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Peking Society of Natural History, Hand-Book No. 2

**SHELLS
OF
PEITAIHO**

BY

AMADEUS W. GRABAU S.M. S.D.

Dean of the Peking Laboratory of Natural History,
Chief Palaeontologist of the National
Geological Survey of China, and
Professor of Palaeontology
in the National Uni-
versity, Peking.

AND

SOHTSU G. KING

President of the Peking Society of Natural History,
Honorary Secretary and Curator of the Peking
Laboratory of Natural History.
Member of the Malacological Society of London, and
of the Conchological Society of Great
Britain and Ireland.

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Second Edition

Revised and enlarged, with fourteen Text-figures
and numerous Photographs of Shells.

PEKING.

Published by the Peking Laboratory of Natural History
11 Kaka Hutung. On sale at China Booksellers, Ltd., Peking
and The Peking Leader Press.

1928.

This is one of the most beautiful and interesting shells found on this coast. Perfect specimens, with protoconch preserved, are among the rarities. They are generally found on Shell Beach, but occasionally elsewhere. Fossil in Japan.

77. *Cancellaria mangelioides* Reeve

Shell small, not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in height; apical angle 55° . Protoconch very prominent, of more than two rapidly enlarging round, smooth, translucent amber whorls; conch ribbed from the beginning, ribs quickly becoming sharp with broader concave interspaces. Shoulder-angle marked from the beginning, nodose from the ribs; shoulder very narrow, flat, later depressed to canaliculated. Ribs continuous on shoulder, to suture, coronating shoulder-angle on body-whorl; spirals continuous on early whorls, obsolete on later ones which appear to be smooth and shining. Colour brown, with white revolving bands, variable in number. Three plications on the columella; a strong sub-shoulder plication, and eight or more sharp distant liræ on inner lip; faint pseudo-umbilicus; both anterior and posterior notch moderate.

Fairly common on Peitaiho beaches.

Family **TEREBRIDAE** Adams

Genus XXXIV **TEREBRA** Lamarck

Shell forming a very high subulate spire of numerous whorls, the sides of which are gently

rounded or nearly flat, with the suture often scarcely impressed. The whorls are divided into two parts by a spiral groove or cincture, the two parts being generally differently ornamented. The aperture is small with a reflexed anterior rostrum; the outer lip with a notch or sinus at the anterior end; the columella more or less twisted.

78. *Terebra lischkii* Dunker

Protoconch of three or more, gradually increasing, smooth whorls, initial one slightly oblique; conch whorls at first gently rounded and then flattened, with narrow sharp continuous ribs, the cincture only appearing in the seventh or eighth whorl, forming in the upper third a faint depression, which affects the ribs only; in later whorls both ribs and cincture become obsolete; growth-lines are irregular; spirals only on base of whorl, below prominent white colour-band which is visible below middle of body-whorl, and appears on other whorls just above the suture. Large shells with seventeen whorls are 62 mm long, average length not exceeding 25 mm. General colour yellowish to orange-brown with dark brown spots, deeper at the ambitus, with a prominent white band.

Most common species on Peitaiho beaches.

79. *Terebra dussumieri* Kiener

Like the preceding, but more accelerated, the cincture appearing early as a sharply impressed line,

and continuing to the adult. Ribs pronounced only above the cincture. Colour greyish-white with deep brown interspaces between ribs.

On the island of Haynan this shell reaches a length of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, while the largest shell we have collected from Peitaiho beach is only $2 \frac{7}{8}$ inches, with an apical angle of 14 degrees. Rare.

80. *Terebra bellanodosa* Grabau and King (sp. nov.)

More strongly accelerated than the preceding, with cincture almost from the first, and becoming a broad revolving concave depression. Ribs above cincture concentrated into elongated nodes; ribs on lower half noded at cincture, and with two to three spiral courses of finer nodes, suggesting interrupted spirals, which are continuous only at the front of the shell. White, revolving colour-band above suture; ground coloration diffuse, brown to purplish.

Rather rare. Largest specimen obtained is $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

Family **PYRAMIDELLIDAE** Gray

Genus **XXXV EULIMA** Risso

Shell resembling a *Terebra*, but without ribs or spiral grooves, the surface being smooth and polished; aperture entire and rounded below, acute posteriorly; inner lip reflexed, outer lip thickened internally, except when imperfect, these internal thickenings remaining behind as internal varices, visible only in the broken shell.

81. *Eulima bilineata* Grabau and King (sp. nov.)

Small and very slender, smooth and shining, the sutures scarcely impressed, body-whorl with 2 brown bands, separated by a white one near the centre; the whorls embrace so as to cover about one-half of the lower band, which then appears at the suture of the older whorls. The number of the whorls is at least ten. Apical angle $9^{\circ}.5$.

Very rare at Peitaiho.

Genus **XXXVI PYRAMIDELLA** Lamarck

Slender, high-spired shells, with many round, smooth, or spiralled whorls, and oval or ovate aperture. Columella plicated in typical forms. Protoconch axis at a right angle to that of the shell.

82. *Pyramidella eximia* (Lischke)

Shell reaching a length of over 14 mm, larger in outside sea; protoconch immersed in succeeding whorls which are rapidly enlarging, so as to make a greater apical angle than the rest of the shell, the latter being 18; whorls rather flattish, except at the suture which is sharply depressed; exposed part of whorls marked with about seven spirals, which are flat and broad, and separated by narrow depressed lines; the shell appears therefore, as if marked by spiral grooves. Aperture ovate; posterior end sharp, anterior end slightly drawn out but not