

ring in the Firth of Forth, and only the third or fourth time that it has been observed in Britain.

9. And in conclusion I may call your attention to a fine specimen of the PINK-FOOTED GOOSE (*Anser brachyrhynchus*, Bail.), or *Anser phoenicopus*, Bart., which seems to be not very uncommon in this district at this time of the year. It was only pointed out as a new species in this country so recently as 1839, and is easily known by its short bill and pink feet, which the names given to it point out, and which distinguish it from the Bean Goose (*Anser segetum*), which it much resembles. The whole bird measured some 28 inches in length, the narrow bill being (along the side) little more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, and much shorter than the head; its colour is black, except a band across its middle which is bright reddish pink. Legs and feet reddish pink, in some parts brighter than in others, with the claws dusky. I have observed a few specimens of this bird in the poulterers' shops lately, said to have been shot towards the west country. This specimen was killed in the Carnwath district, adjoining this county to the south-west. I have had sent me the following note, giving notice of these geese occurring in the neighbourhood of Midcalder (Edinburghshire), by the friend who shot this one on the 4th of this month: this you may perhaps consider of some little interest, as not much appears to be known of the habits of this particular kind of goose; and with it I conclude: he says,—“At this season yearly, the geese come in considerable numbers for the purpose of feeding on the sown fields, particularly in the moorland districts, where the country is open and they see about them; they are very shy and easily disturbed; where they are in numbers today, there are none tomorrow; they rarely settle near the same place after being disturbed; the evening about dusk is the time to creep upon them, when they are arranging their sleeping berth commonly at the side of some out-of-the-way bit of water—lakes, ponds, not running streams. About a hundred of them passed over this house on Sunday evening a little before 8 o'clock; they speak much to each other, and very loud, giving ample notice of their approach to bed; those on Sunday evening were within shot, and must have gone to sleep at some short distance at the Curling Ponds. The bird you got was shot about nine miles from this, in the Carnwath district; and was one of a considerable flock, in the act of taking up their sleeping quarters. They are sometimes got by laying in wait for them about the sown fields. I sent the bird for a *roast*—the culinary qualities are much prized—mode of proceeding, see ‘Meg Dodds.’ I was on the look-out for them till 9 o'clock last night, but no success. The getting them is quite a matter of chance.—April 6th, 1852.”

CORFIOTE SHELLS. BY SYLVANUS HANLEY, ESQ.

Although the accompanying list of species contains nothing remarkable, yet being, I believe, the only published catalogue of the shells indigenous to that most beautiful island, it may possibly prove not devoid of utility to those who study the geographical distribution



of the Mollusca. The want of a dredge forbid any extended research, and the time of year (January) was most adverse to any successful search for the land or freshwater kinds : consequently the list is most imperfect, the whole of the marine shells having been collected, on the shore, within three miles of the capital of Corfu. Those distinguished by an asterisk were evidently washed up, and were untenanted.

As the 'Enumeratio Molluscorum Siciliæ' of Philippi is in the hands of every conchologist, the names adopted by him, in his second volume, have been accepted, for facility of reference.

Venus decussata.	dant under stones in shallow but decidedly <i>salt</i> water).
Cardium rusticum (=edule var. glaucum).	Haliotis tuberculata ! (not our British shell, but the lamellosa of Reeve's Monograph).
Cardita sulcata*.	Vermetus gigas*.
Spondylus Gædaropus*.	Trochus articulatus.
Arca Noë*.	fanulum.
barbata*.	divaricatus.
Chiton Siculus.	varius.
Patella Lusitanica (=punctata of Lamarck).	Adriaticus.
Tarentina.	Phasianella pullus.
cærulea.	Littorina Neritoides.
Helix aspersa.	Cerithium vulgatum.
striata.	lima.
Carthusianella.	fuscatum.
Corcyrensis (of Pfeiffer, Monog. Helic.).	Pleurotoma Ginnanianum.
Bulimus acutus.	Murex brandaris*.
Achatina acicula.	trunculus*.
Cochlicopa Algira.	Ranella lanceolata.
Clausilia papillaris.	Buccinum variabile.
Cyclostoma elegans.	D'Orbigny.
tessellatum (as figured in Sowerby's Thesaurus).	scriptum.
Rissoa Montagu.	pusio (maculosum of Lamarck).
costata.	corniculum.
elata.	Columbella rustica.
Bruguieri.	Mitra Savignyi.
Truncatella truncatula (most abun-	Conus Mediterraneus.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the plicated and dwarf varieties of *Buccinum corniculum* are found intermingled with the ordinary form, without any diminution of their varietal peculiarities.

ON LITTORINA PALLIATA. BY WILLIAM THOMPSON.

*To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.*

Weymouth, June 6, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—Messrs. Forbes and Hanley in their account of the *Littorinæ*, at page 52. vol. iii. of the 'British Mollusca,' state their conviction that the result of a completed knowledge of this genus would be a reduction of the number of true British species ; and in





Hanley, Sylvanus. 1852. "Corfiote shells." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 10, 74–75.

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