

and nearly as long as the body; the tips of the third and of the following joints and the whole of the latter joints are black; the fourth joint is rather more than half the length of the third; the fifth is very much longer than the fourth; the sixth is a little shorter than the fifth; the seventh is extremely short, and almost obsolete: the nectaries are extremely short: the legs are yellow; the feet and the tips of the thighs and of the shanks are darker: the wings are colourless; the veins are like those of *A. Alni*, but less straight and much more clouded; the third vein sends forth its first fork a little beyond one-third and its second fork a little beyond two-thirds of its length; the fourth vein is sometimes obsolete, sometimes indistinctly visible.

Length of the body 2 lines; of the wings 5 lines.

[To be continued.]

XXXVII.—*Note on the Cyclostomatous genus Pterocyclos, Benson (Steganotoma, Troschel).* By W. H. BENSON, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

AMONG Dr. Philippi's 'Abbildungen und Beschreibungen neuer oder wenig gekannter Conchylien,' vol. i. Cassel, 1842-45, appear two species of operculated land-snails under the generic title of *Steganotoma*, Troschel, as founded by that author in 'Wiegmann's Archiv für Naturgesch.' for 1837, on his species *S. pictum*. This genus was anticipated by me under the name of *Pterocyclos* in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta' for January 1832, vol. i. pp. 11-14, pl. 2, on a shell which I had discovered in the province of Bahár in the previous year. Three capital figures of my third variety of *Pterocyclos rupestris*, drawn and engraved by the lamented James Prinsep, Secretary of the Society, accompanied the paper. Six years subsequently Troschel published the type of the identical species, described in the Indian Journal, as new.

In November 1833 Dr. Pearson (J. A. S. vol. ii.) added two species (*hispidus* and *parvus*) under the generic name of *Spiraculum*, from the north-east frontier of Bengal, which were figured by Prinsep in tab. 20 of that volume.

In the fifth vol. of the 'Zool. Journal' for 1834, p. 462, the attention of conchologists was called to the genus *Pterocyclos* in a slight notice. In June 1836 I published, in vol. v. of the J. A. S., further observations on the genus (after discovering the animal inhabiting the shell), together with remarks on its singular operculum, and on Dr. Pearson's two species, adding also the comparative characters of the living animals of *Pterocyclos* and *Cyclostoma*.

In 1837 (as before mentioned) Troschel's character of *Stega-*

notoma appeared. In 1843 Sowerby published his monograph of *Cyclostoma*, including a new species, *C. bilabiatum* (for which "*Pterocyclos*, Benson," was given as a synonym), and refigured Pearson's *hispidus* as *C. spiraculum*. In March 1844 Pearson's *hispidus* suffered a further change of name, being published in Philippi's work under Von dem Busch's name of *Steganotoma Princepsi*, and *Pt. rupestris* was again figured as *St. pictum*, Trosch. : Prinsep's name (with an erroneous spelling) being affixed to the former species, it is possible (though the source is not acknowledged) that the specimen was originally derived from him, in which case it was unfortunate that the shell should not have been accompanied by a note of the previous publication of the genus and species.

The following are the species known to me, with their synonyms. Nos. 4 and 5 are I believe as yet undescribed. Coloured figures of them by Dr. Bland were sent to me for inspection by Prinsep. The original shells may yet be forthcoming in some English collection.

1. *Pterocyclos rupestris*, Benson, J. A. S. vol. i. January 1832, pl. 2. *Steganotoma pictum*, Troschel, Wieg. Archiv, 1837; Abbildung. Phil. 1844.
2. *Pt. hispidus** (*Spiraculum*), Pearson, J. A. S. vol. ii. 1832. *Cyclostoma spiraculum*, Sow. Thes. Conch. 1843. *Steganotoma Princepsi*, V. d. Busch, Abbild. 1844.
3. *Pt. parvus* (*Spiraculum*), Pearson, *loc. cit.* pl. 20.
4. *Pt.* — (unnamed), note by Dr. Bland, J. A. S. vol. v. p. 783, Ceylon.
5. *Pt.* — (ditto), Dr. Bland, *loc. cit.* Pulo Susson near Pulo Pinang.
6. *Pt. bilabiatum* (*Cyclostoma*), Sowerby, Thes. Conch. 1843.

Dr. Philippi alludes to a species in the possession of Dr. Pfeiffer which is undescribed, unless it be *P. parvus* or *bilabiatum*, to which last Dr. Philippi has not adverted in the 'Abbildungen.' His arguments for the separation of the genus from *Cyclostoma*, in opposition to the opinion of Deshayes, grounded on the analogy to *Pleurotoma* afforded by the slit in the lip, and on the thimble-shaped operculum, are worthy of attention. The planorbular

* Since the above went to press I find that Dr. Pfeiffer has, in the 'Zeitschrift' for 1846, p. 35, under the head of *Cycl. bilabiatum*, Sow., acknowledged the priority of *Pterocyclos*, Benson, to Troschel's *Steganotoma*; and has referred *bilabiatum*, and *spiraculum*, Sowerby, to *Pterocyclos*. He gives *C. angulifera*, Souleyet, 'Rev. Zool.' 1841, as synonymous with *C. spiraculum*, and proposes to cancel Sowerby's name in favour of the latter; both, however, must give place to Dr. Pearson's specific name of "*hispidus*."

Cyclostomata from the same quarter have opercula wound on a plane, as in a new species found by Dr. Jerdon in the Nilgherries, or beautifully ornamented and projecting beyond the peristome, as in *C. cornu-venatorium*. Of the last-named shell I lately took alive, near Point de Galle in Ceylon, specimens of a singular variety with a free deflected aperture analogous to that of *Cylindrella*.

XXXVIII.—Description of some new Fossil Shells from Bissex Hill and Springfield in Barbados. Communicated by Sir ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK, Ph.D., Member of the Imperial Academy Nat. Curios. &c.*

Fam. SCALARIANA, Lam.

SCALARIA EHRENBURGI, E. Forbes. (Fig. 1.)

“*S. testa brevi, obesa, ventricosa, anfractibus 5, longitudinaliter costulata, costis regularibus æqualibus, lamelliformibus, in ultimo anfractu 16; apertura rotundata, marginata.*

“Shell ventricose and shortly conical, whorls about 5, rounded, longitudinally ribbed; the ribs equal, elevated and not thick, numerous, 16 on the body whorls: no spiral ridge on the base:



Fig. 1. *Scalaria Ehrenbergi*.

Fig. 2. *Nucula Packeri*.

Fig. 4. *Nucula Schomburgkii*.

Fig. 3. The same, showing the dorsal margin.

Fig. 5. The same, showing the dorsal margin.

marginal rib of the round aperture strong and high; columella broad and rather angulated at the base. Length $\frac{8}{10}$ of an inch; breadth $\frac{6}{10}$ of an inch.

“This remarkable species is allied to some tertiary forms, probably miocene. Among recent species its nearest ally is the *Scalaria crassilabrum* of Sowerby, jun., a species from the Philippines and Central America.”

* The description of these interesting fossils is originally printed in my ‘History of Barbados’ (London, 1848, Longman, Brown and Co.); but as such a work possesses only local interest, and its circulation is consequently limited, it is not probable that naturalists in general would become acquainted with their description if it were restricted to the pages of that work. I have therefore requested the Editors to insert the account of these fossil shells in the ‘Annals of Natural History.’—R. H. S.



Benson, W. H. 1848. "XXXVII.—Note on the cyclostomatous genus *Pterocyclos*, Benson (*Steganotoma*, Troschel)." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 1, 345–347.

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