

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF MARINE SHELLS FROM
THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF HONG-KONG.

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PLATE XII.

AMONGST a large number of small shells dredged some years ago by Surgeon-General R. Hungerford at the Port of the Harbour of Hong-kong, at depths varying from forty to sixty feet, the following appear to be new.

Family COLUMBELLIDÆ.

1. COLUMBELLA (AMYCLA) PLANAXIFORMIS, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 1.

Testa acuminato-ovata, solidula, lævis, fulva, fusco conspicue cingulata; spira mediocriter elongata, acuta; anfractus 8, convexiusculi, lineis fuscis 1-2 spiraliter cincti; anfractus ultimus subventricosus, infra peripheriam balteo fusco pictus, inferne contractus vix productus, spiraliter sulcatus; lamina columellaris tenuis, leviter bi-marginata; apertura latiuscula, supra et infra angustata; labrum acutiusculum, haud reflexum, intus plicis (circ. 8) brevibus denticuliformibus instructum. Long. 10, diam. 4.50 mm.

A stout, smooth shell, marked with conspicuous brown linear bands. It calls to mind some of the smooth species of the genus *Planaxis*.

2. COLUMBELLA (MITRELLA) VENULATA, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 4.

Testa fusiformis, lævis, polita, fulva, maculis parvis nigro-fuscis et albidis cingulata, strigis fulvo-fuscis irregulariter undulatis veniformibus longitudinaliter picta; spira elongata, acuminata, ad apicem acutissima; anfractus 9, convexiusculi, sutura leviter impressa; anfractus ultimus spiram paulo superans, infra peripheriam contractus, deinde brevirostratus; rostrum spiraliter liratum; apertura angustiuscula, leviter sinuosa; columella contorta; labrum rectiusculum, antice incurvatum, postice levissime sinuatum, extus incrassatum, intus liratum, ad marginem acutum. Long. 9, diam. 3.50 mm.

The nearest ally is *C. bella*, Reeve; but the present species is narrower in form, and has no angle at the periphery. The specimens show considerable variation in colouring. One is nearly white, with large square spots, and destitute of the vein-like streaks; another has only white flake-like markings in place of the brown spots. In the type the brown spots are narrow and form an interrupted line near the top of the whorl; there is another row of smaller spots near the base, and the colouration otherwise consists of fine vein-like longitudinal streaks.

3. COLUMBELLA (MITRELLA ?) PUPA, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 2.

Testa sub-cylindracea, lævis, nitens, albida, dilute fusco bi-fasciata; spira longa, obtusiuscula; anfractus 6, planato-convexi; sutura im-

pressa; anfractus ultimus spiram fere æquans, rectiusculus, levissime convexus, fasciis fuscis et pellucide corneis cinctus, pone labrum costa lævigata latiuscula instructus; apertura angustiuscula; columella crassa, leviter contorta, extus intusque fusca; labrum acutum, leviter arcuatum. Long. 4, diam. 1 mm.

I know of no species with which this will bear anything like close comparison. It is of an oblong sub-cylindrical form, and looks at first sight as if it might be a rather short form of the section *Astyris*, but that it wants the spiral striæ. The type is entirely smooth and shining, has two light-brown bands and two pellucid zones on the body-whorl. The twisted brown columella is rather peculiar.

4. COLUMBELLA (ANACHIS) SINENSIS, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 5.

Testa sub-ovata, solidiuscula, pallide fulva, maculis linearibus fuscis uni-fasciata, flammulis fulvo-castaneis undulatis irregulariter picta; spira breviuscula, acuta; anfractus 6, primi 2-3, læves, sequentes costis numerosis crassis confertis instructi; anfractus ultimus spiram superans, leviter convexus, basin versus leviter attenuatus, haud rostratus; apertura parviuscula, leviter sinuosa; columella rectiuscula, ad basin leviter recurva; labrum acutiusculum, superne emarginatum, intus minute dentatum. Long. 2.25, diam. 1.10 mm.

This shell is somewhat like the West Indian *C. catenata*, Reeve, but of smaller size, less cylindrical form, and in place of the two chain-like rows of spots characteristic of Reeve's species it has only one.

5. COLUMBELLA (MITRELLA) SEMIPICTA, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 3.

Testa oblonga, angustiuscula, lævis, albida, flammulis brevibus fuscis longitudinaliter picta, ad apicem violaceo tincta; spira elongata, acutiuscula; anfractus 7, planati, vix convexi, sutura impressa; anfractus ultimus spiram fere æquans, leviter convexus, supra peripheriam flammulis numerosis fuscis pictus, basin versus attenuatus, brevirostratus; apertura sinuosa; columella contorta, spiraliter lirata; labrum leviter contractum, intus obscure dentatum. Long. 5, diam. 2 mm.

A small, smooth, oblong shell, of which the colouration consists of a band of numerous short, thin, longitudinal, brown flames, from a little below the suture to the periphery.

Family CERITHIIDÆ.

6. CERITHIOPSIS (SEILA) MULTILIRATA, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 7.

Testa elongato-turrita, tenuis, albida, sub-pellucida; spira acuta, subgradata; anfractus 9-10, valde convexi, embryonales læves, sequentes spiraliter multilirati, superne angulati, leviter tabulati; anfractus ultimus breviculus, infra angulatus, ad basin lævis, leviter concavus; apertura ovalis; columella curta, leviter contorta; canalis apertus, brevissimus. Long. 8.50, diam. 2.50 mm.

I have only seen a single specimen of this rather remarkable little shell. It is of thin, sub-pellucid substance, with numerous spiral ridges. The channel or anterior sinus is something like that of the genus *Protoma*.

Family FOSSARIDÆ.

7. *COUTHOUYIA ACUTA*, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 16.

Testa rimato-perforata, acuminato-subovata, tenuis, sordide albida; spira elatiuscula, acute conica, apice acutissimo; anfractus 6, rapide accrescentes, convexi, rotundati, minutissime cancellati; sutura profunde canaliculata; anfractus ultimus ovatus, leviter rotundatus, pone aperturam leviter solutus; apertura sub-ovata, antice latiuscula, rotundata, postice angustior; peristoma tenue, marginibus junctis. Long. 4, diam. 2.50 mm.

Compared with *Couthouyia reticulata*, A. Adams, this shell is more slender, and very much more finely sculptured. When adult the columellar margin is slightly separated from the whorl.

Family LITIOPIDÆ?

8. *ALABA HUNGERFORDI*, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 12.

Testa elongato-conica, tenuis, sordide albida, obscure fusco punctato-strigata; spira acute conica; anfractus 8, convexiuscula, spiraliter striati, longitudinaliter plus minusve plicati, varicibus paucis parum elevatis irregulariter instructi; anfractus ultimus $\frac{2}{3}$ longitudinis æquans, leviter inflatus, haud plicatus, varicibus 3-4 instructus; apertura ovata, labrum tenue. Long. 5, diam. 1.80 mm.

A characteristic species of oblong conical form, spirally striated throughout, upper whorls plicate, varices few and irregular. The markings consist of thin flames composed of minute dots.

Family RISSOIDÆ.

9. *RISSOINA ILLUSTRIS*, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 15.

Testa elongata, imperforata, crassiuscula, argenteo-nitens; spira acuminata, ad apicem acuta; sutura impressa; anfractus 6, convexi, costis longitudinalibus numerosis approximatis crassiusculis leviter obliquis instructi; anfractus ultimus circ. $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinis æquans; apertura ovata; peristoma percrassum, extus leviter reflexum; columella brevis, rectiuscula, ad basin leviter sinuatum. Long. 3, diam. 1.10 mm.

A shining silvery little shell, with rather thick rounded longitudinal ribs, and no spiral striæ. The lip is very thick, with a slight sinus on the columella side.

10. *RISSOIA (ALVANIA) SUBCANCELLATA*, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 14.

Testa acuminato-ovata, solidiuscula, sordide albida; spira acutiuscula; sutura impressa, canaliculata; anfractus 6, convexi, liris spiralibus numerosis tenuibus, plicis longitudinalibus minus prominentibus cancellatim sculpti; apertura ovata; labrum dextrum intus breviliratum, extus incrassatum, ad marginem acutum; columella lævis, arcuata. Long. 3, diam. 1.50 mm.

Rather like the European *R. calathus*, but the spiral ridges are more numerous, and the longitudinal ones less prominent.

Family CAPULIDÆ.

11. PLESIOTHYREUS NEWTONI, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 27.

Testa capuliformis, regulariter ovata, depressiuscula, sordide albida, extus undique cancellata, apice postico, incurvato; labrum planulatum sub-septiforme, extus acutum, intus carina eximie nodulosa marginatum. Long. 7, lat. 5, alt. 2.50 mm.

A remarkable little shell, distinguished by a character, I believe, hitherto quite unknown among recent shells. Externally it is curiously like a species of *Scutellina*, but the lip is flattened, forming a ledge almost like the septum of a *Crepidula* or a *Septaria* (= *Navicella*) at the posterior end, continuing but decreasing in width at the sides and anterior end; the inner edge being bordered with a row of small bead-like nodules upon a slightly raised keel. The nodules, which are quite conspicuous on the sides and posterior, almost disappear in front.

While in doubt as to the position of this curious little shell, my friend Mr. R. Bullen Newton kindly drew my attention to a similar form from the Upper Eocene of Antwerp, described by M. Cossmann¹ under the name of *Capulus parmophoroides*, to which the same author subsequently gave the generic name of *Plesiothyreus*.² I have no doubt that my little Hong-kong shell belongs to the same genus. M. Cossmann's species is nearly identical in form, finely striated, not cancellated, and the nodules on the inner edge are smaller.

Family ADEORBIDÆ.

12. ADEORBIS PATULA, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 17.

Testa late umbilicata, oblique ovalis, alba, tenuis; spira brevis, apice mucronato; anfractus 4, rotundati, spiraliter tenuissime striati, plicis numerosis tenuissimis obliquis instructi; anfractus ultimus latus, compressiusculus, plicis evanidis; umbilicus expansus, intus plicatus, carina acutiuscula marginatus; apertura lata; labrum dextrum tenue valide arcuatum; columella oblique rectiuscula. Long. 4, diam. maj. 4, min. 2 mm.

The plicæ on the penultimate whorl, becoming nearly obsolete on the body-whorl, are much like those prevailing in the genus *Narica*. The umbilicus is broadly excavated, and bordered by a prominent keel.

Family EULIMIDÆ.

13. EULIMA PRODUCTA, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 13.

Testa per-elongata, alba, polita, rectiuscula, anfractus 13, vix convexi, sutura angustissima; anfractus ultimus $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinis æquans,

¹ Journ. de Conch. 1885, p. 198, pl. viii. fig. 2.

² Ann. Soc. Roy. Malac. Belgique, tome xxiii. 1888, p. 191, pl. vii. figs. 13-15.

haud angulatus; apertura oblongo-ovata; columella callosa, leviter inflexa; labrum arcuatum. Long. 31, diam. maj. 6 mm.

The shell is of a peculiarly narrow elongated form.

Family PYRAMIDELLIDÆ.

14. *TURBONILLA SINENSIS*, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 9.

Testa elongato-turrita, sordide albida; spira obtusiuscula; anfractus 8-9, costis numerosis rotundatis angustis, interstitiis spiraliter profunde multisulcatis sculpti; sutura impressa; anfractus ultimus oblongus, leviter inflatus, haud angulatus; apertura ovata; columella leviter incurvata, minutissime uniplicata. Long. 4.50, diam. 1.30 mm.

In sculpture this species is very like the British *T. rufa*, Phil., from which it differs in form, the body-whorl being larger and the spire less acute.

15. *TURBONILLA TENUISTRIATA*, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 10.

Testa elongata, sordide albida, tenuis; spira turrita, ad apicem mucronata; anfractus 8, planati vix convexi, superne obtuse angulati, sutura impressa sejuncti, longitudinaliter striati, striis tenuibus confertis, leviter undulatis; anfractus ultimus breviusculus; apertura oblongo-ovata; columella tenuis, levissime reflexa, plica unica obliqua minutissima instructa. Long. 10, diam. 2.50 mm.

Unlike most of the species of *Turbonilla* this shell has no prominent longitudinal ribs, but only fine striæ. It is of rather fragile substance, has a slight angle at the top of the whorls, and a well-defined suture.

16. *CINGULINA TRISULCATA*, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 6.

Testa elongata, angusta, polita, alba; spira per-elongata, acuminata; anfractus 14, planulati, spiraliter trisulcati; sutura canaliculata; anfractus ultimus breviculus, vix convexus, ad basin rotundatus; apertura sub-ovata, latiuscula; columella tenuis, fere recta, haud plicata; labrum tenue, arcuatum. Long. 11, diam. 2 mm.

The true generic position of this shell may be regarded as doubtful. It differs from the typical species of *Cingulina* in having a smooth polished surface, and spiral grooves instead of ridges. It, however, so closely resembles *Cingulina spina* (Crosse and Fischer) in general form, and in the character of the columella, that I have little doubt that I have placed it correctly.

17. *ODOSTOMIA SUBCARINATA*, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 11.

Testa conico-acuminata, alba, solidula, glabra; spira acute conica; anfractus 7, læves, vix convexi; sutura canaliculata; anfractus ultimus spiram subæquans ad peripheriam carinatus, angulatus, infra angulum convexusculus, anguste umbilicatus; apertura ovata, intus lirata; columella leviter incurva, plica acuta leviter obliqua instructa. Long. 5.30, diam. 2.50 mm.

A robust, conical, white *Odostomia*, with a threadlike keel at the periphery. It is one of the largest species of the genus, somewhat resembling the European *O. conoidea*, Brocchi.

18. *EULIMELLA TENUIS*, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 8.

Testa elongata, angusta, albida, pellucida, tenuis; spira per-elongata,

versus apicem leviter mucronata, deinde recta, haud accrescens; anfractus 11, vix convexi, læves; sutura angusta; anfractus ultimus brevis, leviter convexus, inferne rotundatus; apertura ovata; columella tenuis, leviter contorta; labrum tenue. Long. 3.50, diam. 0.75 mm.

A small narrow pellucid species, in which about one-third of the spire is acute, the last four whorls being nearly equal in width.

Family TROCHIDÆ.

19. MINOLIA (CONOTROCHUS) STRIGATA, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 18.

Testa conico-turbinata, profunde umbilicata, albida, griseo maculata, plerumque maculis quadratis in flammulis longitudinalibus dispositis; spira elata, gradata; anfractus 5-6, conspicue bicarinati, oblique subtilissime striati; anfractus ultimus subquadratus, tricarinatus, ad basin levissime convexus, radiatim striatus; umbilicus subcircularis, excavatus, plicis numerosis tenuissimis instructus; apertura subcircularis; peristoma simplex. Long. 5, diam. 5 mm.

Allied to *Conotrochus Singaporensis*, Pilsbry, but larger and proportionately shorter, with three prominent carinæ on the body-whorl and one bordering the umbilicus.

20. MONILEA ROTUNDATA, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 19.

Testa globoso-conoidea, crassa, profunde umbilicata, sordide albida, maculis paucis griseis picta; spira brevis, obtusa; anfractus $4\frac{1}{2}$, valde convexi, spiraliter lirati, liris numerosis angustis confertis; sutura canaliculata, lira leviter nodulosa marginata; anfractus ultimus ventricosus, levissime angulatus (supra et infra); umbilicus medio-criter angustus, costa crassa tuberculosa marginatus. Apertura fere circularis; labrum crassum, intus haud liratum. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The principal character of this little shell is the thick nodulous ridge bordering the umbilicus.

Family DENTALIIDÆ.

SCHIZODENTALIUM, n.gen.

Testa dentaliiformis; latere ventrali postice serie fissorum longitudinaliter excurvato instructo.

21. SCHIZODENTALIUM PLURIFISSURATUM, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 24.

Testa subulata, crassiuscula, postice leviter arcuata, attenuata; pallida, longitudinaliter subtilissime striata, costellis numerosis inæqualibus instructa, circulariter irregulariter rugata, fissuris 2-5, plerumque primis (prope apicem) longiusculis, cæteris brevioribus. Long. 64, maj. diam. 7.50 mm.

Hab.—Hong-kong?

The shell is very like an ordinary multicostate *Dentalium*, but distinguished by the following remarkable character. In a line with the usual apical notch, there are several slits on the convex side, extending from the summit to about a quarter of the length of the shell. I have three specimens before me, and the dimensions given above are taken from the largest; it has five

perforations, the first being a narrow slit about 2 mm. in length, the second and third rather shorter, and the last two only about .75 mm. The second specimen is about 47 mm. long, and has five slits which are narrower than in the first, four of them being of nearly equal length. The third specimen is a young one 28 mm. long, having only two long narrow slits. A fourth specimen has been for many years in the British Museum, unnoticed; it is nearly as large as my largest, and has four slits.

It is at present uncertain how these perforations are formed. It may be conjectured that when young there has been an open slit or notch in the anterior margin, as in *Emarginula*, which has been enclosed in the next stage, as in *Rimula*, a succession being formed and enclosed in subsequent stages.

The animal is very like that of *Dentalium entalis*, and the Rev. Prof. Gwatkin has examined the radula, finding it the same as in the typical *Dentalium*.

I am not quite certain as to the habitat of this curious Mollusc; it was not among those dredged by Dr. Hungerford, but I believe the three specimens were found in the neighbourhood of Hong-kong.

[Since the reading of this paper our President drew my attention to the fact that the Rev. R. Boog Watson, in his Report on the Scaphopoda and Gasteropoda of the Challenger, p. 2, pl. i. fig. 1b, noticed something on a very small scale approaching the character here described in the case of a very young specimen of *Dentalium capillosum*, Jeffreys. He says: "The young specimen from Station 78 has at the apex on the convex curve a slit 0.1 in. long, but interrupted by two bridges of the shell which have not been removed when the fissure was made."]

Family PSAMMOBIIDÆ.

22. PSAMMOBIA SIMPLEX, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 21.

Testa oblongo-ovalis, tenuis, albida, concentrice striata, utrinque rotundata, latere postico obtusissime angulato, striis radiantibus paucis obscurissimis sculpto; umbones minuti; ligamentum parvum; dentes cardinales minuti. Longit. 9, alt. 5 mm.

A small whitish species, of a simple oblong form, concentrically finely striated, with very obscure radiating striæ at the posterior end.

Family TELLINIDÆ.

23. TELLINA HUNGERFORDI, n.sp. Pl. XII. Fig. 22.

Testa sub-trigono-ovalis, tenuis, compressa, intus extusque albida, antice latiuscula, postice acuminata, flexuosa, undique concentrice lirata, liris anticis numerosis confertis, tenuissimis, posticis remotiusculis; margo dorsalis anticus convexiusculus, leviter declivis, posticus leviter incurvatus, declivis; umbones acuti; ligamentum parvum; lunula elongata, angusta, impressa; dentes cardinales breviusculi, acuti, laterales indistincti. Longit. 7, alt. 4.25 mm.

A little flexuous shell with laminar ridges, which are twice as numerous on the anterior as on the posterior half.



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