

valves 1-slit; *sinus smooth*, not toothed; girdle densely, closely clothed with short calcareous spinelets. Type *Ch. piceus*, of West Indian coasts. This group is *Acanthopleura* of Cpr., not Guilding.

(3) *Amphitomura* (s. g. nov.)

Posterior valve having the insertion-plate very short, with blunt, crenulated edge, interrupted only by a *single mopaloid slit on each side*; median valves 1-slit; *sinus smooth*; girdle as in s. g. *Maugeria*. Type *Ch. borbonicus* Desh. The tail-valve alone differs from *Maugeria*, but this character is so significant and so strongly developed that the necessity of separating the two subgenera is obvious.

(4) *Mesotomura* (n. nov.)

Posterior valve having the long insertion plate deeply pectinated outside, its edge interrupted only by a *single median-posterior slit*; median valves 1-slit; *sinus denticulate*; girdle sparsely set with spike-like spines. Type *C. echinatum* Barnes. *Corephium* Gray, 1847, not Browne, 1827, is a synonym.

Mention should be made of the curious fact that Gould's *Ch. incanus* and the similar Japanese species *C. japonicus* Lischke, have been by all authors referred to *Acanthopleura*. An examination shows them to differ wholly in the characters of the tail-valve, the *incanus*, etc., having a smooth crescentic callus in place of the insertion-teeth. It therefore belongs in the immediate vicinity of *Onithochiton*, from which it differs in the spiny girdle and rough exterior. The group may be called LIOLOPHURA, *Ch. japonicus* being the type.

A NEW TROCHID FROM JAPAN.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Calliostoma Crumpii, n. sp. (pl. I, fig. 3.)

Shell closely resembling *C. argenteonitens* Lischke (Manual of Conchology xi, pl. 63, fig. 32) in contour, color and texture. Differing from that species in the more convex whorls of the spire, the deeply channelled suture, and in sculpture. The body-whorl is rounded, and has a girdle of prominent tubercles at the periphery;

above this is another similar girdle of tubercles, occupying the place of the supra-peripheral series of knobs in *C. argenteonitens*. The deep, channelled suture is bordered by a necklace of beads. The base has six encircling carinæ, like those of *argenteonitens* but more distinctly beaded. The whorls of the spire show the two prominent series of tubercles, and the subsutural row; the beads of the latter sometimes duplicated. Aperture round, oblique, the outer lip slightly expanded; columella and parietal lips regularly arcuate, pearly. Interior silvery, with the reflections of opal. Alt. 31, diam. 26, oblique alt. of aperture 17 mill.

Habitat, Japan.

This is one of the most exquisitely beautiful shells of this family. It differs markedly from *C. argenteonitens* in having a double row of prominent bosses or tubercles. The opaline hues of the nacre shine faintly through the thin, duller whitish outer layer; and the aperture is iridescent with the most intense red and emerald reflections. The specimen is from the collection of Mr. Shelley G. Crump, of Pittsford, N. Y., who is making a special study of *Trochidæ* and *Turbinidæ*, and in whose honor the species is named.

It should be noted that *Trochus moniliferus* Lmk. placed in *Calliostoma* in my monograph of this family in the Manual of Conchology, really belongs to the subgenus *Eutrochus*, but Fischer has instituted a section *Lischkeia* for it. A very fine typical specimen of this species is in the collection of Mr. Crump.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTE ON CONULUS STERKII Dall.—In Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. xi, 1888, p. 214, Dall published the description of a n. sp. of *Hyalinia* which he called *H. sterkii*. The description was copied in NAUTILUS V, p. 10, without a name. The figures represent fairly well the form, except Fig. 3 which shows the spire too high. As Mr. Dall justly supposed, it is a true *Conulus*, which genus has since been confirmed as being distinct from *Hyalinia* by anatomic characters (Dr. v. Ihering and others). In 1891, I examined jaw and radula of a dried specimen, softened, and could not obtain the radula in its totality; now, as there is no hope to have any fresh examples before next year, I publish the general result. The jaw is of nearly exactly



Pilsbry, Henry Augustus. 1893. "A new trochid from Japan." *The Nautilus* 6, 105–106.

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