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MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER,  
PATERNOSTER ROW.

2. Descriptions of Two new Land-Shells from Madagascar and New Guinea. By HENRY ADAMS, F.L.S.

[Received April 27, 1875.]

(Plate XLV.)

*EURYCRATERA FARAFANGA*, sp. nov. (Plate XLV. figs. 1, 1a.)

*E. testa imperforata, depresso-ovata, solida, rugis obliquis irregularibus sculpta, pallide fulva, fasciis plurimis rufo-castaneis, nonnullisque latis ornata; spira brevi, subconoidea; anfr. 4, convexiusculis, rapide accrescentibus, ultimo inflato; apertura obliqua, ampla, ovali, intus margaritacea, fasciis perlucens; perist. albo, incrassato, breviter expanso, marginibus callo crasso junctis, columellari dilatato.*

Diam. maj. 60, min. 45, alt. 50 mill.

*Hab.* Madagascar; on a sandy plain in the south-west, near the Farafanga river.

*PUPINOPSIS ANGASI*, sp. nov. (Plate XLV. figs. 2, 2a.)

*P. testa perforata, pupæformi, solida, rugoso-malleata, non nitente, rubida vel pallide fulva; spira medio tumida, in conum depressum terminata; anfr. 7, superis convexis, penultimo latere aperturae planato, ultimo angustiore, antice descendente, basi juxta perforationem cristato; apertura verticali, circulari, bicanaliculata; perist. incrassato, flavido vel albido, reflexo, margine dextro sursum producto, canali levi a parietali separato, margine columellari medio inciso, canalem apertum extus dilatatum callo circumvallatum formante.*

Long. 20, diam. 12 mill.

*Hab.* Louisiade archipelago, south-east of New Guinea.

This species is closely allied to *P. grandis*, Forbes, but differs from it in being very much smaller, in having a narrow umbilicus or perforation, and in the first four whorls of the spire being more depressed.

3. Descriptions of Three new Species of Shells from Australia.

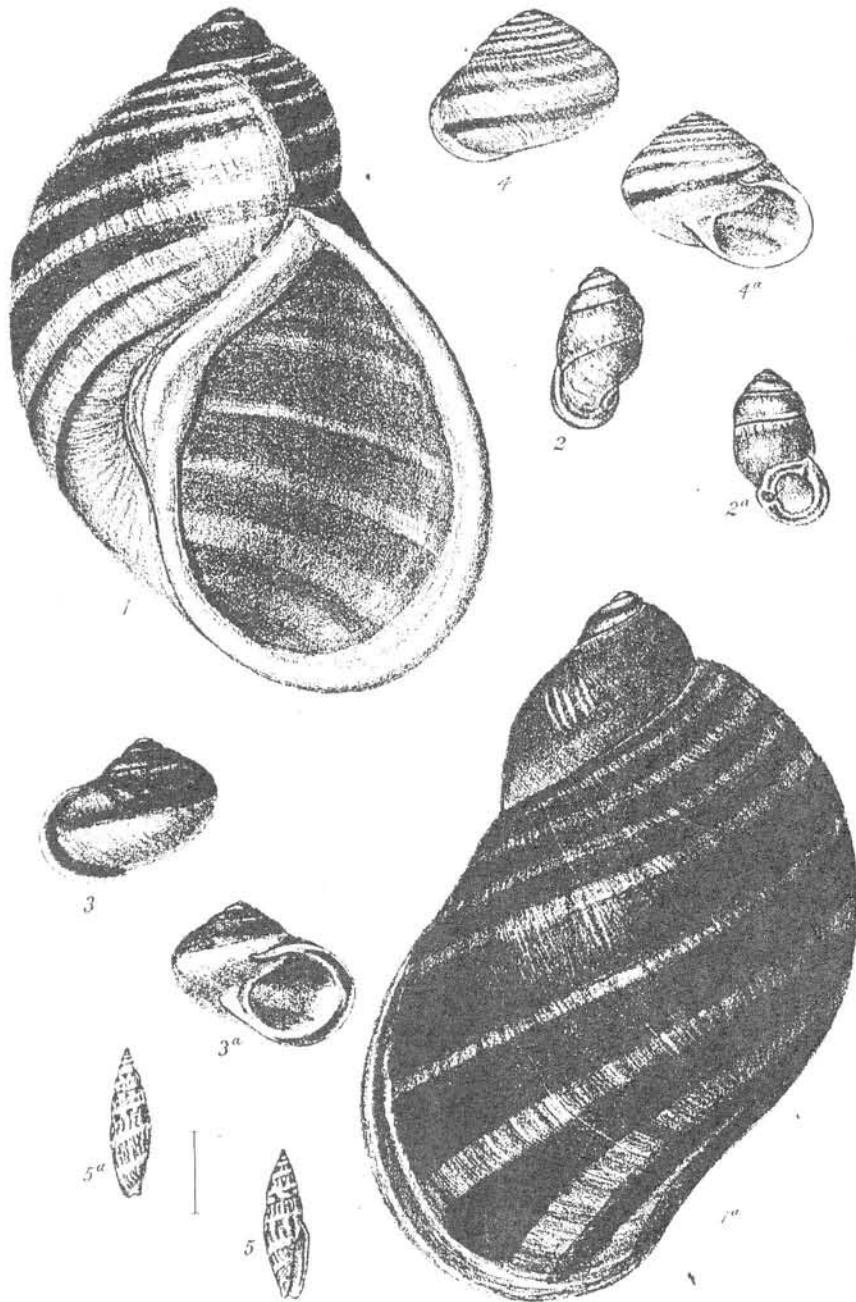
By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, Corr. Mem. Z.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Received April 27, 1875.]

(Plate XLV.)

1. *HELIX FORRESTIANA*, n. sp. (Plate XLV. figs. 3, 3a.)

Shell narrowly perforate, globosely trochiform, rather thin, obliquely striated, very finely transversely granulated; from the apex to the middle of the last whorl fulvous chestnut, with an indication of a band of a lighter colour between the periphery and the suture of the last whorl, below the periphery pale yellowish brown; spire obtusely conical; whorls 5, slightly convex, the last rather inflated,



descending in front, a little contracted behind the aperture; aperture very oblique, ovate, purplish brown within; peristome not thickened, widely expanded, the margins approximating, joined by a thin callus; the right margin slightly flexuous, brown; the columellar margin white, dilated and reflexed, nearly concealing the perforation.

Diam. maj. 10, min. 7, alt. 7 lines.

*Hab.* North-west Australia.

This shell differs from the other Australian *Helices* to which it is allied, in having the outer lip thin and very widely expanded. I have named it after Mr. John Forrest, whose recent explorations in Western and Central Australia have added to our knowledge of a hitherto unknown portion of that island continent.

## 2. *HELIX BROUGHAMI*, n. sp. (Plate XLV. figs. 4, 4a.)

Shell narrowly perforate, conically globose, rather thin, obliquely striated and obscurely minutely granulated, very pale brown above, white below, with three narrow reddish brown bands—one at the suture, one above, and one below the periphery of the last whorl; spire obtusely and depressedly conical; whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , slightly convex, the last rounded, descending in front; aperture oblique, circularly lunate; peristome slightly expanded and reflexed, the margins approximating, the columellar margin almost straight, dilated above, and nearly covering the perforation.

Diam. maj. 12, min. 10, alt. 10 lines.

*Hab.* Port Lincoln, South Australia.

Allied to *H. cassandra*, Pfr., but differs in having the spire considerably more elevated, and in the columellar margin being straightened and dilated and reflexed, nearly concealing the perforation.

## 3. *EURYTA BRAZIERI*, n. sp. (Plate XLV. figs. 5, 5a.)

Shell somewhat narrowly fusiform, the spire a little longer than the aperture, white, shining, ornamented with three broad transverse sharply defined bands of irregular descending olive-brown lines here and there passing into blotches, the central band the broadest; apex olive-brown; whorls 7, slightly convex, longitudinally plicate, the last whorl more narrowly and finely plicate, with the interstices crossed by fine lines, the plicæ ceasing above the central band, faintly transversely sulcate at the base; aperture narrow; columella slightly subflexuous and covered with a thin callus; outer lip simple, acute.

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

*Hab.* Dredged off Port-Jackson Heads, in 25 fathoms.

A prettily marked shell, quite distinct from any of the other Australian species of this genus hitherto described.

### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLV.

- Figs. 1, 1a. *Eurytatera farafanga*, p. 389.  
 2, 2a. *Pyripopsis angasi*, p. 389.  
 3, 3a. *Helix forrestiana*, p. 389.  
 4, 4a. *Helix broughami*, p. 390.  
 5, 5a. *Euryta brazieri*, p. 390.

## 4. Descriptions of several new Species of Indian Heterocerous Lepidoptera. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received May 1, 1875.]

The following species have recently been added to the National Collection:—

Family SPHINGIDÆ.

Genus PANACRA.

### PANACRA PERFECTA, n. sp.

Form of *P. vigil*, but pattern and coloration of *P. metallica*. Head, palpi, collar, pterygodes, and thorax above olive-brown; a lateral line on the vertex of the palpi, along each side of the head, collar, and pterygodes lilacine; a central spot on the crest, and another in the middle of the collar, of the same colour; a whitish line along the inner margins of the pterygodes; abdomen greyish brown in the centre, tinted with lilacine at the base, and with a dorsal double series of indistinct blackish spots, two on each segment; sides of the abdomen mahogany-brown, with a broad paler streak, ferruginous on the basal segments, but golden mottled with ferruginous on the posterior segments; primaries above olivaceous, varied on discoidal area with lilacine streaks, and longitudinal blackish and grey lines on the nervures; a black dot at end of cell surrounded by a lilacine zone; a piceous streak, followed by three blackish parallel oblique lines from internal margin to upper radial nervure; apical and external areas (including the central portion of the interstices between the oblique lines) buff, varied with olivaceous; an irregular disc-submarginal brown line from apex to external angle, margined by a brownish diffused streak at its extremities and between the radials (at which point the external area is dark olivaceous); an exterior submarginal line parallel to the last, but not reaching the apex; outer margin olivaceous; secondaries rosy brown, clothed at base with greyish olivaceous hairs, external area dark brown, a double submarginal ochreous streak from just beyond the third median branch to the anal angle; fringe yellow, spotted with black at the ends of the nervures; palpi below white, ferruginous at the sides; pectus bright golden, varied in front with ferruginous, and at the sides with silver scales; coxæ and trochanters sordid white, fringed with ferruginous, anterior femora and tibiæ brown, tarsi white; second pair of legs pale brown, the femora fringed above with orange, below with gold; third pair rosy whitish, the femora fringed below and the tibiæ above with golden scales; venter ferruginous, sprinkled all over with golden scales, a silvery lateral patch on the basal segments, a whitish central streak; a lateral row of black dots; primaries below with the basal half dark greyish brown, costa ochraceous; external half ochre-yellow, a broad red streak tapering from the end of the cell to the apex; the oblique lines of the upperside red, the submarginal lines blackish, with white interstitial line at