

of 73 species, also 1 plate of eggs containing figures of those of 6 species.

Vol. VI. DENTIROSTRES (part 2), with 30 plates and descriptions of 71 species.

Vol. VII. FISSIROSTRES, with 53 plates and descriptions of 81 species; also 1 plate of eggs containing figures of those of 15 species.

A letter was read from Mr. Henry W. Piers, of Capetown, containing remarks on certain specimens of Ribbon-fish (*Gymnetrus*) in the South-African museum.

The following papers were read :—

1. Descriptions of eleven new Species of Terrestrial and Marine Shells from North-east Australia. By JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

[Received November 5, 1874.]

(Plate LXXXIII.)

These new species were collected by me when I accompanied the Australian Eclipse Expedition in December 1871; but my continued absence from Sydney whilst engaged in collecting in other localities has prevented me from describing them sooner. The specific names attached are chiefly those of the *astronomers attached to the expedition*.

The typical specimens of the species marked with an asterisk I have presented to the British Museum.

*1. *HELIX* (*CONULUS*) *ELLERYI*. (Plate LXXXIII. figs. 3 & 4.)

Shell minutely umbilicated, conical, very thin, pale brown, finely, regularly, and spirally striated; spire conical, acute, suture impressed with a fine groove; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, the last sharply keeled at the periphery, base convex, glossy round the umbilicus, about one half marked with spiral lines; peristome simple, slightly angular; aperture oblique, margins distant, columellar margin slightly reflexed over the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{2}$, min. 1, alt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Fitzroy Island, north-east coast of Australia; found under leaves on damp ground (*coll. Brazier*).

I have named this species after Mr. Ellery, Government Astronomer, of Melbourne, Victoria.

*2. *HELIX* (*CONULUS*) *RUSSELLI*. (Plate LXXXIII. figs. 13 & 14.)

Shell minutely umbilicated, turbinately globose, thin, shining, faintly and obliquely closely striated, horny brown; spire elevated, apex obtuse, suture channelled; whorls 5, roundly convex, last de-



Scott & Sowerby, del. Sowerby, lith.

M & N Hanhart, imp.

NEW NORTH AUSTRALIAN SHELLS.



scending in front, base convex, transversely striated; peristome simple, thin, roundly lunate; aperture oblique, columellar margin dilated, partly covering the umbilicus with a white callus.

Diam. maj. $1\frac{3}{4}$, min. $1\frac{1}{2}$, alt. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Fitzroy Island, north-east coast of Australia; under leaves on damp ground. Found also at No. 8 Island, Claremont Group, off Cape Sidmouth, North-east Australia, amongst the drift coral above high-water mark (*coll. Brazier*).

Named after Mr. Russell, Government Astronomer, of Sydney, New South Wales.

*3. PUPA (VERTIGO) MACDONNELLI. (Plate LXXXIII. figs. 22 & 23.)

Shell small, dextral, umbilicately fissured, oblong, thin, shining, smooth, white; whorls 5, rounded, the last small, suture impressed, narrow; apex obtuse; aperture somewhat squarely ovate, longer than broad, denticulated with 5 teeth, 4 prominent, the upper one large, placed in the centre of the aperture, and extending upwards in a thick rounded callus, the second placed to the left, minute and rounded, the third on the columella, thick and pointed, the fourth facing the upper, moderately pointed, the fifth about equal in size to the fourth; the aperture divided into four parts, peristome thickened and expanded, smooth and white, margins joined by a thick callus continuous with the peristome and extending over the body-whorl.

Length 1, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Fitzroy Island, North-east Australia; also No. 8 Island, Claremont Group (*coll. Brazier*).

I have named this shell after Mr. W. J. MacDonnell, Astronomer, of Sydney.

4. PUPA (VERTIGO) SCOTTI. (Plate LXXXIII. figs. 24-26.)

Shell dextral, fissured, cylindrical, thin, transparent, pale brown; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, roundly convex, last small, obliquely and transversely faintly striated; apex roundly obtuse; aperture small, ovate, denticulated within with 4 prominent white teeth, one placed on the body-whorl, elongated and rounded, a second on the columella large and acute, two placed inside the outer lip, the lower one long and prominent, the upper moderate and rounded; peristome whitish, thickened and expanded; margins continuous, with a thin coating of callus over the perforation.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Fitzroy Island, north-east coast of Australia; only one specimen obtained, at the watering-place, under a bit of wood (*coll. Brazier*).

I have named this after the Rev. W. Scott, Astronomer, Sydney.

*5. CYCLOPHORUS (DITROPIS) WHITEI. (Plate LXXXIII. figs. 5-7.) 1731953

Shell suborbicular, somewhat depressed, rather thin, obliquely rugosely striated; spire scarcely elevated, apex obtuse, smooth;

whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, increasing rapidly, last large, flattened, spirally keeled, with one above and one below the periphery, the space between them having a hollow appearance; umbilicus large, with a keel surrounding it; aperture oblique, circular; peristome simple, thin, acute. Operculum horny yellow, thin, concave, multispiral.

Diam. maj. 1, min. $\frac{3}{4}$, alt. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Fitzroy Island, north-east coast of Australia; found under wood, near a freshwater stream (*coll. Brazier*).

This interesting species belongs to the new subgenus *Ditropis* of Blanford; it reminds one of a miniature *Tropidophora cuvieriana* or *T. tricarinata*, with its prominent keels.

I have named it after Mr. White, F.R.A.S., Astronomer, of Melbourne, Victoria.

*6. DIPLOMMATINA GOWLLANDI. (Plate LXXXIII. figs. 19–21.)

Shell dextral, rimate, acuminate oblong, white, hyaline, finely and obliquely ribbed, interstices smooth; spire conical, apex acute, sometimes decollated; whorls from 6 to 7, sometimes 9, the first three forming the apex are regular and tapering, the fourth broad, the fifth longer and broader, the sixth very small, having a pinched or distorted appearance in front, the seventh or last extends nearly up to the suture of the sixth; aperture vertical, subcircular; peristome thin and broad; margins continuous, shining, the outer broadly expanded, the columellar margin thick, straight, slightly channelled in front, tooth within minute.

Diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{2}$, min. $\frac{3}{4}$, alt. $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Fitzroy Island, north-east coast of Australia; found at the root of a large tree, crawling upon the grass (*coll. Brazier*).

This curious species differs from any of the *Diplommatinæ* that I have met with, the first three whorls forming the apex being regular and tapering, the fourth a little broader, the fifth still longer and broader, the sixth having a pinched-in appearance, while the last is large, giving the shell a most distorted aspect; the greatest breadth is at the fifth whorl, the least at the sixth. The few hundreds that I collected are all of the same description. I have named it after my late lamented friend John Thomas Ewing Gowlland, Staff-Commander R.N., who was unfortunately drowned while surveying in Port Jackson, August 1874, and who was in charge of the steamer that conveyed the Eclipse Expedition to Cape Sidmouth.

*7. GEORISSA MULTILIRATA. (Plate LXXXIII. figs. 8–10.)

Shell imperforate, globosely conical, reddish brown, strongly spirally striated, interstices rather rough, shining; whorls 4, roundly convex, suture channelled; spire conical, apex papillary, base convex, very finely marked with spiral lines; aperture vertical, lunate; peristome thickened; columellar margin straight, thickened, with a white callus around the perforation, which is hollowed out. Operculum shelly, ovate, smooth, brownish, with a long pointed shelly protuberance on the underside or place of attachment to the animal.

Diam. maj. $\frac{3}{4}$, min. $\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 1 lin.



Brazier, John. 1875. "Descriptions of eleven new species of terrestrial and marine shells from north-east Australia." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1874, 668–672.

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