16. CERITHIDEA CHARBONNIERI, Petit.
Bandjermasin; not so common as the former.

17. CLEA NIGRICANS, Bens.
Bandjermasin; common. Only in young shells is the apex perfect; in the old ones, the spire is broken and eroded.
Dr. Brot makes out two varieties—C. maxima, H. Ad., and C. fasciata, H. Ad.

18. CLEA BOCKII, sp. nov.
[This species will be described by Dr. A. Brot in M. Crosse's 'Journal de Conchyliologie.']

NERITIDÆ.

19. NERITINA DEPRESSA, Benson.
Common in the brackish waters at Bandjermasin.

20. NERITINA (CLITHON) ACULEATA (Gmelin).
Bandjermasin; rather rare. Six specimens found, with the spines only feebly developed.

21. NERITINA PIPERINA, Chem.
Exceedingly abundant at Bandjermasin, and ornamented in great variety.

22. AURICULA JUDÆ, Lín.
On the Koeti coast, amongst the mangroves and Casuarinæ.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LV.

Fig. 1. Helix granaria, p. 628.                  Fig. 6. Vetrina hyalea, p. 631.
3. Helix smithi, p. 629.                     8, 8a, 8i. Pterocyclos mindaiensis, p. 634.
5. Bulimus paioensis, p. 630.

2. Description of eight new Species of Shells.
By G. B. Sowerby, Jun.

[Received April 7, 1881.]

(Plate LVI.)

1. CONUS THOMASI, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 4.)
Testa elongata, solida, albida vel pallide carnea, minute cancellata, epidermide fusca crassa induta; spira obtusa, vis elevata; anfractus superne declives, spiraliter minutissime striati; anfr. ultimus superne rotunde angulatus, infra angulum aliquanto convexus, deinde rectiusculus; apertura modica, supra et infra subaequilaterata, fauce pallide carnea.
Long. 75, diam. 35 millim.
Hab. Red Sea.
Compared with *C. terebellum*, to which this species is allied, it is a smooth shell with a shorter spire. Having a single specimen of *C. thomasi* some years ago, I had some thought of describing it as a new species, but hesitated to do so on account of its proximity to *C. terebellum*. Having now, however, seen several specimens, and compared them with a large series of *C. terebellum*, I have no difficulty in making the distinction. In the collections of the late Mr. Thomas Lombe Taylor and Mr. Hopeley White there were specimens of the species above described under the name of *C. pastinaica* (Lamarck)—an error caused by Lovell Reeve having figured and described under that name in the 'Conchologia Iconica' (Conus, fig. 257) a shell of somewhat similar appearance, but which has been shown by Mr. Edgar Smith to have been a worn specimen of *C. virgo*, now in the British Museum. It is not known what has become of the type of Lamarck's *C. pastinaica*; but from his description it would seem to have no affinity whatever with Reeve's shell so named.

The species which I have named in honour of M. Thomas of Brest is represented in his collection by the specimen which I have taken for the type. The other specimens which I have mentioned are smaller, and have rather more of a bluish or faint lilac tinge of colour.

2. *Conus prevosti*, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 3.)

*Testa elongato-cylindracea, lavi, infra sulcata, albida, aurantio obscure fasciata, lineis numerosis minutis aurantiacis irregulariter undulatis et angulatis scripta; spira elata, gradata; anfractus superne leviter concavi, striis duobus spiraliter sculpti; anfr. ultimus superne angulatus, infra angulum convexiusculus; apertura modica, basin versus aliquanto latior, faucie lutea.*

*Long. 40, diam. 15 millim.*

*Hab. New Caledonia.*

A beautiful and remarkable species, of an elongated form, and a style of marking that would bring it just within the confines of the "cylinder" or "textile" group. The orange lines are very fine, mostly running longitudinally, in some places parallel and zigzag, in others leaving triangular white spaces as in *C. textile*, and others of that group. The specimen forms part of the collection of M. Thomas of Brest; another specimen is in the collection of Dr. Prevost of Alençon.

3. *Conus bocki*, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 7.)

*Testa turbinata, pallide lutea, luteo-fusco transversim multifasciata, et longitudinaliter strigata, hie illic nigro fusco radiata; spira breviuscula, albida, promiscue luteo strigata, ad apicem prominula; anfractus superne planati, cancellati, ad angulum coronati; anfr. ultimus superne tuberculis grandibus coronatus, infra angulum levigatus, deinde leviter granoso-costatus; apertura alba, medio-criter lata; labrum leviter arcuatum.*

*Long. 60, diam. 32 millim.*

*Hab. Amboyna (Carl Bock).*
Resembling the Chinese \textit{C. striatus} in form, but a much smoother shell than any of that species that I have met with (and I have seen some hundreds); and it is more deeply coloured; but the chief difference is in the crown. \textit{C. sulcatus} is characterized by a sharp undulating keel at the angle, forming a raised ridge round the depressed whorls of the spire; while in \textit{C. bocki} the crown is formed of slightly angular nodules, between which the angle is rounded.

I have seen only a single specimen of this interesting shell, which was brought by Mr. Carl Bock from the above-named locality, and is now in the collection of Dr. Prevost.

4. \textit{Conus gloynei}, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 5.)

\begin{itemize}
\item Testa abbreviato-turbinata, solida, castanea, brunnea late bifasciata; 
\item spira abbreviata, conica, brunnea; anfractus superne leviter con-
\item cavii, spiraliter profunde trisulcati; anfr. ultimus ad angulum
\item leviter coronatus, infra angulum levissime concavus, leviusculus,
\item vel minutissime striatus, basin versus validus costatus; apertura
\item angusta, albida; labrum ad angulum leviter emarginatum.
\end{itemize}

Long. 26, diam. 16 millim.

\textit{Hab.}?

A short brown Cone of no very striking character, excepting perhaps that the grooves of the spire are unusually deep. Although of ordinary appearance, I cannot identify it with any known species. The shell was given me by Mr. C. P. Gloyne, who had no information as to its habitat.

5. \textit{Conus lombei}, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 6.)

\begin{itemize}
\item Testa conica, solidiuscula, rufus-fusca; spira acuta, subgradata;
\item anfractus superne leviter angulati, ad angulum maculis
\item albidis numerosis ornatis; anfr. ultimus superne subacute angu-
\item latus, ad latera prope rectus, levigatus, basin versus oblique sul-
\item catus; apertura angusta, fucace purpurea; labrum ad angulum va
\item x emarginatum.
\end{itemize}

Long. 22, diam. 10 millim.

\textit{Hab.} Mauritius?

A small reddish-brown Cone, with a purple interior, and white spots on the angle and spire, giving it a coronated appearance, although the angle is free from nodules.

The specimen which is now in the British Museum was in the collection of the late Thomas Lombe Taylor, with a label “\textit{Conus}, nov. sp., Mauritius.” As the labels of that collection were loose, and many of them got shifted, the habitat assigned to this species is very uncertain.

6. \textit{Cancellaria wilmieri}, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 2.)

\begin{itemize}
\item Testa oblonga, acuminata, fusca; anfractus 7, comexiusculi, superne
\item anguste excavati, costis numerosis nodulis feretis et liris transversis
\item cancellati; spira elata; apertura oblongo-ovata, fusca; labrum
\item concavo depressum, arcutum, superne emarginatum; columella
\item curta, rectiuscula, minute triplicata.
\end{itemize}
Long. 11, diam. 5 millim.

_Hab._ Port Blair, Andaman Islands (Major Wilmer).

Resembling in texture the Mauritian _C. scalata_, but of a more acuminated form, the sutural depression being narrow and deep. The colour is light reddish brown within and without, slightly paler on the ribs and nodules.

7. _Ovulum vidleri_, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 1.)

_Time. elongata_, utringle acuminata, transversim striata, cerasina, terminibus vivide aurantiacis, dorso medio gibbosiusculo, levissime angulato, levigato vel obsolete costato; apertura angusta, antice latior; labium lave, antice subangulatum; columella callosa, postice conspicue uniplicata.

_Long. 21, diam. 7 millim._

_Hab._ Monterey, west coast of America (Mr. Vidler).

An _Ovulum_ of an elongated form, of a cherry-red colour, with bright orange extremities. The back is nearly smooth; and the ends are transversely striated. Several of the specimens brought by Mr. Vidler are smaller, smoother, and more slender than the one I have chosen as type.

8. _Cypræa smithi_, n. sp. (Plate LVI. fig. 8.)

_Time. ovata_, crassiuscula, umbilicata, pallidissime cinerea, minute fusco-flavescenti lenticulata, dorsi medio maculis duabus subquadatis castaneo-purpureis picta, lateribus albis rufo-fusco punctatis, basi convexa, alba; apertura modica, postice arcuata; dentes labii circiter 16, breves, obtusi, albi; columella circiter 19, tenues, rubro-fusci.

_Long. 19, lat. 10 millim._

_Hab._ North-west coast of Australia.

_Lab._ North-west coast of Australia.

Specimen presented to the British Museum.

The chief character of this species is to be found in the teeth, those of the inner lip or columella being more numerous and much thinner than those of the outer, and of a reddish-brown colour. The only other species presenting this character is _C. pyriformis_, which is much larger, more pear-shaped, and an inhabitant of the Ceylon coast. Looking merely at the back of the shell it would pass for one of the robust Australian forms of _C. fimбриata_ (of which I consider _C. macula_ of Adams a variety); but a glance at the mouth at once reveals the difference.

I have pleasure in dedicating this species to Mr. Edgar Smith, of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

P.S.—Since I read this paper, I have seen a shell in the British Museum (labelled “Port Essington”) which leads me to consider _Cypræa smithi_ a variety of _C. pyriformis_. The shell is intermediate in size between the average _C. pyriformis_ and the shell above described, and has the shape of the former with the white base of the latter.

[Received April 8, 1881.]

It having lately been my good fortune to dissect two specimens of Parra jacana, from Pernambuco, and an eviscerated specimen of Metopidius africanus, as well as to examine skeletons and skins of some other species of this group, a few notes on their anatomy may be acceptable to the Society, the more so on account of the very considerable difference of opinion that has hitherto existed amongst systematic ornithologists as to the true relationships of this group. Two main views on this subject have been put forward, one placing the Jaçanás near the Rails (Rallidae), the other asserting that they are, essentially, modified Plovers. The former of these views has been maintained by Jerdon¹, Sundevall², and Milne-Edwards³, to mention only some of the most recent ornithological writers of importance, as well as by the illustrious Nitzsch in his classical memoir on the pterylography of birds⁴. The latter view has been adopted by Messrs. Sclater and Salvin in their 'Nomenclator,' where the Parridæ are interpolated between the Œdicnemidæ and the Charadriidae as members of the order “Limicolæ”⁵. The late Prof. Garrod,

¹ Birds of India, iii. p. 707. ⁲ Tentamen, p. 130 (1872).
² Oiseaux Fossiles, ii. p. 110 (1869–71).
⁴ Op. cit. p. 142 (London, 1873). The term “Limicolæ” was, I believe, originally used by Nitzsch (Pteryogr. p. 194) to include the birds now included in the “families” Charadriidae and Scolopacidae, together with some aberrant forms, such as Dromas, Cursorius, Thinocorus, &c. By Messrs. Sclater and Salvin its use is still further extended to include the Œdicnemidæ, Parridæ, and Chionididæ in addition. Lastly, Prof. Garrod used it (P. Z. S. 1874, p. 122, &c.c.) as a term for all the non-columbine “Charadriiformes,” including in it, besides Nitzsch’s groups, the Cranes, Auks, Gulls, and, presumably, the Turnicidae, Rhinoceridae, Plataleidae, and Parridæ as well. In fact, Garrod’s restricted “family” Charadriidae corresponds pretty nearly to the whole of Nitzsch’s “Limicolæ seu Scolopacinae.” To obviate further confusion, the term “Limicolæ” should be restricted to the group mentioned by Nitzsch; and I propose to substitute, as a name for the non-columbine Charadriiformes (the “Limicolæ” of Garrod) the word “Pluviæs,” to correspond with the other division, “Columbæ” (including the Columbidae and Pteroclidæ), of that great group.