

*MIMEUPLŒA RHADAMANTHA*, n. sp.

Wings above rich chocolate-brown, becoming slightly purplish towards outer margin; primaries with a broad subquadrate white patch over the end of the cell; immediately below the latter and upon the second median interspace a fusiform white streak; three submarginal white dashes towards the external angle; a lilac dot at base; secondaries with the internal half of the basal third occupied by a large white patch; body dark brown; front of head and back of collar dull blue; anal half of abdomen blue-shot: wings below nearly as above; body brown, laterally spotted with white, venter shot with blue; legs brown above, pearly white below; expanse of wings 2 inches, 6 lines.

*Hab.* Sarawak (*Low*).

Resembles the female of *Calliploea rhadamanthus*, which occurs with it in Borneo; I know of no other Moth at all nearly allied to it.

4. Descriptions of a new Species of *Bulimus* from Western Australia, and of a *Paludinella* from Lake Eyre, South Australia. By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.

[Received February 19, 1877.]

(Plate XXVI.)

*BULIMUS PONSONBII*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 1.)

Shell imperforate, elongately ovate, solid, shining, everywhere marked with very fine decussated transverse striæ crossing the lines of growth, rich olive-brown without any markings, paler towards the apex; whorls 5, slightly convex; spire conical, blunt at the apex; aperture pale lilac within, longer than the spire, wider towards the base; outer lip simple; columella arcuate, the margins united by a strong spreading callus.

Long. 2 inches 2 lines, lat. 1 inch.

*Hab.* Western Australia.

This species appears to have been hitherto overlooked by authors, or confounded in some unaccountable manner with the *Bulimus atomatus* of Gray, from New South Wales, from which it is altogether distinct.

I found three examples in the British Museum labelled *B. atomatus*, var., with a note on the back of the tablet stating that they were obtained by Mr. John Gould in Western Australia in 1839.

Mr. J. H. Ponsonby, having lately shown me a specimen from his collection, drew my attention to the species, which I have much pleasure in naming after him.

*PALUDINELLA GILESI*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 2.)

Shell perforate, globosely turbinate, rather thin, pale orange,









showing here and there narrow, transverse, somewhat diaphanous lines of a dark colour, very finely longitudinally striated with the lines of growth; whorls 5, very convex, the last inflated; sutures impressed; aperture subcircular; outer lip simple, arcuate; margins united by a broad, flattened, whitish callus, which is expanded over the columella and somewhat produced at the base.

Operculum horny, paucispiral, with the nucleus subcentral.

Long. 4, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Shores of Lake Eyre, South Australia (*Waterhouse*).

5. Descriptions of one Genus and twenty-five Species of Marine Shells from New South Wales. By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., &c.

[Received February 19, 1877.]

(Plate XXVI.)

*MUREX BRAZIERI*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 3.)

Shell elongately ovate, solid, light brown, tinged with brownish purple on the columella and within the aperture, variced with six irregular varices; whorls 5, somewhat excavated and flattened above, the upper ones encircled with two, and the last with five strong erect ribs, some of which are double, crossed longitudinally with squamate ridges throughout, which are nodulous on the ribs, and become more foliaceous towards the base; aperture ovate, outer lip dentate within; canal half the length of the aperture, slightly recurved.

Long. 4, lat. 2 lin.

*Hab.* Dredged outside Port-Jackson Heads in 20 fathoms (*Brazier*).

This little species is somewhat allied to *Murex mundus* of Reeve.

*PERISTERIA BRAZIERI*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 4.)

Shell fusiform, moderately solid, light yellowish brown, longitudinally ribbed with about eight broad ribs, tumid above, which become obsolete towards the anterior portion of the basal whorl, crossed with numerous fine, impressed, concentric lines, especially on the upper whorls; whorls  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , slightly flattened below the sutures; sutures irregularly impressed; aperture narrowly ovate; outer lip with a small blunt tooth anteriorly; columella arcuate, with a slight callous projection close to its junction with the outer lip; canal moderate, very slightly exerted and recurved.

Length 1 inch, breadth 5 lines.

*Hab.* Near Redbank River, New South Wales (*Brazier*).

The tooth-like projection just inside the outer lip, at the upper portion of the canal, is only present in fully adult specimens. The slight fold in the columella, characteristic of *Peristernia*, is either absent or but very faintly developed in the present species.



## TRUNCARIA AUSTRALIS. (Plate XXVI. fig. 5.)

Shell elongately fusiform, moderately solid, pale brown, shining; whorls  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , the two apical ones thin and papillose, the rest somewhat distantly and flatly longitudinally plicate on the upper portion, the plicæ crossed with fine impressed lines, the middle of the last whorl smooth with a few impressed lines near the base; sutures grooved; aperture narrowly ovate, dilated below; outer lip arcuate, slightly thickened within; columella somewhat flattened, covered with a smooth white callus, and abruptly truncate at the base.

Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lines, breadth 1 line.

*Hab.* Dredged off "Sow and Pigs," Port Jackson (*Brazier*).

## OLIVELLA BRAZIERI, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 6.)

Shell elongately ovate, smooth, shining, pale flesh-colour, ornamented with several irregular distant chestnut-coloured flames descending from the sutures, and with zigzag lines and markings which become thicker and more distinct towards the centre of the last whorl, forming a sort of zone, below which is a narrow impressed pale band, the markings again appearing in a fainter form towards the base; whorls 6; sutures excavated; aperture longer than the spire; outer lip simple, nearly straight, truncate at the base; columella slightly twisted and plicate below, with a narrow keel extending round the base of the whorl.

Long. 6, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Newcastle beach, New South Wales.

## COLUMELLA (ANACHIS) SMITHI, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 7.)

Shell elongately ovate, moderately solid, purplish olive, with a band of white dots just below the suture, and another encircling the middle of the last whorl; whorls 6, strongly and closely longitudinally ribbed, the ribs becoming evanescent towards the base of the lower whorl, which is transversely grooved; aperture narrowly subquadrate; canal short, everted and recurved.

Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $\frac{2}{4}$  lin.

*Hab.* Port Jackson; under stones at low water.

In sculpture this species much resembles *C. atrata*, Gould; but it is less than half the size, and of a purplish-olive colour, with white-dotted bands.

I have named it after Mr. Edgar Smith, who so ably superintends the Conchological Department in the British Museum.

## MARGINELLA STRANGEI, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 8.)

Shell elongately ovate, rather thin, smooth, shining, semitransparent, white, somewhat suffused with pale yellowish brown on the body-whorl, and with an opaque white band below the suture; whorls 4; spire small, obtuse, apex blunt; aperture narrow; outer lip thickened and strongly variced, varices opaque white; columella 4-plaited.

Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

*Hab.* "Sow and Pigs" reef, Port Jackson (*Brazier*).



*MARGINELLA METCALFI*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 9.)

Shell elongately subtriangularly ovate, rather thin, smooth, polished, creamy white; whorls 4; spire obtusely conical, blunt at the apex; aperture rather narrow; outer lip thickened and slightly varicose; columella 4-plaited, the lowest plait descending.

Long. 2, lat. 1 lin.

*Hab.* Port Jackson.

More elongated and less triangular than *M. ochracea*, Angas, and wanting the orange effuse band and pale varix of the latter.

*OBELISCUS JUCUNDUS*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 10.)

Shell elongately subulate, smooth, shining, white, with two light-brown bands on each whorl, three on the last one; whorls 9, nearly flat; apex papillary, sinistral; sutures impressed; aperture quadrately ovate; outer lip simple, arcuate; columella with a prominent twisted fold encircling the pillar.

Long. 3, lat. 1 lin.

*Hab.* Port Jackson, deep water (*Brazier*).

*OSCILLA LIGATA*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 11.)

Shell very minute, elongately pupiform, rather thin, rosy white, transversely, broadly, and prominently ribbed; whorls 6, the apex terminating in a mucro or nipple; aperture quadrately ovate; outer lip simple; interior of the columella furnished with a single small transverse tooth or plait.

Long. 1, lat.  $\frac{1}{3}$  lin.

*Hab.* Botany Bay, New South Wales.

This curious little shell is remarkable for its mucronate apex, and its pale pinkish colour. It belongs to the Pyramidellidæ.

*STYLIFER BRAZIERI*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 12.)

Shell rather acuminate ovate, smooth, pellucid, white, polished; whorls 6, rounded, flattened just below the sutures, which are very finely callously marginate; spire elevated, apex styliform; aperture subovate, pointed behind, and rounded in front; outer lip thin, simple; columella arcuate, very slightly thickened above, the margins joined by a thin distinct callus.

Length 2 lines, breadth 1 line.

*Hab.* "Sow and Pigs," Port Jackson. Parasitic on a species of starfish (*Brazier*).

*CONUS METCALFEI*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 13.)

Shell triangularly elongate, very slightly everted towards the base, ornamented with rows of small distant square or elongated irregular brownish-yellow spots, those in the centre larger and more varied in shape, forming a sort of band, sculptured all over with rows of minute, close-set, oblong punctures more numerous and distinct towards the base, which is encircled by a number of narrow elevated ridges; whorls 7, upper ones slightly concave, spirally striated, and



cancellated with fine, close-set, thread-like lines; apex of the spire elevatedly produced.

Long. 10, lat. 6 lin.

*Hab.* Dredged at "Sow and Pigs" reef, Port Jackson (*Brazier*).

A very elegant cone, totally distinct in its characters from any other Australian species.

*BITTIUM TURRITELLIFORMIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 14.)

Shell elongately turreted, rather thin, light yellowish brown, inclining to reddish purple on the upper whorls, transversely finely ridged, the interstices very minutely and closely longitudinally striated, the last whorl keeled below, with the base smooth and slightly concave; whorls 10, convex; sutures impressed; aperture roundly ovate; outer lip simple, arcuate; columella somewhat thickened and twisted towards the base, canal short.

Long. 4, lat. 1 lin.

*Hab.* Port Jackson (*Brazier*).

Were it not for the form of the aperture, this shell might easily be mistaken for a little *Turritella*.

*ALVANIA ELEGANS*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 15.)

Shell minute, imperforate, scalariform, moderately solid, whitish, regularly cancellated by three transverse (on the last whorl four) and several longitudinal ribs, which become sharply nodulous at the intersections; whorls 5, convex, sutures deeply incised; aperture circular; lip flattened and variced externally.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* Port Jackson.

This beautifully sculptured species is from shell-sand.

*ALVANIA GRACILIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 16.)

Shell imperforate, elevatedly turbinated, moderately solid, light purplish brown; whorls 5, longitudinally ribbed as far as the periphery of the last whorl, and strongly transversely lirated throughout, the intersections producing a regular beaded appearance; the transverse ridges towards the base strongly defined; aperture subcircular, peritreme thickened.

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

*Hab.* Port Jackson, from shell-sand (*Brazier*).

*TORCULA PARVA*, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 17.)

Shell narrowly acuminate turreted, very pale brown, with an indistinct light-chestnut band at the sutures, transversely very finely ridged, with three rather prominent keels on each whorl; whorls 11, slightly convex; sutures impressed; aperture subquadrate; outer lip simple; columella slightly arcuate above, a little thickened and produced at the base.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. 1 lin.

*Hab.* Dredged at the "Sow and Pigs" bank, Port Jackson (*Brazier*).



**TURBO EXQUISITUS**, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 18.)

Shell small, imperforate, solid, pale greenish buff or light pink, painted with very broad descending flames of an orange colour on the upper portion of the whorls; whorls  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , angulated at the periphery, flattened above, the upper whorls encircled below the angle with two, and the last whorl with five stout scabrously nodulous ribs; between these and the sutures are four or five smaller and closer ribs of a similar character, and on the base of the last whorl about eight ribs, which are less nodulous and scabrous than those above, the interstices being crossed by fine striæ; spire somewhat elevated; aperture nearly circular; columella thickened, terminating in a blunt callosity at the base; pearly within.

Length 6, breadth  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Cape Solander, Botany Bay: found after an easterly gale (*Brazier*).

A variety occurs of a brilliant orange-red colour throughout.

**CYLICHNA ELEGANS**, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 19.)

Shell elongately ovate, umbilicated, rather thin, white, irregularly and faintly longitudinally striated, the striæ more distinct and equal near the apex, transversely ornamented with numerous rows of very fine, close-set, crenate, interrupted lines, which, together with the longitudinal striæ, become very nearly obsolete towards the centre; apex perforate, somewhat tumid around the perforation; aperture narrow above, wider below; outer lip thin, simple; columella short, smooth, very slightly expanded over the umbilicus.

Length 6, breadth 3 lines.

*Hab.* Port Stephens, New South Wales (*Brazier*).

**DIAPHANA BRAZIERI**, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 20.)

Shell subglobose, with a long narrow open umbilicus, thin, hyaline, covered with a fine membranaceous olive epidermis; last whorl inflated; spire flatly depressed; whorls  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , rounded above, sutures impressed; aperture contracted above, subovate below; outer lip sharply angled posteriorly, slightly sinuous, arcuate below; columella abruptly truncate below the umbilicus.

Length 2 lines, breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

*Hab.* "Sow and Pigs," Port Jackson. In 4 fathoms, sandy mud, on weeds (*Brazier*).

**ERVILIA AUSTRALIS**, n. sp. (Plate XXVI. fig. 21.)

Shell oblong-ovate, equivalve, subequilateral, moderately convex, rather solid, white, with one or two small light-brown markings on either side of the anterior portion of the dorsal margin, and sometimes on the posterior; finely transversely striated, and on either side crossed with a few delicate radiating lines, which are more numerous in front; umbones small, strongly defined, incurved, approximate; dorsal margins nearly flat; anterior side a little produced; posterior side rounded; ventral margin convex.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , alt.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.* "Sow and Pigs" bank, Port Jackson (*Brazier*).





Angas, George French. 1877. "Descriptions of a new species of *Bulimus* from Western Australia, and of a *Paludinella* from Lake Eyre, South Australia." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1877, 170–177.

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