

AN
ILLUSTRATED INTRODUCTION
TO
LAMARCK'S CONCHOLOGY;

CONTAINED IN HIS
HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES ANIMAUX SANS VERTÈBRES:

BEING
A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE

Recent and Fossil Genera.

ACCOMPANIED BY
TWENTY-TWO HIGHLY FINISHED LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES:

IN WHICH ARE GIVEN

Instructive Views of the various Genera, and their Divisions, drawn from Nature, from characteristic and generally well known Species.

BY

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I N T R O D U C T I O N .

LAMARCK'S System of Conchology, which is contained in his "*Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres*," is now almost universally adopted among Naturalists; but that work being destitute of Graphic Illustrations, is rendered exceedingly difficult of comprehension to those who are not intimately acquainted with the science. The only means which are given for its attainment are written descriptions and numerous references to voluminous and expensive works: the former are frequently rendered inefficient, from the minute distinctions that characterize many of the genera; and the latter are seldom available, the works referred to being difficult of access to the student. It is the object of the present Elementary Treatise to remove these difficulties, by presenting a concise description of the various Classes, Orders, Families, and Genera composing the System, accompanied with Illustrations of characteristic and generally well known Species, drawn from nature, either from my own Cabinet or from those of obliging friends, and, where it has not been possible to meet with specimens, from the best printed authorities.

THIS work being chiefly graphic, I have purposely omitted the various classes of animals, having found it impossible to supply the requisite information; but descriptions of them will be found in Lamarck's *Histoire Naturelle*, before mentioned, or in Dubois' *Epitome of Lamarck's Arrange-*

TEREBRA.—Shell elongated, turreted, very pointed at the summit: aperture longitudinal, many times shorter than the spire, notched at the posterior part of the base. Base of the columella twisted, or oblique.

Plate XIX. Fig. 6. *T. crenulata*. (*Buccinum crenulatum*.—Linn.)

COLUMELLARIA.—5 GENERA.

No canal at the base of the aperture, but a more or less distinct sub-dorsal notch, and plaits on the columella.

COLUMBELLA.—Shell oval, spire short, the base of the aperture more or less notched, and without a canal. Columella plaited: aperture contracted by a swelling on the inside of the right lip.

Plate XIX. Fig. 7. *C. labiosa*. (Sowerby's Genera.)

MITRA.—Shell turreted, sub-fusiform, the spire pointed at the summit, the base notched, without a canal. Columella plaited, plaits parallel, transverse, the lower ones smallest; columella lip thin, and formed on the pillar.

Plate XIX. Fig. 8. *M. filosa*. (*Voluta filosa*.—Gmel.)

VOLUTA.—Shell oval, more or less ventricose; the apex obtuse, or papillary; the base notched; no canal. Columella plaited, the lower plaits largest and most oblique: no columella lip.

(a) *Shell ventricose, inflated, (Cymbiolæ.)*

Plate XIX. Fig. 9. *V. olla*. (Idem.—Linn.)

(b) *Shell oval, spinous, or tubercular, (Muricinæ.)*

Plate XIX. Fig. 10. *V. vespertilio*. (Idem.—Linn.)

(c) *Shell oval, sub-tubercular, (Musicales.)*

Plate XIX. Fig. 11. *V. musica*. (Idem.—Linn.)

(d) *Shell elongated, ventricose, nearly fusiform, (Fusoideæ.)*

Plate XIX. Fig. 12. *V. undulata*. (*V. fluctuata*.—Solander's MSS.)

MARGINELLA.—Shell ovate-oblong, smooth, spire short; right lip externally thickened: base of the aperture scarcely notched; plaits on the columella nearly equal.

(1) *Shells with the spire prominent.*

Plate XIX. Fig. 13. *M. cærulescens*. (*Voluta prunum*.—Gmel.)

(2) *Shells with the spire not prominent.*

Plate XIX. Fig. 14. *M. lineata*. (*Voluta persicula*.—Linn.)

VOLVARIA.—Shell cylindrical, convolute; spire scarcely projecting: aperture narrow, the length of the shell. One or more folds on the lower part of the columella.

Plate XIX. Fig. 15. *V. pallida*. (*Voluta pallida*.—Linn.)

