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*Descriptions of Marine Shells recently discovered on the Coast of the United States.* By THOMAS SAY.  
Read October 18, 1825.

DELPHINULA, Lam.

D. ? *laxa*. Whorls all separate.

Inhabits the Coast of South Carolina.

*Shell* subovate, nearly glabrous, whitish, slightly tinged with dull yellowish: *whorls* rounded, perfectly disjoined throughout, rapidly attenuated to the apex; a dilated, rugous, shallow groove on the line of the umbilicus: *aperture* oval-orbicular, with an acute edge.

Greatest breadth about  $\frac{9}{10}$  of an inch.

This very remarkable shell was sent to me for examination by Mr. Elliott, who has found but a single specimen; it must therefore be considered very rare.

On a first view I was inclined to refer it to the genus VERMETUS, in consequence of the separated nature of its volutions, and the broken apex of the spire, but a more careful examination exhibited the broad rugous groove, analogous to that in the umbilicus of many shells, and seemed to show its more close alliance with the present genus.

Can this be a monstrosity of a NATICA as the CORNU of Born is said to be a malformation of HELIX *aspersa*, Mull.?

TURRITELLA, Lam.

1. T. *concava*. *Shell* subulate, white; *volutions*

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more than ten, concave in the middle, and sculptured with from two to four obsolete, impressed revolving lines, and with an apical and basal band of about fifteen longitudinal undulations on each volution; the basal band passes round the middle of the body whorl: *suture* very slightly impressed, interrupting the continuity of the undulations in the adjacent bands: *canal* rather prominent.

Length  $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{20}$  of an inch; greatest breadth less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the length.

For this species I am indebted to Mr. Stephen Elliott of Charleston.

2. *T. æqualis*. *Shell* subulate, white; *volutions* ten, each with about twenty-two transverse, elevated, obtuse, equal lines, with interstitial grooves of the same diameter; *suture* distinct, impressed; *aperture* rounded at base, and destitute of any distinct emargination.

Length  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an inch.

#### SCALARIA, Lam.

*S. multistriata*. *Shell* tapering to an acute apex; white: *whorls* eight: *costa* regular, equidistant, moderately elevated; altogether wanting on the three terminal whorls: *interstitial spaces* with very numerous, approximate, impressed lines: *aperture* oval.

Length about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch.

Inhabits the Southern Coast.

I obtained two specimens of this shell on the Coast of East Florida, and I am indebted to Mr. Stephen

Elliott for a much better specimen than either of them, from the Coast of South Carolina. It is readily distinguished from the two other species which inhabit our shores, the *clathrus* of authors, and the *lineata*, nobis, by the numerous small indented lines that occur in the spaces between the costæ, and at right angles with them.

#### INFUNDIBULUM, Montf.

1. *depressum*. *Shell* depressed, fragile, with small concentric irregular wrinkles; *volutions* three; *suture* not profoundly indented; *apex* not central; *base* oval, almost orbicular; *umbilicus* oblong; *internal plate* small.

Greatest diameter of the base rather more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an inch.

This highly interesting shell was found by Mr. Stephen Elliott, on the Coast of South Carolina. Amongst a number of curious shells, natives of New Holland, Timor, and the Isle of France, presented to the Academy by Mr. Lesueur, a species of this genus occurs, which is somewhat similar to ours, but it is much larger; its greatest basal diameter being  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in length, its suture is more profoundly indented, and its surface wrinkled with much regularity.

#### NATICA, Lam.

*N. triseriata*. *Shell* longitudinally suboval, approaching subglobular; *volutions* five; *body whorl* with three revolving series of large oblique, parallel,