

**ZOOLOGY**  
OF  
NEW-YORK,  
OR THE  
NEW-YORK FAUNA;

COMPRISING DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE ANIMALS HITHERTO OBSERVED WITHIN THE  
STATE OF NEW-YORK; WITH BRIEF NOTICES OF THOSE OCCASIONALLY FOUND NEAR  
ITS BORDERS: AND ACCOMPANIED BY APPROPRIATE ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

BY JAMES E. DE KAY.

---

PART V. MOLLUSCA.

---

ALBANY:  
CARROLL AND COOK, PRINTERS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

.....  
1843.

## (EXTRA-LIMITAL.)

Genus *ROSTELLARIA*, Lam. *Animal* imperfectly known, but, according to Cuvier, resembling that of *Murex*. *Shell* turreted: spire long, pointed; aperture long and narrow, ending in a straight canal in front, and in a channel running up the spire posteriorly; lip widely dilated, often with one or more processes.

*R. occidentalis*. (GUERIN, Mag. Zool. 1836, pl. 72. GOULD, Op. cit. p. 298. PL. 8, fig. 177 of this work.) Whorls 8-9, convex, with numerous waving vertical folds and regular conspicuous revolving lines: lip expanded, with a blunt process above. *Color*: epidermis thick and dusky; beneath bluish white. Length, 2.25; width, 1.5. Stomachs of fishes, and shores of Maine.

## FAMILY CONIDÆ.

*ANIMAL* not furnished with a veil, but with a trunk; having the eyes either upon or towards the summits of the tentacles: opercle horny. *MARINE*. *SHELL* variable in form, but always in the shape of a cone, more or less elongated.

Genus *CONUS*, Linn. *Animal* elongated, much compressed and involuted, with a very distinct head, terminating in a trunk susceptible of great extension: tongue armed with two series of sharp teeth. Foot oval, somewhat lengthened, larger in front, with an anterior transverse furrow. Mantle narrow, and forming an elongated siphon in front. Opercle horny, small, subspiral. *Shell* thick, solid, conical: aperture long, narrow, linear, entire; lip simple, trenchant; pillar-lip smooth.

*Obs.* These are for the most part inhabitants of the equatorial seas; and of the one hundred and eighty described by Lamarck, none have been found on the coast of the United States, except on the Florida Keys.

*C. mus*. (LAM. An. sans vert. Vol. 7, p. 457.) *Shell* ovate, turbinate, coronate, with elevated transverse striæ; spire acute. Ash-colored, banded with white, with longitudinal fulvous blotches. Length, 1.0. *Florida Keys*.

*C. leucostrictus*, GMEL.

## FAMILY MITRIADÆ.

*ANIMAL* with conical subulate tentacles, with the eyes on the external side, either near the base or on the middle portion. *MARINE*. *SHELL* oblong, more or less elongated: aperture narrow, and more or less emarginate. *Opercle*, in one genus, horny.

Genus *TEREBRA*, Brug. *Animal*: head bordered with a small fringe; tentacles approximated, cylindrical, with the eyes at the outer base; mouth with no trunk; foot oval, with an anterior transverse furrow and two lateral processes; siphon much elongated.

*T. dislocata*. (CERITHIUM *id.* SAY, Ac. Sc. Vol. 2, p. 235. *T. petitii*, KIENER. PL. 7, fig. 158 of this work.) Shell small, polished, attenuated. Whorls with numerous minute impressed revolving lines, and 15 - 18 transverse ribs to each whorl, which are dislocated near the summit of each whorl by a revolving line as deep as the suture. Color, chocolate-brown; ribs white: a pale revolving band on the body-whorl. Length, 0.8 - 1.3; of aperture, 0.2 - 0.25. Maryland and the Southern coast.

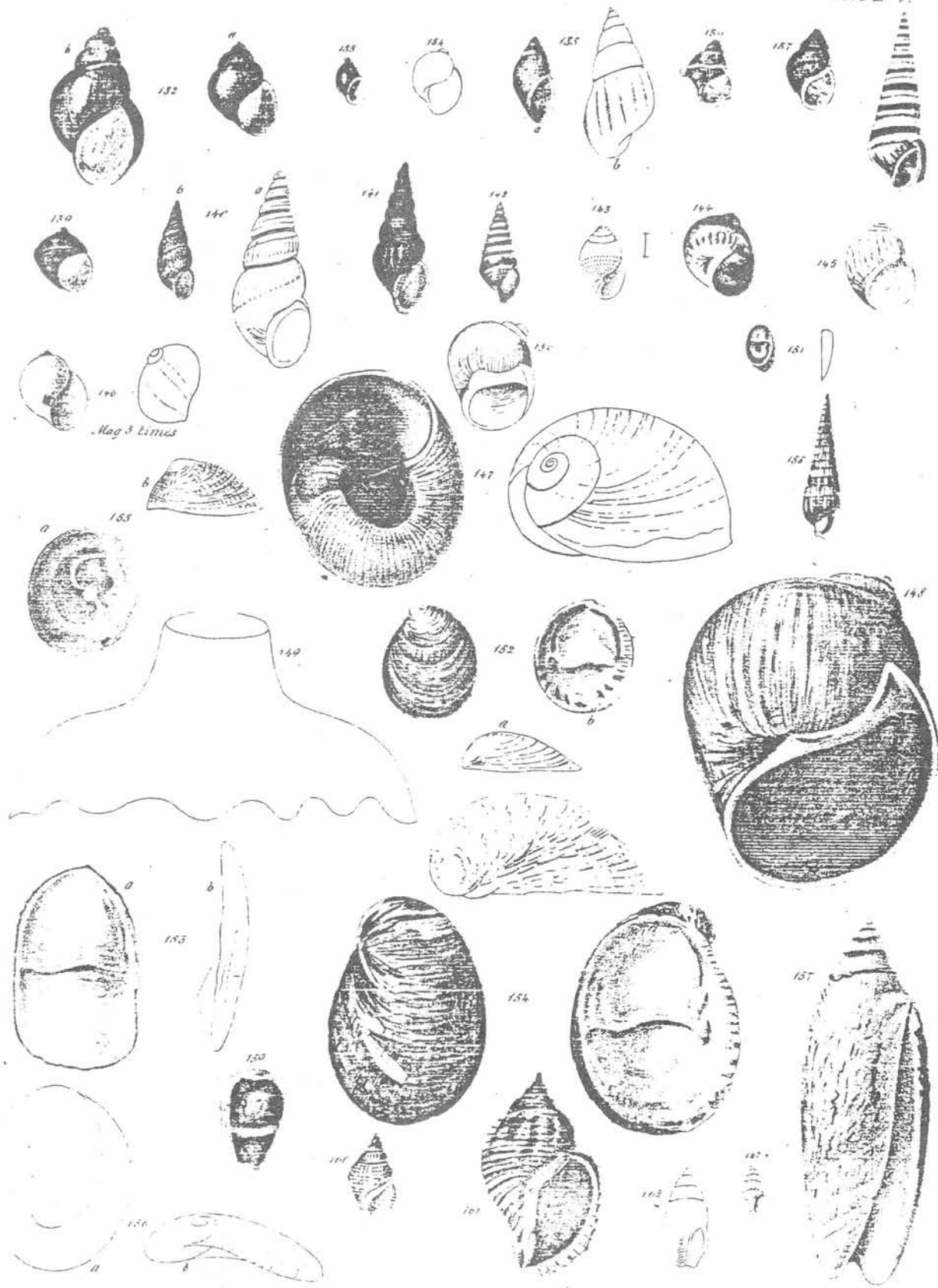
Genus OLIVA, Brug. Animal with approximated tentacles, enlarged at base, filiform at their extremities, bearing the eyes on a small enlargement on the middle portion. Foot very large, oblong, and furrowed across in front. Mantle with a single lateral lobe covering a great part of the shell, with two processes on the side of the branchial aperture, and forming a very long siphon in front: a single branchial pecten. Male organ voluminous, on the right side in front: opercle small, horny. Shell thick, subcylindric, convolute and smooth: spire short, with canaliculate sutures; aperture longitudinal, emarginate at base; columella obliquely striated or folded.

*O. literata*, LAM. (*O. mutica*, SAY, Ac. Sc. Vol. 2, p. 228. *O. literata*, ID. Am. Conch. pl. 3. PL. 7, fig. 157 of this work.) Numerous brownish or fulvous zigzag marks on the surface, with one or more light-colored obsolete revolving bands; often maculated. Length, 2.5. Southern Coast.

Genus MARGINELLA, Lam. Animal with a small trunk: mouth with a small lingual riband, on which are numerous sharp denticulations; tentacles conical, with the eyes at the outer base on small tubercles; foot elliptical, very large; mantle with a lobe on each side, which may be reflected on the back of the shell, and in front a rather long siphon. Shell oblong-ovate, smooth: spire short; outer lip with a marginal longitudinal varix; base slightly notched; columella plicated; folds nearly equal.

*M. carnea*. (STORER, Bost. Jour. Nat. Hist. Vol. 1, p. 465, pl. 9, fig. 3, 4. PL. 7, fig. 159 of this work.) Right lip thick, indistinctly denticulated within, and continued in mature shells to the apex, which it partially or entirely covers: aperture narrowed; columella with four folds. Color, carneous or flesh-colored, with a transverse whitish band; right lip white. Length, 0.5; width, 0.28. Key West, Florida.

PLATE 7.



J. W. Peck

Lith. of Endicott, N. York