

Australia are generally darker in colour, and have the bands more distinctly marked, than those found in Victoria and New South Wales.

Hoplocephalus superbis is not found in New South Wales. It is perhaps only a variety of *H. curtus*.

Hoplocephalus nigrescens.—A rare Snake. The few specimens I found of this species were all captured at Middle Harbour, an inlet of Port Jackson. I have never seen it from other parts of Australia.

Hoplocephalus temporalis I captured, more than two years ago, at Port Lincoln, South Australia. I have also seen specimens from Albany, King George's Sound. No doubt a great many more species of this extensive genus will be discovered; in fact, I know of three new ones already, which will be described shortly.

Pseudechis porphyriacus.—Inhabits the greater part of the continent in the north. The brown variety, with bright yellow or orange belly, is the most common. On the Lower Murray both varieties occur.

Pseudonaja nuchalis.—Common near Sydney, on the Hunter and Clarence Rivers.

Brachysoma diadema is also an inhabitant of this neighbourhood, and is frequently captured in the northern part of New South Wales and in Queensland.

Vermicella annulata.—Rarely obtained in this neighbourhood—I suspect, on account of its nocturnal habits. Found on the east coast, from Twofold Bay to Brisbane, and no doubt ranges still further north.

4. ON THE GENERA OF MOLLUSCA ESTABLISHED BY H. F. LINK IN THE CATALOGUE OF THE ROSTOCK MUSEUM. BY O. A. L. MÖRCH.

In the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for the year 1851 there is an abstract of the Catalogue of the Rostock Museum, by the late Dr. Herrmannsen, the continuation of which was prevented by his early death. Of the work, which appeared as a University program, only a few copies comparatively were distributed, the greater number having been preserved in the stores of the University. Oken appears to be the only naturalist who had any acquaintance with the work until it was mentioned in the 'Index Malacozoorum.'

The second part, containing the Mollusca, appeared on the 29th March 1807.

Lituina, Link, p. 84, is established upon *Nautilus spirula*, L.; Martini, i. t. 20. figs. 184, 185.

Ammonia, Breyn, has the priority.

The GASTEROPODA are divided into three sections—

1. *Diphonobranchii*, with a notch in the fore part of the aperture, corresponding to Lamarck's *Zoophaga*.
2. *Adelobranchii*, corresponding to Lamarck's *Phytophaga*.
3. *Dermobranchii*, containing the non-spiral shells, as *Calyptræa*, *Patella*, *Fissurella*, *Chiton*.

Pyramea, Link, p. 107, is founded upon the young of *Strombus gigas*=*Pyramis*, Bolt.

Lambidium, Link, p. 112, *L. oniscus*, Linn.=*Morum*, Bolt.

Phalium, Link, p. 113. The genus *Cassis*, in the Lamarckian sense, is divided into two genera:—1. *Cassidea*, Link, containing *C. rufa*, L.; *C. tuberosa*, L.; *C. cornuta*, L.; *C. testiculus*, L.; *C. flammea*, L.; *C. pennata*, Gm.—2. *Phalium*, Link, which is divided into two sections—

1. Inner lip reflexed, plicate.

2. Inner lip pustulate.

To the first section belong *Ph. glaucum*, L.; *Ph. flammeolum*, Chemn. ii. figs. 367, 368, Chemn. x. figs. 1957, 1958; *Ph. areola*.

Galeodea, Link, p. 113, *G. echinophora*, L.=*Morio*, Montf.

Galeodes, Bolt., must be retained as a subgeneric section of *Cassidula*, Humph.

Cadium, Link, p. 113=*Dolium*, Hill; Lam.

Dolium pomum is the first species; and in the generic description, from the expression "Die aussere Lippe gesäumt," it seems that Link acknowledged this species to belong to a different genus from the other species of *Dolium*; it is therefore a matter of doubt whether the name *Cadium* has not priority over *Malea*, Valenciennes.

Harpalis, Link, p. 115=*Harpa*, Lam.

Herrmannsen quotes Rumphius as the author of *Harpa*; but by that author the name *Harpa* is used as a specific name of *Voluta*.

Cithara, Klein, is the oldest name. The name *Harpalis*, Link, must be retained as a subgeneric name for the larger species, *H. antiquata*, *conoidalis*, &c.; and *Harpa*, Lam., as a subgenus for *Harpa costata*, L. (*imperialis*, Lam.).

Mancinella, Link, p. 115, *M. aculeata*, Link (*Murex mancinella*, L.), Mart. iii. figs. 967, 968.

M. hystrix, L., Mart. iii. figs. 974, 975.

M. castanea, Link, Mart. iii. f. 956, 958.

M. armigera, Chemn. x. f. 1798, 1799.

M. mutabilis, Link, Mart. iii. f. 951, 953.

Nassaria, Link, p. 123. This genus corresponds to *Nassa* and *Buccinum*, Lam. The first species is *N. lyrata*, Gm. p. 3794, Mart. iv. figs. 1122, 1123. If the quotation of Gmelin is right, the type is a *Mangelia*; but if Martini's figures (1122, 1123) are correct, the type is *Buccinum niveum*, Gmel. The latter, however, is not probable; and therefore the name *Nassaria* must not be used for *Hindsia*, H. & A. Adams.

Canrena, Link, p. 126=*Drupa*, Bolt.

Murex neritoideus, Mart. f. 972, 973, 976, 979.

Arcularia, Link, is adopted from Martini.

A. coronata, Link, Mart. ii. f. 409, 412, is the type.

Vertagus, Link (not Klein), is *Terebra*, Brug.

Aluco, Link, is *Tympanotonos* and *Cerithium*.

A. fuscus, Link, Chemn. iv. f. 1475.

A. auritus, L.

A. aculeatus, L.

A. nodula, L.

Tivela, Link, p. 152; *T. vulgaris*, Link (*Venus corbicula*, Born. Gm.), and *T. tripla*, L. This name, therefore, has priority over *Trigona*, Megerle.

Musculium, Link, p. 152. "Sumpferschale. Die Schalen gleich, rund, schliessen überall. Das Schloss mit zwei kleinen Zähnen, ohne Seitenzähne; Vorder- und Hinterspalte ziemlich gleich; das Band auswendig."

M. lacustre (*Tellina*), Gm. p. 3242; Ch. vi. f. 13. f. 135. Herrmannsen erroneously refers this genus to *Pisidium*, Pfr. From the figure of Chemnitz quoted, there cannot be any doubt that *Cyclas calyculata* is the type. The expression, "nearly equilateral," excludes the genus *Pisidium*. "No lateral teeth" does not agree with any European freshwater shell, and is very likely a misprint.

Musculium must be retained as a subgenus of *Sphærium*, Scopoli.

Nuculana, Link, p. 155. "Meernuss. Die Schalen gleich, schliessen überall. Eine Reihe von kleinen spitzigen Zähnen an der Vorderseite der Schalen neben den Spitzen. *Nucula*, Lam."

Nuculana rostrata, Gm. p. 3308; Ch. vii. f. 550, 551. The author only seems to have noticed the teeth on one side of the umbones. Notwithstanding this, the genus must be regarded as established, and take priority over *Leda*, Schum.

Unionium, Link, p. 155, is *Avicula*, as Deshayes has restored it.

Anodonta, Link, p. 156, is *Loripes*, Poli, founded on *Venus edentula*, Gm. p. 3286; Ch. vii. f. 410, 411 = *A. alba*, Link.

Pectinium, Link, p. 156, corresponds to *Pecten* of authors.

Limaria, Link, p. 157, is *Radula*, Klein.

L. vulgaris, Link = *Ostrea lima*, Chemn. vii. f. 651.

Sellana, Link, p. 158, is the bent form of *Placuna*, and is synonymous with *Ephippium*, Bolt.

Atractilites, Link, p. 9. "Eine spindelförmige inwendigstrahlig krystallinische Schale, ohne Alveole."

A. belemniticus appears to be *Belemnites listeri*.

Siphonium, Link. "Eine gerade Schale mit Scheidewänden welche ausserhalb Ringe bilden. Hierher gehören die geraden Nautili."

S. fascia. Very similar to *Nautilus fascia*, but larger.



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