

and the upper whorls only are curved, instead of being, as in *E. distorta*, curved throughout. Its nearest ally is the *E. microstoma* of Brusina, but that is manifestly different.

Mr. Edgar Smith has compared my shell with the 'Challenger' one, and thinks they are not identical; that '*E. latipes* is less curved towards the apex, the mouth is shorter, and the body-whorl more angled in the middle.' But one of my specimens has the spire much less curved than Mr. Watson's figure, in fact almost straight, and the measurements of the body-whorl are mathematically exact. Rev. Boog Watson, writing from memory only, having no specimen of *E. latipes* before him, thinks 'it is distinct—but what?'

With all due deference to the opinions of these gentlemen, however, and much as I value them, I feel great reluctance to describe as absolutely new a shell so extremely like *E. latipes* as this Cornish one, and accordingly launch it forth under that designation.

In using the name of *Eulima distorta* in the foregoing pages, I am well aware that that name properly belongs to another species, and that it must give place to the *E. philippii* of Weinkauff; but until another edition or revision of 'British Conchology' is published, and the latter name established, I have thought it best to use the name long known to English collectors.

SEVENOAKS, TORQUAY,
August 23rd, 1890.

Otina otis var. *candida* in Pembrokeshire.—I took last Autumn in South Pembrokeshire several specimens of *Otina otis* var. *candida*, from caves near the Eligug Stack Rocks. I believe it has not been recorded from that locality before.—BEATRICE J. FALLOON.

LONG ASHTON VICARAGE,
BRISTOL, Oct. 25, 1890.

Z. glaber var. *viridula* at Penistone.—On the 10th of last April I found a dead specimen at Guenthwaite, a mile and a half from Penistone, of *Z. glaber*, which subsequent examination proved to be an Albino. Since Albinism in this species has not, I believe, been hitherto recorded, I would suggest the varietal name *viridula*, as it is of a greenish colour. At the risk of raising a storm from the 'lumpers,' I would suggest, in the event of the threatened general revision and correction of names, that the terms *alba*, *albida*, *candida*, etc., be applied strictly to white coloured albinos, and that where the white and green albinos exist in the same species, as in the case of *H. rotundata*, different names be given to the green and white varieties; and, moreover, that the terms *alba*, *candida*, etc., be *correctly* applied, as also *ater* and *niger*, etc.—LIONEL E. ADAMS.

PENISTONE, May 19, 1890.

Pupa ringens in Pembrokeshire.—This autumn I took *Pupa ringens* in South Pembrokeshire from the hill forming the east bank of Milford Haven. I believe this has not been recorded for this county before.—BEATRICE J. FALLOON.

LONG ASHTON VICARAGE,
BRISTOL, Oct. 25, 1890.

A LIST OF SHELLS FROM THE TIZARD BANK, CHINA SEA.

By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S., &c.,
President of the Conchological Society.

(Read before the Conchological Society).

DURING the recent survey of the Macclesfield and Tizard Banks by H.M.S. 'Rambler,' a few shells were obtained by Mr. P. W. Bassett-Smith, Surgeon, R.N. As special localities are valuable for our knowledge of distribution, I thought it might be useful to publish the following list, although only a very short one.

- I.—*GASTROPODA*.
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|---|--|
| 1. <i>Conus striatus</i> Linn. | 28. <i>C. helvola</i> Linn. |
| 2. <i>C. minimus</i> Linn. | 29. <i>C. moneta</i> Linn. |
| 3. <i>Terebra dimidiata</i> Linn. | 30. <i>C. annulus</i> Linn. |
| 4. <i>T. chlorata</i> Lamarck. | 31. <i>C. fimbriata</i> var. |
| 5. <i>Murex banksii</i> Sow. | 32. <i>Cerithium nodulosum</i>
Brug. |
| G 6. <i>M. löbbeckei</i> Kobelt. | 33. <i>C. obeliscus</i> Brug. |
| C 7. <i>M. laciniatus</i> var. Sow. | 34. <i>C. articulatum</i> Ad. and
Reeve. |
| A 8. <i>M. aculeatus</i> var. Lamk. | 35. <i>Strombus lentiginosus</i>
Linn. |
| 9. <i>Sistrum undatum</i> var. | 36. <i>S. gibberulus</i> Linn. |
| 10. <i>S. hystrix</i> Lamk. | 37. <i>S. samarensis</i> Chemn. |
| 11. <i>Nassa papillosa</i> Linn. | 38. <i>Pterocera lambis</i> Linn. |
| 12. <i>N. granifera</i> Kiener. | 39. <i>P. aurantia</i> Lamk. |
| G 13. <i>Latiaxis de burghie</i> Rv. | 40. <i>Turritella</i> sp. |
| B 14. <i>Coralliophila pagoda</i>
A. Ad. | 41. <i>Xenophora solarioides</i>
Reeve. |
| 15. <i>Oliva cruenta</i> Dillwyn. | 42. <i>Tenagodes muricatus</i>
Born. |
| F 16. <i>Oliva</i> sp. | 43. <i>Nerita polita</i> Linn. |
| 17. <i>Cassis nodulosa</i> Gmel. | 44. <i>N. plicata</i> Linn. |
| 18. <i>Dolium perdx</i> Lamk. | 45. <i>Turbo petholatus</i> Linn. |
| 19. <i>Ranella granifera</i> Lamk. | A 46. <i>Delphinula sphaerula</i>
Kiener. |
| 20. <i>Triton anus</i> Lamk. | 47. <i>Bulla ampulla</i> Linn. |
| B 21. <i>T. (Epidromus)</i>
<i>nitidulus</i> Sow. | II.— <i>PELECYPODA</i> . |
| 22. <i>Natica (Mamilla)</i>
<i>melanostoma</i> Lamk. | E 48. <i>Tellina squammulosa</i>
A. Ad. |
| 23. <i>N. (Polinices) mamilla</i>
Lamk. | 49. <i>Isocardia cumingii</i> A. Ad. |
| 24. <i>Cyprica tigris</i> Linn. | D 50. <i>Cardium fornicatum</i>
Reeve. |
| 25. <i>C. carneola</i> Linn. | E 51. <i>Cardium</i> sp. |
| 26. <i>C. arabica</i> Linn. | D 52. <i>Avicula castanea</i> Reeve? |
| 27. <i>C. vitellus</i> Linn. | |

A, dredged at a depth of twenty fathoms; n, twenty-eight fathoms; c, thirty fathoms; D, thirty-five fathoms; E, forty-one fathoms; F, forty-five fathoms; G, fifty fathoms. The rest of the species were picked up upon the shore, thrown up by the waves.

With a few exceptions all the above species are common well-known forms, the distribution of which has already been recorded. Most of them occur in many parts of the Indian Ocean. Only two of the species are new to the collection of the British Museum, namely, *Murex löbbeckei* and *Latiaxis de burghie*. The single specimen of the former is a most lovely shell and a very beautiful addition to the national collection. It is, I believe, the second known example. The specimen of *Latiaxis de burghie* is only about half grown, but shows, I think, the distinctness of this species from *L. mawa*, with which it has been united by Tryon.

I would also call attention to two examples of *Delphinula sphaerula* of Kiener, which is said to be the same as *D. arion* of Meuschen. They differ from the typical form as figured by Kiener (Coq. Viv., pl. 3, fig. 3) in having both the upper and lower surfaces much more finely spirally ridged, so that they have a considerably smoother appearance than usual.

No special locality has been previously assigned to this very rare and beautiful shell, although Roeters van Lennep* suggested the Moluccas.

ARION MINIMUS (Simroth) A BRITISH SLUG.

BY R. F. SCHARFF, PH.D., B.Sc., M.R.I.A.,
CURATOR OF THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, DUBLIN.

(Read before the Conchological Society, Oct. 8th, 1890.)

THE Slug which I am about to describe agrees in every respect with the description given by Simroth in his admirable treatise on German Slugs (feitschrift für Wiss. Zool., vol. xlii., p. 289). It is probably no other than the *Limax flavus* of Müller (Hist. Vermium Terr. et Fluv., 1774), which subsequently found a place among the doubtful species in Moquin-Tandon's

* Journ. de Conch., 1870, vol. xviii., p. 381.