

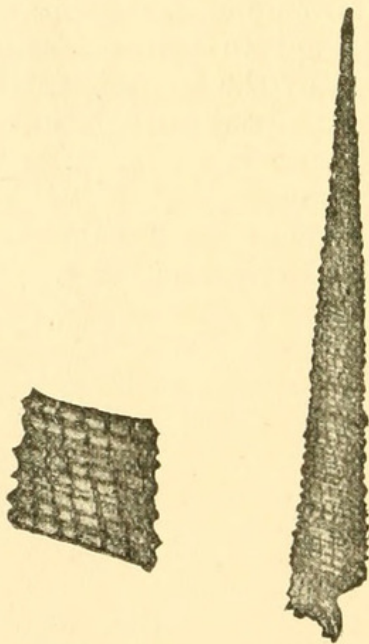
DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX NEW SPECIES OF MARINE MOLLUSCA
FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE ADMIRAL KEPPEL.

By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S.

Read 10th June, 1904.

TRIPHORA PRINCEPS,¹ n.sp.

Testa perelongata, sinistrorsa, straminea, postice fusco-tincta, lineis rufo-fuscis numerosis longitudinalibus parum obliquis picta; anfractus circa 40, planulati, sulcis longitudinalibus parum obliquis hic illic foveolatis insculpti, cingulis 4 interruptis pseudo-nodulosis, aliquanto irregularibus, inæqualibus, duo inferioribus majoribus, instructi; anfractus ultimus infra sub-acute angulatus, ad angulum bicarinatus,



infra angulum subconcavo-constrictus, carinis 2 aliquanto robustis munitus; rostrum longiusculum, contorto-reflexum; apertura sub-quadrata; labrum tenue. Long. 57, diam. maj. 7 mm.

Hab.—?

This is by far the largest known species of the genus. Unfortunately, with the unique specimen there is no indication of its habitat, but it is not improbable it may have been dredged off Ascension Island, as it was found in Admiral Keppel's cabinet in close proximity to shells so labelled. Besides its remarkable size, the shell is very distinct in character. The longitudinal brown pitted grooves intersect the spiral

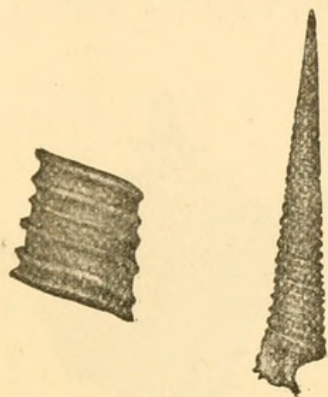
¹ *Triphora*, Blainville (1828) = *Triforis*, Deshayes (1834). See Hedley, "Studies on Australian Mollusca": Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 1902, pp. 606-8.

ridges, causing the most prominent ones to assume the form of transversely oblong nodules.

There is a very small young shell of this species in the British Museum, from the Cuming Collection.

TRIPHORA SMITHI, n.sp.

Testa elongato-acuminata, pallide straminea, anfractus circiter 35, planulati, cingulis spiralibus 2-4 acutiusculis lævibus instructi, aliter læviusculi; anfractus ultimus obtuse angulatus, ad angulum bicarinatus, infra angulum leviter convexus, triliratus; rostrum breviusculum, leviter contortum; apertura subquadrata; labrum tenue. Long. 33, diam. maj. 5 mm.



Hab.—?

Although much smaller than *T. princeps*, this shell is larger than any other known species of the genus. It is broader in proportion to its length than *T. princeps*, and both the spiral ridges and the interstices between them are remarkably smooth, showing only irregular growth-lines. The specimen is at present unique.

MARGINELLA (CRYPTOSPIRA) ROBUSTA, n.sp.

Testa ovata, solida, fulvo-carneola; spira occulta; apertura angustiuscula, arcuata; margo columellaris albo-callosus, multiplicatus, plicis



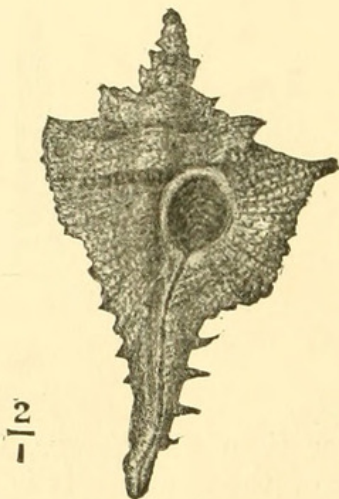
crassiusculis, acutis, super basim testæ partim productis; labrum incrassatum, intus minute dentatum, extus anguste marginatum. Long. 21, diam. maj. 14½ mm.

Hab.—Ascension Island (Keppel).

This shell differs from *M. cornea*, Lamk., in its short ovate robust form, and in the prominence and length of the numerous columellar plicæ, which cover almost the whole length of the aperture, and extend partly across the base of the shell.

MUREX (PTERONOTUS) EXQUISITUS, n.sp.

Testa elongato-trigona, albida, fusco late balteata; spira acute conica; anfractus 7, primi 2 (apicales) oblique papillares, fere læves, sequentes 2 convexi, costis 8–10 eximie squamosis instructi, cæteri angulariter trivariicosi, undique squamis minutis copiosis undulatis et imbricatis ornati, spiraliter lirati; anfractus ultimus supra angulatus, infra attenuatus, rostratus, varicibus tenuiter expansis, leviter reflexis,



acute angulatis, breviter spinosis; rostrum mediocriter productum, rectiusculum; apertura parva, rotunde ovata. Operculum corneum, lamellosum. Long. 26, diam. maj. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—?

This lovely little *Murex* has somewhat the form of *Eupleura caudata*, Say. It is exquisitely laminated and scaled all over. There were three specimens of it in the collection of Admiral Keppel, without any indication of habitat.

YOLDIA KEPPELIANA, n.sp.

Testa oblonga, subovalis, tenuis, compressa, olivacea, nitida, oblique lirata, liris irregularibus, antice subdistantibus, postice coarctatis; margo dorsalis anticus longus, mediocriter declivis, levissime arcuatus, posticus brevis, truncatus, vix rostratus; margo ventralis postice convexus et multum aclivis, ad extremitatem acute angulatus, in medio leviter arcuatus, antice rotundatus; cardo normalis. Long. 43, alt. 31, crass. 8 mm.

Hab.—?

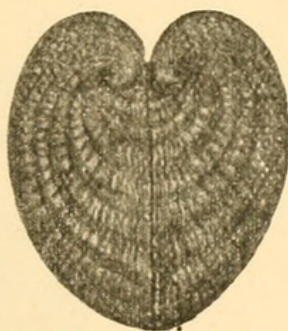
This species differs from *Y. lanceolata*, Sowerby, in being more compressed, more shortly truncated, and sharply angled at the posterior



end, and in the oblique ridges being less waved, and extending almost to the posterior extremity.

CARDITA UMBONATA, n.sp.

Testa rotundato-cordiformis, tumida, crassa, aurantiaca, rufo-fusco suffusa, costis 20 crassis, rotundatis, nodulosis, instructa; umbones prominentes, valde convexi, antice incurvati; lunula brevis, profunda; margo dorsalis postice arcuatus, declivis, antice brevissimus; cardo normalis. Alt. 30, lat. 30, crass. 26 mm.



Hab.—Off Sierra Leone (Admiral Keppel).

A robust shell of a peculiarly tumid form, with very broadly rounded umbones. Perhaps the nearest approach to it in form is *C. Cuvieri*, Broderip.



Sowerby, G. B. 1904. "DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX NEW SPECIES OF MARINE MOLLUSCA FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE ADMIRAL KEPPEL." *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* 6, 174–177.

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