

SOME FURTHER NOTES ON MARINE
SHELLS COLLECTED AT PORT ELIZABETH,
SOUTH AFRICA, WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES.

BY G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

(Read before the Conchological Society, May 2nd, 1888, and recommended for publication by the referees, J. C. Melvill and E. A. Smith).

SINCE the publication in the *Journal of Conchology*, January, 1886, of a list of shells collected in the above locality, with descriptions of some new species, my friends, and particularly S. D. Bairstow, Esq., F.L.S., have been diligent in the search for fresh material, with the result that I am able to add considerably to the list, and to describe a few species hitherto unknown to science.

Argonauta Bottgeri (*Moltan*).—Erroneously quoted by me as *A. kochiana* (Dunker) a perfectly distinct species, which as far as I know has never been found at the Cape. I have had specimens of *A. Bottgeri* from Mauritius and from Hong-Kong, as well as from South Africa. They vary considerably in the prominence of the tubercles and closeness of the ribs.*

Recluzia Montrouzieri *Souyerbie*.—The type described in the *Journal de Conchyliologie*, 1872, was found at Art Island, New Caledonia. The specimen Mr. Ponsonby has submitted to me, which was found at Port Elizabeth, is somewhat larger, about an inch in length.

Bullia callosa var. *sulcata*.—Mr. Bairstow has sent me a variety of this species spirally grooved throughout. I at

* *Vide* Smith, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1887, vol. xx., p. 409, pl. xviii., figs. 1—6.

first thought it might be specifically distinct, but there seems to be no character besides the grooves by which to distinguish it, so I propose to call it variety *sulcata*.

Pleurotoma Fultoni *Sowerby*, Proc. Zool. Socy., 1888.—

This species, described and figured for the first time this year, has long been known to me, but the specimens were so defective that I thought it best to wait for a more nearly perfect one before attempting to describe the species. It is about an inch long.

Pleurotoma Wilkiæ *Sowerby*, n. sp.—*Testa elongato-turrita, fusca; spira per-elongata, apice obtusiusculo, papillori; anfractus 8, spiraliter irregulariter sulcati, longitudinaliter oblique vix conspicue striati; primi 2-3, convexi, rotundati; cæteri angulati, ad angulum tuberculis minutis, pallidis, fusco interpunctatis ornati; supra angulum concavi, infra suturam lira sub-nodulosa, fusco articulata instructi; infra angulum leviter convexi; anfractus ultimus breviusculus; apertura latiuscula, intus fusca; labrum crenulatum, superne haud productum; columella leviter contorta, cæta, haud producta.*

Long. 15., *maj. diam.* 5 mill., *apert.* 4½ *longa*, 2 *lata*.

Purpura (Vexilla) vexillum *Chemnitz*.—This species, the type of the little group for which Swainson proposed the generic name of *Vexilla*, is very rare at Port Elizabeth, but not uncommon on the Mauritian coast; it is also said to be found among the Pacific Islands.

Triton (Epidromus) nitidulus var. *Sowerby*.—A single specimen of this species has been sent to me by Mr. Bairstow, from Port Elizabeth. It differs from the typical form found on the Mauritian coast in being more distinctly granulated. I was at first inclined to consider it distinct, but find the species liable to considerable variation.

Ranella granifera *Lamarck*.—One small specimen.

Voluta Africana Reeve.—Only worn and broken specimens of this very rare species have hitherto been found.

Marginella piperata Hinds.—Several distinct varieties besides the var. *albocincta* already mentioned, which we may call as follows:—var. *strigata*, longitudinally streaked, mostly smaller than the type; var. *lutea*, yellowish, with brown spots and short linear markings, usually larger than the type; var. *lineata*, with fine transverse dotted lines.

Mitra merula n. sp.—*Testa elongata, subfusiformi, nigro-fusca, nitida, longitudinaliter costata, spiraliter sub-obsolete sulcata; spira elata, apice obtusiusculo; anfractus 7, leviter convexi; sutura impressa; anfr. ultimus, ad basin leviter attenuatus; apertura elongata; fauce fusco-nigra, columella albida, quadruplicata, labrum mediocriter arcuatum, haud sinuatum.*

Long. 17, maj. diam. 6, apertura longa 7, lat. 2 mill.

A small, nearly black species allied to *M. ebenus*.

Marginella floccata n. sp.—*Testa sub-ovata, grisea, maculis albidis floccatis aspersa, maculis minutis sparsis nigro-fuscis notata; spira conica, albida, maculis grandibus fusco-griseis picta, mediocriter elata, apice obtuso; anfractus 5, planato declives, sutura leviter impressa, ultimus obtuse angulatus, infra angulum levissime convexus, lateribus rectiusculis; apertura mediocriter lata, columella rectiuscula, quadruplicata, labrum incrassatum, reflexum, album, margine externo nigro-fusco notato.*

Long. 29, maj. lat. 15 mill.

A beautiful specimen of this species in perfect condition has been submitted to me by Mr. Bairstow. It is the only one I have seen excepting a couple of much worn and almost colourless shells, which I take to belong to the same species. The shell may be regarded as intermediate between *M. piperata* and *M. mosaica*.

Marginella Metcalfei Angas.—A small white species of the form of an *Erato*. The specimens from Port Elizabeth scarcely differ from the Australian.

Marginella inconspicua Sowerby.—A small white subpellucid species, somewhat like *M. alabaster*, but much smaller.

Columbella sagena Reeve.—A species of very wide distribution, but seldom found on the South African coast.

Natica imperforata Sowerby.—Reeve's *N. genuana* belongs to this species.

Natica (Ruma) Simice Chemnitz.—Not uncommon in the Indian Ocean, but rare at the Cape.

Narica Souleyetiana Recluz.—One dead shell.

Solarium (Torinia) variegatum Gmelin.—Common in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Terebra cingulifera Lamarck.—One small worn specimen. Common on the Mauritian coast and in various other localities.

Conus Natalensis Sowerby.—Mr. Bairstow has a specimen of each of the two striking varieties of this rare and interesting species.

Conus Bairstowi n. sp.—*Testa turbinata, ponderosa, albida, maculis fuscis sub-distantibus, plerumque quadratis picta, ad basin fusco tinctor; spira breviuscula; anfractus 8, levissime convexi, haud striati; sutura irregulariter impressa; anfractus ultimus superne rotunde angulatus, infra angulum convexusculus, infra medium sulcis angustis confertis undulatis oblique sculptus; apertura mediocriter lata, basin versus aliquanto latior, fauce dilute fusco tinctor.*

Long. 50, maj. diam. 27 mill.

A characteristic species, spotted something like *C. eburneus*, and presenting some similarity to the West Indian *C. leontinus* and *spurius*. It is closely wave-striated towards the base, which is conspicuously tinged with brown. I have as yet seen only a single specimen of this species.

MATERIALS FOR A MOLLUSCAN CATALOGUE
OF SUFFOLK.

Can any of the readers of the 'Journal of Conchology' aid me in precisely identifying by any well-known name the following shells mentioned by Rev. Revett Sheppard in his list of Suffolk shells, and by Dr. Leach in his Mollusca of Great Britain :

- (1) *Tellina stagnicola*.—This is identified in Turton's 'British Shells' with *Cyclas cornea* var. *stagnicola* but it is not mentioned in Jeffreys'.
- (2) *Mytilus macula*.—This is probably a variety of *Anodonta anatina*, but is not mentioned by Turton or Jeffreys.
- (3) *Helix spirorbis*.—This, one would naturally suppose to be *Planorbis spirorbis*, but there seems to be doubt in Mr. Sheppard's mind, though he identifies it with *Helix spirorbis* of Montagu, which is again identified with *Planorbis spirorbis* by Turton. It is not Linnæus' *Helix spirorbis* which corresponds to *Planorbis albus*. Nor is it Draparnaud's *Planorbis spirorbis*.
- (4) *Cyclas alata* which is found in Leach's Mollusca of Great Britain, p. 291.

I am anxious to identify these shells beyond doubt in order to include them in a catalogue of Suffolk shells. Any assistance towards the latter would much oblige.

CARLETON GREENE.

Helix pisana var. *scalariformis*.—While at Tenby last year I took this variety on the downs above Giltar Point, I secured two specimens.—H. MILNES, Winster.

Limax agrestis and *Cochlicopa lubrica* at St. Thomas, Canada.—On July 8th, 1887, I found *Limax agrestis* (the type unspotted), and *Cochlicopa lubrica* at St. Thomas, in the province of Ontario.—T. D. A. COCKERELL, West Cliff, Colorado.

FURTHER NOTES ON MARINE SHELLS OF SOUTH
AFRICA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

Since the publication of my papers on "Marine Shells of South Africa" in the Journal of Conchology of January, 1886, and January, 1889, a considerable number of additional species have come to hand. Among these are some that had already been mentioned by Krauss, Dunker, and others as belonging to the Cape fauna, but were not included in my list, which consisted only of such species as I knew to have been collected in the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth. There are other well-known species, not hitherto known to inhabit South African waters, while others are altogether new to science.

One thing has struck me as remarkable, and that is the number of British and European species found on the South African coast. Some of these were previously sent me by Mr. Bairstow, but I hesitated to include them in the list, thinking they must have got into that far distant locality by accident. However, so many of them have since been found (some living), that I have no longer any doubt on the subject. The list contains altogether thirty-four species known to inhabit European waters.

Spirula Peroni Lam. This species is abundant throughout the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Murex mitræformis Sow. A species allied to *M. uncinarius* but of a more slender form and nearly white. It appears to be rare.

Pseudomurex Meyendorfi Cal. Several specimens of this somewhat rare Mediterranean species have been found in the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth. They are all somewhat worn, but I have no doubt whatever as to their identity.

Oliva cærulea Bolten. Very common in the Indian Ocean, but rarely found on the South African Coast.

O. bulbosa Bolten. Several varieties of this common well-known Indian species have been collected at Port Elizabeth by Mr. Bairstow.

Ancillaria australis Sow. This common New Zealand species has been found for the first time at South Africa by Mr. Bairstow. The specimens are dead and somewhat discoloured. The species resembles *A. obtusa*, but the spire is much more acute. As far as at present known *A. obtusa* is exclusively South African.

Triton Klenei A. Adams? (MS.). As the species bearing this name in various collections seems never to have been described I give the following diagnosis:—

T. testa ovato fusiformis, utrinque acuminata, luteo fusca, rufofusco picturata; spira elongata, gradata; anfractus 7, valde convexi, angulati, spiraliter granolirati, longitudinaliter plicati; anfractus penultimus plerumque univaricosus; ultimus gibbosus, varicibus duabus leviter complanatis et fimbriatis munitus. Apertura ovata, fauce purpureo-fusco tincta, peristoma album, canali breviusculo vix recurvo.

Long. 38 mill.; maj. diam. 26 mill.; apert. longa. 15 mill.; lata. 10 mill. Allied to *T. cutaceus*.

T. cutaceus Linn. In my note on *T. africanus* (J. C., v., Jan., 1886, p. 9), I expressed the opinion that that species was only a modification of *T. doliarius** I am now of opinion that both are varieties of the Linnean *T. cutaceus*, so common in the Mediterranean. Mr. Ponsonby has shewn me an undoubted specimen of that species from Port Elizabeth.

Coralliophila nodosa A. Adams (Latiaxis). Several specimens of this somewhat rare Australian species have been collected at Port Elizabeth.

* Kiener (Iconog. Triton, p. 41, 42) says *T. doliarius* is only a variety of *T. cutaceus*. Krauss, p. 114, thinks otherwise.

Marginella Savignyi Issel. A minute species hitherto only known to inhabit the Red Sea.

M. neglecta Sow. The original type is a worn colourless shell, but the South African specimens are subpellucid and banded with brown. I have had similar specimens from Mauritius.

M. cylindrica Sow. The type of this species is also a white worn shell. The South African specimens are subpellucid, and marked with pale brown peculiarly interrupted transverse lines.

Columbella pulchella Sow. Only dead specimens of this well-known West Indian species have been found at Port Elizabeth.

C. cerealis Menke = *C. Kraussii* Sow.

C. flava Brug. Common in the Indian Ocean generally. Only a few worn specimens found at Port Elizabeth.

Natica didyma Philippi. This species seems almost universal, extending eastward to Australia, and northward to Japan.

I have also seen specimens from the eastern Mediterranean mixed with *N. olla*.

Nerita sanguinolenta Menke. This species I have also had from Mauritius, but it does not seem very common either there or at the Cape.

Terebra pertusa Born. A young worn specimen is at present the only evidence of this species belonging to the Cape fauna.

Chemnitzia castanea Carp. Three specimens fairly perfect.

Cingulina circinata A. Adams.

Syrnola aciculata A. Adams.

Rissoa fenestrata Krauss. This species differs very slightly from the British and European *R. calathus*, of which I am inclined to think it a variety.

R. pinnæ Krauss. Several specimens of this rather curious species have been found at Port Elizabeth. I have never seen it from any other locality.

Solarium cingulum Kiener. Of this species I have only seen one rather small but richly-coloured specimen.