

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIVE NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSCA OF THE
GENERA *DRILLIA*, *MARGINELLA*, *APICALIA*, *PLESIOTROCHUS*, AND *RINGICULA*, ALL FROM CEYLON; ALSO
NOTES ON THE GENUS *PLESIOTROCHUS*.

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

Read 8th January, 1915.

DRILLIA PRÆCLARA, n.sp.

Testa fusiformis, argenteo-nitens, fusco strigata; spira acuminata, acuta, ad apicem obtusiuscula; anfractus 8, apicales ($1\frac{1}{2}$ –2) læves, rotundati, cæteri longitudinaliter costati, costis crassis, superne intersectis; anfractus ultimus spiram fere æquans, leviter convexus,



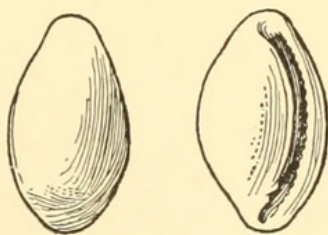
sinistrorsum varicosus; apertura oblonga, breviter canaliculata, labrum extus valde incrassatum, ad marginem acutum, postice profunde sinuatum. Long. 9, diam. maj. 3 mm.

Hab.—Trincomalee, Ceylon.

A bright shining little shell, of an almost nacreous lustre.

MARGINELLA CARTWRIGHTI, n.sp.

Testa minuta, oblongo-ovata, utrinque leviter attenuata, alba, translucida; spira callosa, contecta; apertura angusta, arcuata; columella callosa, antice plicis sex perminutis instructa; labrum



leviter arcuatulum, extus rotundatum, læve, intus minutissime denticulatum. Long. 2, diam. 1 mm.

Hab.—Trincomalee, Ceylon.

I found it rather difficult to determine the generic position of this little shell; it has much the appearance of a very minute *Amphiperas* (*Ovulum*), but the minute columellar plaits seem to prove it a *Marginella*. The exceedingly minute denticulation of the outer lip is only perceptible under a powerful lens.

MUCRONALIA EXQUISITA, n.sp.

Testa minuta, cylindracea, translucida, nitens, transversim rufofusco lineata; spira leviter convexa, ad apicem mucronata; anfractus 6, primi 2 (apicales) minuti, elevati, cæteri læves, planulati, transversim bilineati, sutura vix impressa sejuncti; anfractus ultimus oblongus, vix convexus, trilineatus, ad basim leviter attenuatus; apertura oblongo-ovata; columella tenuis, rectiuscula; labrum acutum. Long. 3, diam. maj. 1 mm.

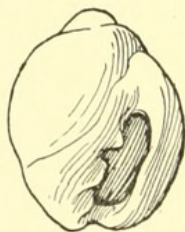
Hab.—Trincomalee, Ceylon.



Of this elegant little species I have only seen a single specimen. It is a very characteristic *Mucronalia*, the mucronate apex consisting of two small elate whorls; the next three whorls have each two narrow light-brown bands, one about the middle, and the other just above the suture; the last whorl exhibits a third band at the base, not shown in the figure.

RINGICULA TRUNCATA, n.sp.

Testa subglobosa, crassa, lævis, alba; spira brevis; anfractus 3, convexi, læves, sutura angustissima sejuncti; anfractus ultimus latus, convexus, ad basim truncatus; apertura longiuscula, postice angustata, antice latior; columella callosa, triplicata, plicis validis, postica lata, acuta, media obliqua, antica oblique contorta; labrum



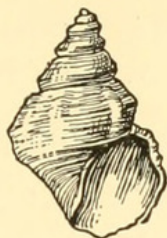
crassum, leviter complanatum, intus minutissime denticulatum, extus arcuatum, postice angustius, leviter sinuatum. Alt. 2, diam. maj. 2 mm.

Hab.—Colombo, Ceylon.

A very solid convex smooth shell, truncated at the anterior end.

PLESIOTROCHUS CEYLONICUS, n.sp.

Testa parva, imperforata, conica, albida; spira elata, acuta, anfractus 6, apicales 2 læves, cæteri planato-declives, infra acute unicarinati, spiraliter exiliter striati, hic illic longitudinaliter irregulariter pauciplicati, sutura impressa minute crenulata sejuncti;



anfractus ultimus $\frac{2}{3}$ longitudinis testæ æquans, leviter ventricosus, ad peripheriam bicarinatus, infra concavus; apertura lata, antice breviter canaliculata; columella leviter contorta; labrum tenue, arcuatum. Long. 3, diam. maj. 2 mm.

Hab.—Ceylon.

Compared with *P. pagodiformis*, Hedley, this shell is smaller, less elately conical, less longitudinally plicate, whorls less concave, and base more ventricose.

Referring to Hedley's interesting comments on this genus (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. xxxii, p. 499, 1907), I have no doubt that he is right in placing it in the family Cerithiidae, and also in including in Fischer's genus several forms formerly called *Cerithium* and *Bittium*.

In my opinion the names *Cerithium eludens*, Bayle, and *dubium*, G. B. Sow., are synonyms of *Plesiotrochus monachus*, Crosse. This much less trochiform species forms an interesting link between *Cerithium* and the typical *Plesiotrochus*.

1. *PLESIOTROCHUS EXILIS* (Pease).

Trochus exilis, Pease, Amer. Journ. Conch., vol. iii, p. 286, pl. xxiv, fig. 7, 1867.

Plesiotrochus souverbieanus, Fischer, J. de Conch., vol. xxvi, p. 212, 1878.

2. *PLESIOTROCHUS IMPENDENS* (Hedley).

Cerithium impendens, Hedley, Mem. Aust. Mus., Mem. iii, pt. vii, p. 434, fig. 23, 1899.

3. *PLESIOTROCHUS PAGODIFORMIS*, Hedley, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. xxxii, p. 498, pl. xvii, fig. 16, 1907.4. *PLESIOTROCHUS MONACHUS* (Crosse & Fischer).

Cerithium monachus, Crosse & Fisch., J. de Conch., vol. xii, p. 347, 1864; vol. xiii, p. 45, pl. iii, figs. 17, 18, 1865.

C. dubium, Sow., Thes. Conch., vol. ii, p. 864, pl. clxxxi, fig. 120, 1855 (*non* Sow., Min. Conch., vol. ii, p. 108, 1816).

C. eludens, Bayle, J. de Conch., 1880, p. 245.

5. PLESIOTROCHUS OOSIMENSIS, Watson.

Bittium oosimense, Challenger Rep., Zool., vol. xv, p. 548,
pl. xxxix, fig. 1, 1886.

6. PLESIOTROCHUS FISCHERI, Smith, Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. viii,
p. 370, fig., 1909.

7. PLESIOTROCHUS UNICINCTUS (A. Adams).

Ziziphinus unicinctus, A. Ad., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1851 (1853),
p. 167.

Plesiotrochus unicinctus, Hedley, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.,
vol. xxxviii, p. 291, pl. xvii, fig. 63, 1913.

8. PLESIOTROCHUS CEYLONICUS, Sowerby (herein described).

Add to these two unnamed species mentioned by Nevill (Hand
List Moll. Ind. Mus., 1884, p. 158) from Mauritius and the
Andamans, and probably *Bittium scalatum*, Dunker, from Japan
(Index Moll. Maris Japon., 1882, p. 108).



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