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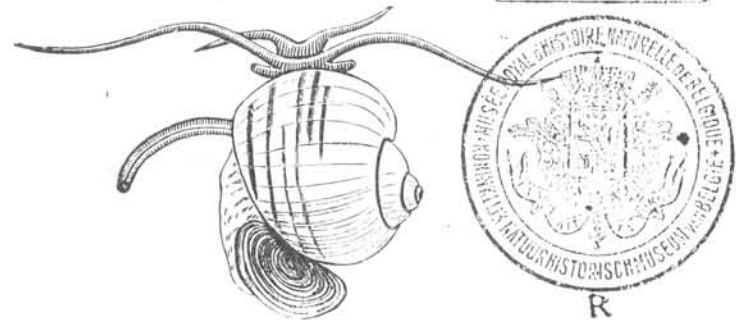
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DESCRIPTIONS OF THIRTY-THREE NEW SPECIES OF GASTROPODA
FROM THE PERSIAN GULF, GULF OF OMAN, AND NORTH
ARABIAN SEA.

By JAMES COSMO MELVILL, M.A., D.Sc.

Read 14th June, 1912.

PLATES XI, XII.

In continuation of the last paper upon the subject,¹ I now beg to offer descriptions of some more interesting Mollusca, mostly culled from the almost inexhaustible supply forwarded by Mr. F. W. Townsend from time to time, one or two being added from Bombay, where they were obtained either by the same collector or Mr. Alexander Abercrombie. The opportunity has also been embraced of refiguring two or three species, e.g. *Elthalia diotrepes*, Melv. (vide Pl. XI, Figs. 17, 17a), which, till lately, was only known by the type, a poor and broken example. In this new delineation the elaborate sculpture and curious form of this little species are shown much more distinctly. *Argyropeza divina*, M. & St., too, is now figured from an adult example for comparison with *A. Schepmaniana*, described in this paper. And, thirdly, *Mangilia recta*, Smith, an interesting Persian Gulf species, has never till now been represented by any figure: this omission is now rectified.

COCCULINA SIMPLICIOR, n.sp. Pl. XII, Figs. 1, 1a.

C. testa parva, ovato-conica, compressa, lævi, albo-lactea, subpellucida, tenui, lateribus fere parallelis, utrinque rotundatis, planiusculis, superficie omni nitida, sub lente lineis obscuris incrementalibus concentricæ prædita, apice acuminato, nucleo lævi, perinconspicuo, sub lente globoso, vitreo, postice arcuato-inclinante, antice convexiore, intus alba, perlævi. Long. 2.75, lat. 1, alt. 1.50 mm.

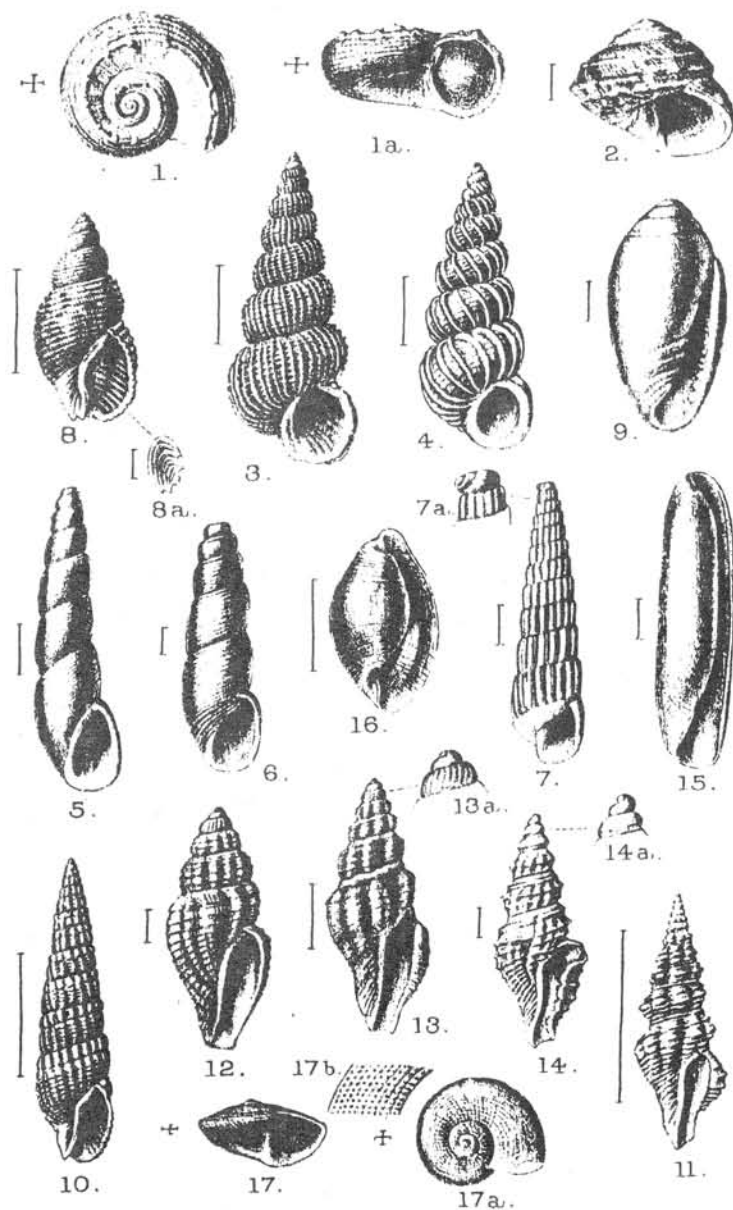
Hab.—Gulf of Oman. Lat. 24° 58' N.; long. 56° 54' E.; 156 fathoms, in shell-sand.

This is, curious to relate, the first *Cocculina* reported from these dredging results; and even this has occurred very rarely. All the examples seen are unfortunately dead, and consequently it has been impossible to examine the radula. It is a very minute, laterally parallelly-compressed species, perfectly smooth save for very microscopic concentric incremental growth-lines, whole substance papyraceous and most fragile. It is to be noted that Dr. Schepman² treats of no less than seven new species of this genus, mostly dredged in live condition, in the account of the Prosobranchiata of the *Siboga* Expedition; and Dr. Dall,³ the author of the genus, of three in the reports of the U.S. ss. *Albatross* cruise.

¹ Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), vol. vi, pp. 1-17, pls., 1910.

² Prosobr. Siboga Exped., pp. 17-22, pl. i, figs. 4-10; pl. viii, figs. 8-12, 1908.

³ Mull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, xliii, pp. 340, 341, pl. xvi, figs. 3-7, 1908.



A.H. Searle, del et lith.

formerly in the collection of Mr. C. P. Gloyne. The ribs are straight in the present species, and the whorls not so tumid.

MARGINELLA (GIBBERULA) REPLICATA, n.sp. Pl. XI, Fig. 9.

M. testa parva, crassa, ovato-elliptica, albescente, anfractibus 5, lævibus, quorum apicales duo minuti, ultimo cæteros multo magis quam decies superante, oblongo, apertura angusta, ad basim latiore, labro incrassato, intus multidenticulato, columella quatuor-plicata, plicis extensis. Long. 5.25, lat. 2.50 mm.

Hab.—Persian Gulf, on the Telegraph cable at 48 fathoms, 1906.

A *Marginella* of simple build, allied to other *Gibberulae*, e.g. *mazagonica*, *Shoplandi*, etc., from the same seas, but differing in several points. Firstly in form, the present species being roundly oval elliptic; secondly in the strong plication, extended over the greater portion of the frontal surface in an oblique direction; thirdly in the multidenticulate inner edge of the outer lip. *M. replicata* is, so far, rare, but few examples having occurred, and these dead and pierced by carnivorous molluscs in every instance. The figure is taken from a combination of two or three examples, each perfect (or imperfect) in some particular.

TEREBRA AMBROSIA, n.sp. Pl. XI, Fig. 10.

T. testa attenuato-fusiformi, brunneo purpurascente, vel cinerea, solidula, rugosa, anfractibus 12–13, quorum apex ipse parvus, vitreus, globosus, cæteris infra suturas imprimis spiraliter nodulosis, nitidis, glabris, deinde unisulcatis, simul ac ad basim anfractuum longitudinaliter costoso-plicatis, plicis rudibus, spiraliter crassiliratis, anfractu ultimo bino spirali nodularum ordine contiguo, prædito, apertura ovata, labro tenui, columella obliqua. Long. 16, lat. 4.50 mm.

Hab.—Mekran Coast, Charbar, 5 fathoms, sand.

Near *T. cognata* of Smith, to whom I am indebted for calling my attention to this species. These two, with several others, belong to the alliance of *T. variegata*, which is of wide distribution in the Eastern tropics.

DRILLIA EUCHROËS, n.sp. Pl. XI, Fig. 11.

D. testa eleganter fusiformi, attenuata, solidula, læte straminea, liris castaneis et ochro-nigrescentibus spiraliter alternatim decorata, anfractibus ad 11, quorum apicales tres læves, parvi, vitrei, apice ipso bulbosus, cæteris ad suturas impressis, ad medium angulatis, undique longitudinaliter costatis, costis infra suturas evanidis, ultimo anfractu apud basim prolongato, regulariter infra peripheriam multilirato, apertura oblonga, labro tenui, sinu perobscuro, canali producto, margine columellari recto. Long. 22.75, lat. 7 mm.

Hab.—Persian Gulf, on the Telegraph cable, September 2, 1906.

A brightly coloured species, in shape attenuate-fusiform, eleven whorled, with apex small, vitreous, bulbous, the remainder suturally considerably impressed, straw-coloured with closely ranged spiral liræ of dark chestnut alternating with ochreous; in the centre of each whorl is a white spiral band, bringing into prominence the

strongly noduled ribs of the angle of the whorl. The mouth is oblong, outer lip thin; perhaps neither specimen we have seen is full grown, as the sinus is so very obscurely marked. Of much the same form as *D. philotima*, Melv., from the same seas, but with more produced canal. It resembles a small *Latirus*, or even a *Fasciolaria* in miniature, but, of course, there is no columellar plication.

(εὐχρόης, well-coloured, goodly.)

MANGILIA ANARITHMA, n.sp. Pl. XI, Fig. 12.

M. testa parva, ovato-fusiformi, pallide straminea, nequâquam angulata, anfractibus ad 6, quorum duo apicales læves, globulosi, tertius arcte longitudinaliter liratus, cæteris tribus longitudinaliter pauci-costatis, costis irregularibus, incrassatis, spiraliter rudiliratis, liris distantibus supra, versus basim magis numerosis, apertura oblonga, labro tenui, sinu fere evanido, canali brevi, lato. Alt. 4.25, lat. 1.50 mm.

Hab.—Mekran Coast, Charbar, 40 fathoms.

Of the same alliance as *M. phæa*, M. & St., which differs in its swarthy brown hue, and in its rarer spiral liræ, particularly on the body-whorl.

(ἀναριθμος, numerous, from its local frequency.)

MANGILIA RECTA, Smith. Pl. XI, Figs. 13, 13a.

Pleurotoma (Mangilia?) recta, E. A. Smith, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., October, 1888, p. 310.

Hab.—Mekran Coast, Charbar, 7 fathoms (Townsend); Persian Gulf (Colonel Pelly in Mus. Brit.).

A select species of a curious waxen grey or olive hue, thickly longitudinally ribbed, and obscurely but closely transversely striolate. The nuclear whorls, three in number, are glossy and smooth; the next beautifully longitudinally obliquely ribbeted and decussate, in a similar way to *M. gracilentata*, Reeve, *Portia*, Smith, and others of a very closely allied confraternity. This species, however, *M. recta*, seems to possess peculiar characteristics in its facies, and to be a very good species.

MANGILIA CLARISULPTA, n.sp. Pl. XI, Fig. 14.

M. testa parva, delicata, alba, fusiformi, rugosa, anfractibus ad 6, quorum apicales duo globosi, læves, tertius lævis, unicarinatus, cæteris ad mediam peripheriam angulatis, longitudinaliter nodosi-costatis, costis crassiusculis, infra suturas superficie planata, eleganter tornatula, ultimo versus basim multum attenuato, multilirato, apertura lata, sinu lato, labro incrassato, columella fere recta. Alt. 4, lat. 1.20 mm.

Hab.—Mekran Coast, Gulf of Oman, Charbar, 40 to 150 fathoms.

A conspicuously sculptured *Mangilia*, which would claim close kinship with *M. Smithii*, Nevill,¹ from Ceylon. It seems to differ in being slightly larger, with one or two tornate spiral keels just below

¹ G. & H. Nevill, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1875, p. 88, pl. viii, fig. 13.