pecten veneterum; Lucina astarte; L. consors; Cardium minarum; C. percenatum; Cytherea lucinaeformis; Psammobia-grancomensis; Corbula leonina; Patella cussis; Calliostoma sulomoni; Trochus leoninus; T. grancomensis; Collonia beyrichi; Dischelix beyrichi; Littorina everendensis; Turritella lapitlorum; Siliquaria anguiniformis; Cerithium raufi; C. juliae; C. vulcaniforme; Bittium subflicatulum; Marginella pseudovoluta; M. amphora; Bulla mignifica; B. incisa; from Zovencedo. Modiola postalensis; Cardita bericorum; C. franconense; Marginella quinquiesplicata; Voluta bericorum; from Grancona. Cerithium vivarii nom. mut. = C. elegans Desh. (non Blainv.) = C. winkauffi, Tourn.

Pavlow, A. P.-[See IV. B.]

Part il. and pl. sxvii. treat of "the English and German Species of Aucilla."

Pompeckj, J. F.-[See IV. B: "Ammoniten des schwäbischen Jura."]

The author divides the Swabian species of Lytocrus into three groups: (a); that of L. fimbriatum (Sow); (b) of L. villue, Menegh; and (c) that of L. articulatum (Sow).

The following are the new species: -L. salebrosum, L. coarctatum, L. irregulare, L. rugiferum, L. taeniatum.

Tate, R .- [See IV. B: "Horn Exped."]

The following new species of Mollusca are described and figured:— Orthoceras ibiciforms, O. microlineatum, O. lurapintense, O. chewingsi, Endoceras arenarium, Trochoceras recticostatum, Eunema lurapinta, Scalites (?) erems, Pleuvotomaria larapinta, Isoarca etheridgei, I. castii, I. corrugata, I. orbicusti, I. crassatellaeformis, I. opiformis, I. wattii, Palacarca wattii, P. tortusa, Pleronites micans.

Vincent, E.—" Description d'un bivalve nouveau trouvé dans le Landenien inférieure." Ann. Soc. malac. Belgique, xxix. (1894), pp. xxii.-iv., 1 fig., 1896.

Arcomya (Argoromya) fallax, n. sp.

Vincent, E.—[See IV. B: "Belgian Eocene Neritae."]
N. daelei, n. sp.

Vincent, E .- [See IV. B: "Pinna."]

The following new species: -P. consobrina, P. propinqua.

Vincent, E.—"Description d'un bivalve nouveau (Periploma rugosa) de l'étage Paniselien." Ann. Soc. malac. Belgique, xxix. (1894), pp. lxvii.-iii., r fig., r896.

Vincent, E.—Note preliminaire sur Limopsis. Proc.-Verb. mal. Soc. Belg., 1896, pp. xxxiv.-xxxix., figs.

Six species are found in the Belgian Eccene, of which L. lucida is described as new.

Vincent, G.—" Une nouvelle espèce du genre Chiamys." Ann. Soc. malac. Belgique, xxix. (1894), pp. lix.-x., 1896.
C. flandrica, n. sp.

Vincent, G.—[See IV. B: "Sabels Landeniens."]

Chlamys briarti and C. bayeti, nn, spp.

II. ANATOMY, HISTOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Amaudrut, A.—" Contribution a l'étude de la région antérieure de l'appereil digestif chez les Stènoglosses supérieures," C. R. Ac. Sci., cxxii., 1424-7, 1896.

Auerbach, L.—"Untersuchungen über die Spermatogenese von Paludina vivipara." Jena, zeitschr., xxx, 405-554, pls. xxi-ii., Bibl., 1896.

Babor, J. F.—" Uber die wahre Bedeutung des sog. Semper'schen Organes der Stylommatophoren." S. B. böhmisch Ges. 1895, 20 pp., 2 pls., 1896.

The Author holds that the so-called Semper's organ represents a buccal salivary gland and homologizes it with the ant. salivary glands of the Cephalopoda, the pharyngeal glands of the Amphineura, the buccal glands of the Prosobranchs, and the 'gland, ptyalinae' of the Opisthobranchiata. The Semperian glands are ectodermal in origin, being derived from the stomadaeal epithelium.

*Bedot, M. -- "Note sur les cellules urticantes." Rev. Suisse Zool. iii, 533-9, 1896.

- Bergh, R.—" Leber die gattung. Doriopsilla." Zool. Jahrb. Syst., ix. 454-8.
- Bergh, R.—"Beitrag zur Kenntniss der gattungen Narica und Onustus." Verh. Ges. Wien, xlvi., pp. 200-12, pls. ii.-iii., 1896.
 - Anatomy, &c. of N. cancellata (Chem.) and O. trachiformis, Born.
- Bernard, F.—" Scioberetia australis, Type nouveau de Lamellibranche." Bull. Sci. France, Belgique, xxvii., 364-89, 90-5, 3 pls, 1896.
- Bisogni, C.—"Le terminazioni nervosi nelle fibre lisce delle tuniche muscolari del tubo digerente del Limax subfuscus (Lin.) e del Limax agrestis (Lin.)" Anat. Anz. xii., 249-57., 4 figs., 1896.
- Bloch, J.—"Die embryonale Entwickelungs der Radula von Paludina vivipara." Jena. Zeitschr. xxx., 350-92, pls. xix-xxa, Bibl. 1896.
- Brooks, W. K. and Drew, G.—" Notes on the Anatomy of Yoldia." (Abs. of paper comm. to the Nat. Acad. of Sciences.) Johns Hopkins Univ. Circ. xv., pp. 85-6, 1896.
- Chatin, J.—"Sur une coloration, d'origine hépatique, chez l'huître." C. R. Ac. Sci. exxii., 1556-9, 1896.
- Crick, G. C.—"On the Aperture of a Baculite from the Lower chalk of Chardstock, Somerset." P. Malac. Soc. London, ii. pp. 77-80, fig., 1895.
- Fischer, H. "Note sur l'animal du Bulimulus fallidier, Sowerby." J. Conchyl. xliii., pp. 137-40, pl. viii., 6 (1895) 1896.

 Description of external characters.
- Friedenfelt, T. "Untersuchungen zur Neurologie der Acephalen, I. Ueberdas Nervensystem des Mantels von Mactra elliptica Brown." Zoöl. Jahrb. Anat., ix., pp. 543-66, pls. 40-t, 1895.
- Gilson, G.— The Female Organs of Neritina fluviatilis.', P. Malac. Soc. London, ii., pp. 81-3, fig., 1896.
- Gude, G. K.,—"Armature of Helicoid Land-shells; and a New Species of Corilla." Sci. Gossip. (N.S.) iii. 88-92, rr figs, r896.
- Gude, G. K. -- "Formulation of Shell-bands." Sci. Gossip. (N.S.) iii., 69, 1896.
 - Apropos of Carrington's label list.
- *Haswell, W. A.—"Note on Certain Points in the Arrangement and Structure of the Tentaculiferous Lobes in Nautilus pompilius." P. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales (2) x. 544-8, pl., 1895.
- Joubin, L.—" Observations sur divers Céphalopodes. Première note." Bull. Soc. Quest, France, v. 19-35, 10 figs., 1895.
- Kenyon, A. F.—"On the Occurrence of Callosities in Cypraea other than Cy. bicallosa and Cy. rhinocerus; and on the occurrence of a sulcus in Trivia." P. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales xxi. 26-7, 1895.
- Lloyd, F. E. "On Pholadidea penita and its method of Boring," Science, vol. iv. (N.S.) pp. 188-90, 3 figs., 1896.
- Boring effected by the rotation of the sand-grain-covered foot. On the completion of the burrow the foot atrophics and becomes enclosed in the shell by the almost complete fusion of the mantle lobes and accompanying reduction of the pedal opening of the shell.
- *Neri, F. Osservazioni chimiche edistologische su becchi dei Cefalopodi." Atti. Soc. Toscana, x. pp. 56-5, 1896.
- *Neri, F. Ulteriori osservazioni chimiche su becchi dei Cefalopodi."
 Atti. Soc. Toscana, x., pp. 118-20, 1896.
- Nickles, R. "Le Rôle des cloisons dans la classification des Ammonites" (abstract). Bull. Soc. Nancy (S. 2) xiv., p. xiv., 1896.

Pelseneer, P.—"Pulmonés a branchies.", Ann. Soc. malac. Belgique, xxix. (1894) pp. lxv.-vi., 1896.

Pilsbry, H. A. and Vanatta, E. G. - [See I. A. "Ariolimax and Aphallarion.]

Aphallarion (n.g.) is like Ariolimax but the penis is completely wanting, being replaced by a short epiphallus.

Pilsbry, H. A. and Vanatta, E. G. [See I A: " Cerion."]

Anatomy of the genitalia of C. yumaense P. & V., described and figured.

Plate, L.—"Uber die Buccalmusculatur der Chitonen." S. B. Ges. naturf. Berlin, 1896, pp. 68-9.

Ruedemann, R.—"Note on the discovery of a Sessile Conularia.—Article II." Amer. Geol. xvii., pp. 65-71, 1896, pl. ii.

Sigerfoos, C. P.—"The Pholadidae, H. Note on the Organization of the Larva and the Post-larval Development of Ship-worms." Johns Hopkins' Univ. Circ. xv., 87-9, 2 figs, 1896 [Reprinted in Anu. Nat. Hist. (S.6) xviii, 250-7.]

Simroth, H.—[Rev. of Bergh's and Vayssiere's recent papers on the anatomy of the Conidae.] Zoöl, Centralbl. III. 506-8.

Simroth, H.- [Rev. of Linden's paper on the Development of Sculpture and marking in Marine Molluses (Zeitschr. wiss. Zoöl., lxi., pp. 261-). Zoöl. Centrabl. iii., 440-4, 1896.]

Simroth, H.—Rev. of the recent papers of Burne and Plate on the Anatomy of the Chitonidae.] Zool. Centralbl. iii. 572-5, 1896

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Taylor, J. W .-- [Sec Review on p. 52.]

This part is devoted exclusively to an outline description of the Anatomy of the British land and fresh-water Mollusca.

*Tonniges, C.—"Die Bildung des Mesoderms bei Paludina vivipara." Zeitschr, wiss. Zoöl. lxi., pp. 541-605, 2 pls., 1896.

Tornquist, A.—"Die Arbeiten der drei letzten Jahre über die vorgleichende Morphologie und die Philogenie der Ammonitiden." Zoöl. Centralbl. iii., pp. 373-86, 3 figs, 1896.

Vayssiere, A.—" Etude sur l'organisation du Nautile (caractères zoologiques dimorphisme sexuel, tentacules et spadice." Ann. Sci. Nat. (S. 8) vol ii., pp. 137-86, pls. xvi-ix, figs., Bibl.

Willey, A.—"Letters from New Guinea on Nautilus and some other organisms." Quart. J. Micr. Sci. (N.S.) vol. xxxix.. pp, 145-80, 24 figs.

Willey, A.—" Zoölogical observations in the South Pacific." Quart, J. Micr Sci. (N.S.) vol. xxxix., pp. 219-32, pl. 13, 1896.

Articles "on the Nepionic shell of the recent Nautilus," "On some variations in the shell of Nautilus, with description of a new variety (N. pompilius var moretoni, nov. var.")

Zograf, N.—" Remarque sur une forme intéressante et assez rare d'Amphineura Polyplacophora." Mem. Soc. 2001. France, ix., 254-60, pl. xii., 1896.

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NOTE.

Corasia laurae, Gude.—Testa imperforata, orbiculate depressa, tenuis, obliquis creberrimis striis distincta, quae striis spiralibus decussantur; subpellucida, nitida, pallide coerulea; media pars anfractus ultimi vivide coerulescens, fascia lutea sub sutura ornata; spira convexa, obtusa; apex pallide lutea vel albida; sutura leviter impressa; anfr. 4½, convexi; peripheria acute carinata, pars superior paulum crenulata; anfr. ultimus antice breviter deflexus; apertura obliqua, subtrigona; peristoma simplex, tenue, margine superiori paulum expanso, gibboso, luteo, basali breviter reflexo, columellari arcuate declivi, compresso, paulum excavato, ex albido coerulescens.—Diam. maj. 19-25, min. 16-22, alt. 11-13 mm.



Corasia laurae. Gude.

Hab.—North Luzon, Phillipine Islands.

Shell imperforate, orbiculately depressed, thin, obliquely and closely striate, decussated with spiral lines, sub-pellucid, shining, pale blue; the middle of the last whorl vivid blue, with a yellow band under the suture; spire convex, obtuse; apex pale yellow or whitish; suture slightly impressed; whorls 4½, convex; periphery acutely keeled, the upper side of the keel slightly crenulate; last whorl shortly descending in front; aperture obliquel subtrigonal; peristome simple, thin; upper margin slightly expanded, gibbous, yellow; basal margin shortly reflexed; columellar margin arcuately sloping, compressed, slightly excavated, bluish white.

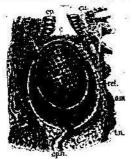
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The shell here figured was received by me from Mr. Hugh Fulton, of 216, Fulham Road, London, under the name of Corasia psittacina, Desh., but on comparison with the description and figure of that species, "Journal de Conchyliologie," ix., (1861), p. 350, t. 16, f. 3-5, it was evident that the two shells were distinct, and this opinion was confirmed by an examination of the specimens of Corasia psittacina in the British Museum collection. Although undoubtedly belonging to the phylum of Corasia fsittacina, the characters which separate Corasia laurae from that species, are sufficient to warrant its being raised to specific rank, and as it does not appear to have been previously characterized, I venture to publish it as a new species. It differs from Corasia psillacina in having the whorls more flattened; it has an acute compressed keel which is crenulated above, while in Corasia psittacina, the periphery is rounded and sub-angular; the last whorl is less widened towards the aperture, more contracted behind the peristome, and abruptly descending in front; the aperture is more triangular in outline, the margins are more approximating, and the columellar margin is more arcuate and less sloping. All the specimens which Mr. Fulton obligingly showed me, six or seven in number, agreed in the above-noted characters, but, as already indicated, some variation in size was observable. This beautiful species is named in honour of Miss Laura Andrew. -(Science-Gossip, New Series, vol. iii., August, 1896, p. 57. By kind permission of the Editor).

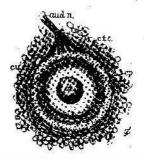
REVIEWS.

A Monograph of the Land and Freshwater Mollusca of the British Isles, by J. W. TAYLOR, F.L.S., Part III. Taylor Bros., Leeds, pp. 129-192, figs. 287-377 (6/-).

The same care and attention to detail on the scientific side and the same excellency as regards artistic production which has, up to the present, characterized this Monograph, is once more evident in the present number.



" Fig. 311." Eye of Helix pomatia, highly magnified (after Simroth). c., cygnea, highly magnified (after Siminner cornea; cu., cutis; c.l., crystaline roth). and u., auditory nerve; c.t.c., lens; ep., epithelium, becoming thin and transparent, and forming the outer cornea; o.m., outer membrane or sclera; op. n., optic nerve; ret., upon cellular tissue; ot., otolith. retina; t. n., tentacular nerve.

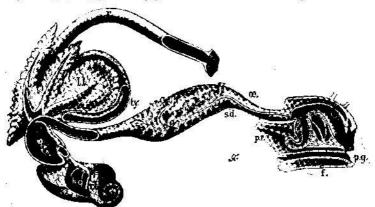


"Fig. 337." Otocyst of Anodonta

The instalment is again devoted to those general considerations which are so useful to the student of malacology and so absolutely necessary, one would say, to those who wish to work at our British non-marine shells, but who

REVIEWS. 53

have no knowledge of zoölogy nor of molluscan anatomy. Part III., after a few pages on which the description of the shell is completed, and a list of papers appertaining to this portion of the subject, deals with anatomy as far as those forms go, which come within the scope of the Monograph. There are generalizations given that apply to the Gastropoda and Pelecypoda, while the snall and fresh-water mussel are described in detail, as types of these classes respectively. This part of the work is elaborately illustrated by original drawings and by others, many of them "after Howes"; it must be allowed, too, that these latter are seen to greater advantage in the Monograph than on the crowded lithographic plates of Howes' "Atlas of Biology." Some specimens of the illustrations are here given through the courtesy of Mr. Taylor, and Figure "316" will give an idea of the anatomical representations, while Figures "311," "337," and "329" will shew the detail that is gone into.



"Fig. 316." Alimentary canal of Helix aspersa with appended glands dissected out and seen from the right side. The generative circulatory, excretory and nervous systems removed and the buccal cavity, stomach, bile ducts, intestinal canal and petal gland opened up (after Ifowes).

b.c., buccal cavity, showing radula, radular sac and jaw; cr., crop; f., foot; h.g., hermophrodite gland or ovotestis; l.l., left lobe of liver; a.s., oesophagus; b.g., pedal gland; b.r., pharyngeal or buccal retractor; r., recrum; rl., posterior lobe of the liver; s.d., salivary duct; s.g., salivary gland; s.t., stomach; ty., typhlosole.

The statement is made (p. 184) that a fuller account of the organs individually," detailing the differentiations in structure and function they each undergo and referring to the phylogenetic and other points of interest in connection therewith;" the last eight pages form the beginning of this account



" Fig. 329." Dart of Helix uspersa × 4.

which should prove exceedingly interesting to judge by the instalment given which completes the head and its organs and begins the "pedal or ventral region." An interesting figure shews the underside of *Helix aspersa* seen from below through a slip of glass on what it is crawling.

In conclusion let one say that Mr. Taylor has compiled this portion of his book with such sound judgment that even those who have been conchologists

54 REVIEWS.

in the restricted sense of the word will not weary of the details which he has been so bold as to include, and the hope may be expressed that the small Malacological public may thus be materially augmented.

The Collector's Manual of British Land and Freshwater Shells, by LIONEL E. ADAMS, B.A., Taylor Bros., Leeds, 8vo., 214 pp., 10 plates, (8/-) with coloured plates, 10/6.)

One is often asked by those who are attracted to the study of our land and freshwater shells, to name a book which they might obtain as a guide in following the fancy that they have taken. Up to the present, it has been difficult to find a work which shall possess the several necessary qualifications, for the good books are mostly out of print, which also means out of date, and therefore not advisable for a beginner to have, even if he be prepared to give

the price that will be asked when a copy comes into the market.

Mr. Adams' "Collector's Manual" seems "to fill a gap" so to speak, and besides being up-to-date and of reasonable price, does really enable even those who know nothing about the subject, to discover the name of a shell unknown to them. The reviewer tested the book by giving it and two typical species to an absolute novice, who found the proper generic and specific names on the first trial in each case without any difficulty.

It would not be doing justice to the book, to leave the impression that it is only suitable for beginners; it is very pleasant reading to "an old hand," and the experienced collector may also find the "Manual" of considerable service. One can here find an opportunity for saying a word in praise of the tabular form of comparison which one is glad to see that Mr. Adams adopts on a number of occasions with a large measure of success. The writers of Faunas and, perhaps, more often of Floras seem to forget as a rule that the poor individual who has taken upon himself to name a species of animal or plant often has but that one species before him. In this case such remarks as "not so large as the last" or "like the four last species but with smaller flowers "only savour of the classical expression, "about as big as a lump of chalk" and not being descriptions at all are just so much waste of words. must not be imagined that even Mr. Adams is absolutely definite in all cases, but taken as a whole his comparisons are really helpful.

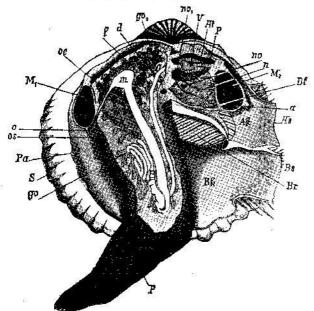
There is a very good introduction to the Manual on methods of collecting and preserving shells, but passing on to the systematic part one cannot as a "lumper" (which is the name used in the preface) help thinking that the space given up to a lot of indefinite varieties might, with greater usefulness, have been devoted to a good synonymy of the various species. In looking through this latter part one notices many praiseworthy emendations, though, while alterations were being made, Hyalinia, which cannot stand for the shells known until recently as Zonites should have been superseded by Vitrea as pointed out by Mr. Smith in his presidential address to the Conchological in 1890; * this last name is however used by Mr. Adams as a sub-generic title, and containing rightly V. crystallina. Mention is made as a rule when species are ovo-viviparous, and a note might well have been added to the same effect in the case of Clausilia biplicata, one of the synonyms of which is C. vivipara, Held. A glossary is given, and the pronunciation of classical names is indicated by accents, but Limnaca pereger still retains its wrongful spelling of peregra. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the first specimens of Paludestrina jenkinsi received by Mr. Smith, who named the species, were not given to him by Mr. Jenkins from Plumstead, but by Mr. Walter Crouch from Becton, Again Anodonta anatina is still retained as a good species in spite of the opinions held to the contrary by many good observers, and Arion should come under Helicidae.

The illustrations on the plates are with a few exceptions good while the frontispiece which is the reproduction of a photograph of the smaller Pisidia The Distribution Tables are a useful feature of the work. is excellent.

[†] Essex Nat., vol. iv. (1890) p. 212. * J. of Conch., vol. vi. (1891) p. 339.

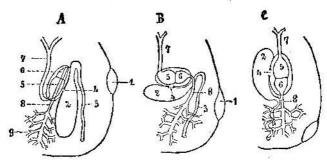
Text-book of Comparative Anatomy by Dr. Arnold Lang, translated by Henry M. Bernard, M.A., and Matilda Bernard, Part III., London (1896) Macmillan & Co., Chapter 1, Mollusca, 283 pages 8vo, 222 Figures, Bibliography (17/- nett).

In the last number of THE JOURNAL (p. 27) It was stated that the molluscan portion of this volume (in which also the Echinodermata and Enteropneusta are described) is an improvement on the original German edition in-so-much as it "has been revised by Mr. B. B. Woodward and an index added," and is, as it stands, "undoubtedly the most reliable and most up-to-date text-book of molluscan morphology."

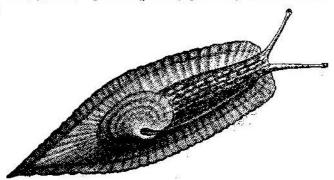


"Fig. 25." Anatomy of Cardinon tuberculatum left aspect (after Grobben, Leuckart and Nitsche, Zool. Wandtafeln) f_n , foot; g_n , gonad; S_n , shell; Pa_n , mantle; g_n , labial palps; g_n , mouth; f_n , anterior adductor muscle; g_n , oesophagus; f_n , stomach; f_n , digestive gland; f_n , intestinal canal; g_n , genital aperture; g_n , pericardial aperture of the kidney; f_n , ventricle; f_n , aridle; f_n , pericardium; g_n , aperture of the kidney in the mantle cavity; g_n , kidney; g_n , posterior adductor; g_n , point of concrescence of the right and left etenidia behind the foot; g_n , anus; g_n , and chamber of the mantle cavity with anal siphon g_n , g_n , tenidium.

The book consists of a systematic review to begin with (see next page for classification adopted) but the main portion is devoted to sections having an organ or systems of organs for a heading under which each class is discussed in turn, while interspersed are other no less valuable divisions dealing with the primitive molluse, phylogeny, ontogeny, parasitic and attached gastropods, and an exhaustive attempt to explain the asymmetry of the gastropoda. By the kindness of the publishers one is able to give three figures which are typical of the treatment accorded to general anatomy ("Fig. 26") to comparative anatomy ("Fig. 14") and to external characteristics ("Fig. 13.")



Diagrams to illustrate the changes in position in the pallial organs of Daudehardia and Testacetta (adapted from figures by Plate). Daudebardia rufa; B, Hypothetical stage; C, Testacella, I, respiratory aperture; 2, kidney; 3, ureter or urinary duct; 4, reno-pericardial aperture; 5, ventricle; 6, auricle; 7, aorta; 8, pulmonary vein; 9, pulmonary vascular network.



"Fig. 13." Peltella palliolum (Bulimulid, after Férussac). Classification adopted.

Sub-order 2. Stylomatophora

Order ili. Opisthobran-

Sub-order r. Tectibranchiata
(a) Cephalaspidac (including Ptero-poda thecosomata)
(b) Anaspidae (including Pteroda

th) Anaspidac (ucuning Frei gynosomata) (c) Notaspidae Sub-order 2. Ascoglossa (a) Steganobranchia (b) Cirrebranchia (c) Pterobranchia (d) Abranchia

(a) Monogonopora (b) Digonopora

chiata

Class I. Amphineura Order i. Placophora (Polyplacophora) sive Chitonidae Order ii. Aplacophora sive Solonogastres

Class II. GASTRODODA Orderi, Prosobranchiata Sub-order t. Diotocardía (a) Zeugobranchia (Rhipidoglossa Aspidobranchia) (b) Azygobranchia (c) Decoglossa

Sub-order 2. Monotocardia (Pectinibranchia)

(a) Architaenioglossa (b) Taenioglossa (includes Hetero-

poda (c) Stenoglossa Order ii. Pulmonata Sub-order r. Basomatophora Class III. SCAPHOPODA

[d] Abranchia Sub-order 3. Novibranchia [a] Holohepatica [b] Cladohepatica

Class IV. LAMELLI-BRANCHIA

Order i. Protobranchia Order ii, Filibranchia Order ili. Pscudolamellibranchia

Order iv. Eulamellibranchia

Sub-order 1. Submytilacea Sub-order 2. Tellinacea Sub-order 3. Veneracea

Sub-order 4, Cardiacea Sub-order 5, Myacea Sub-order 6, Pholadacea

Sub-order 7. Anatinacea Order v. Septibranchia

Class V. Cephalopoda Order i. Tetrabranchia Order ii, Dibranchia Sub order t. Decapoda Sub-order z. Octopoda

W. M. W.

[October 12th, 1896.]

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B. B. WOODWARD, F.L.S., F.G.S., British Museum (Natural History).

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THE

JOURNAL OF MALACOLOGY.

DECEMBER 30th, 1896.

LIST OF THE CLAUSILIAE OF SOUTH AMERICA WITH DESCRIPTION OF A THE SPECIES.

By E. R. SYKES, B.A., F.Z.S.

(PLATE IV.)

The species of Clausilia already known, belonging to the South American group, appear to be the following: --

Porto Rico.

C. tridens, Chemn.

UNITED STATES OF

COLOMBIA.

C. bartletti, II. Ad.

C. blandiana, Pfr.

var. ciocolatina, Ancey. C. bogotensis, Bttg.

C. dohrni, Pfr.

Synonym C. perplexa, Sykes.

C. epistomium, Küster. Synonym C. pseud-

epistomium, Brgt.

C. funcki, Pfr.

C. harsteniana, Dohrn.

C. magistra, Sowerby.

C. maranhoneusis, Albers.

C. perarata, von Martens. C. stylina, Ancey.

VENEZUELA.

C. cyclostoma, Pfr.

ECUADOR.

C. bourcieri, Plr.

C. buckleyi, Higgins.

C. crossei, Hidalgo.

C. deyrollei, Ancey.

C. perezi, Jousseaume.

C. rehrci, Jousseaume.

Peru.

C. adamsiana, Pfr.

C. adusta, Bitgr.

C. andeloca, Morelet.

C. angrandi, Morelet. C. chacaensis, Luborm.

C. filocostulata, Luborm.

C. flachi, Bttgr.

C. jolyi, Bitgr.
C. malleolata, Phil.
C. peruana, Trosech.

C. quadrata, Bttgr. C. raimondii, Phil. (1867)

(non C. raymondi, Bgt., 1863)

C. slosarskii, Luborm. C. steeriana, Sykes.

C. taezanowskii, Luborm.

C. trigonostoma, Bttgr.

Bolivia.

C. boliviana, Sykes.

C. orbygui, Ancey.

Where these species have been placed in a subgenus at all, the name Nenia has been used. This was first published by H. & A. Adams (1855) who adopted the section from Charpentier (1852), he having only designated it by a number. The species so placed were in each case C. epistomium and C. tridens. Some authors have located C. dohrni in Balca, but since the type of this genus is B. perversa, L., such reference seems erroncous.

While certain of the species fall easily into groups, the others still appear to be isolated forms, and our present knowledge of the South American *Clausiliae* is insufficient to enable us to properly separate them, any endeavour to do so being premature.

The species I described as *C. perplexa* appears to me now to be only a form of *C. dohrni*, and it has therefore been placed in the synonymy of that species. I think it is also very probable that *C. magistra* is a variety of *C. karsteniana* and that *C. jolyi* is a form of *C. filocostulata*: since, however, I have not seen authentic specimens of some of these, I hesitate to definitely unite them.

- C. funcki, Pfr., is a difficult species to classify; still it appears to belong to the Clausilia group, though of a somewhat aberrant form.
- C. cyclostoma was described by Pfeisser as from the Corean Archipelago; subsequently he stated that it was probably South American, while in the 'Nomenclator Heliceorum Viventium' it appears as from Venezuela, and a specimen in my collection is said to have come from "Quito, Peru," which I assume refers really to the Quito in Ecuador. The real habitat therefore remains uncertain.

Bourguignat varied the spelling of andecola to andicola, that of dohrni to dorhni (err. typ.?), and changed maranhonensis to maranhonica: these alterations appear to me to be unnecessary.

Clausilia evae, n. sp. (Plate IV., Figures 1, 2, 3.)

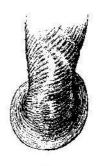
Testa fusiformis, tenuiuscula, corneo-fuscula, parum nitens; apex obtusus, non decollatus; anfr. $8\frac{1}{2}$ plano-convexi, lente accrescentes, primi laeves, reliqui sat distanter costulato-striati, costulis undulatis, interstitiae laeves, anfr. ultimus ante aperturam multius costulato-striatus quam anfr. penultimus, subtus modice angustatus, basi rotuudatus, applanatus; sutura impressa; apertura magna, fere circularis, basi recedens, peristomate con-

[Frantispiece.



I.





3.

W. J. Webb, del. ad nat.

Garratt & Walsh, sculpt.

Clausilia evae, n. sp.

tinuo, soluto, late reflexo, leviter incrassato. corneo-albido; lamellae modicae, superior marginalis, fere verticalis, inferior valde oblique ascendens, sub-columellaris nulla; plica principalis curta, valida; lunella conspicua, valida, arcuata. Alt. 41 millim.; diam. max. 8·5 millim.; alt. apert. 9 millim.; lat. apert. 9 millim.

Habitat: South America.

I regret not to be able to give the exact habitat of this handsome species, the single specimen of which is in the collection of Miss de Burgh, who kindly lent it so that it might be figured and described.

While dealing with these forms, a word with regard to Bulimus clausilioides, Reeve, may be of interest. This shell has at various times been placed in Balea and Temesa. The former is clearly erroneous; with regard to the latter, the original species so placed were australis, Forbes, clausilioides, Reeve, and some forms of Alopia. Mr. Hedley has recently transferred the former species to Perrieria, and Mr. Pilsbry following this has left clausilioides as the type of Temesa in his work on the Bulimoid forms.

This result appears to me to be very unsatisfactory. Australis was the first species of Temesa, and therefore when it proved not to be a Coeliaxis, as Mr. Hedley showed, it should have stood as the type of the genus. It appears so for two reasons: firstly, because Temesa has more than 20 years' priority over Perrieria; and secondly, because australis does not accord well with clausiliaeformis, Tapp.-Canefri, which is the type of this latter genus, though the author's somewhat vague original description would cover it. I think, therefore, that australis must stand under Temesa and clausilioides will require, if it is to be placed in a section by itself, a new sectional name.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

Ciausilia evae, n. sp. | FIGURE 1. The shell life-size. | FIGURE 2. | Mouth of the shell × 2. | FIGURE 3. The same seen from behind × 2.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

By E. R. SYKES, B.A., F.Z.S., and S. PACE, F.Z.S.

It is hoped that all Malacologists will aid in making this Bibliography as complete and useful as possible. Writers, both at home and abroad, are especially asked to send in copies of their respective papers for review.

We regret that it is not possible for us this quarter to present the Palaeontological portion of our Bibliography. Mr. Pacc, owing to his approaching departure from England, has been unable to attend to it, and, as yet, we have not found a recorder who, being qualified and having sufficient opportunities, has been able to spare the necessary amount of time.

An attempt has been made, also, to save space by not inserting the names of authors, &c., in more than one section: cross-references at the close of each section being ample for the purpose. We believe that our readers will approve the change, as they will be enabled to survey the whole field in a smaller compass. The practice of inserting works "not seen" has also been up, as otherwise works are recorded when only some favoured person has had the opportunity of perusing them. A striking feature of this quarter is the small amount of strictly anatomical work.

I. CLASSIFICATION AND NEW FORMS.

- Ancey, C. F.—" Descriptions of some new shells from the New Hebrides Archipelago." Nautilus, x., 90-1.

 Endodonia, Melania, and Neritina.
- Boettger, Dr. O. "Diagnosen neuer Clausilien." Nach. Malak. Ges., 1896, 124-7.
 Two species and three varieties from Asia Minor and Cyprus.
- Brazier, John.—"On the new genus Petterdiana." Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania, 1894-5 [Aug., 1896], 105-6.

A new name (speaking strictly, not a new genus) for Bratieria, Petterd non Ancey; the type being the Ampullaria tismanica, Ton.-Woods.

- Clessin, S.—" 'Dentaliidae' in 'Conchylien-Cabinet.'" Lief. 422 and 424, pp. 48, pls. 11.
 Rather incomplete.
- Dall, W. H.—" Note on Leda caelata, Hinds." Nautilus, x., 70. L. taphria nom. nov. = L. caelata, Hinds, non Conrad.
- Dautzenberg, Ph., and Fischer, H.— Dragages effectués par l'Hirondelle et par la Princesse-Alice, 1888-1895. 1., Mollusques Gastéropodes [et Polyplacophores]. Mém. Soc. Zoöl, France, ix., 1896, pl. xv.-xxii.

This elaborate memoir forms a valuable addition to our knowledge of the deep-water molluses found off the Azores and in the Mediterranean: the depths at which dredgings were made having varied from forty to four thousand metres. The total number of species recorded amounts to 153, of which no less than 85 are described and figured as new. They are distributed in the following genera:—Asmasa 1, Actaeon 1, Albania 2, Callisstoma 3, Carithielia 4, Cerithiopsis 1, Cyclostroma 2, Cylichna 1, Danilla 1, Emarginula 1, Eulima 11, Fissurisepta 2, Fusus 1, Glyphis 1, Iphitus 2, Leptothyra 1, Marginella 1, Mitromorpha 2, Natica 2, Philips 2, Pleurotoma 21, Propliidium 2, Pseudomurex 1, Ringi-

cula I, Rissoa I, Roxania I, Scissurella I, Solariella 2, Solarium 2, Tharsis 2,

Tinostoma 1, Trophon 2, Turbonilla 6, Turcicula 1.

This vast proportion of new forms would have been even greater had it not been for the previous publication by Mons. Dautzenberg on the Jauna of the Azores. It should be noted that Kryptos elegans is proposed as a new genus and species from Jeffreys' MSS.: it is placed between Sipho and Fusus.

Dollfus, G.—" Consideration sur la délimitation des espèces animales." Feu. Jeun. Natural., an. xxvii., 3-6.

Fischer, see Dautzenberg.

Kohelt, Dr. W.-" Eine Najadee aus Turkestan." Nach. Malak. Ges., 1895, 102-3. Anodonia sogdiana, from Buchara.

Kobelt, W.-" 'Columbella' in 'Conchylien-Cabinet.' Lief. 423, pp. 217-280, pl. 31-6. Concludes his study of the group.

Marsh, W. A .- "New American Unio." Nautilus, x., 91-2.

Melvill, J. Cosmo.—"Descriptions of new species of minute marine shells from Bombay." P. Malac. Soc., ii., 108-116, pl. viii.

New species of the genera: -Bittium 1, Cerithiopsis 3, Salarium 1, Rissoina 2, Adeorbis I, Aclis 2, Italima I, Syrnola I, Oscilla I, Myonia I, Miralda I. Odostomia 2, Pyrgulina 2, Turboniila 4, Cingulina I, Phasianella I, Tellina, I. We must congratulate the artist on the plate.

Melvill, J. Cosmo, and Ponsonby, J. H. "Descriptions of new Terrestrial Mollusca from South Africa." Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, xviii., 314-8, pl. xvi.

New species of Finnea (2), Subulina (3), Pupa (1), and Cyclostoma (7). The new S. laeocochlis is a remarkable large sinistral form, and the authors suggest that, should a new genus be required, the name Euonyma should be used.

Melvill, James Cosmo, and Standen, Robert .- "Notes on a collection of shells from Lifu and Uvea, Loyalty Islands, formed by the Rev. James and Mrs. Hadfield, with List of Species." Journ, of Conch., viii.,

Though it might not be inferred from the title, this paper consists simply of the descriptions of 80 new marine species, with descriptive notes. The genera represented are: -- Murcx 1, Nassa 3, Columbella 2, Scalaria 2, Drillia 3, Mangilia 24, Clathurella 7, Duphnella 2, Mitra 1, Bittium 4, Cerithiopsis 6, Tur-bonilla 1, Pyrgulina 1, Syrnola 2, Alaba 1, Liliopa 1, Alvania 1, Rissoina 7, Barlevia 1, Rissoia 2, Mathilda 1, Euchelus 1, Leucerhynchia 1, Alcyna 1, Minolia I, Solariella I, Cadulus I, Tornatina I.

Moellendorff, see Quadras.

Pilsbry, H. A .- "Notes on new species of Amnicolidae collected by Dr. Rush in Uruguay." Nautilus, x., 86-9.

Potamolithus is a new genus for the species from Uruguay of a similar type to the European Lithoglyphus,

Pilsbry, H. A .-- "Manual of Conchology;" series 1, parts 61a and 64 (contain vol. xvi., pp. i.-vii., 161-262, pls. 44-72, frontispiece), series 2, part

40 (contains vol. x., pp. i.-iv., 145-213, pls. 1, 41-51).

In the Marine series we commence with the family Oxynoeidae, in which Dipterophysis is a new sub-genus of Lobiger, from which it may be distinguished by having only a single pleuropodial tobe on each side; the type and only species is *L. souverbii*, Fischer, from Guadeloupe. *Lobiger vividis*, Nevill non Pease, is re-named *L. nevilli*. We then pass through the Runcinidae and Umbraculidae (Umbrellidae of some authors) to the Pleurobranchidae; these divide into Pleurobranchinae and Pleurobranchaeinae, which may be characterized by the presence or absence of a shell. Gymnatoplax is a new genus which may be separated from Pleurobranchus and Oscanius by the shell being partly exposed by an orifice in the mantle: the type is Pt. americanus, Verrill. Pleurobranchus scutatus, Martens non Pease, is re-named P. martensi. British collectors will not be gratified to find that the specific name tuberculatus, Meckel (1808), is used, apparently quite correctly, for the shell they know as Pleurobr. membranaceus, Mont. (1811). Neda, H. & A. Ad. non Mulsant, is renamed Euselenops. An introductory classificatory note is given, in which the Cephalaspidea are divided into groups by the presence or absence of an operculum, and by the radula. Finally, an appendix to vol. xv.—we would we could write vols. i.-xv.—is given: in this, Alkulustrum is a new name for Alkula, Ehrbg. non Eichwald, and the Tectibranchiate monograph is carried up to 1896, thus concluding the first Marine series. We hope shortly to welcome the opening parts of another series on the Marine bivalves, and trust they will be even more brilliantly executed.

In the Land series, Mr. Filsbry continues his study of the Bulimuli of the sub-genus Bostrya. Four new species are described, namely: B. metamerphus, from Chili; B. ceroflasta and B. flagellatus, from Balsas, Peru; B. ventamensis, from Argentina. New names are B. subcactorum (= lichencrum, Reeve new D'Orb.), B. raimondianus (spretus, Phil. non Rve.), B. dendritoides (= monticola, Phil. non Roth.). An appendix to the volume is also given.

Ponsonby, see Melvill.

- Quadras, J. F., and Moellendorff, O. F. von.—" Diagnoses specierum novarum ex insulis Philippinis." Nach. Malak. Ges., 1896, 81-93.

 Thirty-one new species, all unfigured and but curtly described.
- Rolle, Hermann.—"Ein neues Cardium von der Nord-Japanischen Küste." Nach. Malak. Ges., 1896, 113-5, plate.
- Rolle, H.—" Diognose (s/c) eines neuer Euccinum." Nach. Malak, Ges., 1896, 128.
- B martensianum, from Japan.
- Simpson, C. T.—" Notes on the farvus group of Unionidae and its allies." Nautilus, x., 57-9.
- Smith, E. A. "Natural History Notes from H.M. Indian Marine Survey Steamer 'Investigator,' Com. C. F. Oldham, R.N.—series ii., no. 22. Descriptions of now Deep-sea Mollusca." Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, xviii., 367-375.

New species of Pleuretema 4, Natica 2, Dentalium 1, Cardium 1, Yoldia 1, Cuspidaria 1, Myonera 1, Lycusia 1, and Scrobicularia 1: with critical notes on other species.

Sterki, Dr. V.- "Two new Pisidia." Nautilus, x., 64-8.

Two more species added to the already somewhat swollen list of North American shells.

- Sykes, E. R.-- "On Flammulina (Allodiscus) thion, a new Helicoid Land-shell from New Zealand." P. Malac. Soc., ii., 107, figs.
- Sykes, E. R. "Preliminary diagnoses of new species of non-marine Mollusca from the Hawaiian Islands. Part I." P. Malac. Soc., ii., 126-122

The following are described as new:—Macrochlamys 1, Endodonta 2, Leptachatina 4, Amastra 4, Newcombia 1. The author discusses the genera Microcystis and Macrochlamys and their types.

Wagner, Dr. A. J.—"Die Arten des genus Daudeburdia, Hartmann, in Europa und Westasien." Denksch Akad. Wiss. Wien., lxii., 609-626, 5 plates.

Though reprints of this paper have been issued for some time, the volume containing it has only recently made its appearance. The author divides Daudsbardia into four sections: Rufina, Clessin: Libania, Brgt. (to which he adds a new species from Transcaucasia): Carfalhica, nov. sect. (type D. himahowiczi, n. sp., from Siebenburgen): and Itlyrica, nov. sect. (type D. stussineri, n. sp., from Croatia). Excellent figures of anatomy and shells are given.

Westerlund, C. A.—" Neue Centralasiatische Mollusken." Ann. Mus. Zoöl. Ac. Sci. St. Petersb., 1896, 181-198.

Various new species of land and freshwater Mollusca; no figures.

See also: In II., Bergh, Mazzarelli, Simroth, Sterki; in IV., Dall, Ihering, Locard, Pilsbry, Simroth.

II. ANATOMY, HISTOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT, AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Bergh, R.—"Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Coniden." Abh. Kais. Leop. Akad., lxv., 87-214, pl. i-xiii. We hope to refer to this later.

Brooks, W. K., and Drew, Gilman.—"Notes on the anatomy of Yoldia." Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, xviii., 344-6.

Gude, G. K. "Armature of Helicoid Land-shells" (continued). Sci. Goss., 1895, 125-8, 154-6, 178-181, figs. Deals with Corilla and Plectopylis and figures several species.

Hornell, James. - The eggs and young of Cephalopods." Journ, Mar. Zool., ii., 64-6, pl. vii., figs. A-C.

Hornell, James. — The visual organs of the Moliusca. Journ. Mar. Zool., ii., 66-72, pl. vii., figs. I.-XI.

Joubin, L.—"Cephalopodes [du Campagne du 'Caudan']." Ann. Univ. Lyon, xxvi., 247-250, fig.

McMurrick, J. Playfair. —"The Yolk-lobe and the Centrosome of Fulgur carica." Anal. Anz., xii., 534-9, figs.

Mazzarelli, G.-. "Intorno ad una nuova specie di *Phyliaplysia* (P. Fischer)." Boll Soc. Nat. Napoli, ix., 81-2, figs.

P. fauliui, n. sp., dealt with anatomically.

Simroth, Dr. H.—"Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen des Thier-Reichs:
Bnd. iii.: Mollusca: Lief. 22 and 23 (contain part 2, pp. 1-64).
Scutember, 1896."
Commences the account of the Gastropoda.

Sterkî, Dr. V.—" The Systematic position of Sphyradium ("Pupa") edentulum, Drap." Nautilus, x., 75-6.

Drap." Nauthos, x., 75-0.

From an examination of the radula, Dr. Sterki arrives at the very interesting fact that this species is not a *Pupa* at all, but a Helicoid allied to *Punctum fygmacum*, Drap.

III. BIOLOGY, HABITS, AND TERATOLOGY.

Adams, Lionel E. - "Albino forms of Littorina rudis, var. tenebrosa." Journ. of Conch., viii., 315.

Boycott, Arthur E. "Erosion in Extra-Marine Mollusca." Sci. Goss., 1895, 114-6.

Cockerell, T. D. A.—"The Label List for Five-banded Shells." Sci. Goss., 1895, 137.

Crowther, J. E .- "The Common Pond Snail." Halifax Nat., i., 78-80.

Dall, W. H.- "Recent advances in Malacology." Science, n.s., iv., 770-3.

Edwards, Thos.—Planorbis carinatus, Müll., monst. scalariforme." Journ. of Conch., viii., 320, figs.

Guignon, —,—"Helix hortensis avec ommatophore dichotomée." Feu. Jeun. Natural., An. xxvi., 240, fig.

Hornell, James.—"On surface tension as an aid to locomotion among

marine animals." Journ. Mar. Zoöl., ii., 59-60. Nudibranchs, Cypraca, Aplysia, and Pleurobranchus all crawl on the water in an inverted position; while Eolis and Cypraea suspend themselves by mucous threads.

Kimakowicz, M. von.-"Biologische Netizen über Mollusken." Verh. Mitth. Siebenburgen Ver., xlv. 57-8.

O'Connor, Frances Sarah.—"Spider carrying Snail-shelfs." Irish Nat.,

V., 200. Spider carrying a shell which "was packed with what appeared to be spiders' eggs."

Olney, Mary P .- "Odour of snails." Nautilus, x., 84.

Ormsbee, C. C .- "Influence of Environment upon the form and colour of Helix alternato." Nautilus, x., 63-4.

The colours vary with those of the decaying woods in which they are found; the shape also varies with the form and size of the crevices in which they live.

P[ilsbry], H. A.—"Limnara bulimoides, Lea, resisting drought." Nautilus,

Revived after being packed in cotton for 45 days.

Shackleford, Lewis .- "The Shell-boring of carnivorous Gastropods." Journ. of Conch., viii., 315.

DISTRIBUTION AND FAUNA.

Adams, Lionel E. "Limax marginatus, Müll. (= L. arborum, B. Ch.), in Northamptonshire." Journ. of Conch., viii., 251.

Adams, Lionel E .- "Interesting Kentish forms [of land shells]." Journ. of Conch., viii., 316-320.

Bradshaw, Mrs. M. F .- "Extract from a note book." Nautilus, x., 82-4. Relates to shore collecting in Newport, Cala.

Campbell, Mrs. E. D. G. "Marine Shells on the Southern Californian Coast." Nautilus, x., 56-7.

Cooper, J. E .- "Note on the occurrence of Petricola pholadiformis, Lamk., at Shellness, Kent." P. Malac. Soc., ii., 134.

Similar notes on same page by Crouch (from Cricksea and River Crouch) and Kennard (from Herne Bay).

Cooper, J. E .- "The new British Molluse." Sci. Goss., 1896, 147.

Crouch, W. E .- See Cooper.

Dall, W. H.- Insular Landshell Fannas, especially as illustrated by the data obtained by Dr. G. Baur in the Galapagos Islands." P. Acad. Sci. Philad., 1896, 395-459, pl. xv.-xvii.

Opening with an account of previous researches on the Mollusca of the Galapagos islands, Dr. Dall proceeds to discuss the knowledge we at present possess with regard to the habits and inter-island distribution of the species. The islands are divided into three groups—South-eastern containing 30, Central 24, and North-eastern 3 species. The total number of species and varieties found in the islands is 46, distributed in the following genera:— Bulimulus 34, Trochomorpha (?) T, Vitrea T, Conulus I, Pupa 2, Succinea 4, Leptinaria 2, and Helicina I. We have omitted from this reckoning such genera as Siphonaria, as we fail to perceive how they can be classified as "land shells;" indeed, many students will probably miss Dr. Dall's valuable notes (e.g., on the genus Williamia), owing to the misleading nature of the title of this paper.

Dr. Dall then proceeds to discuss the surface characters—especially of the Bulimuli—and concludes that the peculiar crenulation or wrinkling of the surface which "is correlated with aridity or alkalinity of environment, may be regarded as having been impressed upon species which first gained a foothold in the arid region, and as having persisted to some extent in their descendants when the latter succeeded in reaching the upper and more congenial zones of the islands."

Further, he compares the fauna of the Galapagos Islands with that of other oceanic and isolated localities, and incidentally raises a question which, unfortunately, he does not proceed to solve: namely, why the species of Endodoute with basal lameliae are confined to oceanic islands? Finally, a valuable summary of the fauna both systematic and anatomical is given; the following is described as new: Bulimulus nesioticus; and figures are given of other species. We have to congratulate Dr. Dall on the publication of what will be the standard work on these islands.

- Dall, W. H.—"On the American species of Cyrenoidea." Nautilus, x., 51-2.

 One recent n. sp. (C. floridana, from Florida) and one n. sp. (C. calcosaĉnsis) from Pliocene of S. Florida.
 - Dollfus, A.—"Les plages de la Mauche." Feu. Jeun, Natural., An. xxvii., 14-16, 29-30, 2 pls.
 - Drake, Mrs. M.—"Notes on some [Marine] shells of Puget Sound." Nautilus, x., 68-70.
 - Fagot, Paul, -- "Faune Malacologique terrestre et des eaux douces et saumatres de l'Aude, "Boll. Soc. Sci. de l'Aude, vil., 171-213.
 - Gamble, F. W.—" Notes on a Zoölogical Expedition to Valentia Island, co. Kerry." Trans. Manchester Micro. Soc., 1895, 60-66.
 - Garstang, Walter. —"On the Aplacophorous Amphineura of the British Scas." P. Malac. Soc., ii., 123-5, pl. x.

Records four species and gives figures of them.

- Horsley, Rev. J. W.—"Note on Helix hortensis near Dover." Journ. of Conch., viii., 25r.
- Horsley, Rev. J. W.—"The Mollusca of Plumstead Marshes." Journ. of Conch., viii., 262.
- Hurst, C. Herbert, -- "Fauna of Bolfast Lough." Irish Nat., v., 271-2.
- Ihering, Dr. H. von.—"Zur Kenntniss der Sudamerikanischen Voluta und ihrer Geschichte." Nach. Malak. Ges., 1896, 93-9.

Contains some interesting criticisms on Lahille's paper: two n. sp. are described, namely, V. quemadensis and V. ameghinoi, both from the Tertiary of Patagonia and nearly related to V. brasiliana, Sol.

- Kennard, A. S .- See Cooper.
- Kobelt, Dr. W.—" Die Mollusken-Fauna der Makaronesischen Inseln." Jahrb. Nassauische Ver., xlix., 53-70.
- Kobelt, Dr. W.—"Die Fauna der Galapagos." Nach. Malak. Ges., 1896, 115-121.

Principally taken from Dall's paper.

- Locard, A.—" Mollusques Testacés et Brachiopodes [du Campagne du 'Caudan']." Ann. Univ. Lyon, xxvi., 129-245, pl. v.-vi. Several new species.
- Margier, E. Un mollusque terrestre nouveau, pour la Faune Française, Pupa mortilleti, Stabile." Feu. Joun. Natural., An. xxvi., 240.
- Margier, E.-. "Nouvelle station de l'Azeca monodonta, Fol. et Berillon," Feu. Jeun, Natural., An. xxvii., 36.
- McDougall, G .- "Third Report on the land and freshwater shells of Perth,

Louth and Clackmannan," Trans. Stirling N H, and Arch. Soc., 1895-6, 140-2.

Oldham, Chas .- "Helix fusca and Azzra tridens in Denbighshire." Journ. of Conch., viii., 251.

Oldham, C.—" Slugs in the Goyt Valley." The Naturalist, 1896, 354-

Pilsbry, H. A. - "Notes on some West American Chitons." Nautilus, x., 49-51. Includes the description of Trachydermon sharpii, a new species from Unalashka.

P[ilsbry], H. A. "Mexican Land Shells." Nautilus, x., 59-

Pilsbry, Henry A., and Rush, William H .- "List, with notes, of land and freshwater shells collected by Dr. W. H. Rush in Uruguay and Argentina." Nautilus, x., 76-81.

This list contains the names of several n. sp., descriptions of which are to shortly appear.

P[ilsbry], H. A .- "Cheansponia (Ctenopoma) bahamense, Shutt., at Key West." Nautilus, x., 96.

Rush, see Pilsbry.

S., R. F.- "Review of Adams' British Land and Freshwater Shells." Irish Nat., v., 285 6. Some critical notes.

Sandberger, Prof. von. -" Pisidium ovatum, Clessin, ein rest der Fauna der Eiszeit im Schwartzwald." Verh. Naturw. Ver. Karlsruhe, xi., 344-5.

Shopland, E. R. "Some further additions to the list of shells collected at Aden in 1892-5, classified in accordance with the Paetel Catalogue." Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., x., 503-4.

Smith, Edgar A.-"A list of the Land and Freshwater Mollusca of Trinidad" (conclusion). Journ. of Conch., viii., 241-251. Three new species of Bulimulus (Drymaeus).

Smith, Edgar A .- "A list of the Land Shells of the Islands of Batchian,

Smith, Edgar A.—"A list of the Land Shells of the Islands of Batchian, Ternate, and Gilolo." P. Malac. Soc., ii., 120-2, figs.

Three very useful lists recording 43 species from Batchian, 21 from Ternate, and 39 from Gilolo. Two species of Planispira (Cristigibba) are described as new and figured, one from Gilolo, the other from Batchian:

Smith, H. - Some Land Shells of Michigan." Nautilus, x., 84.

Stearns, R. E. C. -Purpura lapillus, var. imbricata," Nantilus, x., 85.

Tregelles, G. F .- "The Marine Mollusca of Cornwall." Journ. of Conch. viii., 252-262.

Welch, R .- " Marine Mollusca of County Galway." Irish Nat., v., 274.

Welch, R.-" Mollusca of Cavan Excursion." Irish Nat., v., 274.

Winkley, Rev. Henry W .- "Casco Bay." Nautilus, x., 73-5. Notes on land and marine collecting in Maine.

See also: -In t., Ancey, Dautzenberg, Melvill, Pilsbry, Sykes, Wagner,

COLLECTING AND METHODS OF RESEARCH.

Feltgen, Dr. E.-" Mollusken Terminologie. 'Fauna.'" Soc. Nat. Limb., 1896, 35-42, 59-63, 71-4, 94-8, 112-6, 137-45, 151-7-

Johnson, C. W.—" Editorial Correspondence [relating to Museums of England]." Nautilus, x., 53-6.

Johnson, C. W. "Some notes on the Collection of Shells in the Museums of Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam." Nautilus, x., 61-3.

ECONOMICS. VI.

Dedekind, Alexander.-" Recherches sur la pourpre Oxybatia chez les Assyriens et les Egyptiens." Arch. Zoöl. Exper., iv., 481-516, pl. xi.

Lacaze-Duthiers, H. de.—'Note sur la conleur de la pourpre tirée des Mollusques.'' Arch. Zoöl. Exper., iv., 471-480.

Thorne, R. T., Bulstrode, H. T., and Klein, Dr.—''Oyster Culture in relation to Disease." 24th Ann. Rep. Local Govt. Board, 1894-5, Supplement 1895, pp. xxiii, and 174, pls. xvi.

Shows that oyster bods are contaminated, and that the germs causing Typhoid Fever and Cholera live for many days in the shells of oysters kept

in tanks where the water is constantly changed.

BIOGRAPHIES. VII.

Henderson, John B., jun.—"Obituary—B. Schmacker." Nautilus, x., 72. Roberts, S. Raymond,—"Henry D. Van Nostrand." Nautilus, x., 93-4. Obituary: Died Oct. 8th, aged about 73.

NOTES.

Supposed New Varieties .- I am in favour of naming varieties, but it is decidedly objectionable to give the same name to more than one, or introduce as new those long ago described and named. I see on p. 37 a reference to Limax maximus var. alba, nov., L. F. Adams. If this is the albino form, it was named megaspidus in 1817, and is also the candidus of Lessona and Pollonera. And if it were not, the name albas could not be used, as it was employed in And if it were not, the name albus could not be used, as it was employed in 1890 by Amstein for a variety which is not an albino. In the new "Collector's Manual," Mr. Adams also re-introduces some old forms. Helix hortensis v. hitolabiata, L. E. Ad., was first described by the writer, under the same name, in "Sci. Goss.," 1887, p. 67. Limnaen stagnalis in scalariforms, ascribed to Taylor, was also first published, under the same name, by the writer in 1884. All this confusion appears to be due to the idea that what was not known to the members of the Conchological Society who compiled their official list of Land and the durature Molluges has no existence. their official list of Land and Freshwater Mollusca has no existence. If Mr. Adams will spend a few weeks looking up the literature in one of the big London libraries, he will see how far this is from being the case!

T. D. A. COCKERELL. Mesilla, N.M., Oct. 38, 1893.

To cook Snails,- "Snails à la Bourguignonne."-Snails fed on vine-leaves are the best, and should be brought in alive. Keep them without food for a few days, then put them into a bowl with a handful of bran and a little vinegar to remove the slime. Wash them in several waters and place them in a saucepan with a handful of salt and some cold water, a bunch of fennel and two bay-leaves. Cover the saucepae and cook them gently for five or six hours Remove the shells and take out the gut, and again wash in cold water. Pound two or three anchovies, and when reduced to a paste add 4 oz. of fresh butter, six sprigs of parsley, six shalots and two cloves of garlic (parsley, shalots and garlic all finely minced), a pinch of salt, a pinch of white pepper, and two pinches of cayenne. Add to these, when well mixed, a small quantity of good gravy (made from veal, if possible). Mix well. Put a small quantity of this forcement into each shell, then replace the snail. Pour over it a little butter, and lay carefully on a tin and bake for 8 to 10 minutes in a hot oven, Serve very hot. The common garden small is probably quite as good although not so large. FLORANCE STEPHENSON.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

This number completes Volume V. of the JOURNAL OF MALACOFOLY, and the Editor has pleasure in thanking the Editorial staff and the contributors generally for the work which they have done for the Journan in the past year,

Incember 31st, 1896.

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