

MANUAL OF CONCHOLOGY:

A Systematic, Illustrated Monography of the
Recent Species of Shells.

FOUNDED BY THE LATE

GEORGE W. TRYON, Junr.,

CONTINUED UNDER THE CARE OF THE

Conchological Section Acad. Natural Sciences of Philadelphia,

BY **HY. A. PILSBRY, CONSERVATOR.**

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SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

The Genus *Obba* - - - April 17

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *TEREBRA*
FROM THE MEKRAN COAST, ARABIAN SEA.

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

(Read before the Society, Jan. 10th, 1917).

Terebra *trismacaria* sp. nov.

T. testa parva, gracilentia, angusta, anfractibus ad 17, quorum apicales quatuor pervitrei, pellucentes, levissimi, ceteris gradatulis, costulis acutis regularibus ferè rectis vel interdum flexuosis longitudinaliter decoratis, spiraliter undique acutè liris, liris anfractuum trium ultimorum ad 8, tænia suturali incrassata nitidè alba, nodulosa, sulco inter costas punctigero, apertura parva, margine columellari nitido, albo, calloso.

Long., 18; lat., 4 mm.

Hab., Mekran coast, probably off Charbar, but neither locality nor depth in fathoms precisely specified.



Terebra trismacaria
sp. nov.

An attractive and delicately beautiful little shell, its whorls of the palest straw colour, excepting for the shining white nodulous sutural band, beneath which runs a spiral sulcus, punctate interstitially, between the ribs; these are mostly straight, occasionally slightly flexuose, acute and close-ranged, and are crossed by sharply defined regular spiral lirations. The aperture is very small, columellar margin thickened, shining white.

This *Terebra* will always have for me a particular interest, albeit tinged with saddened recollections, for it was, I think, the last species I was ever privileged to compare and discuss in company with one who had specially studied the genus—the late Mr. Edgar Smith. He could find nothing in the Museum Col-

lection to exactly match it, and I agreed with him it was probably undescribed.

It is of the alliance of *T. alveolata* Hinds, *marmorata* Reeve, *helicrysum* Melv. and Stand., and others with well developed sutural band and punctulate spiral sulcus. It differs from its congeners in its attenuate contour, very small aperture, subgradate whorls, the pale stramineous line centrally contrasting with the pure white shin-

τ τρισμάκαρ, thrice happy.

ing nodulous sutural band, these nodules singly being continuations of the acute ribs.

T. cælata Reeve is a broader shell, which likewise possesses a similar sutural tænia. Though small, the type appears adult.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE regret to have to record the death of R. J. Lechmere Guppy, formerly a member of this Society, and well-known for his work in connection with the mollusca, both living and fossil, of the Island of Trinidad. He was born in London on August 15th, 1836, his father being the Hon. R. Guppy, barrister-at-law. By profession a civil engineer, he subsequently entered the Colonial Secretary's office in Trinidad, and in 1868 became Chief Inspector of Schools, a post which he held until 1891. Guppy contributed papers on recent mollusca to the 1st, 2nd and 7th volumes of this *Journal*, and many others to the *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.* and other periodicals. He was a prolific writer on the geology of Trinidad and other West Indian islands, and contributed largely to the publications of the London Geological Society. He died in Trinidad on August 5th, 1916, a few days before reaching his 80th birthday. I am indebted to Mr. R. B. Newton, an old friend of Guppy's, for these notes.

Professor Boycott sends the two following notes:—In the *Journal of Physiology* (vol. 50, 1916, p. 370) I. Leitch records a number of interesting observations on the function of the red respiratory pigment haemoglobin in *Planorbis* and *Chironomus*. He concludes that the animals are thereby able to make use of the oxygen in a deficiently aerated medium and that there is not enough haemoglobin to be of any practical use as a store of oxygen.

In the *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps* (vol. xxvii., 1916, p. 171) there is an interesting illustrated account, by R. T. Leiper, of some Egyptian freshwater mollusca with special reference to the occurrence of larval forms of parasitic trematode worms. The intermediate host of *Bilharzia mansoni* is *Planorbis boissyi*, while the larvæ of the other species parasitic in man, *Bilharzia haematobium*, have been found in *Bullinus contortus*, *B. dybowskii* (*alexandrina*) and *B. innesi*. It appears that if these snails could be killed off, substantial progress might be made in dealing with *Bilharzia* disease, which is one of the curses of Egypt.

We welcome the appearance of part 22 of Mr. Taylor's Monograph, comprising the British species of *Hygromia*, with the exception of *granulata* Alder, and *Helicolonta obroluta* Müll. Mr. Taylor is to be warmly congratulated on maintaining the high standard of his work in spite of the difficulties caused by depletion of staff, and the illustrations are as numerous as ever. The present number has a particularly interesting series of portraits. Apparently Lowe's record of *H. revelata* in a Notts. wood still needs elucidation. It is an extremely improbable one, and anyone who would ascertain what has become of Lowe's collection and, if possible, examine the supposed *revelata*, would do a real service.