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DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW OR  
NOTEWORTHY SHELLS.

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BY CHARLES BEDLEY

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— DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW OR NOTEWORTHY  
SHELLS IN THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

By CHARLES HEDLEY, Assistant Curator.

(Plates xl.-xlv.)

Vol. viii. is not yet completed: another number and index  
are to follow.

The size and habitat of *Nucula loringi*, Adams and Angas<sup>1</sup>, correspond to that of *N. superba*, but their phrase "margine intus simplice," is inconsistent. The crenulation of the inner margin of *N. superba* is only visible on good specimens and under a lens. But had it been overlooked by the authors, Mr. E. A. Smith would have referred to *N. loringi* in discussing the large Queensland *Nucula*<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.*—The example figured is 19 mm. long, 15 mm. high, the single valve 4 mm. deep; it was taken by Mr. A. U. Henn in 10½ fathoms near Bow Reef off Cape Sidmouth, North Queensland. I have obtained the species in 15 fathoms off the Palm Islands, in 5-10 fathoms Hope Islands, and in 4-14 fathoms Albany Passage, Queensland.

<sup>1</sup> Adams and Angas—Proc. Zool. Soc., 1863 (1864), p. 427; Cooke—Cambridge Natural History, Mollusca, 1895, p. 273, fig. 189A.

<sup>2</sup> Smith—Chall. Rep., Zool., xiii., 1885, p. 225.

*DUPPLICARIA VALLESIA, sp. nov.*

(Plate xliii., fig. 31).

Shell elongate-subulate, glossy, rather thin. Colour: a median cream band between pale orange on the upper half of the whorl and on the base, six summit whorls dark orange. Whorls fourteen, including a two whorled tubinate protoconch. Sculpture: a deep furrow winds along the upper third of each whorl. Straight rather oblique riblets, discontinuous from whorl to whorl, parted by wider interstices, about eighteen to a whorl, are well developed at the suture, interrupted by and reform below the sulcus, and fade at the periphery. Between the ribs appear under a lens a few faint spiral threads. Aperture small, narrow, deeply notched anteriorly. Length, 27; breadth, 6 mm.

On account of anatomical characters detailed by Trochel, Dr. W. H. Dall ranked the species grouping round *Buccinum duplicatum*, Linne, as an independent genus of the Terebridae, under the name of *Duplicaria*.<sup>36</sup> This primitive group is well developed in Australia. Among local species, *D. ustulata*, Deshayes, is comparable to the novelty in size and shape. It is however more solid, of a uniform colour with finer and more numerous ribs.

*Hab.*—Trial Bay, N. S. Wales, several specimens collected by Mr. Carl Laseron and presented by the Curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney.

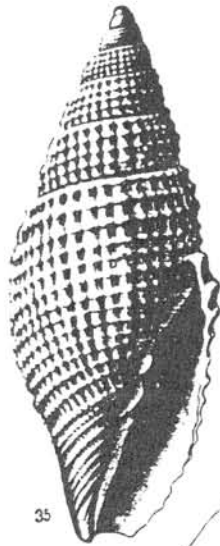
*CONUS MICARIUS, sp. nov.*

(Plate xliii., fig. 32).

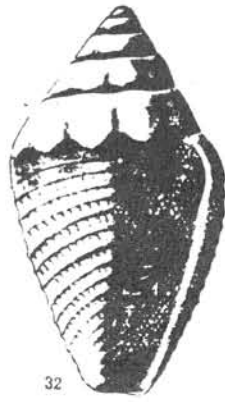
Shell small, conical, spire a third of the total length. Whorls six and a half, parted by a channelled suture. Colour variable, opaque white bosses, ten to a whorl, are wreathed round the summit of the last whorl and ascend the spire, where they are frequently underlined by brown. Another opaque white band often occupies the middle of the body whorl and may be flanked above and below by translucent fawn belts, leaving the anterior end white. Or below the persistent white shoulder zone the

<sup>36</sup> Dall—*Nautlius*, xxi., March 1908, p. 124, and *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, xliii., 1908, p. 245.

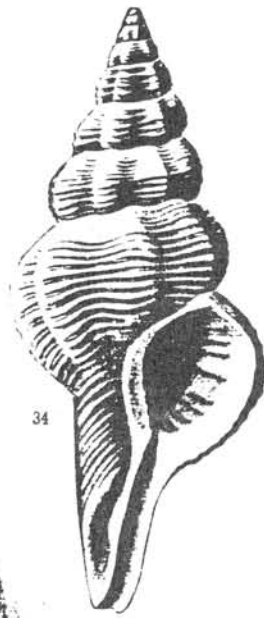
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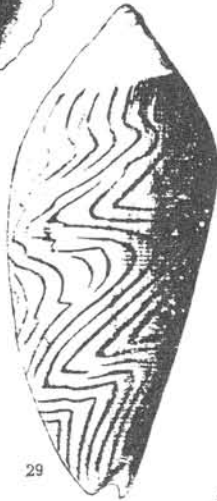
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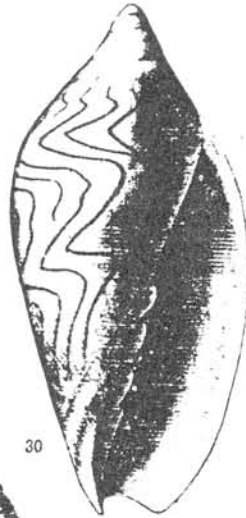
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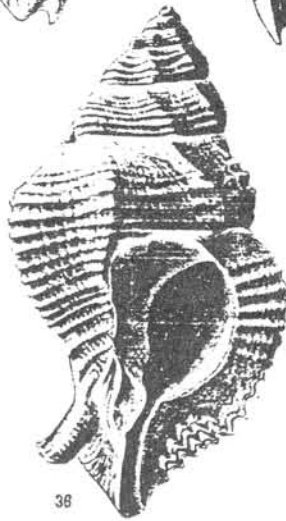
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