

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *CANCELLARIA* FROM PENANG.

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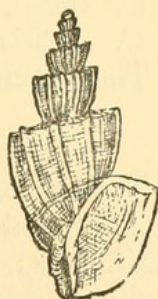
Read July 14th, 1893.

CANCELLARIA EUDELI:—Testa angustissime et obtecte umbilicata, elongato-turrita, scalariformis, albida, dilute luteo-fusco tincta et lineata; spira elongata, acuta; anfractus 7, embryonales $1\frac{1}{2}$ lœves, rotundati, sequentes acute angulati, costis validis elevatis ad angulum acutis muniti, supra angulum planulati, infra angulum leviter convexi, undique striis subtilissimis cancellati; anfr. ultimus spiram paulo brevior, infra medium carina angusta instructus; columella biplicata, plicis parvis, obliquis; apertura subtrigona, fauce alba, haud lirata. Long. 20, diam. maj. 9 mm. *Hab.*—Penang.

An elegant scalariform shell, with a long turreted spire, and sharply angled whorls. The area between the angle and the suture is broad and flattened, as in *C. contabulata*, *goniostonia* and others of the group. The longitudinal ribs are much like those of several others among the costate species. The surface of the shell is very finely cancellated by longitudinal and spiral striæ, the spirals becoming a little stronger as they cross the ribs. Below the periphery of the body whorl there is a distinct keel, such as is common to some species of the genus *Scalaria*, notably the European *S. pseudoscalaris*.

There is only one species which seems to bear anything like a close resemblance to *C. Eudeli*, viz., *C. Angasi*, Crosse.¹ With this species I am unacquainted, excepting from the figure and description of the single specimen in the collection of Mr. Thomas of Brest: its habitat is unknown. Compared with this (as far as I can make out without an examination of the specimen) *C. Eudeli* is one-fourth larger, has a proportionately longer and sharper spire, and the area between the angle and the suture is flatter, and not sloping, giving altogether a considerable difference to the outline and general contour of the shell.

This species may fairly be placed in the section to which Dr. Jousseume² has given the generic name *Scalptia*, but that author has proposed to found another genus (*Tribia*) upon *C. Angasi*, chiefly, if not solely, upon the ground of its being imperforate, which I do not consider sufficient reason for the creation of a section, much less of a genus. My species has an extremely narrow umbilicus, almost entirely covered, but as apparent as in some specimens of *C. costifera* and *C. crenifera* which latter species Dr. Jousseume includes in his genus *Scalptia*.



*Cancellaria
Eudeli*, n.sp.

¹ "Journal de Conchyliologie," 1863, p. 65, pl. 11, fig. 8.

² "Le Naturalist," Paris, ann. ix., 1888, p. 213.



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