

On examining the mouth there was no trace of any sublingual or gular pouch; on the contrary, the *frænum lingue* was well developed in its ordinary position. But the *œsophagus*, for the greater part of its course in the neck, though stopping short considerably of its entrance into the thoracic cavity, was much dilated, so that by blowing it up with a blowpipe a large distention of the neck took place, confined, however, to the upper two thirds, or thereabouts, of the neck—the *œsophagus*, which, as usual in the *Otididæ*, develops no crop, being in the rest of its course, till it entered the stomach, of very much smaller calibre.

On inquiring of Mr. Bartlett and the keeper, J. Church, whether they had ever witnessed any display on the part of this bird, they both told me that during the last two summers (1878, 1879) it had "shown off." But this display did not take place in the same way as in *E. australis*, as depicted and described by Dr. Murie (*P. Z. S.* 1868, pp. 474, 475, pl. xxxvi.); for there was none of that downward distention of the *œsophagus*, and consequent trailing of it on the ground, that is so marked a feature in the showing-off of that species; on the contrary, the distention of the *œsophagus* during display in *E. denhami* is lateral, the neck being immensely puffed out on both sides in a globular way, and so resembling when seen from in front, to use Mr. Bartlett's words, "a lady's muff." In *E. australis*, it must be remembered, there is a similar dilatation of the *œsophagus*, extending, however, in that species, over a larger extent of its course, so that "before dissection, by filling its cavity with air, the lower portion of the dilated *œsophagus* protruded downwards considerably in front of the *symphysis furculæ*, and formed the depending portion of the sac which was so conspicuous in the living animal" (*Garrod, P. Z. S.* 1874, p. 473).

6. Descriptions of twelve new Species of Shells.

By EDGAR A. SMITH.

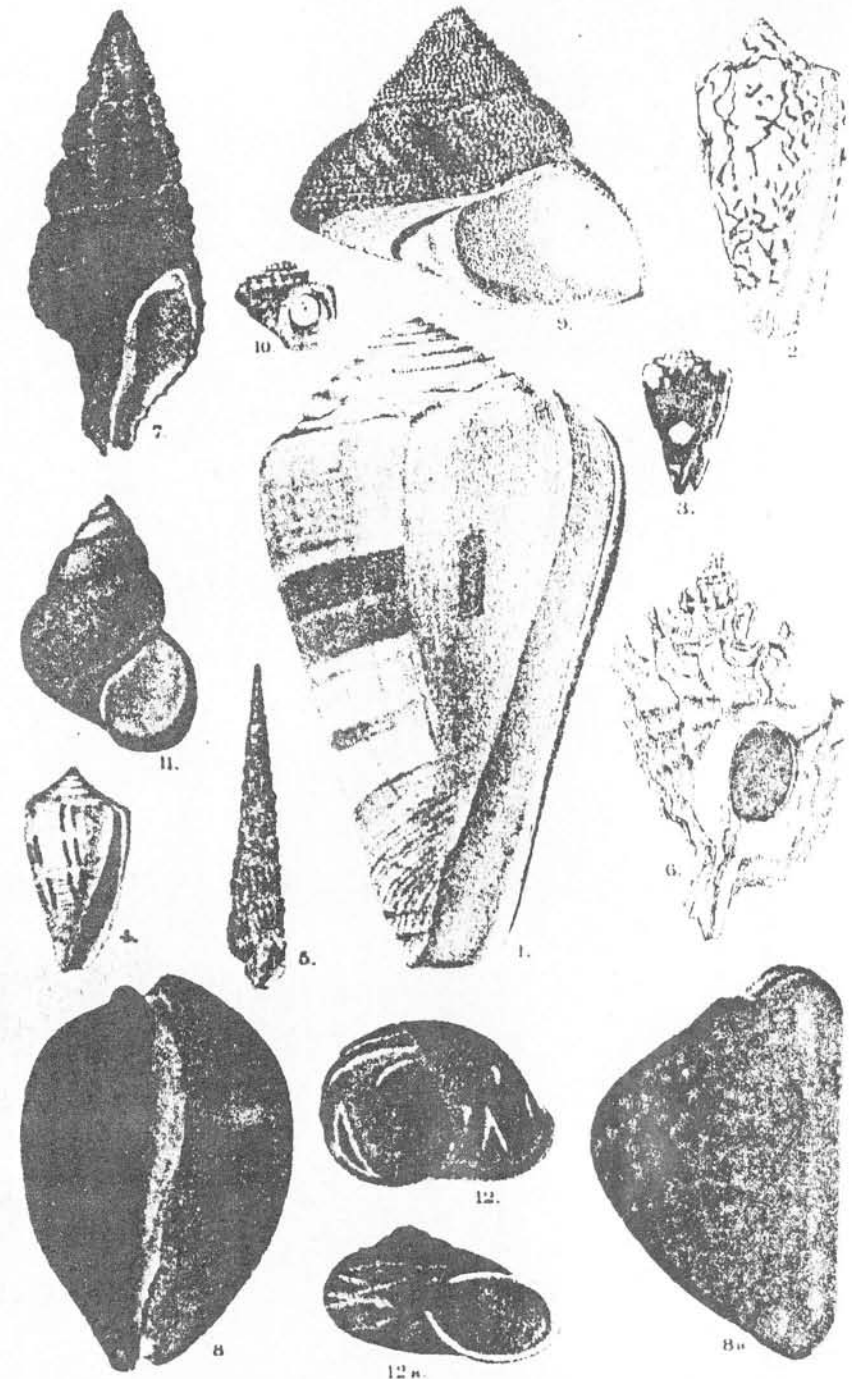
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(Plate XLVIII.)

Of the species here described, all, with the exception of the *Trophon* and the *Helix*, are in the British Museum; the latter are in the collection of Dr. J. Percy, F.R.S.

CONUS CONSANGUINEUS. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 1.)

Testa solida, subponderosa, alba, dilute fusco zonata, epidermide crassa dense lamellosa induta. Spira breviter conica, ad apicem pallide rosea. Anfractus circiter 10, declives, sutura irregulari discreti. Anfr. ultimus superne rotunde angulatus, deinde leviter convexus, in medio levissime constrictus, transversim undulatum rugose striatus, versus basin oblique sulcatus, interstitiis inter



CONUS TAYLORIANUS. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 3.)

Testa parva, breviter conica, saturate fusca, albo maculata. Spira breviuscula, gradata, ad apicem prominula, albo variegata. Anfractus 9, superne declives, angulati, ad angulum coronati, striis spiralibus paucis sculpti. Anfr. ultimus superne coronatus et angulatus, infra angulum levissime convexus; spiraliter puncto-striatus, ad angulum maculis magnis remotis niveis et paululum infra medium maculis ejusdem coloris ornatus, et prope basin niveo punctatus. Apertura angusta, fusco-violacea, albo maculata. Labrum superne vix emarginatum.

Long. 20 mill., diam. 11.

Hab. Australia?

The contrast of the white blotches upon the dark-brown ground is very conspicuous. This feature, together with that of the transverse deeply punctured striæ, easily distinguish this interesting shell. It formed part of the collection of Mr. Lombe Taylor, and was purchased with the above locality attached to it.

CONUS ALBOSPIRA. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 4.)

Testa breviter conica, alba, zonis duabus vel tribus strigarum pallide olivaceo-fuscarum picta. Spira concava, mediocriter elevata, ad apicem dilute carnea. Anfractus 9-10, declives, plani, vix gradati, liris tenuibus tribus spiralibus incrementique lineis sculpti. Anfr. ultimus superne subacute angulatus, ad latera leviter convexus, striis transversis supra medium tenuissimis sed inferne profundioribus et subpunctatis insculpti. Apertura supra angusta, versus basin latior, dilutissime lilaceo-alba. Labrum ad angulum vix emarginatum.

Long. 27.5 mill., diam. 14.5.

Hab. —?

This is an unattractive little shell, without any marked characters. The spire is pure white, with the exception of the first five whorls forming the apex, which is of a pale fleshy tint. The whorls are slopingly flattened, and are ornamented with three equal fine liræ, exclusive of the upper raised margin, which might by some be considered a fourth. They are but very slightly raised one above the other, and consequently the spire presents but a very feebly gradated aspect. The painting consists of pale olive stripes, interrupted in such a manner as to form three transverse series of elongate spots, whereof the uppermost are the smallest and situated just beneath the angle, the next just above the middle of the whorl, and the third rather below it. The striæ or sulci on the lower half are crossed by lines of growth, and thus present a somewhat punctured appearance. *Conus straturatus*, Sowerby, somewhat resembles this species; it is, however, a little longer, more strongly sulcated, differently coloured, and has a spotted spire.

TEREBRA MARIESI. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 5.)

Testa elongata, subulata, fusco-albida, rufo-fusco variegata. Anfractus 20, planati, superne seriebus tuberculorum duabus ornati,

spiraliter striati, inferne tenuiter costati. Anfr. ultimus infra medium contractus, in medio zona alba. Columella plica subtuberculiformi superne instructa.

Long. 45 mill., lat. 7.

Hab. Japan (*Mr. Maries*).

The nodules of the upper row are larger and much more conspicuous than those of the lower; the latter are oblique and separated from those above by an impressed line. The costæ are not much elevated, a little arcuate, and correspond in number (about 20 on a whorl) and position with the tubercles. The lower half of the volutions, or that occupied by the ribs, is spirally striated, the striae being continuous over the costæ, and not equidistant. The interstices between the nodules also show indications of spiral lines. The reddish-brown variegation takes the form of longitudinal oblong blotches, which are further apart upon the upper volutions than upon the lower ones. The upper series of granules is comparatively free from brown maculations. The costæ upon the last whorl extend to the base, where they become obsolete. The columella is covered with a callosity, and towards the upper part exhibits a prominent plica.

I take this opportunity of changing the name of a species described by me in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' ser. 4, vol. xi. p. 267 (1873), as *Myurella belcheri*, as that name had already been employed by Philippi for another species. In its stead I now propose *guayaquilensis*, as the type specimen was collected by Sir Edward Belcher at Guayaquil, in Ecuador.

TROPHION STUARTI. (Plate XLVIII. fig. 6.)

Testa breviter fusiformis, alba. Anfractus 7, superne planati et angulati lateribus planis, costis late lamelliformibus, aliquanto obliquis, erectis, superne ad angulum valde sarsam productis dextrorsumque curvatis, costis transversis (in anfr. superioribus 2-3, in ultimo 4) æquidistantibus, et supra longitudinalibus continuis instructi. Apertura irregulariter ovata, inferne in canalem producta. Canalis curvatus, retrorsus, aperturam fere æquans. Columella leviter arcuata, callo tenui extus libero induta. Labrum expansum, costa ultima lamelliformi extus munitum.

Long. 53 mill., diam. 21. Aperturæ (cum canali) long. 34, lat. intus 10.

Hab. Vancouver's Island (*Cutter*).

This is a pure white shell, remarkable on account of the thin lamellæ which adorn it. At the upper part, at the angle of the whorls, these are much prolonged upwards, hollow on one side, ridged on the other, and curved to the right. Of the spiral line, that at the angle is rather stouter than the rest. Upon the upper whorls they are proportionally more elevated than upon the last, and, with the longitudinal lamellæ, form a coarse reticulation. Upon the body-whorl, towards the lower part, they cease to be erect, are lapped one upon another, and form an imbricated caudal ridge subparallel with the canal. The entire surface is both spirally and