

and having since then belonged to several owners. I have, however, learned that one of her latest voyages was to Matamoras.

Every shell was not only empty, but was perfectly cleaned out; from which I infer that, after the vessel came into the colder waters of the temperate zone, the oysters died, and, their shells consequently opening, they were speedily devoured by Crustaceans and other carnivorous creatures. Owing to this circumstance, by far the larger proportion of the oysters wanted their upper valves, which had dropped off, the hinge not being able to sustain the weight of the valve, which, from the oysters' position on the ship, would hang downwards.

Description of the Shell.—Attached by its lower valve, which varies in shape according to the extent of the attachment: when only slightly adherent, it is very concave. The upper valve flat, or slightly concave, and foliaceous. In some specimens there are well-marked plaits on the outer surface. The nacreous lining of the upper valve is white; that of the lower one is of a deep rich copper-brown colour in the middle, with a margin of white. The hinge toothless, with a laminated subnacreous structure.

I send you herewith specimens; and if you think that they possess any value, I shall be obliged by your making known to your readers that, to the extent of my stock, I shall be glad to give them to public museums and important private collections.

XLV.—On some New Genera and Species of *Mollusca* from Japan. BY ARTHUR ADAMS, F.L.S., &c.

[Continued from p. 303.]

Genus SYRNOLA, A. Adams.

Testa subulata, recta, vitrea, polita; anfractibus planis; suturis impressis. Apertura oblonga; labio in medio plica obliqua instructo; labro simplici, acuto.

This genus bears the same relation to *Obeliscus* that *Chrysallida* does to *Pyramidella*, and will include all the slender species of the former group with a single plait on the columella. It differs from *Monoptygma* in being vitreous and polished, and from *Odostomia* in texture and its subulate or aciculate form.

Syrnola gracillima, A. Adams.

S. testa subulata, alba, vitrea, subopaca; anfractibus novem, lævibus, planulatis, suturis valde impressis, anfractu ultimo linea rufo-fusca angusta circumcincto, antice rotundato; labio antice expanso et reflexo, in medio plica obliqua valida instructo; labro intus subincrassato.

Hab. Straits of Korea; 63 fathoms.

Genus *STYLOPSIS*, A. Adams.

Testa subulata, opaca, lævis, non polita; anfractibus planulatis, suturis impressis. Apertura subquadrata, labio recto simplici; labro in medio recto, antice angulato.

This genus resembles *Eulimella* in the simple straight inner lip; in other respects—in surface, texture, and form—it is altogether different.

Styloopsis typica, A. Adams.

S. testa subulata, alba, opaca, non polita, vix rimata; anfractibus octo, planulatis, suturis impressis, anfractu ultimo subangulato; apertura subquadrata, columella recta, antice producta, labro margine recto, acuto.

Hab. Straits of Korea.

Genus *STYLOPTYGMA*, A. Adams.

Testa pupiformis, subpellucida; anfractibus convexiusculis, transversim tenuiter sulcatis. Apertura subquadrata; labio superne plica obliqua instructo; labro dilatato.

Styloptygma Stylina, A. Adams.

Proc. Zool. Soc. 1851, p. 224.

This species is so unlike any other form of *Pyramidellidæ* as to warrant its separation. Its nearest approach to any genus hitherto constituted is to *Chrysallida* of Carpenter, which, however, is longitudinally ribbed or plicate.

Genus *MYONIA*, A. Adams.

Testa ovato-turrita, alba, tenuis; anfractibus convexiusculis, transversim sulcatis, interstitiis cælatiis. Apertura oblonga, postice acuminata, antice producta; labio superne plica obliqua instructo.

This genus will include most of the species described by me as belonging to *Monoptygma* in Sowerby's 'Thesaurus,' and should be placed in the family *Actæonidæ*.

Myonia Japonica, A. Adams.

M. testa turrito-subulata, alba, subpellucida; anfractibus planiusculis, transversim sulcatis, sulcis distantibus, interstitiis punctatis; apertura oblonga, antice subreflexa; labio rectiusculo, superne plica obliqua, vix conspicua, instructo; labro intus sulcato, margine crenulato.

Hab. Straits of Korea; off Nippon.

Most nearly allied to *A. lauta*, A. Adams.

Genus *LEUCOTINA*, A. Adams.

Testa ovata, alba, tenuis; anfractibus convexiusculis, ultimo ventricosus, transversim sulcatis, interstitiis punctatis. Apertura oblonga,

antice producta; labio superne plica obliqua, sæpe celata, instructo.

This genus is exactly intermediate between *Actæon* and *Myonia*, and cannot with propriety be ranked with either. It belongs to *Actæonidæ*. There are several species, one only of which I shall now describe.

Leucotina Nipponensis, A. Adams. BM 1878.1.28.589

L. testa alba, tenui, oblongo-ovali; anfractibus $3\frac{1}{2}$, convexiusculis, transversim sulcatis, insterstitiis punctatis; apertura oblonga, antice subproducta; labio plica obliqua, vix conspicua, instructo; labro acuto, simplici.

Hab. Sixteen miles from Mino-Sima, off Nippon; Straits of Korea; dredged from 63 fathoms.

Genus *MACROCHEILUS*, Phillips.

In this genus, hitherto considered extinct, the shell is ovate-oblong, with rounded whorls, the last whorl ventricose, and the aperture with no plait on the inner lip, which is thickened. The recent species described below is almost exactly similar in form to *M. acutus*, De Koninck, but is nearly smooth, being but faintly striated under the lens.

Macrocheilus Japonicus, A. Adams. — *Bm.*

M. testa ovato-oblonga, alba, lævi, glabra; anfractibus sex, rotundatis, sub lente transversim tenuiter striatis, anfractu ultimo ventricosos; apertura ovali, antice producta; labio calloso subincrassato.

Hab. Straits of Korea; 63 fathoms.

Genus *AURICULINA*, Gray.

This genus is composed of thin oval shells with simple whorls and without any plait on the inner lip. It is doubtful whether its natural position is not rather in *Actæonidæ* than in *Pyramidellidæ*. The species already best known have been described as *Odostomia*,—*A. cylindrica*, Alder, and *A. obliqua*, Alder. I now add another and much larger species.

Auriculina Grayi, A. Adams.

A. testa ovato-acuta, bulimiformi; anfractibus quatuor, longitudinaliter substriatis, convexiusculis; apertura ovali, antice dilatata, postice acuminata; labio simplici; labro margine acuto.

Hab. Straits of Korea; 63 fathoms.

Genus *ALCYNA*, A. Adams.

Testa acuminato-ovata, imperforata, spira brevi, conica, acuta; anfractibus planis, lævibus. Apertura ovalis; labio callo incrassato

intrinsecus decurrente, et in dentem acutum desinente; labro acuto intus lævi.

This little genus most nearly approaches *Elenchus*, but the form is different: the outer lip is not lirate or grooved within; and there is a peculiar defined callus (ending in a very conspicuous tooth), extending the greater part of the length of the inner lip. Only a single specimen of each species was obtained.

Alcyna ocellata, A. Adams.

A. testa lævi, imperforata; anfractibus convexiusculis, pallide carneo-rufescentibus, anfractu ultimo cingula macularum ocellatarum (pupillis rufescentibus, viridibus, albidis) ornato; callo parietali in dentem validum prominentem acutum desinente.

Hab. Sea of Japan; off Talen-Sima; dredged from 25 fathoms.

Alcyna lepida, A. Adams.

A. testa lævi nitida imperforata, pallide rufo-fusca, lineolis nigricantibus transversis circumcincta, apice nigricante; anfractibus 5, planiusculis; callo parietali in dentem parvum acutum desinente.

Hab. Sea of Japan; off Talen-Sima; dredged from 25 fathoms.

Genus *ENIDA*, A. Adams.

Testa depresso-conica, late umbilicata; anfractibus convexiusculis, cingulis concentricis granulosis aut squamulosis ornatis, suturis canaliculatis, anfractu ultimo ad peripheriam carinato vel angulato. Apertura subquadrata; labio in medio reflexo; labro intus simplici aut lirato; umbilico amplo, margine crenulato.

I have dedicated this genus to the gentle Lady Enid of the Poet-Laureate's 'Idylls of the King,'—a creation of the brain more beautiful, more tender, and more pure, than any of the so-called goddesses of the Greek mythology who have lent their names to science. *Enida*, founded on shells of great beauty and of exquisite sculpture, resembles a depressed and widely umbilicated *Zizyphinus* with the inner lip reflexed; in form it also approaches many species of *Gibbula*, but this group is littoral and coarser in its physiognomy. Deep-water shells are usually more delicate and of finer sculpture than those which have to buffet with the tides.

Enida Japonica, A. Adams.

E. testa depresso-conica, profunde umbilicata; anfractibus $5\frac{1}{2}$, convexiusculis, liris transversis granulosis (interstitiis oblique longitudinaliter striatis) ornatis, anfractu ultimo ad peripheriam carina crenulata prominente cincto; apertura subquadrata, labio in medio reflexo, labro intus lævi, basi liris concentricis granulosis confertis instructa; umbilico mediocri. Colore pallide fusco, maculis radiantibus fuscis ornato.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima; 63 fathoms.

This appears to be the most abundant species but all the

specimens I obtained in the dredge were dead shells. In this species and *E. speciosa* the inner lip is smooth within, but in *E. gemmulosa* it is internally thickened and lirate and crenate at the margin; in *E. Japonica* the aperture is also less circular in its outline.

Enida speciosa, A. Adams.

E. testa depresso-conica, late umbilicata; anfractibus $4\frac{1}{2}$, planiusculis, ad suturas angulatis, liris subconfertis transversis granulosis (interstitiis elevate et oblique striatis) instructis, anfractu ultimo cingula valde crenulata ad peripheriam ornato; apertura oblique quadrata; labio recto in medio late reflexo; labro prope suturam angulato, intus lævi; suturis canaliculatis; basi liris concentricis granulosis majoribus cum minoribus alternantibus ornata; umbilico lato, perspectivo, margine crenulato. Colore albido, maculis rufo-fuscis radiatim picto.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima, Straits of Korea; 63 fathoms.

This species is more depressed and more widely umbilicated than *E. Japonica*, and the whorls are rather concave at the upper part; the granular liræ are wider apart, and the oblique striæ of the interstices coarser.

Enida gemmulosa, A. Adams.

E. testa depresso-conica late umbilicali, suturis profunde canaliculatis; anfractibus rotundatis, seriebus transversis granulorum squamiformium confertorum ornatis, quinque in anfractu ultimo, anfractibus superne et prope suturas tenuiter plicatis; apertura rotundato-quadrangulari; labio in medio excavato et valde reflexo; labro margine crenato intus incrassato et sulcato, basi convexiuscula seriebus quatuor granorum squamiformium instructa; umbilico profundo, margine crenato.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima; dredged from 63 fathoms.

This granular species differs very much from the two last described, but partakes of all the characters of the genus. The scale-like granules arranged in transverse rows are very peculiar. The aperture is nearly circular, and beautifully nacreous and pearly within; otherwise this shell might by some be mistaken for a species of *Echinella*.

Genus CONRADIA, A. Adams.

Testa turbinata rimate umbilicata, spira elatiuscula; anfractibus convexis, valde et concentrice carinatis, interspatiis sculptis. Apertura circularis; labio simplici, rotundato; labro margine fimbriato aut dentato, intus lævi; rima umbilicali costa semilunari extus marginata.

In many particulars this genus resembles *Trichotropis*, but the aperture is circular and entire in front. In some respects it

approximates to *Isapis*, a genus founded by my brother and myself in our 'Genera of Recent Mollusca,' but it is without the plait in the middle of the inner lip. It has also relations with *Fossar*; but the aperture is not semicircular as in that genus, nor is the inner lip straight.

There appears to be a sufficient reason—in the possession of two frontal lobes between the tentacles by the last-mentioned genus *Fossar*, and in its habitat—to make it the nucleus of a family distinct from *Littorinidæ*. The genus *Isapis* will form a second member of *Fossaridæ*, and *Conradia* and the following genus *Couthouyia* will be also included in it.

Conradia cingulifera, A. Adams.

C. testa turbinata, rimata, pallide fusca; anfractibus $4\frac{1}{2}$, convexis cingulatis, anfractu ultimo cingulis septem transversis elevatis rotundatis, interstitiis longitudinaliter elevatim striatis cincto; labro margine dentato.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima; 63 fathoms.

Conradia carinifera, A. Adams.

C. testa turbinata, umbilicata, pallide fusca; anfractibus quatuor rotundatis, supremis lævibus, anfractu ultimo carinis quinque transversis lamellosis distantibus cincto, interstitiis longitudinaliter striatis; labro margine fimbriato.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima; 63 fathoms.

Conradia clathrata, A. Adams.

C. testa turbinata, sordide alba, anguste umbilicata; anfractibus $3\frac{1}{2}$, convexis, supremis cingulatis, ultimo liris elevatis transversis et costis obliquis longitudinalibus distantibus clathrato, interspatiis longitudinaliter elevatim striatis; apertura circulari; labro margine extus incrassato, intus lævi.

Hab. Straits of Korea; 63 fathoms.

Genus *COUTHOUYIA*, A. Adams.

Testa ovata, profunde et late rimata; spira acuminata; anfractibus convexis, decussatis, anfractu ultimo ventricosus, suturis impressis. Apertura semi-ovata; labio recto, angusto, libero, antice dilatato; rima umbilicali elongata; labro simplici arcuato, margine acuto, integro.

Couthouyia decussata, A. Adams.

C. testa ovata rimata, tenui, sordide alba; anfractibus $4\frac{1}{2}$, rotundatis, lineis longitudinalibus et liris transversis, elevatis, decussatis; fissura umbilicali lira semilunari extus marginata.

Hab. Off Mina-Sima; dredged from 63 fathoms.

Lachesis Japonica, A. Adams.

L. testa valida, turrita, fusca; spira elata, aperturam superante; anfractibus novem, tribus supremis lævibus, alteris convexis, costis longitudinalibus validis et liris elevatis transversis regulariter cancellatis, interstitiis longitudinaliter striatis; apertura elongata, ovali, antice canali brevi vix recurva instructa; labio lævi, antice flexuoso; labro margine crenato, intus lirato.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima; 63 fathoms.

I believe this to be the finest and largest species of this little-known genus hitherto described. It is an elegant *Phos*-like shell, regularly cancellated, and with the spire as long again as the aperture. The three upper whorls are large, smooth, and nucleolar. It is an inhabitant of deep water.

Cancellaria (Merica) Fischeri, A. Adams.

C. testa ovato-conica, imperforata, pallide fusca; spira elata; anfractibus $5\frac{1}{2}$, planiusculis, longitudinaliter, nodoso-plicatis, transversim liris; apertura oblonga, antice vix canaliculata et angulata; labio late flexuoso, margine externo libero, acuto, plicis tribus obliquis in medio instructo; labro effuso, intus lirato, margine acuto, integro.

Hab. Straits of Korea; 63 fathoms.

Trichotropis cedo-nulli, A. Adams.

T. testa turbinata, anguste umbilicata, fusca, spira elata; anfractibus $5\frac{1}{2}$, rotundatis, cingulis transversis crenatis, majoribus cum minoribus alternantibus, et costellis obliquis longitudinalibus eleganter clathratis, interstitiis concinne et pulcherrime decussatim sculptis; apertura semicirculari, antice canaliculata; labio recto, inferne callo parvo instructo; labro simplici, arcuato, intus lævi.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima; 63 fathoms.

This is a very beautifully sculptured species, with rounded whorls and semicircular aperture. If we separate the genus *Trichotropis* into three groups, as will doubtless be necessary before long, this species will belong to *Trichotropis* proper.

Velutina Pusio, A. Adams.

V. testa parva, pallide fusca, epidermide liris elevatiusculis radiantibus et lineis concentricis concinne decussata; spira prominula; anfractibus $1\frac{1}{2}$, convexis; apertura ampla, expansa; labio postice reflexo, antice acuto et simplici; labro effuso, margine arcuato, integro; regione umbilicali impresso.

Hab. Straits of Korea; 63 fathoms.

Rissoa (Goniostoma) pupiformis, A. Adams.

R. testa solida, alba, polita, vix rimata, pupiformi, utrinque constricta;

anfractibus $8\frac{1}{2}$, planulatis, lævibus, suturis impressis; apertura ovali; labio incrassato; labro flexuoso, in medio dilatato, extus marginato.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima; from 63 fathoms.

Skenea cornuella, A. Adams.

S. testa subdiscoidea, ovato-oblonga, tenui, corneo-fusca, late umbilicata, apice elato; anfractibus $3\frac{1}{2}$, rapide accrescentibus, rotundatis, ultimo ad peritrema soluto, striis incrementi conspicuis; apertura perobliqua, transversim ovata; peritremate continuo, acuto, integro, expanso.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima; Straits of Korea; 63 fathoms.

Corbula bifrons, A. Adams.

C. testa tumida, ovata; valva sinistra minore, inclusa, inæquilaterali, antice rotundata, postice subangulata, margine ventrali undulato; valva dextra magna, alba, convexa, concentrice lirata, liris confertis sæpe dichotomis, irregularibus, undulatis; valva sinistra parva, inclusa, lævi, tenuiter concentrice striata, lineis elevatis rufis radiantibus, circiter decem, ornata.

Hab. Straits of Korea, 63 fathoms; off Mino-Sima.

This is a very singular little species of *Corbula*, single valves of which are common, but perfect specimens rarely found. The two valves are entirely different in form, sculpture, and colour, and, unless met with *in situ*, would be mistaken for different species. The edge of the small valve is very thin, and bent up within the margin of the right or larger valve; and the radiating elevated lines are continued as far as the very extreme of the circumference.

Limopsis oblonga, A. Adams.

L. testa subtrigonalis oblonga, obliqua, tumida, inæquilaterali, longiore quam latiore, latere antico rotundato, postico declivo; superficie valvarum concentrice lirata, liris crenulatis, inæqualibus, nonnullis validioribus; linea cardinis arcuata, area late triangulari; fossa magna profunda; margine ventrali intus sulcato-crenato.

Hab. Off Mino-Sima; 63 fathoms.

This species is unlike any hitherto described; it is in bad condition, though doubtless, when fresh, it is clothed with the same pilose epidermis as the other species. Other species of this genus, from this sea, are known to me; but I am unable to determine whether they are new.

Terebratella Mariæ, A. Adams.

T. testa gibba elongato-ovalis, lævi, alba, nitida, minutissime punctata, lineis incrementi concentricis insculpta; valvis convexis, æqualibus,

marginibus integris; valva ventrali rostrata, rostro recurvo; foramine parvo, integro; deltidio inconspicuo; valva dorsali lævi, in medio simplici, non depressa aut sulcata.

The loop in this species is very broad and ribbon-shaped, and is doubly attached—to the hinge plate, and also in the centre by transverse processes. It is a handsome, white, smooth species, approaching most nearly to *T. Bouchardii* of Davidson.

The Micrographic Dictionary; a Guide to the Examination and Investigation of the Structure and Nature of Microscopic Objects. By J. W. GRIFFITH, M.D., F.L.S. &c., Member of the Royal College of Physicians; and ARTHUR HENFREY, F.R.S., F.L.S. &c., Professor of Botany in King's College, London. London, John Van Voorst, 1859, 8vo.

AMONGST the signs of the times in the scientific or pseudo-scientific world, we must reckon the appearance and rapid augmentation of an army of microscopists,—men who appear to set an especial value upon anything small, and to pride themselves particularly on the possession of an instrument which will exhibit these little things with tolerable distinctness. They don't particularly care about the structure of the objects, except so far as their microscopes can make it out: they delight in test-objects, and break out into ecstasies over a peculiarly difficult one, or rejoice with exceeding triumph on finding that their eighth will show a few lines or other markings better than somebody else's twelfth, and so on. These *savants* would appreciate an elephant for the sake of a hair from his tail, or a whale for a remarkably fine section of his baleen. For their delectation we have a Microscopic Society, which, instead of being, as its name implies, an exceedingly minute and insignificant body, is actually one of the most flourishing institutions of the day; and we sometimes hear the term "microscopic science" applied to the curious agglomeration of subjects which is supposed to be the study of the microscopists,—a term which certainly in many cases is more grammatically correct, as it would require no small penetrating and defining power to detect the science possessed by many of them. Nevertheless we cannot but feel a considerable sympathy even with the most *dilettante* of microscopic observers. At the very least, they are pursuing a harmless amusement; and if they fancy that they are at the same time engaged in the study of science, who can quarrel with the innocent delusion? Which of us would care to be taken precisely at his neighbour's valuation? Moreover, it is from the ranks of the *dilettanti* that the great scientific army of martyrs is for the most part recruited; and the microscopists in particular deserve our thanks for the many improvements which they have made directly or indirectly in the means of microscopic observation. It is for them that the most ingenious mechanics have laboured unceasingly in bringing the microscope and its adjuncts to an almost incredible



Adams, Arthur. 1860. "On some new genera and species of Mollusca from Japan." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 5, 405–413.

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