

Shell ovate, solid, purplish black, purple within, spire short, acute; suture well impressed; whorls five, convex, spirally striate, striae sometimes obsolete on the middle of last whorl; aperture ovate, sulcate above; outer lip crenulate on the margin; inner lip smooth, callous above; canal very short; base spirally grooved.

PLANAXIS FASCIATA, Pease.—Plate 12, fig. 17.

Description.—T. abbreviata, ovata, ad basim lata, transversim tenuissime striata; apertura aperta, lata, ovata; columella valde incurva; labro intus incrassato; pallide plumbea, rufescente-castanea fasciata, columella fusca tincta.

Hab.—Paumotus.

Shell abbreviate, ovate, wide at base, transversely finely striate; aperture open, wide, ovate; columella strongly incurved; lip thickened within; pale lead color, banded with reddish chestnut, columella stained with dark brown.

Remarks.—A single specimen of the above was accidentally discovered among the Laimadontas from the Paumotus. Being so distinct from any described species from Polynesia, I do not hesitate to describe it.

TORINIA DISCOIDEA, Pease.—Plate 12, fig 18.

Description.—T. depressa, discoidali; concentric quadrigranoso-costata, ad peripheriam costis duabus granulosis marginata, interstitiis sulcata; spira vix elevata; basi convexa, tenuiter granoso-costata; sutura profunde sulcata; umbilico magno, lato; crenato; alba, radiatim flavescens aut castanea strigata.

Dimensions.—Diam. 6, alt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab.—Paumotus.

Shell depressed, discoidal, concentric granosely ribbed, ribs four, periphery bordered by a granose rib on each side, interstices deeply grooved; spire slightly elevated; base convex, finely granosely ribbed; sutures deeply grooved; umbilicus very wide, open to the apex, crenate. White, radiately striped with yellowish or light chestnut.

SYNONYMY OF MARINE GASTEROPODÆ INHABITING
POLYNESIA.

BY WM. HARPER PEASE.

The following synonyms are such as I have detected in studying out the history of Polynesian mollusca.

Those that are well known and generally admitted, determined by M. Deshayes and others, are omitted. The distribution and variation of the species are reserved for a future paper.

I have not been able to determine the synonymy of all the species described by Dr. Mighels in Proc. Boston Soc. 1845, as I cannot learn that any of them are preserved in collections, his own types having been destroyed by fire.

Several MS names, attached to specimens, I sent to London for identification, accompanied with descriptions for publication if new, have been published as synonyms, without my knowledge. They are not included in the following list. A number of the species described by the late Dr. Gould in Report Am. Ex. Ex., have been identified for me by himself, and I have received other specimens from the "Smithsonian" named by Dr. P. P. Carpenter and H. Cuming. Such of the Cumingian species as I have collected in Polynesia have been examined by Mr. Cuming. Polynesian localities are so numerous and isolated, that it requires large numbers of specimens to trace out the synonymy and variation of the species. I submit the following, therefore, not as decisive, but as an attempt to correct a few of the numerous errors that exist in their names.

MUREX GARRETTII, Pse.

1857. *Murex exiguus*, Garr., Proc. Califor Acad. vol. i, p. 102.

Name preoccupied, changed as above. Since described, a specimen nearly perfect has been found. Its color is dusky brown, transverse grooves reddish. Varices five in number.

described by Dr. Philippi, does not depart as widely from the type as many of the Polynesian forms.

None of the figures in Lister, referred to by Klein, represent this species as supposed by Mr. Reeve.

COLUMBELLA FUSIFORMIS, Pse.

1862. *C. pusilla*, Pse., Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 244.

Name preoccupied, changed as above.

COLUMBELLA TURTURINA, Lam.

1822. An. sans Vert. vol. vii, No. 15.

1830. *Columbella turturina*, Desh., Ency. Meth. vol. ii, p. 254.

1845. " *palumbina*, Gld., Proc. Bost. Soc. p. 27.

1861. " *Sandwichensis*, Pse., Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 244.

COLUMBELLA FLORIDA, Rve.

1859. Conch. Icon. sp. 176.

1860. *C. pellucida*, Pse., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 399.

Having received a number of specimens since my description was published, I add that the outer lip is finely denticulated within and sinuated above. It is variable in color, being not only marked by transverse opaque white spots, as described by Mr. Reeve, but with few exceptions encircled by two or three rows of brown spots, and occasionally its whole surface is closely reticulated with fine brown lines.

Sagitta, Gask., is a much thicker shell and may be distinguished from the above by its strong labial varix.

COLUMBELLA POECILA, Sow.

1844. Thes. Con. p. 118, pl. 37, fig. 51, 52.

Columbella nana, Kien., non Dill. Coq. Viv. pl. 14, fig. 4.

1835. " " Duclos non Dill. Mon. pl. 8, fig. 4, 8.

1858. " *poecila*, Rve., Conch. Icon. sp. 67.

1844. " *pallida*, Desh., An. sans Vert. vol. x, p. 274.

The name *nana*, originally attached to this species by Duclos, and adopted by Kiener, was preoccupied by Dillwyn. Mr. Deshayes consequently changed it to *pallida*. The same year, however, it was described by Mr. Sowerby in his monograph as *poecila*, which we adopt. The pale variety, well represented by M. Kiener, is common at localities in Central Polynesia, and does not vary from the type excepting in color. *Poecila* is usually the largest in size and varies much in its color. It is occasionally wholly black, with a narrow transverse white band or whitish with transverse rows of black or brownish spots, and sometimes variegated with white, brown and black.

ENGINA DUMOSA, Conrad.

1837. *Purpura dumosa*, Conrad, Jour. Phil. Acad. p. 267, pl. 20, fig. 20.

1856. *Ricinula porphyrostoma*, Rve., Conch. Icon. sp. 7.

ENGINA BELLA, Rve.

1846. *Ricinula bella*, Rve., Con. Icon. sp. 15.

1856. *Voluta fragaria*, Wood, Ind. Test. Supp. pl. 3, fig. 27.
Turbinella Carolinæ, Kien., Coq. Viv. pl. 47, pl. 18, fig. 1.

TEREBRA VENOSA, Hinds.

1843. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 157.

T. lanceata, Kien., Coq. Viv. pl. 10, fig. 2b.

1860. *T. venosa*, Rve., Con. Icon. sp. 95.

The above, as well as *pencilata*, Hinds., are quite distinct from *lanceata*, Linn., with which M. Kiener has classed them as varieties. The above is usually plicately ribbed its whole length and encircled on upper half of the whorls by a row of deep punctures, remote from each other.

TEREBRA CRENULATA, Linn.

1758. *Buccinum crenulatum*, Linn., Sys. Nat. p. 741.

1857. *Terebra fimbriata*, Desh., Jour. de Con. p. 57, pl. 5, fig. 1.

1880. " *interlineata*, Rve., Conch. Icon. sp. 51.

The specimen of *interlineata*, figured by M. Reeve, is immature. The peculiarities he refers to are seldom retained to maturity.

TEREBRA STRIGILLATA, Linn.

1767. Sys. Nat. p. 1206.

1817. *Buccinum concinnum*, Dill., Cat. p. 647.

1856. " " Wood, Ind. Test. pl. 24, fig. 141.

1859. *Terebra Verreauxii*, Desh., Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 286.

" " *acumen*, Desh., " " p. 287.

" " *Argenvillii*, Desh., " " p. 286.

" " *Matheroniana*, Desh., " " p. 287.

1860. " *strigillata*, Rve., Conch. Icon. sp. 85.

1860. " " Kien., Coq. Viv. pl. 9, fig. 18, (18 a.

b. c. excl.)

We exclude from the above synonymy, as arranged by Mr. Reeve in Conch. Icon., *T. concinna*, Desh. non Dill. The species described by Dillwyn and figured by Wood, appears to have escaped the notice of Hinds, Reeve, and Kiener.

Although M. Deshayes mentions it in An. sans Vert., he sub-

sequently adopts the same name for a distinct species, which Mr. Reeve confounds with *concinna*, Dill. The name of the author, Deshayesii being occupied, we have attached to it the name of *divisa* as below.

We also exclude *modesta*, Desh., for reason of being transversely striate. *T. Matheroniana*, Desh., was originally included by Mr. Reeve in the synonymy of both *aciculina* and *strigillata*. In his *errata* he confines it to the former, which is probably a mistake, as it should be undoubtedly classed with the latter, as we place it above.

Of all the varieties of this species, *Verrauxii* departs most widely from the type in color, but especially in sculpture.

Its ribs are regular and closely contiguous. The variation in the others consists mostly in color, and the ribs being more or less developed. From *aciculina* it may be distinguished by the aperture being more narrow, not effuse at base, and in being spotted beneath the suture. *Bacilla*, Desh., is the connecting link between the two species.

Figures 18, a, b, c, in Keiner's Monograph, on plate 9, represent the dark varieties of *aciculina*, Lam.

TEREBRA DIVISA, Pease.

1857. *T. concinna*, Desh. non Dill., Jour. de Con., pl. 3, fig. 10.

The figure as above will distinguish this species from any variety of *strigillata*.

TEREBRA ANOMALA, Gray.

1834. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 62.

1843. *T. inconstans*, Hds., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 156.

The species named *aciculina* by Lamarck, from Senegal, we hold to be *T. cinerea*, Born., as classed by Mr. Hinds, and the above allied form, inhabiting Polynesia and the East Indies, to be distinct. M. Deshayes ignores the Lamarckian species entirely, for reason of the error made by M. Kiener in illustrating it. Figure 13a, on plate 7 of Kiener's monograph, is most assuredly widely distinct from any variety of *cinerea*; those of 13 and 13b may possibly represent varieties.

Mr. Reeve figures the Polynesian form correctly, but names it *aciculina*, and represents the Atlantic species correctly under name of *cinerea*, Born., but, in his list of localities, allows it a cosmopolite range.

The above differs chiefly from *cinerea*, Born., in the shape of its aperture, which is widely effuse at base, and truncate. On the majority of mature specimens there is a sinus at upper part

of outer lip, as represented on fig. 121b, Conch. Icon. The columella is also more smooth.

It ranges throughout Polynesia, and extends to the Philippines, but is not reported by M. Deshayes from Bourbon Island, nor have we received it from any locality so far west.

TEREBRA PEASEI, Desh.

1859. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 302.

1860. *T. puncticulata*, var., Rve., Conch. Icon., Sp. 99.

The above species is more nearly allied to *Swainsonii*, Desh., than to *puncticulata*, with which Mr. Reeve has connected it. *Puncticulata* is more nearly related to *affinis*, Gray. It was dredged from Honolulu harbor, together with all the species of *Terebra* described by M. Deshayes from the Hawaiian Islands; the colors, therefore, cannot be depended on. *Swainsonii* is a smaller shell than *Peasei*, and not so slender. The ribs on both species are plicate or angulate, those of *Peasei* are curved and somewhat roughened, the interstices striate or grooved transversely; those on *Swainsonii* are straight, smooth, and the interstices smooth.

~~TORINIA VIBRATA, Linn.~~

1767. *Trochus hybridus*, Linn., Sys. Nat., p. 1228.

Solarium hybridum, Kien, Coq. Viv., pl. 3, fig. 5.

" *cingulum*, Kien, " " fig. 6.

1854. " *Layardi*, A. Ad., Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 317.

1864. " *cingulum*, Rve., Conch. Icon., Sp. 19.

" " *hybridum*, Rve., " " Sp. 21.

Although we credit Linnæus as the author of the above species, we are of opinion that he referred to *lutea*, inhabiting the Mediterranean.

Cingula, Kien, differs only from the above species in the arrangement of its color. It varies in that respect, more than noted by Reeve or Kiener. It is occasionally wholly reddish-brown. We have specimens from all parts of Polynesia and the East Indies. *Layardi* is added above on the authority of Mr. Reeve.

TORINIA DEALBATA, Hds.

1844. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 24.

The above should be compared with *S. trochoides*, Desh., figured in Jour. de Con. 1858, p. 378.

CONUS TULIPA, Linn.

1767. Syst. Nat., p. 1172.

1843. *Conus obscurus*, Rve., Conch. Icon., Sp. 82.