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and notes on the editions of his *Conchology* of 1811**

RICHARD E. PETIT



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Abstract

The molluscan taxa named by George Perry in his two publications, the *Arcana; or the museum of natural history*; etc., published in 1810–1811, and the *Conchology* of 1811 are listed with notations on their current status, some figures being identified to the species level for the first time, some being placed in the synonymy of earlier names and others declared *nomina dubia*. Five species that are identified as previously unused senior subjective synonyms of names in current usage and one unused senior primary homonym are declared *nomina oblita*. Those declared herein to be *nomina oblita* are: *Triplex cornuta* Perry, 1811; *Buccinella quadrata* Perry, 1811; *Cassis rotundata* Perry, 1811; *Aranea tentacula* Perry, 1811; *Buccinella tuberculata* Perry, 1811; and *Solen viride* [sic; correctly *viridis*]. The names conserved are, respectively: *Murex brevifrons* Lamarck, 1822; *Cancellaria spengleriana* Deshayes, 1830; *Cassis madagascariensis* Lamarck, 1822; *Murex cabritii* Bernardi, 1859; *Turbinella* [now *Vasum*] *globulus* Lamarck, 1816; and *Solen viridis* Say, 1822.

Three Perry species are shown to be senior synonyms of names in current use but do not qualify for *nomen oblitum* status under the Code. They are: *Tellina aurea* Perry, 1811; *Triplex rosaria* Perry, 1811; and *Voluta pattersonia* Perry, 1811. Junior subjective synonyms affected by these three are, respectively: *Tellina vulsellia* Hanley, 1845; *Chicoreus palmarosae* (Lamarck, 1822); and *Lyria nucleus* (Lamarck, 1811). Type species designations for Perry's genera are listed and type species are designated for *Columna* and *Strigula*. The treatment of Perry's *Conchology* by other authors is discussed. Three distinct editions of the *Conchology* are identified. Perry's *Arcana* is the subject of another paper now in preparation but its mollusks are treated herein.

Key words. Mollusca, Perry, *Arcana*, *Conchology*, validity of taxa, type species designations, *nomina oblita*

George Perry

Almost nothing is known about George Perry except that he published two natural history works. The first of these (Perry, 1810–1811) is the *Arcana; or the museum of natural history*; etc., a monthly publication issued from January 1810 through September 1811 that included birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, insects, and other animals. This rare serial is the subject of a paper now in preparation but its mollusks are treated herein. His other, better known, work (Perry, 1811) is the *Conchology, or the natural history of shells: containing a new arrangement of the genera and species, illustrated by coloured engravings executed from the natural specimens, and including the latest discoveries*. It is this latter work that is the primary subject of this paper. All of Perry's molluscan taxa are listed showing their present status. Many of his taxa are placed in synonymy of other taxa for the first time and others are declared to be either *nomina dubia* or *nomina oblita*.

Unfortunately, not even birth and death dates are known for Perry although he must have lived in, or close to, London. The only record found of any George Perry who might be the same is in the Membership Lists of the Palaeontographical Society, founded in 1847 in London. These lists show that George Perry, Esq., was an early member. He was not in the first list for 1848 but was in the second list published that year with his address given as 39 Spencer-street, Northampton-square, a listing repeated in the 1851 list. In the 1853 list his address was changed to Croydon, and in 1856 it was emended to Croydon and Charterhouse. The 1859 list is the last in which he appears (the next list was not published until 1865). In 1848 James de C. Sowerby and G. B. Sowerby, Jr., were both members, the former remaining a member until his death in 1871. The last list on which G. B. Sowerby, Jr., appears is for 1853. G. B. Sowerby, Sr. was never a member. Whether or not this is the George Perry who wrote the works in question has not been determined. The improbability of Perry and G. B. Sowerby, Sr. being members of the same scientific society will become obvious in the following discussion.

The *Conchology*

Perry's *Conchology, or the natural history of shells: containing a new arrangement of the genera and species, illustrated by coloured engravings executed from the natural specimens, and including the latest discoveries* [hereinafter referred to as *Conchology*] was published in 1811. The introduction is dated January 1, 1811, but Sherborn (1922: ci) dates it as April, 1811. Unfortunately, no reason is given for that date, but we accept it herein as have all other authors. However, as early as April 1, 1810, Perry, in his *Arcana*, referred to a species in "Mr. Perry's Work on Conchology" and in September, 1810, he referred to genera "recently described and established by the Editor of this work, in a large work on the History of Shells, shortly intended to be published...." It appears that the *Conchology* was in production for a long period. Nevertheless it remained in print for many years after publication as will be discussed below.

The *Conchology* is folio in size with 61 hand-colored plates. Referred to for many years as the only work on shells printed by the expensive hand-colored aquatint process, another such work has now been so identified (Dance & Heppell, 1991: 46). The text, other than the four-page introduction and an index at the end, consists only of unnumbered pages facing each plate describing or commenting on the shells figured, one page facing each plate.

Plates–Artists–Engraver

Most of the figures in the *Conchology*, despite past criticisms which will be discussed below, are of good quality and are identifiable. Others show shells that are garishly colored and poorly drawn. The name of the artist for the *Conchology* is not stated but a reading of the introduction leads to the conclusion that they are by Perry, who stated that "the plates are engraved, and coloured after the original drawings, by Mr. John Clarke." There is so much difference in the quality of the plates that it is impossible to attribute them all to Perry. Perry was a very good artist as attested to by the many plates in his *Arcana* drawn by him. Perry drew many of the plates for his *Arcana*, all of which were engraved by T. L. Busby. Most of the *Arcana* plates drawn by Perry are realistic renditions. Although the two works were being produced together for some time there was no crossover between the engravers. Some plates in the *Arcana* were not drawn by Perry, but all are attributed. Several dealers in prints advertising on the Internet incorrectly list *Conchology* plates as "original drawings by John Clarke, engravings by William Miller." These errors are due to a misreading of the introduction and to the publisher's name being on the plates. All plates are imprinted at the bottom "London, Pub. by W. Miller, 1810" with minor variations in placement and typography.

The figures in the *Arcana*, and some in the *Conchology*, are excellent and are equal to most of those produced by the Sowerbys, the best known natural history artists of the time, and far superior to many other works. It is here speculated that many of the Perry figures were drawn by lesser artists who were given the task of either drawing an available shell or copying an existing figure. Some of the odder figures in the *Conchology* are copied with varying degrees of accuracy from older works. Some authors have maligned a Perry figure as unidentifiable, but at the same time expressed no problem with a similar Martini or Chemnitz figure. A discussion appears later herein. There are three basic problems with some of the figures in the *Conchology*: the anterior portion of the aperture is sometimes distorted as if drawn by someone only vaguely familiar with gastropods trying to draw one from memory; excessive and incorrect color; and the “free form” shape of many of the bivalves. Many of the bivalve figures are among the worst, but a few are good. Surely the *Arca* figures were not from the pen of the same person who drew the *Venus* figures. It is remarkable that Perry’s work has been vilified because some figures are not identifiable and others are stylized. Such comments are never heard about the works on which the names of Linnaeus, Gmelin, Röding, and others are based. Many of their nomina are based on figures as outrageous as many in Perry. Although Montfort’s wood-block figures are poorly executed, distorted and stylized, there is no criticism of them to be found. Rafinesque, considered by many to be a malacological giant, drew poor illustrations of imaginary creatures which he then named (see Moore, 1981; Petit, 1985; Markle, 1997). Those criticizing Perry never mention others whose works are even worse. Also, the fact that painted shells were sometimes passed off as genuine cannot be ignored. For a discussion of painted and altered shells, see Dance (1966: 80–86; 1986: 54–57).

Several authors have indicated that some of the figures in the *Conchology* were copied from Martini and Chemnitz, but Perry also copied from other sources. Within the *Conchology* only three prior illustrations are mentioned. Perry states that his *Cassidea cornuta* (pl. 34, fig. 3) “has been figured by Regenfus [sic; = Regenfuss, 1758] in his large Work of Conchology.” Comparison shows that Perry’s figure is only a slightly changed version of Regenfuss’ figure (pl. 5, lower figure 49). Regenfuss’ figure is of *Melongena melongena* (Linnaeus, 1758) and was added to the citations for that species by Linnaeus (1767: 1220).

Perry also mentioned that his *Melania acuta* (pl. 29, fig. 2) had been previously illustrated by Born. Martens (1872: 5) identified Perry’s figure as *Lymnaea stagnalis* (Linnaeus, 1758), which seems unlikely until Born’s figure (1780: pl. 16, fig. 16) is consulted and then it is easy to see how it could have been transformed into the stylized Perry figure. The only other illustration referenced is under *Buccinella coerulea* where Perry states that it has been “described, but not well figured, by the German Conchologist Martini.” Although stated to be from a specimen in the British Museum, it is quite likely that Perry’s figure is an “improved” copy of Martini (1777, pl. XCV, fig. 916) which it matches in color.

No measurements are given for any of the figures and they are drawn to different scales, often complicating identification. There are many highly stylized figures that are impossible to identify and are herein considered to be *nomina dubia*. Three newly identified figures that have junior synonyms in common use are herein declared to be *nomina oblita* as is a previously unnoticed senior primary homonym. Two previously noted synonyms, declared to be *nomena oblita* in ways not meeting the current Code, are also formally declared to be such. Other names are discussed that are senior synonyms but do not meet the criteria of Article 23.9.1 of the Code (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999b).

There was evidently a mix-up in the plate numbering at the beginning of the work as some plates are misnumbered. Plates 5, 6, and 23 are engraved with the numbers 3, 4, and 5 respectively. A second plate 3 appears as plate 54 and is listed on the index as a “supplementary plate” although it is obvious that it should have followed plate 2 illustrating similar shells.

Printings–Editions–Watermarks

As will be shown below, there are three easily identifiable editions of the *Conchology*. That there are at least two editions of the *Conchology* was shown by Johnson (1970: 287) who examined a number of copies, including one in the British Museum (Natural History) [now The Natural History Museum] that had been included in a paper on printings by Hopwood (1946: 152–153). Although Hopwood went into more detail about the watermarks in the various printings, and listed eight printings, he did not note that the type had been reset, stating that the type was “kept standing.” Unfortunately, Hopwood’s listing of printings is not tenable; the watermarks in various editions are not uniform as watermarked paper seems to have been used randomly. Johnson (1970) correctly stated that the type had been reset and identified two editions. It cannot be determined exactly when the “second edition” came into being but the first so identified are those with the text watermarked 1818. A copy of that printing is on hand with most of the text pages watermarked “H Smith 1818” and the plates not watermarked, seemingly identical to Hopwood’s example 4. This “second edition”, said to have “minor differences in the text and letterpress” by Johnson (1970: 287), is reset in a slightly larger type in most places, causing a noticeable difference in format, but no words have been found to be altered. It is here reported for the first time that there is a “third edition” in which the type has again been reset in a still larger font. This edition was referred to by Johnson as possibly a “second printing of the second edition”, as he only saw one copy. These editions can easily be determined by the text to Plate I. In the 1st edition the block of text under “Remarks” consists of 15 lines, in the 2nd there are 16 lines with the single word “criterion” being the final line, and in the 3rd there are 16 lines with the final line consisting of the two words “indubitable criterion.”

Also, there is no date on the title page of the 3rd edition. The earliest watermark found for this 3rd edition is 1820, although it could not have been printed until 1821 or later. The 2nd edition was printed as late as 1821, as a copy exists with J. Whatman 1820 and 1821 watermarks (personal communication, S. Jordan, August 26, 2003). The book continued to be printed as late as 1836; plates with that watermark date were cited by Hopwood and are present in the copy in the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences (personal communication, G. Rosenberg, November 11, 1998). One plate in a copy of the 3rd printing which includes 1827 watermarked plates and 1823 watermarked text has one plate with a "J Whatman / Turkey Mill / 1826" watermark (personal communication, R. Cowie, October 21, 2003). This is the only report of the well-known "Turkey Mill" watermark. It is obviously impossible to date an edition from the watermarks, as older paper was often used. Judging from the variously dated watermarks (or lack thereof), each of the three editions seems to have been in print for rather long stretches at a time. Therefore, the number of printings can never be known.

Hopwood, for the original issue, listed the plates as being watermarked "J Whatman" and dated 1808, 1809, and 1810. Watermarks on text pages were not mentioned. A copy at hand has plates watermarked "J Whatman 1806," "J Whatman 1809," "J Whatman 1810" and some with the three-line watermark "1808 / J Whatman / W Balston." This 1806 watermark is the earliest reported for this work. The text in this copy is on paper watermarked "W Turner & Son." The "W. Miller, London 1810" watermark reported by Johnson has not been seen by this author nor was it listed by Hopwood.

The title pages of the first and second editions show the place of printing as London, followed by "Printed for William Miller, Albemarle-Street / by W. Bulmer and Co. Cleveland-Row, St. James's / 1811." The title page of the third edition is imprinted "Published by William Miller, Albemarle-Street / "Howlett and Brimmer, printers, Frith Street, Soho" and is not dated.

Early issues of the *Conchology* have the index page at the end printed by "W. Bulmer and Co., Cleveland-row, St. James." The 2nd edition with 1818 watermarked paper has the index page printed by "J. M'Creery, Black-Horse-Court, Fleet-Street." The index page in the 3rd edition is printed by "Howlett and Brimmer, 10, Frith-Street, Soho." Also, in the first printing there is a two-page (one leaf) advertisement headed: "A catalogue of the principal books published by William Miller, Albemarle-Street, up to the spring of 1811." There is no such advertisement in later printings.

Hopwood (1946: 152) reports that the book was first issued at 16 guineas (=£16 16 shillings). That price must have remained unchanged for many years as the University of Michigan has a 3rd edition in original boards with a printed label on the front cover showing that price. Hopwood gives antiquarian book dealers' prices for various years from 1912 (£1 8 s.) to 1944 (£15 10s.). In the early 1960s it was routinely listed at US\$100 but increased steadily. A decade or so ago the price began escalating as antiquarian print dealers discovered these large colorful plates. In June 2003 a search of web sites selling such

prints located two dealers listing Perry plates, all of which were priced from \$275 to \$325 each with the average being over \$300. With \$300 per plate as an average price, the 61 plates in one book would bring in \$18,300! It is no wonder that the *Conchology* is now being listed by dealers for over \$8,500 (up from \$5,500 two years ago).

Index

Immediately following the final plate, there is a full page “Index to the plates and genera” on which all plates are listed and with three different symbols used to indicate the genera: (1) “adopted from Linnaeus”, (2) “from Bruguière and Lamarck,” and (3) those “now first invented and adopted by the Author of this work.” Two genera indicated as “new” are Linnaean names (*Argonauta* and *Patella*) and another is of Müller (*Pecten*). Another Linnaean genus, *Ostrea*, is denoted as being both (1) and (3)! There is much that is inexplicable in Perry. In the text he decries Linnaeus’ failure to separate *Pecten* from *Ostrea* and states that “as most of the succeeding Conchologists have chosen to separate it, I have adopted the same mode and have taken the definition from Mr. Montague” Also, the genus *Cassidea* is marked as new and in the text is defined without mention of Bruguière. One of Perry’s new names, *Monoplex*, is indicated as being in category (2). Others of Perry’s new names are homonyms of earlier names. See additional comments under “Sources” below.

Treatment

Perry’s work was ignored in the molluscan literature until 1827, when the first mention of it appears. The treatment of Perry’s works in the 19th Century is well-documented as will be shown below, but there has been no speculation as to why it was ignored before 1827. In his major work of 1817, Dillwyn did not include Perry in the extensive list of books to which he had referred. That a book the size of the *Conchology*, published in London, could escape the notice of everyone writing about mollusks is implausible. Here a guess will be made as to the reason for this early rejection (a second reason for later rejection will be given below). In the late 18th and early 19th Centuries the work of Linnaeus was considered by almost all English writers to be inviolate and any “improvement” of the Linnaean systems (i.e., Jussieu’s system in botany and Lamarck’s expansion of zoological genera) was the subject of scorn. The prime mover of the pro-Linnaean movement was James Edward Smith (1759–1828), who founded the Linnean Society of London after purchasing the Linnaean collections. His contempt for the French systems was such that authors feared to adopt Jussieuan or Lamarckian taxa as it could endanger their membership in the Linnean Society, the foremost scientific society in England. In 1821 James Edward Gray wrote the systematic part of *A natural arrangement of British plants*, a work utilizing the genera of

Jussieu, issued under the authorship of his father, Samuel Frederick Gray. It was so well-known that he was the author of the systematic part of that work that when proposed by friends for membership in the Linnean Society in 1822 he was "black-balled" and denied membership as being opposed to the Linnaean System (Gunther, 1974: 64, 73). It was only after Smith's death that members of the Society could feel free to embrace a newer concept (also, see Dance, 1966: 116–117; 1986: 81–83 for a discussion of this problem). As Perry, in both the *Arcana* and the *Conchology*, spoke highly of Lamarck and utilized genera proposed by Bruguière and Lamarck, he would have been anathema to Smith and therefore to the writers of that time (Wood, Dillwyn, Brown, et al.). This is reinforced by the fact that, although Perry must have been on good terms with William Bullock as he utilized so much of his material, he is not mentioned in Bullock's 1812 work on his museum. Neither did Bullock use any of Perry's plates from the *Arcana*, although many of the plates were the same size and format and based on the same animals. Bullock was not only a member of the Linnean Society but he lists (Bullock, 1812: 125) among his shells "several articles which were once the property of the celebrated Sir Charles Linnaeus; ... presented by Dr. Smith, President of the Linnaean [sic] Society." [The inconsistent spellings "Linnaean" and "Linnean" arise from the selective use of his given name, "Linnaeus," which was changed when he was ennobled to "von Linné". Bullock did not correctly spell the name of the Society on the title page of his book. Also, see Dance, 1966: 116; 1986: 82.] G. B. Sowerby I was a member of the Linnean Society from March 5, 1811 (Cleevely, 1974: 510) and thereafter his name was always followed by "F.L.S."

John Edward Gray published a monograph on *Cypraea* in the *Zoological Journal* in parts (Gray, 1824–28a). Dillwyn (1827: 315) wrote a short note concerning Gray's treatment of some of the *Cypraea*, and mentioned *Cypraea dama* Perry. On the same page as Dillwyn's article was a footnote by G. B. Sowerby I in which he stated: "As to Perry's work, the worst of all bad books, it ought never to be cited." Dillwyn's use is the earliest citation of a Perry name that has been located except by Perry himself in the *Arcana*.

Gray (1828b) published, in the same journal, a paper giving "additions and corrections." In that paper he acknowledged and accepted Perry's *Conchology* with the comment: "I have ventured to refer to this work, as I consider that it is just that every author should be quoted; and this author has anticipated Lamarck, Swainson, and Sowerby in several species." Gray had no hesitation in suppressing his own *Cypraea princeps* in favor of the earlier *C. valentia* Perry. However, when Sowerby realized how acceptance of Perry would affect names he had proposed, he, in today's vernacular, "went ballistic." Gray knew, of course, of Sowerby's rejection of Dillwyn's use of a Perry name (Sowerby, 1827) and was probably aware that Sowerby would take exception to his recognition of Perry. His use of "ventured" seems appropriate.

Sowerby immediately wrote a paper (1828) in the form of a letter to W. J. Broderip, one of the editors of the *Zoological Journal* and, incidentally, describer of *Cypraea nivosa* which Gray suppressed in favor of the prior *C. dama* Perry. It is doubtful that there is a

more vituperative epistle in all malacological literature. Reading it over a century and a half after publication, one is still embarrassed for Perry. Sowerby's tirade was much too long, so much so that it is easy to imagine some previous unpleasantness between Sowerby and Perry of a more serious nature.

To add further insult, there is appended to Sowerby's five-page article a "Note by the Editor" in which it is stated that "it is our unanimous opinion that Perry's *Conchology* is not a work worthy of being cited as authority." The Editor at that time was N. A. Vigors, to whom Dance (1966: 121; 1986: 88) attributed the note. It is impossible to determine who actually wrote the note, but Broderip, G. B. Sowerby I and J. de C. Sowerby were all "co-editors".

His acceptance of Perry's work probably cost Gray the authorship of *The Conchological Illustrations* which was originally planned to be written by Gray and illustrated by G. B. Sowerby II. For details on this aborted authorship, refer to Sherborn (1909: 331–332). G. B. Sowerby I was, of course, in charge of the project even though his son was the illustrator. When Gray delivered the first 24 pages of text, unfortunately on *Cypraea*, Sowerby wrote him that he did not like the printing job. Evidently Sowerby and Gray failed to agree on the matter as within a few weeks of Sowerby's letter the first issues were published by Sowerby with no mention of Gray. There was more to this decision than bad printing; the proofs still exist and the few typographical errors could have been corrected by the printer in a matter of minutes. The problem, in all probability, was Gray's insistence on using Perry's names.

I would like to interject here a note about the authorship of the *Cypraea* monograph in *The Conchological Illustrations*. Almost all modern authors show G. B. Sowerby II as author, which indicates that they did not read the introductory text of either the *Cypraea* monograph or of the work as a whole. G. B. Sowerby II was responsible for only four of the monographs and G. B. Sowerby I wrote all the others, including the one on *Cypraea*.

After Gray, the next person to recognize Perry's work was G. P. Deshayes (1838–1845) in the second edition of Lamarck's *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres*. Deshayes possibly did Perry more harm than good. Although he recognized many of Perry's taxa as being ones later named by Lamarck, Deshayes would not surrender a Lamarckian name. References to Perry's figures were simply placed in synonymy with the only reference being plate and figure numbers, without date and usually without name. As a result later workers assumed that these figures in synonymy post-dated Lamarck and were ignored. Deshayes' treatment of Lamarckian names has been mentioned in the literature before (Petit, 1984).

Apparently Deshayes did not acquire a copy of the *Conchology* until after some of the mollusk section of his edition of Lamarck had been written. His first mention of a Perry name is in volume 8 at page 305 and the second did not appear until volume 9 at page 284. Deshayes recognized 124 Perry species. He credited Perry with authorship of only three [*Fusus forceps*, *Cypraea valentia* and *Cypraea camelopardalis*], and used Perry's names

but with himself as author on two [*Fusus variegatus* and *Ranella perca*]. Only two other Perry names were listed by name in the synonymies, all of the other listings being plate and figure reference only. In keeping with the custom of the time, Deshayes usually assumed authorship of any name he placed in a different genus from that in which it was originally described. However, some of his actions are inexplicable. He changed Perry's *Murex forceps* to *Fusus forceps* and attributed authorship to Perry, but when he changed *Murex variegatus* Perry to *Fusus variegatus*, he assumed authorship for himself, putting his own *F. laticostatus* in synonymy. He also assumed authorship of *Biplex perca* when he placed it in *Ranella*.

Deshayes had two comments about Perry. One is quoted by Hopwood (1946: 152) but the original source has not been determined. Fide Hopwood, Deshayes wrote: "Cet ouvrage, d'un grand luxe, offre des figures gravées et coloriées faites pour plaire aux yeux des personnes peu versées dans science, et non à ceux des vrais naturalistes, car la plupart n'ont rien d'exact dans la forme et la couleur; quant au texte, on y remarque des erreurs nombreuses ..." ["This publication, of a great luxury, offers engraved and colored figures, made to be pleasant to the eyes of people with little scientific knowledge, but not to those (eyes) of true naturalists, for most of them have nothing correct in the shape or color, and concerning the text, one remarks numerous errors therein ..." (translation by Stéphane Pras)].

Deshayes also stated (1843: 466), under *Fusus forceps* Perry: "Nous rendons à cette espèce son premier nom que M. Kiener n'aurait pas dû lui ôter. Quoique l'ouvrage de Perry soit peu estimé, il contient cependant quelques bonnes figures, et celle qu'il a donnée du *Fusus forceps* fait reconnaître l'espèce avec la plus grande facilité." [We give back to that species its first name, that Mr. Kiener should not have removed. Although Perry's publication is held in low esteem, it nevertheless contains a few good figures, and that one he gave for *Fusus forceps* allows recognition of the species with the greatest ease." (translation by Stéphane Pras)].

Reeve, who was publishing books illustrated by the Sowerbys, took exception to Deshayes and under his listing of *Ranella pulchra* (Reeve, 1844, *Ranella* sp. 47) stated "I cannot agree with M. Deshayes in giving priority to the specific name assigned to 'The finned Frog' by Mr. Perry. That author has long forfeited the notice of scientific men by his absurd names and pantomimic display of figures." That is an amazingly disingenuous statement as Perry named the shell *Biplex perca* and it is only by placing the species in *Ranella* that "frog" comes into the picture. In his effort to humiliate Perry, Reeve neglected to mention that in his description Perry stated that "... the fins or spines certainly resemble those of the perch, from which circumstance we have given it the name of *Biplex perca*."

Reeve was unrelenting and the following year (Reeve, 1845, *Cypraea* Sp.17, *Cypraea melanostoma* Sowerby) he reached new depths of disparagement when he wrote that "Since Mr. Sowerby described this species in the Tankerville Catalogue, under Mr. Leathes' manuscript name of *Cypraea melanostoma*, it has been published by one or two

authors under that of *Cypraea camelopardalis*, from its having thus been originally named by one Mr. Perry; the writings of this person have, however, been censured a mass of buffoonery wholly unworthy of credit. So much has already been said on this subject by Mr. Sowerby, (*Zoological Journal* vol. iv, p. 218) that it only remains to state how fully I concur in the opinion there recorded. If every charlatan who sets himself up for a naturalist, with brush in one hand, and writing-tool in the other, is to be regarded as an authority on scientific matters; all the zoological sign-boards in the kingdom might be quoted as figures of reference. For my own part, I consider that the 'Camelopard of Perry' should no more enter the nomenclature of zoology, than the 'Red Lion of Brentford'."

Still not satisfied, he then (Reeve, 1847, *Fusus laticostatus* Deshayes, *Fusus* Sp. 33) stated that "M. Deshayes has adopted the title of *Fusus variegatus* for this species in his edition of the *Anim. sans vert.*, owing to its having been so named under the head of *Murex* by Mr. Perry; the labours of that author are, however, unworthy of credit and have long ceased to be acknowledged in this country."

Gray (1847) treated some but not all of Perry's genera. The Adams brothers, in their important work (H. & A. Adams, 1853–1858) mentioned only about half of Perry's new genera, placing all but one in the synonymy of older names. Only a few Perry species are mentioned in the entire work. The only Perry genus accepted by them was *Columna* and even there neither of Perry's included species was listed. Later workers treated Perry's names in a variety of ways, mostly "picking and choosing" which Perry names they would treat. Monographers consistently treated some of Perry's names in the group being monographed and ignored others (e.g., Rehder on *Harpa*; Radwin & D'Attilio on *Murex*, Burgess on *Cypraea*, Powell on *Patella*, etc.). Many of these omissions are inexplicable. As one example from many, in recent years workers on *Distorsio* Röding, 1798 have shown *Distorta* Schumacher, 1817, as a synonym while ignoring *Distorta* Perry, 1811, but treating Perry's *Distorta* species in the same work. Cossmann (1895–1925) in his *Essais de Paléoconchologie Comparée* treated only some of the genera proposed by Perry. Why authors ignored some Perry names but utilized others is not known.

There is little, if any, further mention of Perry's taxa until Martens wrote a paper on the Mollusca collected during Cook's travels, or shells that probably came from his travels, that were described by various authors. He wrote (1872: 4–5): "Perry's *Conchology*, 1811, fol., is of little value for our purpose; although there are various indications of collecting localities that point towards Cook's travels, such as New Zealand or [Tonga], the reliability that the figured shells stem from the indicated localities is considerably lower with Perry than with Martyn and others." Martens continued with an example of a Florida shell stated by Perry to be "obtained via our latest discoveries in the southern seas" and two other examples of incorrect localities. [translations by R. Bieler]. However, he did identify some of Perry's figures. Perry was certainly not the only author of that time to have incorrect localities and many noted authors described new taxa without stated localities.

Jousseaume (1880) recognized two Perry genera in his division of the “purpuridés” and Melvill (1888) published a list of *Cypraea* in which he recognized Perry species. Melvill (1888: 198–199) took Perry to task for not consulting previous authors, etc. He then stated that Perry “has fallen under the lash of subsequent authors, especially Messers Sowerby and Reeve, who ignore all his descriptions, but in justice to him and to the law of priority, where his species can be deciphered, many of the paintings being very fanciful, it is only right to attach his names....” In a footnote Melvill notes that Perry was not careful but neither were authors subsequent to 1811 who either ignored or were unaware of his work.

The Conchology, after being consigned to oblivion by Sowerby et al., and effectively hidden by Deshayes, was neglected as a source of valid molluscan names, except for a few scattered usages, until 1902 when Hedley and Gatliff independently published papers on Perry's Australian species. Hedley (1902: 25) remarked about the *Conchology*: “The work is post-Linnean, the species are named binomially, and are systematically figured and described. In short, the nomenclature fulfils the requirements of modern zoological legislation, and must take precedence of younger names. The illustrations vary in merit; some are excellent, others are wretched; but most, if not all, are recognisable.” He continued with: “Sowerby and Reeve were not disposed to acknowledge any work which upset their species. They ungenerously denied Perry's right to be cited, and assailed his nomenclature with hatred and abuse. So powerful and evil was their influence that Perry's 'Conchology' has been practically suppressed by London writers. Even the brothers Adams, who offended against modern usage by adopting names from polynomial and pre-Linnean writers, yet refused to admit Perry's names.” Hedley's reference to the influence of Sowerby and Reeve being “powerful and evil” is not an overstatement.

Gatliff (1902: 75), in his paper identifying Australian species for which Perry's names are earlier than those then in use, discussed the *Conchology* and its figures and stated: “It therefore follows that when the figures are past recognition the work is useless so far as it relates to them; but other figures are excellent.”

Another half-century passed with little notice to the *Conchology* until there was a flurry of notes in America. Clench & Turner (1952: 320), in comments on *Epitonium greenlandicum* (Perry) wrote: “Perry evidently attempted to copy the figure in Chemnitz and embellished his drawing with a few characters certainly not found in any specimen of this species that we have seen. All of Perry's figures on plate 28 are overdrawn and he also gave free rein to his imagination when coloring them.” Perry's figure is indeed almost a duplicate of the one in Chemnitz but with the addition of improbable red dots on the posterior ends of the axial ribs! John Clarke exercised a lot of “artistic license” when coloring the plates.

John Q. Burch, a California shell and book dealer who edited the *Minutes of the Conchological Club of Southern California*, wrote several notes on Perry's names. In 1955 (Burch, 1955) a short note objected to the introduction of old names, with reference to a

Conus described by Born and to *Hexaplex* Perry, followed by another note about *Hexaplex* in 1956 (Burch, 1956a). These two papers are notable for perpetuating a modern myth that "the Sowerbys ... were very thorough scholars" and wrongly stating that Sowerby, "as early as 1825 [sic]" expressed the opinion that "Perry's names were too vaguely defined for serious consideration." Sowerby (1827, 1828) objected to Perry's names being used on several grounds, but "vaguely defined genera" was not mentioned as a reason. Burch's first note about Perry was probably due to advance notice of Hertlein & Strong's work printed later the same month as his second (1956a) was definitely the result of their (1955:255) use of *Hexaplex*. This was a rather mild paper as Hertlein and Strong were west coast scientists of repute whom Burch did not wish to offend with harsh criticism. In a letter Butot (1956: 1-2) took exception to Burch's 1955 comments and placed blame on Sowerby and Reeve for not "giving due credit to Perry." Strangely, in his prefatory remarks preceding Butot's letter, Burch (1956b: 1) stated that "it was not the intention to challenge the great contribution to conchology made by Perry, but only to question certain generic terms as being too vaguely defined." Obviously Burch's opinion was affected by more than genera as the next year when Hollister (1957) reintroduced *Fasciolaria hunteria* (Perry) it produced an instant response from Burch (1957a: 9). Burch's criticism will not be quoted at length as it suffices to say that it is sophomoric and unnecessarily derisive. Burch, in company with many others, was either not aware, or did not care, that Deshayes (1845: 433) had identified as *F. distans* Lamarck the readily recognizable Perry figure about which Burch states: "No living shell from anywhere could be classified from the figure or the description." A mild rebuttal from Dr. H. B. Baker (1957: 7-8) appeared a few months later. Baker pointed out that the figure in Lister that is basis for Lamarck's name is not as recognizable as the one in Perry. Later in the same year Burch (1957b) again took exception to the use of *Hexaplex* and referred to Perry's figures as "modern art."

Burch (1958) took another shot at Perry when he reviewed Wilkens (1957) who commented both on Perry and on Burch's articles. Wilkins (1957b) wrote an excellent paper on the Cracherode collection in which he addressed the *Conchology* and its treatment. He gave a good account of the denigration of Perry by Sowerby and Reeve and quoted some of their statements. He also commented (Wilkins 1957b: 135): "While it must be admitted that much of the letterpress in both the *Arcana* and the later *Conchology* is not particularly good, the figures (although at times fantastic and of almost dream-like quality) are sometimes excellent and clearly recognizable. The descriptions meagre or prolix according to the fancy of the author, are sufficiently clear for there to have been no real reason to reject Perry's valid but unwelcome names, even if it meant upsetting those established by the various British authors who resolutely refused to study their predecessor's book." He also (Wilkins 1957b: 136) commented: "Both Sowerby and Reeve realized only too well that much of their careful work would be upset by the general adoption of Perry's nomenclature, and their opinions were therefore not without bias. By the force of their displeasure they succeeded in keeping this awkward volume in the background for the rest of their lives, an obscurity from which it did not emerge until referred to by Melvill in 1888 and by

both Hedley and Gatliff in 1902." Wilkins then addressed Burch's comments with: "John Q. Birch [sic; =Burch] has published a note on the resurrection of early names ... in which he makes a belated attempt to uphold the dictum of G. B. Sowerby, W. J. Broderip and his followers in suppressing Perry's names. He apparently ignores the happenings of the last fifty years...."

Emerson & Old (1963: 3) in describing *Cymatium perryi* commented: "Nevertheless, Perry's illustrations, poorly executed as they may be are certainly no worse than those in some recently issued works that are offered as scientific endeavors."

Even now authors speak ill of Perry's work. Dance (1966: 120–121; 1986: 88–89) wrote: "The reasons for the vilification which was later heaped upon the *Conchology* are not only attributable to its figures, however, but to its text, where there is an assortment of odd-sounding new generic names: *Monoplex*, *Biplex*, *Hexaplex*, *Polyplex*, etc., besides a number of new specific names." He adds that "the acceptance of Perry's names would have upset much of the work of both Sowerby and Reeve so that they had some reason to denigrate him." That statement should have been continued to point out that the *Conchology* was published before G. B. Sowerby I ever described a new species and before Reeve was born. If Reeve had wished to simply ignore Perry's work, he could have done so without comment but he was probably catering to Sowerby's hatred as the Sowerbys were providing the plates for Reeve's *Conchologia Iconica* and other works. Dance also quoted some of the derogatory comments made by Sowerby and Reeve and continued to deride Perry unnecessarily when he stated (p. 103) that "Perry also based some of his nightmarish illustrations in the *Conchology* on specimens in the Jennings cabinet...." In another work Dance (1978: 90–93) reproduces a small, uncolored version of one of the worst Perry plates with the comment that "the shells are so badly drawn and so garishly coloured that they have become caricatures", as well as other demeaning remarks. It is unfortunate that he did not have before him at that writing a copy of his later book on classic shell prints (Dance & Heppell, 1991), in which plates by other authors that are much more garish and over-colored are presented. In that work one of the better Perry plates (pl. 13) is reproduced but the authors evidently could not resist including a plate of *Oliva* (pl. 41) that has, in addition to a fine central figure of *Oliva porphyria* (Linnaeus), four smaller figures, one of which is justifiably called "odd-looking." They also state that Perry's plates are "like no others in the literature of natural history, the bold lines and garish colouring often giving many of the shells a surreal quality," a statement belied by some of the other plates reproduced.

Sources of material

Perry seems to have known a large number of collectors who allowed him access to their collections. In the *Conchology* he acknowledges some 29 collectors and museums in addition to his own, which is mentioned 24 times. The British Museum is listed as the source

of 12 specimens, followed by Bullock's Museum with 11 citations. The individuals with the most mentions are Dr. Lettsom (7), Mr. Latham and Lord Valentia (6 each), Mr. Spence (5), and Mr. Jennings and Dr. Combe (4 each). The remaining individuals are mentioned only once or twice each and include the Museum of Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Bligh's collection.

None of Perry's types are known to be extant. It is possible that the type of *Conus fasciatus* may be a specimen in the Sloan Collection (BMNH 2788) but Kohn (1986: 7) was not certain. Wilkins (1957b) found no Perry types in the Cracherode collection. However, some Perry types may still be identifiable in the British Museum (now The Natural History Museum) or elsewhere.

The localities cited by Perry are often incorrect, as noted by Martens and others cited above. This is not unique with Perry. Some species in the *Conchology* are incorrectly stated to be from South Africa. Dr. R. N. Kilburn of the Natal Museum has advised (personal communication October 4, 1982) that he has worked through the *Conchology* and concluded that "few, if any, actually came from South Africa. In essence, by 1811 there were no settlements here except in Table Bay, although nearby bays ... were sometimes used in bad weather. In other words, by this date practically all shells originating from here came from the cold temperate Western Cape Province. Warmer water Eastern Cape Province shells began to come to light after 1820, when the first settlement was established in Algoa Bay. Tropical Natal shells were unknown until the 1840's. This means that Indo-Pacific species such as [*Cypraea* species; *Cypraeacassis rufa*, etc.] must have come from elsewhere. Possible Cape species are *Argonauta grandiformis* [= *argo*], which does wash up in False Bay, (futhermore Bullock's Museum did have some South African material). ... The only other two 'Cape' species that I noted were *Volutella nigricans* and *Natica quadrata*; whatever their identity there is nothing in South Africa that agrees with them. It is curious that Perry had no Cape limpets, which were conspicuous, accessible and available." However, Kilburn did not notice the misnumbering on Plate 42 (see *Argonauta rotunda* in taxa list) and expressed doubt about *Carinaria*. However, it was not the *Carinaria* that was stated to be from South Africa but *Argonauta rotunda* (= *A. nodosum* [Lightfoot, 1786]) which is sometimes found there. Also, *Haliotis sinuata* Perry, 1811, described without any locality data, was tentatively placed in the synonymy of the South African *Haliotis spadicea* Donovan, 1808 by Geiger (1998: 100, 108).

Sources of names

Dance's objection to Perry's names on the basis that they are "odd-sounding" is remarkable. There are few genus-group names in zoology that are as descriptive and memorable as some of the ones proposed by Perry. Who can look at a muricid with three varices and not think of *Triplex*? Montfort's name for this genus-group, now in use, is *Chicoreus*, a

name that does not commend itself to either the ear or to ease of spelling. Perry's *Distorta* was displaced by the earlier *Distorsio* Röding, 1798. Certainly *Proscenula* is as descriptive as the earlier *Crepidula*, and it cannot be disputed that *Aculea* is more descriptive than the equivalent *Haustator*. A long list could be given of names proposed in recent years that have no such redeeming features. In Dance and Heppell (1991: 42) Perry's choice of names is again criticized in the statement that "Perry's names were imaginative and idiosyncratic."

Wilkins (1957b) discussed both the *Arcana* and the *Conchology* as Perry mentioned the Cracherode collection in both works and figured some Cracherode shells. Wilkins shows samples of labels from the Calonne collection prepared by Humphrey, and which became part of the Cracherode collection. One such label is for a species of *Murex* labeled "Triplex pinnatus." It was from this museum label to which he had access, or directly from Humphrey's *Museum Calonnianum*, that Perry picked up the genus name *Triplex*. Another genus name from the same source is *Haustellum* in addition to several species names. There are also names that evidently came from Müller (1773–1774) but may have been picked up indirectly. Perry took some of his names from early nonbinominal works, as did innumerable other authors.

Wilkins' 1957 paper is recommended for many reasons, one being his depiction of the state of the mollusk collection at the British Museum and its curation at the dawn of the 19th Century.

It should be noted that Schumacher (1817) used, as new, some of the same genus and species names used by Perry.

Perry's taxa

Perry did not attribute the names in his works and did not indicate, except for the genera (listed in the Index), names that he was newly introducing. There are numerous instances where Perry used an older name but illustrated a different shell. As most such cases have been treated by later workers as introductions of new names and not as misidentifications they are so treated herein [e.g., the shell figured as *Cassidea cornuta* is not *C. cornuta* Bruguière, 1892 but is *Melongena corona* (Gmelin, 1791) and is treated as *C. cornuta* Perry, 1811]. In the species listings below, when the first entry is an earlier name of the same spelling, the name is attributable to the author listed. An authority is cited after such names only when the genus has changed or its status is arguable. For names attributable to Perry where there is little or no question about the identity of the species, only one or two references are given to their placement.

A few authors designated some Perry species as *nomina oblita* (singular, *nomen oblitum*) but such unilateral action taken between January 1, 1973 and January 1, 2000 has no effect as it was not allowed by the Code then in effect. In fact, the term *nomen oblitum* was

not even in the Code during that period. Some of Perry's species have been referred to by various authors as "nude names" or "*nomina nuda*", usually in check lists. This is unfortunate and misleading. A nude name is one that is not accompanied by a description or a figure. A name accompanied by a description, a figure, or a reference to a figure, cannot be a *nomen nudum*. The figure does not have to be recognizable. It is more appropriate to refer to such an unrecognizable name as a *nomen dubium*. This is an important distinction as a **nude name** is not an **available name** and does not enter into priority.

In the *Arcana* the ligatures 'ae' and 'oe' are used rather indiscriminantly. There is a species of bird, *Certhia coerulea*, with the species name as "*coerulea*" on the plate and in the text heading, but as "*caerulea*" in the text. There is no such confusion in the *Conchology*. Perry used *coerulea* as a specific name in five different genera, but they are almost always rendered as "*caerulea*" when mentioned in the literature. Although the two spellings are equivalent, both in Latin and under the Code, the original spelling cannot be changed. The ligature used for the diphthong in "*coerulea*" is definitely 'oe' as is obvious when compared with the 'ae' ligature in *Strombus laevis* in the *Conchology*. In the *Arcana* the ligature in *Cerithium laevis* is 'oe' but in view of the ambiguity within the *Arcana*, coupled with the fact that "loevis" is not a Latin word, *Cerithium laevis* is considered to be the intended spelling. It was so cited by Mathews & Iredale (1912: 11). Also, see comments under *Monoplex oboesus* in the species list below.

Of the 24 genus-group names in Mollusca introduced by Perry, or attributed to him, 8 are in current use; two are considered to be emendations of Linnaean names; five are junior homonyms; 7 are junior synonyms, one has been suppressed by the I.C.Z.N.; and one has been shown to be a species-group name.

In his two works Perry treated 352 nominal species-group taxa of Mollusca, of which 35 are attributable to earlier authors; 166 are subjective synonyms of earlier names (including some that are both synonyms and homonyms); six are homonyms of earlier names; ten are *nomina oblita* (six so designated herein); and 98 are considered to be unidentifiable and are listed as *nomina dubia*. The remaining 37 taxa are considered valid, all but three of which are in general use. These three are *Voluta pattersonia*, *Triples rosarius*, and *Tellina rosea*. They are discussed below. Also listed are five taxa in the *Conchology* named in molluscan genera but are shown to be non-molluscan.

Conventions used in the following lists:

Arcana. Neither the text pages nor plates are numbered. The pages are therefore paginated by signature letter and a number indicating position in signature. Plate numbers of the *Arcana* are in Roman numerals following Mathews & Iredale (1912). It was found that parts 1 and 21 were incorrectly arranged by Mathews & Iredale and the resulting rearrangement affects species on plates III and LXXXII, formerly plates II and LXXXIV. Names often appear on the plates in the *Arcana*.

The plates are dated and all but three were issued on the engraved date. Publication date is given for each name.

Conchology. Names do not appear on the plates but are given, together with a short description or comments, on a facing page of unnumbered letterpress. Nomina are therefore referred to by plate and figure number. In some cases where there is more than one genus on a plate each genus has its own numbering so that the same number can appear two or three times on a plate. However, the way the text is laid out opposite the plate there can be no confusion. All names in the *Conchology* date from April 1, 1811.

Names attributable to Perry and in current usage are in **bold type**.

Genus-group names

Aculea—*Arcana*, signature H₅ (Pl. XV), April 1, 1810.

Suppressed by ICZN Opinion 1677 (1992); = *Haustator* Montfort, 1810.

Aquaria—*Conchology*, Pl. 52.

Type species, by subsequent designation (L.A. Smith, 1962), *Aquaria radiata* Perry, 1811. Subjective synonym of *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789.

Aranea—*Arcana*, signature Aa₅ (Pl. XLVII), December 1, 1810.

Type species, by monotypy, *Aranea gracilis* Perry, 1810 (= *Murex pecten* [Lightfoot, 1786]). A junior homonym of *Aranea* Linnaeus, 1758 (Arachn.) and therefore unavailable. A synonym of *Murex* s.s. fide Vokes (1964: 4).

Biplex—*Arcana*, signature M₇ [text to Pl. XXIII; genus without species], June, 1810; *Conchology*, Pls. 4, 5.

Type species, by subsequent designation (Gray, 1847: 133), *Biplex perca* Perry, 1811. Used as a subgenus of *Gyrineum* Link, 1807 by Beu (1971: 101).

Buccinella—*Conchology*, Pl. 27.

Type species, by subsequent designation (Abbott, 1950: 203), *Buccinella coerulea* Perry, 1811 [= *Turbinella pyrum* (Linnaeus, 1767)]. For discussion of this type designation and prior treatment see Petit & Harasewych (1990: 4).

Cassidea—*Conchology*, Pl. 34.

Type species never designated. A junior homonym of *Cassidea* Bruguière, 1789 and therefore unavailable. Includes species now placed in *Phalium* and *Melongena*.

Columna—*Conchology*, Pl. 51.

Type species, here designated, *Columna marmorea* Perry, 1811, considered to be a junior synonym of *Buccinum columna* Müller, 1774. Treated as genus by Thiele (1931: 560), type not mentioned. Zilch (1959: 372) shows as type, by monotypy, *C. columna* (O.F. Müller) but that is not correct as Perry had two species in his new genus, neither identified as *C. columna*. Gray (1847:177) also cited *Helix columna* as

type. Perry figured and described two species, *C. grisea* and *C. marmorea*. Details on these two species will be found under the species listings. In the evident absence of a valid type species designation one is made here.

Cymbium—*Conchology*, Pl. 37.

Type species never designated. A junior homonym of *Cymbium* Röding, 1798 and therefore unavailable. Of the three species figured under this genus, two are species of *Melo* and the other is a very stylized, unidentifiable shell, possibly intended to be an *Oliva*.

Dentalia—*Conchology*, Pl. 52.

Type species, by subsequent designation (Emerson, 1952: 298), *Dentalia viridis* Perry, 1811 (= *Dentalium elephantinum* Linnaeus, 1758). Although treated as a valid name by Emerson it is an emendation of *Dentalium* as Perry indicated on his “Index to the plates and genera” that it was one of the genera adopted from Linnaeus.

Distorta—*Conchology*, Pl. 10.

Type species, by subsequent designation (Emerson & Puffer, 1953: 96), *Distorta rotunda* Perry, 1811 [= *Distorsio anus* (Linnaeus, 1758)]. Subjective synonym of *Distorsio* Röding, 1798.

Haustrum—*Conchology*, Pl. 44.

Type species, by subsequent designation (Iredale, 1915: 474), *Haustrum zealandicum* Perry, 1811; as *Buccinum haustrum* Martyn, 1784 (non-binominal), = *Buccinum haustorium* Gmelin, 1791.

Hexaplex—*Arcana*, signature M₇ [text to Pl. XXIII; genus without species], June, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 8.

Type species, by subsequent designation (Iredale, 1915: 469), *Hexaplex foliacea* Perry, 1811 (= *H. cichoreus* (Gmelin, 1791)); = *Murex cichoreum* Gmelin, 1791. Type species designation often attributed to Jousseume (1880: 335), but he designated *Murex cichoreum* Gmelin, 1791, not an originally included species.

Monoplex—*Arcana*, signature M₇ [text to Pl. XXIII; genus without species], June, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 9.

Type species, by subsequent designation (Dall, 1904: 138), *Monoplex australasiae* Perry, 1811 (= *Cymatium parthenopeum* (Salis Marschlin, 1793)).

Nerites—*Conchology*, Pl. 34.

= *Nerita* Linnaeus, 1758. Listed by Sherborn (1928: 4297) and Neave (1940, III: 319), but not by Thiele (1929–1935). Two species were described by Perry in this genus, neither identifiable as to species but the figures are obviously intended to be of *Nerita*. On his “Index to the plates and genera” Perry indicates that this is a Linnaean genus and *Nerites* is therefore considered to be an unjustified emendation.

Pinus—*Arcana* Pl. LXXXII, September 1, 1811

Listed as a genus by Sherborn (1928: 4985) and by Neave (1940, III: 765). Shown to be a species-group name by Petit & Le Renard, 1990: 32, q.v.

Planorbis—*Conchology*, Pl. 51.

Type species never designated. A junior homonym of *Planorbis* Müller, 1774 and therefore unavailable. Perry indicated that *Planorbis* was a new name, but that was

possibly an error on the index page. As the three shells figured under this genus are unidentifiable it cannot be determined if the two names are synonyms.

Polyplex—*Arcana*, signature M₇ [text to plate XXIII; genus without species], June 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 9.

Type species, by subsequent designation (I.C.Z.N. 1970, Opinion 911), *Polyplex bulbosa* Perry, 1811 [= *Trophon geversianus* (Pallas, 1774)]; = *Trophon* Montfort, 1810. In a petition to the I.C.Z.N. Keen (1964b) addressed the then recent designation of a type species for *Polyplex* Perry. The species selected, *P. purpurascens*, had been stated to be the mollusk from which dye was made thus fixing it as a synonym of *Murex trunculus* Linnaeus, 1758. Keen did not approve of the designation for three reasons. Her first objection was that the species was not the only one from which dye was made and her second was that the designation would displace *Trunculariopsis* Cossmann, 1921, then in use sparingly as a subgenus. Her third objection was that, of the species first placed in *Polyplex* by Perry which had previously appeared as a "genus without species," *P. purpurascens* was not from the locality given when the genus name was first mentioned. Keen, after discussing other alternatives, then declared that "there is another of the five species figured by Perry that seems to be identifiable, although I do not find that anyone has made this suggestion: The figure of *P. bulbosa*, as well as the description, can be matched very satisfactorily by specimens of *Trophon geversianus* (Pallas, 1774), the type of the genus *Trophon*." She obviously overlooked Deshayes (1843: 590) and Martens (1872: 8) who had identified Perry's very good figure. Keen asked that the earlier type designation be voided and that *Polyplex bulbosa* Perry be declared the type species of *Polyplex*. Her tenuous reasons were not questioned by the Commission and her petition was approved. For additional discussion regarding history of this name see Vokes (1964: 12).

Pomacea—*Arcana*, signature G₅ (text to Pl. XII), March 1, 1810.

Type species, by monotypy, *Pomacea maculata* Perry, 1810. For discussion, see Pain (1956: 79), Cowie (1999) and I.C.Z.N. (1999a, Opinion 1913).

Proscenula—*Arcana*, signature B₅ [genus without species], January 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 53.

Genus first described in *Arcana*, B₅, Jan. 1, 1810, but without species. Férussac, 1820, cited as *Proxenula* in error fide Neave (1940, III: 924, 949; Férussac not seen). Thiele (1931: 738) lists as: "*Proscenula* (Perry) oder *Proxenula* Férussac 1820 ist synonym mit *Crepidula*" [*Proscenula* (Perry) or *Proxenula* Férussac 1820 is synonymous with *Crepidula*]. None of the three species described in this genus by Perry are identifiable to species, but are obviously species of *Crepidula* Lamarck, 1799. No type designation has been made for this genus as no included species are identifiable.

Septa—*Arcana*, signature B₂ (text to Plate III), January, 1810.

Type species, by monotypy, *Septa scarlatina* Perry, 1810 [= *Cymatium (Septa) rubecula* (Linnaeus, 1758)].

Strigula—*Conchology*, Pl. 15.

Type species, here designated, *Strigula maculata* Perry, 1811 [= *Pythia scarabaeus* (Linnaeus, 1758)]. Listed as a synonym of *Pythia* Röding, 1798, by Thiele (1931: 468)

and Zilch (1959: 72). No prior type designations have been located.

Trigona—*Conchology*, Pl. 51

Type species, by monotypy, *Trigona pellucida* Perry, 1811 [= *Trigonostoma scalare* (Gmelin, 1791)]. A junior homonym of *Trigona* Jurine, 1807 (Hymenoptera fide Neave, 1940 [Jurine not seen]) and therefore unavailable. A synonym of *Trigonostoma* Blainville, 1827.

Triplex—*Arcana*, signature M₇ (text to Pl. XXIII), June, 1810.

Type species, by monotypy, *Triplex foliatus* Perry, 1810. Used as a subgenus of *Chicoreus* by Houart, 1992. In a petition having to do with the identity of the type species of the genus *Chicoreus* Montfort, 1810 (May 28), which is based on a woodcut that is barely identifiable as a mollusk, Keen (1964b) properly showed that *Chicoreus* “has clear priority” over *Triplex* Perry, 1810 (June 1). She then stated that “the type species of *Triplex* is *T. foliatus*, better known under the latter [sic] name *Murex palmarosae* Lamarck, 1822. Preservation of the latter and suppression of *T. foliatus* as a *nomen oblitum* would be desirable.” Why it would be desirable is not stated as Perry’s name not only has twelve years priority, but it is based on an excellent illustration that was probably never seen by Keen. Not mentioned by Keen is the fact that this synonymy had been noted by Deshayes (1843: 572) and Mathews & Iredale (1912: 11). Also, two months before Keen’s petition was published, Vokes (1964: 8) discussed this synonymy at length and ended her discussion with the statement that “the name *M. palmarosae* must be replaced by *T. foliatus* Perry.” Keen’s petition had so many items that caused prolonged debate, as shown in the published Opinion 911 (I.C.Z.N., 1970: 20–26), that the request to sink *Triplex foliatus* was uncontested although other items were debated. It is unfortunate that Keen did not know that eventually *Triplex* would be used as a subgenus of *Chicoreus*. Article 81.2.1 (I.C.Z.N., 1999b) allows a *nomen oblitum* to be the type species of a genus, but it is certainly not a desirable situation. See Plate 1 herein.

Volutella—*Arcana*, signature B₂ (text to Pl. III), January 1, 1810.

Type species, by monotypy, *Volutella divergens* Perry, 1810 (= *Voluta muricata* Born, 1778); = *Vasum* Röding, 1798.

Species-group names

abbatis (*Mitra*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 39, figs. 2, 3.

= *Mitra stictica* (Link, 1807) fide Cernohorsky (1967b: 148).

abortiva (*Triplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 6, fig. 5.

Nomen dubium fide Houart, 1992: 13. Cernohorsky (1967a: 119) placed Perry’s name in the synonymy of *Chicoreus carneolus* (Röding, 1798) together with *C. torrefactus* (Sowerby, 1841). Vokes (1970: 185), while admitting that Perry’s figure might possibly be identified as *C. torrefactus*, objected to the introduction of either *C. carneolus* or *C. abortiva* as she considered them to be *nomina oblita*. Houart (1992:13) treated both of these names as *nomina dubia*, an assessment here considered to be correct.

achatina (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 20, fig. 6.

= *Cypraea ventriculus* Lamarck, 1810, fide Martens (1872: 11).

aculeata (*Aranea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 46, fig. 2.

Nomen dubium. This name has never been used as a senior synonym. The figure and a prior mention of the name are discussed by Vokes (1970:183). She there considered the figure to probably represent *Murex carbonnieri* (Jousseume, 1881). Later Ponder & Vokes (1988:23) declared that "Perry's figure is so poor that accurate identification is impossible and this name is best regarded as a *nomen nudum*." As discussed herein, the name cannot be a *nomen nudum*. Perry's figure is here considered to be unidentifiable and must remain a *nomen dubium*.

aculeatus (*Strombus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 13, fig. 2.

= *Lambis crocata* (Link, 1807) fide Abbott (1961: 158, 159) who adds that it is "perhaps a *nomen dubium*". Perry's figure is quite adequate for identification and the comment by Abbott was because it could possibly represent the subspecies *L. crocata pilsbryi* Abbott being described at the time [as stated by Abbott (1961: 159)].

acuminatus (*Trochus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 47, fig. 1.

= *Cantharidus opalus* (Martyn, 1784). Placed in synonymy of *Trochus iris* Gmelin, 1791 (= *C. opalus* (Martyn)) by Martens (1872: 18). Iredale (1915: 437) stated: "This synonym of *Cantharidus opalus* Martyn, 1784, is not included by Suter. In Perry's *Conchology* ... an easily recognizable figure is given." Placed in synonymy of *C. opalus* (Martyn, 1784) by Marshall (1998: 112) and a neotype designated making it a junior objective synonym of *C. opalus* (Martyn, 1784).

acuta (*Buccinella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 27, fig. 6.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature and the figure is unidentifiable. Based on the enlarged posterior columellar fold and "knobby" spire it may be a very poor rendering of *Cancellaria cassidiformis* Sowerby, 1832 but it certainly cannot be so identified.

acuta (*Distorta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 10, *Distorta* fig. 1.

= *Distorsio reticularis* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Beu (1998: 195).

acuta (*Melania*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 29, fig. 2.

= *Lymnaea stagnalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Martens (1872: 5). Perry stated that his species had been illustrated by Born and comparison shows that Perry's figure could be based on Born's figure (1780: pl. 16, fig. 16).

acuta (*Pleurotoma*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 54, fig. 5.

= *Lophiotoma acuta* (Perry, 1811) fide Powell (1964: 303).

acutus (*Strombus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 12, fig. 2.

= *Strombus vomer* (Röding, 1798) fide Abbott (1960: 131). Very much like the Chemnitz figure with which Deshayes (1843: 716) and Martens (1872: 20) equated it.

adunca (*Patella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 43, fig. 5.

Nomen dubium. Pilsbry (1891: 118) placed with a query under *Nacella aenea* var. *deaurata* Gmelin. In family Fissurellidae fide Powell (1973: 84). The figure is here considered to be unidentifiable.

aladraconis (*Rostellaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 11, fig. 6, (as *ala-draconis*).

- = *Aporrhais pespelecani* (Linnaeus, 1758). This synonymy has not previously been noted. The unusual blue coloration is possibly the result of burial in mud.
- alba* (*Ancilla*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 31, fig. 1.
= *Bullia vittata* (Linnaeus, 1767) fide Cernohorsky (1984: 30).
- alba* (*Cassis*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 33, fig. 2.
= *Cassis flammea* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1844: 23).
- alba* (*Ovula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 53, *Ovula* fig. 1.
= *Ovula ovum* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1844: 467).
- albida*** (*Pleurotoma*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 32, fig. 4.
= *Polystira albida* (Perry, 1811) fide Abbott & Dance (1982: 239). Placed in the synonymy of the later *Pleurotoma virgo* Lamarck by Deshayes (1843: 350) who would not, as mentioned elsewhere, surrender a Lamarck name. Type species, by original designation, of *Polystira* Woodring, 1928.
- alga*** (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 23, fig. 1.
= *Cypraea mappa alga* Perry, 1811, fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 33) and Cernohorsky (1978: 55). Some later authors (e.g., Abbott & Dance, 1982: 96) consider this to be only a synonym of *C. mappa* Linnaeus, 1758.
- altus* (*Trochus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 47, fig. 3.
= *Tectus conus* (Gmelin, 1791), fide OBIS Indo-Pacific Molluscan Database (OBIS, 2003). A senior primary homonym of *Trochus altus* Philippi, 1851 which is also a synonym of *Tectus conus* (Gmelin) fide OBIS (2003).
- anatomica*** (*Hexaplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 8, fig. 2.
= *Homalocantha anatomica* (Perry, 1811) fide Abbott & Dance (1982: 139).
- angulata* (*Aculea*)—*Arcana*, signature H₅, Pl. XV, fig. 2, April 1, 1810.
= *Turritella (Haustator) imbricataria* Lamarck, 1804, fide Petit & Le Renard, 1990: 28.
- angulatus* (*Conus*)—*Arcana*, signature H₅, Pl. XV, fig. 1, April 1, 1810.
= *Conus deperditus* Bruguière, 1792 fide Kohn (1986: 4).
- angulatum* (*Solen*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 57, *Solen* fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature and the figure is unidentifiable.
- annularis* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 22, fig. 6.
= *Cypraea annulus* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Deshayes (1844: 539).
- annularis* (*Pomacea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 38, fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. Not a *Pomacea* but is a helicid fide Pilsbry (1927: 63).
- apiaria* (*Trochus*)—*Arcana*, signature B₃, Pl. III, fig. 4, January 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 47, fig. 5.
= *Tectus fenestratus* (Gmelin, 1791). This synonymy has not previously been noted but the short green spiral segments arranged in axial rows is distinctive. Both Perry figures match color photographs of *T. fenestratus*. Incorrectly listed as a synonym of *Trochus conus* (Gmelin, 1791) on OBIS Indo-Pacific Molluscan Database (OBIS, 2003).
- arabica* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 21, fig. 1.

- = *Cypraea arabica* Linnaeus, 1758.
- argillaceous* (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 24, fig. 6.
Nomen dubium fide Kohn (1986: 6; as *argillaceus* [sic]).
- argus* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 20, fig. 7.
 = *Cypraea argus* Linnaeus, 1758.
- asellus* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 19, fig. 3.
 = *Cypraea asellus* Linnaeus, 1758.
- aspera* (*Ovula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 53, *Ovula* fig. 3.
 = *Volva volva* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1844: 475).
- aurantia* (*Melania*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 29, fig. 1.
 = *Plekocheilus aurissileni* (Born, 1778) fide Martens (1872: 26) [as *Bulimus auris Sileni*]. One of Born's figures (1780, pl. 9, fig. 4), slightly reoriented, may have served as the model for Perry's figure. Born's two figures were copied by Chemnitz (1795: pl. 176, figs. 1701, 1702). However, Perry states that his figure is "From a delineation of a specimen in Mr. Jennings's Museum."
- aurantia* (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 1, fig. 1.
 = *Latrius gibbulus* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Adam & Leloup (1938: 186).
- aurantia* (*Nerites*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 34, *Nerites* fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. Listed by Martens (1889: 135) in an index as "*Neritina pulligera*" but the figure is not close to that species fide Eichhorst (2003: pers. comm.). Aside from the listing by Martens this name has not appeared in the literature.
- aurantia* (*Turbo*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 49, fig. 4.
 = *Turbo petholatus* Linnaeus, 1758. Perry's figure is listed with a query in synonymy of *Turbo personatus* Linnaeus by Mörch (1852: 162). It is hard to follow Hanley (1855: 328) but he appears to consider *T. personatus* the same as *T. variabilis* Reeve, 1842. The latter name is preoccupied and equals *T. reevei* [sic] Philippi, 1846 fide Tryon (1888: 194) as a variety of *T. petholatus*. *Turbo reevei* [sic] Philippi was listed as a full species by Abbott & Dance (1982:46). The name *T. personatus* seems to have disappeared from the literature, Philippi (1846: 48) stating Linnaeus' species to be entirely unknown to him (although it is based on a very good figure in Rumphius). The specific name of Philippi's taxon *T. reevii* is almost universally misspelled. Perry's species is here considered to be a synonym of *Turbo petholatus* Linnaeus, 1758 because of its shape and markings, the perceived differences between *T. petholatus* and *T. reevii* being too subtle to be recognized in Perry's figure.
- aurantia* (*Voluta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 18, no. 2.
 = *Harpulina arasiaca* [Lightfoot, 1786] fide Deshayes (1844: 402; as *Voluta vexillum* Chemnitz). The only other citation located is that of Wagner & Abbott (1978: 20-703) who cited as a nude name, an inappropriate term. Not *Voluta aurantia* Gmelin, 1791 which is in Mitridae.
- aurea* (*Tellina*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 55, *Tellina* fig. 2.
 = *Tellina* (*Pharaonella*) *aurea* Perry, 1811. Hedley (1902: 28) stated: "...evidently *T. vulsellia* Chemnitz, = *T. rostrata* of other authors than Linnaeus, not *T. (Phylloda) aurea* Schumacher (1817). Since by Hanley's [1855] showing ... the Linnaean name

has been generally misapplied, and that of Chemnitz was not binomial, Perry's name should be utilised." Hedley was unaware that this species had already been named *Tellina vulsella* Hanley, 1846 but his admonition that Perry's name should be utilized remains true. As Perry's name was treated as valid by Hedley after 1899, and has been used in more recent years (e.g. Kira, 1964: 158; Matsukuma et al, 1991:187) it cannot be dismissed as a *nomen oblitum* even if Hanley's name can be demonstrated to have been used in 25 works in the last 50 years which is very doubtful. Hedley's mention of *Tellina aurea* Schumacher is in error as that name was originally proposed in the genus *Phylloda*, is a junior objective synonym of *Phylloda foliacea* (Linnaeus, 1758), and has no place in this discussion.

australasia (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 4, figs. 2, 4.

= *Ranella australasia* (Perry, 1811) fide Henning & Hemmen (1993: 34). Type species of *Mayena* Iredale, 1917 by subsequent designation of Powell, 1937.

australasia (*Pyrula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 54, fig. 4.

= *Pleuroploca australasia* (Perry, 1811) fide Wilson & Gillett (1971: 98).

australasiae (*Monoplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 3, fig. 3.

= *Cymatium (Monoplex) parthenopeum* (Salis Marschlins, 1793) fide Beu (1970b: 229). Type species of *Monoplex* Perry, 1811 by subsequent designation of Dall, 1904.

autumnalis (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 21, fig. 2.

= *Cypraea mus* Linnaeus, 1758, fide Deshayes (1844: 500).

babylonica (*Pleurotoma*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 32, no. 5.

= *Turris babylonia* (Linnaeus, 1758), fide Deshayes (1843: 351). Perry stated that this species had "formerly been placed by Linnaeus under the genus *Murex*" so it is obviously a spelling error. This is the only species figured on two different plates in the *Conchology* (under the same species name) demonstrating that the plates were not all prepared at one time. Perry had already figured this species as *Murex babylonicus* on Pl. 2. Not listed by Sherborn so he evidently also considered this to be an error for *babylonia* Linnaeus.

babylonicus (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 2, fig. 2.

= *Turris babylonia* (Linnaeus, 1758), fide Deshayes (1843: 351). See under *Pleurotoma babylonica* above.

bandartus (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 1, fig. 5

= *Pugilina morio* (Linnaeus, 1758), fide Deshayes (1843: 451).

bandata (*Cassidea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 34, *Cassidea* fig. 2.

= *Phalium bandatum* (Perry, 1811) fide Abbott (1968a: 83).

bandata (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 20, fig. 2.

= *Cypraea caputserpentis* Linnaeus, 1758, fide Adam & Leloup (1938: 134).

bandata (*Dentalia*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 52, *Dentalia* fig. 4.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is a stylized scaphopod unidentifiable to species.

bandatum (*Cerithium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 36, fig. 4.

= *Rhinoclavis fasciata* (Bruguère, 1792) fide Houbrick (1978: 41–47).

bandatum (*Cymbium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 37, *Cymbium* fig. 2 (No. 4 on plate explanation).

- Nomen dubium*. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is a stylized *Melo* that cannot be specifically identified.
- bandatus* (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 25, fig. 4; *Arcana*, signature Pp₇, Pl. LXXX, August, 1811.
- Nomen dubium* fide Kohn (1986: 7). The figures in the two works are different but neither is identifiable.
- bandatus* (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 1, fig. 4.
= *Pugilina morio* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 451).
- bicolor* (*Trochus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 47, fig. 4.
= *Trochus radiatus* Gmelin, 1791. This synonymy has not previously been noted but the axial bands of color and the shells' overall shape agree perfectly with Gmelin's species. Perry's name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- brachiatus* (*Turbo*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 49, fig. 2.
= *Turbo cornutus* [Lightfoot, 1786]. This synonymy has not previously been noted although the spiral sculpture and prominent spines make Perry's figure easily identifiable. Perry's name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- brunella* (*Scalaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 28, fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is an unidentifiable epitoniid.
- bulbosa* (*Polyplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 9, fig. 5.
= *Trophon geversianus* (Pallas, 1774) fide Deshayes (1843: 590; as *Murex magellanicus* Lamarck [sic; = *Trophon magellanicus* (Gmelin, 1791)]). Type species of *Polyplex* Perry, 1811. See under *Polyplex* above and also see *Polyplex gracilis* Perry below.
- caerulea*—see under *coerulea* and also comments under "Perry's Taxa" above.
- camelopardalis* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 19, fig. 5.
= *Cypraea (Lyncina) camelopardalis* Perry, 1811 fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 39).
- canulata* (*Buccinella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 27, fig. 1.
= *Cancellaria reticulata* (Linnaeus, 1767) fide Deshayes (1843: 402).
- capitata* (*Voluta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 17, fig. 4.
= *Fulgoraria rupestris* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Weaver & du Pont (1970: 35).
- capitatus* (*Monoplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 3, fig. 4.
= *Tudicla spirillus* (Linnaeus, 1767) fide Deshayes (1843: 513; as *Pyruca spirillus* Lamarck).
- caputserpentis* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 21, fig. 4 (as *caput-serpentis*).
= *Cypraea caputserpentis* Linnaeus, 1758.
- carinata* (*Buccinella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 27, fig. 5.
Nomen dubium. This name has not been used in subsequent literature but it is probably *Latirolagena smaragdula* (Linnaeus, 1758). Although there is extra emphasis on the columellar folds the closely spaced brown spirals on a white shell make this identification reasonable. As its identification is not positive it must be considered a *nomen dubium*.
- carinatum* (*Cerithium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 35, fig. 3.
= *Terebralia palustris* (Linnaeus, 1767) fide Deshayes (1843: 284) and Houbriek

- (1991: 305; as *carnaticum* [sic]).
- carinatus* (*Bulimus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 30, fig. 1.
= *Phasianotrochus eximius* (Perry, 1811). For discussions see Pilsbry (1901: 8; 1902: 72), Gatliff (1902: 76), Pritchard & Gatliff (1906: 65), and Hedley (1908: 465). Not *Bulimus carinatus* Bruguière, 1789.
- carnatis* (*Melania*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 29, fig. 3.
= *Megalobulimus oblongus* (Müller, 1774). Although placed in synonymy of *Strophocheilus oblongus* (Müller, 1774) with a query by Bequaert (1948: 67), there is little question about this synonymy.
- carnea* (*Terebra*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 16, *Terebra* fig. 1.
= *Terebra dimidiata* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1844: 241).
- cedonulli* (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 24, fig. 1 (as *cedo nulli*).
= *Conus cedonulli* Linnaeus, 1767.
- chalcedonia* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 19, fig. 6.
= *Cypraea helvola* Linnaeus, 1758, fide Deshayes (1844: 533).
- cicercula* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 23, fig. 7.
= *Cypraea cicercula* Linnaeus, 1758.
- cincta* (*Helix*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 15, *Helix* fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. Figure not identifiable but possibly an embellished rendering of a form of *Polymita picta* (Born, 1778). Not *Helix cincta* Müller, 1774.
- cinctoria* (*Bulla*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 40, *Bulla* fig. 1.
= *Hydatina zonata* [Lightfoot, 1786] fide Cernohorsky (1972: 206) who, under *H. albocincta* (Hoeven, 1839), stated: "Iredale and McMichael (1962) consider *H. cinctoria* (Perry, 1811) to be an earlier name for *albocincta*, but I share Pilsbry's view that Perry's figure probably represents the Indian Ocean species *zonata* Lightfoot, 1786...."
- cinerea* (*Aranea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 46, fig. 4.
= *Bolinus brandaris* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Adam & Leloup (1938: 157). Listed without comment by Vokes (1971: 32) but misspelled as *cinera*.
- circularis* (*Chama*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 59, *Chama* fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- circularis* (*Natica*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 48, *Natica* fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- clathrus* (*Scalaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 28, fig. 3.
= *Epitonium clathrus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
- coerulea* (*Ancilla*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 31, fig. 6.
Nomen dubium. This name has appeared in subsequent literature only when it was stated to be a *Nassarius* by Burch & Burch (1960: 8; as *caerulea*) in their catalogue of Olividae. Not listed by Cernohorsky (1984) in his monograph on Nassariidae. This figure is not identifiable.
- coerulea* (*Buccinella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 27, fig. 4.
= *Turbinella pyrum* (Linnaeus, 1767) fide Abbott (1950: 203; as type species of *Buc-*

cinella Perry, 1811; as *caerulea*). This is a slightly altered copy of Martini's figure (1777, pl. XCV, fig. 916) that is also blue. Perry states: "Shell of a sky blue color ... described, but not well figured, by the German Conchologist Martini. The original is in the noble collection of the British Museum." Abbott's reference to Winckworth (1945: 145) for the identification of this species is enigmatic as no Perry species are mentioned in the reference cited.

coerulea (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 22, fig. 8.

= *Cypraea annulus* Linnaeus, 1758, fide Deshayes (1844: 539).

coerulea (*Patella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 43, fig. 3.

= *Patella caerulea* Linnaeus, 1758. This is the only *Patella* for which there is no description given and is probably intended for Linnaeus's species.

coerulea (*Pyrula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 50, fig. 2.

Nomen dubium. Stated to be *Fasciolaria tulipa* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Deshayes (1843: 432) but it could just as easily be *F. hunteria* (Perry, 1811) which has a bluish cast more often than does *F. tulipa*.

collapsus (*Planorbis*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 51, fig. 5.

Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.

colubrina (*Helix*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 15, *Helix* fig. 4.

Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.

colus (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 2, fig. 5.

= *Fusinus colus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

comma (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 21, fig. 5.

= *Cribrarula cribraria comma* (Perry, 1811) fide Lorenz & Hubert (2000: 177).

concauum (*Pecten*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 55, *Pecten* fig. 1.

Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.

conspicua (*Aranea*)—*Arcana*, Pl. LIV (Feb. 1, 1811); *Conchology*, Pl. 46, fig. 3.

= *Bolinus cornutus* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Vokes (1971: 35).

contorta (*Pleurotoma*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 32, fig. 1.

= *Turricula javana* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 354; as *Pleurotoma nodifera* Lamarck) and Powell (1969: 236).

contrastriata (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 20, fig. 3.

= *Lyncina argus contrastriata* (Perry, 1811) fide Lorenz & Hubert (2000: 77).

coralloides (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 25, fig. 6.

Nomen dubium fide Kohn (1986: 7).

cornucervi (*Triples*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 7, fig. 4 (as *cornu-cervi*).

= *Chicoreus banksii* (Sowerby, 1841) fide Houart (1992: 69). Earlier considered to be *C. damicornis* Hedley, 1903 by Vokes (1971: 36). Not *C. cornucervi* (Röding, 1798).

cornuta (*Cassidea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 34, *Cassidea* fig. 3.

= *Melongena melongena* (Linnaeus, 1758). Figure copied from Regenfuss (1758, pl. 5, fig. 49). Not a synonym of *M. corona* (Gmelin, 1791) as stated by Abbott (1968a:

- 48). A junior primary homonym of *Cassidea cornuta* Bruguière, 1792.
cornuta (*Triplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 7, fig. 3.
Nomen oblitum. Vokes (1971: 36) listed as “? = *Chicoreus brevifrons* (Lamarck, 1822)” and Roland Houart (personal communication, July, 23, 2003) agrees that it may be that species. *Triplex cornuta* Perry, 1811 is therefore a senior subjective synonym of *Murex brevifrons* Lamarck, 1822 now placed in the genus *Chicoreus*. To insure that Perry’s name cannot replace the later well known synonym, action is here taken in accordance with Article 23.9.2. An exhaustive search of the literature reveals no usages of *Triplex cornuta* Perry, 1811 as a senior synonym. Listed here are 25 usages of *Chicoreus brevifrons* (Lamarck) during the past 50 years: Abbott, 1974: 174; Abbott & Dance, 1982: 135; Abbott & Morris, 1995: 209; Altena, 1969: 20, 43; Altena, 1975: 42; Bayer, 1971: 157; Bullis, 1964: 105; Dance, 1974: 123; Eisenberg, 1981: 88; Fair, 1976: 27; Habe & Okutani, 1985: 139; Kaicher, 1973: 131; Macsotay & Campos Villarroel, 2001: 74; Usticke, 1959: 62; Radwin & D’Attilio, 1976: 34; Rios, 1970: 78; Rios, 1975: 85; Rios, 1985: 82; Rios, 1994: 108; Vokes, 1989: 33; Vokes, 1990b: 34; Vokes, 1995: 119; Vokes, 1996: 67; Wagner & Abbott, 1978: 13–802; Warmke & Abbott, 1961: 105. *Triplex cornuta* Perry, 1811 is declared to be a *nomen oblitum* and *Murex brevifrons* Lamarck, 1822 becomes a *nomen protectum*.
- cornutus* (*Monoplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 3, fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. Hedley (1902: 26) considered this to be a senior synonym of *Triton exaratus* Reeve, 1844, but Pritchard & Gatliff (1906: 42) disagreed, citing Dall’s (1904: 123) statement that Perry’s species is “unidentifiable, certainly not *exaratum* Reeve, to which it has been referred.” Kesteven (1902: 460) treated a species, for which he figured only the protoconch, as *Lotorium cornutum* (Perry). This Kesteven reference is included by Kiliyas (1973: 96) in his synonymy of *Cymatium exaratum* (Reeve) but he does not mention Perry’s species elsewhere in his monograph of Cymatiidae. Not listed in the synonymy of *C. (M.) exaratum* (Reeve, 1844) by Beu (1998: 89–90). Perry’s figure is here considered to be unidentifiable.
- cornutus* (*Strombus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 12, fig. 4.
 = *Strombus pugilis* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Deshayes (1843: 696).
- corrugata* (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 5, fig. 1.
 = *Bursa corrugata* (Perry, 1811) fide Abbott (1974: 167).
- costata* (*Chama*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 59, *Chama* fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- costatum* (*Cardium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 57, *Cardium* fig. 2.
 = *Cardium costatum* Linnaeus, 1758. Figure possibly copied from Chemnitz, 1782, pl. 15, fig. 151.
- crenata* (*Donax*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 58, *Donax* fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- crenatus* (*Polyplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 9, fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable but is probably a species in Trophoni-

- nae. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- cruentum* (*Cardium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 57, *Cardium* fig. 1.
= *Corculum cardissa* (Linnaeus, 1758). Perry's figure may be a poor copy of Chemnitz, 1782, pl. 14, fig. 1. Combined with his description ("heart-shaped and pointed," etc.) there is little doubt of Perry's intention.
- curvirostra* (*Cerithium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 35, fig. 2.
= *Cerithium nodulosum* Bruguière, 1792 fide Deshayes (1843: 287).
- cypridium* (*Patella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 43, fig. 6.
= *Helcion pellucidus* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Powell (1973: 144).
- dama* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 23, fig. 3.
= *Cypraea vitellus* Linnaeus, 1758, fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 39).
- decarinatus* (*Trochus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 47, fig. 2.
= *Nomen dubium*. Martens (1872: 16) thought it possible that this figure was intended for *Trochus cunninghami* Gray, 1834 [= *Maurea selecta* (Dillwyn, 1817)] and later Martens (1873: 31) stated "appears to be the same" and that the name is intended to signify "that the whorls are separated by a keel." Placed in synonymy of *Calliostoma canaliculatum* [Lightfoot, 1786] with a query by Pilsbry (1889: 361). Perry's figure is here considered to be unidentifiable.
- decussata* (*Orthoceras*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 52, *Orthoceras* fig. 2.
= *Nautilus fascia* Linnaeus, 1758 which is not a *Nautilus* and is not a mollusk. Perry's figure is a slightly stylized copy of Martini, 1769, Vignette 1, figure D, which in turn is a copy of Gualtieri, 1742, pl. 19, figure O. Linnaeus based his *N. fascia* on the Gualtieri figure which had been placed in a group called *Orthoceras* by that non-binominal author. *Orthoceras* Bruguière, 1789 is a genus of Paleozoic cephalopods of considerable size, all being several inches or more in length. Both Gualtieri and Martini include a life-size drawing indicating that the specimen is only 4 or 5 mm in length. This and most other Linnaean *Nautilus* stated to be Foraminifera by Hanley (1855: 154).
- deflecta* (*Pinna*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 61, *Pinna* fig. 2.
Nomen dubium fide Rosewater (1961: 185).
- delicata* (*Harpa*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 40, *Harpa* fig. 2.
Placed on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology (I.C.Z.N., 1989, Opinion 1518). Listed as a senior synonym of *Harpa articularis* Lamarck, 1822 by Rehder (1973: 250) who further stated it to be a *nomen oblitum*. At that time the rules concerning *nomina oblita* were very confusing. In the 1985 Code (I.C.Z.N., 1985) the rules were again changed. As a result, under Article 79c(iii) of the 1985 Code his action was invalid. A petition was submitted (Rehder & Petit, 1987) to ratify his action, resulting in Opinion 1518 (I.C.Z.N., 1989).
- denacta* (*Dentalia*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 52, *Dentalia* fig. 5.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is a stylized scaphopod unidentifiable to species.
- denactus* (*Mytilus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 61, *Mytilus* fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subse-

quent literature.

dentata (*Ostrea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 60, *Ostrea* fig. 1.

= *Ostrea denticulata* Born, 1778. Perry's figure is obviously a stylized copy of Born's figure (1780, pl. 6, fig. 9). The figures are almost identical in size, the smaller upper valve sits well into the lower valve, and the digitations extending from the margins of the lower valve are alike in number and spacing. This synonymy has not previously been noted.

dentex (*Haustrum*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 44, fig. 3.

Placed on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology (I.C.Z.N., 1969, Opinion 886). Recognized as a synonym of *Purpura columellaris* (Lamarck, 1822), by Deshayes (1844: 62) (see discussion herein concerning Deshayes' treatment of Perry's taxa) and by Martens (1872: 43). Keen (1964a) petitioned the I.C.Z.N. for clarification of the status of the genera *Purpura*, *Ocenebra*, and *Muricanthus*. Although having nothing to do with the status of these genera, she included a request, without comment or reason, to declare as *nomina oblita* the species *Haustrum pictum* Perry, 1811 and *H. dentex* Perry, 1811, stated to be senior synonyms of *Purpura plano-spira* Lamarck, 1822 and *P. columellaris* Lamarck, 1822 respectively. It was not mentioned that over 100 years earlier Perry's names had been shown by Deshayes and others to be senior synonyms of the Lamarck names. The resulting Opinion was published (I.C.Z.N., 1969: 128–132) showing no dissent on the suppression of the two Perry names.

dentula (*Rostellaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 10, *Rostellaria* fig. 3.

= *Tibia insulaechorab* (Röding, 1798) fide Deshayes (1843: 654; as *R. curvirostris* Lam.).

denudata (*Aranea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 45, fig. 1.

= *Haustellum haustellum* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 568).

denudata (*Triplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 7, fig. 2.

= *Chicoreus denudatus* (Perry, 1811) fide Radwin & D'Attilio (1976: 36). Hedley (1902: 26) recognized *T. denudata* and *T. frondosa* Perry to be conspecific and recommended the use of *T. denudata*. Type species of *Torvamurex* Iredale, 1936 by original designation.

despectum (*Cerithium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 35, fig. 1.

= *Rhinoclavis vertagus* (Linnaeus, 1767) fide Houbrick (1978: 33).

detusa (*Pinna*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 61, *Pinna* fig. 1.

Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.

digitatum (*Pecten*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 55, *Pecten* fig. 2.

= *Manupecten pesfelis* (Linnaeus, 1758). This is an obvious copy of Born's 1780 (pl. 6, fig. 2) figure of *Ostrea elongata* Born, 1778, considered to be a form of *Manupecten pesfelis* (L.) by Rombouts (1991: 46). Mentioned only as preoccupying *Pecten digitatus* Hinds, 1845 by Hertlein (1935: 306) and by Grau (1959: 122, 123). This synonymy has not been previously noted.

digitatus (*Spondylus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 59, *Spondylus* fig. 3.

- = *Spondylus foliaceus* Schreibers, 1793, fide Lamprell & Willan (2000: 4). It was earlier placed in the synonymy of *S. sinensis* Schreibers, 1793 by Abbott & Dance (1982: 316) and Lamprell (1986: 52). Although Schreibers work is non-binominal his names are in common usage.
- digitatus** (*Strombus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 13, fig. 1.
= *Lambis digitata* (Perry, 1811) fide Abbott (1961: 163).
- dilatatum** (*Buccinum*)—*Arcana* Pl. LVIII (March, 1811)
= *Buccinum orbiculare* Perry, 1811, q.v.
- dilatatus** (*Planorbis*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 51, fig. 4.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- discoloratum** (*Pecten*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 55, *Pecten* fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- disjecta** (*Venus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 58, *Venus* fig. 3.
= *Bassina disjecta* (Perry, 1811) fide Hedley (1902: 28).
- disjuncta** (*Scalaria*)—*Arcana*, signature P₁, Pl. XXVIII (unnumbered fig. labeled *Scalaria*), July 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 28, figs. 4, 5.
= *Epitonium scalare* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Mathews & Iredale (1912: 11). The figure in the *Arcana* is much superior to the one in the *Conchology*.
- distentum** (*Buccinum*)—*Arcana*, signature B₃, Pl. LXVI, May 1, 1811 (plate incorrectly dated May 1, 1810).
Nomen dubium. Possibly intended for a specimen of *Turbo petholatus* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Mathews & Iredale (1912: 13).
- divaricatus** (*Planorbis*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 51, fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- divergens** (*Strombus*)—*Arcana*, signature Nn₅, Pl. LXXV, July, 1811.
= *Lambis chiragra arthritica* Röding, 1798 fide Abbott (1961: 173; Pl. 74 cited in error). This was named *S. divergens* on the plate and *S. nigricans* in the text.
- divergens** (*Volutella*)—*Arcana*, Pl. III, fig. 1, Jan. 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 26, fig. 3.
= *Vasum muricatum* Born, 1778, fide Abbott (1959: 15). Type species of *Volutella* Perry, 1810 by monotypy.
- elegans** (*Arca*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 60, *Arca* fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- elegans** (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 5, fig. 3.
= *Gyrineum natator* (Röding, 1798) fide Beu (1998: 57).
- elongata** (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 22, fig. 5.
= *Erronea caurica elongata* (Perry, 1811) fide Lorenz & Hubert (2000: 138).
- episcopalis** (*Mitra*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 39, no. 4.
= *Mitra episcopalis* (Linnaeus, 1758); = *M. mitra* (Linnaeus, 1758).
- exanthemata** (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 22, fig. 7.

= *Cypraea zebra* Linnaeus, 1758, fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 33). Possibly intended as an emendation of *C. exanthea* Linnaeus, 1767 which is now considered a synonym of *C. zebra* L.

eximius (*Bulimus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 30, fig. 2.

= *Phasianotrochus eximius* (Perry, 1811) fide Pilsbry (1901: 8, as *Cantharidus eximus* [sic]); Wilson & Gillett (1971: 26).

fasciata (*Ancilla*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 31, *Ancilla* fig. 2.

Nomen dubium. Probably a buccinid but the figure is not identifiable. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature except for its citation as a homonym. Kilburn (1993: 370–371) rejected *Ancillaria fasciata* Reeve, 1864 as a secondary junior homonym of *Ancilla fasciata* Perry, 1811 as Reeve's species was being placed in the genus *Ancilla*. Kilburn's action was improper under Article 59(c) of the Code then in force (I.C.Z.N. 1985) as the two taxa in question are not considered congeneric. The name *Ancilla* (*Sparella*) *fasciata* (Reeve, 1864) must take precedence over *A. (S.) ordinaria* E.A. Smith, 1906 contrary to Kilburn's usage.

fasciata (*Aranea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 46, fig. 1.

Nomen dubium. This name has appeared in the subsequent literature only when Vokes (1971: 47) listed it as "? = *Murex messorius* (G. B. Sowerby, II, 1841)." Perry's figure is here considered to be unidentifiable, a position endorsed by Roland Houart (personal communication, July 23, 2003).

fasciatus (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 24, fig. 3.

= *Conus genuanus* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Kohn (1986: 7). A junior primary homonym of *C. fasciatus* Schröter, 1803.

fasciata (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 22, fig. 9 (misprinted as No. 2 on plate explanation).

= *Cypraea erosa* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Adam & Leloup (1938: 133). A junior primary homonym of *C. fasciata* Gmelin, 1791.

ferruginosa (*Bulla*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 40, *Bulla* fig. 2.

= *Hydatina albocincta* Hoeven, 1839 fide Pilsbry (1893: 389) who stated that the use of Perry's name is barred as it is a junior primary homonym of *Bulla ferruginosa* Gmelin, 1791.

ferruginosum (*Cerithium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 36, fig. 1.

= *Pyrazus ebeninus* (Bruguière, 1792) fide Hedley (1906: 529–531; as *P. herculeus* Martyn, 1784 [non-binominal]).

fissurella (*Rostellaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 11, fig. 4.

= *Rimella fissurella* (Linnaeus, 1767). That this is a Linnaean species has not previously been noted, probably as it is a Tertiary fossil. Perry described fossils from Grignon (Petit & Le Renard, 1990) and species from there are of this same uniform brown color. The name is not attributed by Perry, nor is any location given.

flammeum (*Solen*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 57, *Solen* fig. 3.

Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.

flavescens (*Pecten*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 55, *Pecten* fig. 4.

Nomen dubium. Not a synonym of *Flexopecten flavescens* (Gmelin, 1791), considered

- by Rombouts (1991: 41) to be a form of *F. glaber* Linnaeus. Perry's figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- flavicunda* (*Triplex*)—*Arcana*, signature S₇, Pl. XXXV, Sept. 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 6, fig. 2.
= *Chicoreus brunneus* (Link, 1807) fide Deshayes (1843: 574; as *Murex adustus* Lamarck, 1822).
- flexuosa* (*Triplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 7, fig. 1.
= *Naquetia triqueter* (Born, 1778) fide Vokes (1964: 16).
- foliacea* (*Hexaplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 8, fig. 4.
= *Hexaplex cichoreum* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Cernohorsky (1967a: 128). Type species of *Hexaplex* Perry, 1811, q.v.
- foliatus* (*Triplex*)—*Arcana*, signature M₇, Pl. XXIII, June 1, 1810. [Plate 1, figure C, herein]
Placed on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology (I.C.Z.N., 1970, Opinion 911). Type species of *Triplex* Perry, 1810. See discussion under genus *Triplex* above and under *Triplex rosaria* below.
- forceps** (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 2, fig. 4.
= *Fusinus forceps* (Perry, 1811) fide Deshayes (1843: 466). This was one of the first of Perry's names to be treated as a senior synonym by Deshayes who placed *Fusus turricula* Kiener, 1840 in synonymy.
- formosus* (*Monoplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 3, fig. 5.
= *Cymatium gutturnium* (Röding, 1798) fide Cernohorsky (1972: 115).
- fragum* (*Cardium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 57, *Cardium* fig. 3.
= *Fragum fragum* (Linnaeus, 1758). Perry's figure is based on Chemnitz, 1784, pl. 16, fig. 166.
- frondosa* (*Triplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 6, fig. 1.
= *Chicoreus denudata* (Perry, 1811) fide Vokes (1971: 51). See comments under *T. denudata*.
- fulgens* (*Ancilla*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 31, fig. 4.
= *Ancilla glabrata* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Deshayes (1843: 233; as *Eburna*).
- fuliginosa* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 22, fig. 1.
= *Cypraea mauritiana* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 35). A junior primary homonym of *C. fuliginosa* Röding, 1798.
- furbellata* (*Venus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 58, *Venus* fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- fusca* (*Hexaplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 8, fig. 3.
= *Homalocantha scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Deshayes (1843: 586; as *Murex*).
- fusca* (*Oliva*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 41, fig. 1.
= *Oliva vidua* Röding, 1798 fide Deshayes (1844: 609; as *Oliva maura* Lamarck, 1810). Incorrectly stated by Burch & Burch (1960: 16) and Wagner & Abbott (1978: 18-806) to be a *nomen nudum*. Listed as a nude name by Tursch & Greifeneder (2001: 445) on the authority of the listing by Wagner & Abbott. A junior primary homonym

- of both *O. fusca* Link, 1807 *O. fusca* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807.
- fusca* (*Terebra*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 16, *Terebra*, fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. Placed in synonymy of *Terebra subulata* (Linnaeus, 1767) by Cernohorsky (1967b: 205). Listed under *T. taurina* [Lightfoot, 1786] by Rosenberg (2003) with statement that it is “generally considered to be a synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Terebra subulata*; but description and illustration no less consistent with *T. taurina* [Lightfoot, 1786].”
- fuscum* (*Cerithium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 36, fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. Possibly a stylized *Terebralia palustris* Linnaeus, 1767).
- fusiformis* (*Strigula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 15, *Strigula* fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. Probably a species of *Pythia*.
- gemmosa* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 23, fig. 5 (figure 6 on plate caption in error).
 = *Cypraea nucleus* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 66).
- gigantea* (*Chama*)—*Conchology*, Introduction, p. 2, not figured.
 = *Tridacna gigas* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Rosewater (1965: 373).
- gloriamaris* (*Conus*)—*Arcana*, signature I₇, Pl. XVI, April 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 25, fig. 1 (as *gloria maris*).
 = *Conus textile* Linnaeus, 1758, fide Deshayes (1845: 124). Not *C. gloriamaris* Chemnitz, 1777. This was not intended as the introduction of a new name, but is an obvious misidentification by Perry as he referred to “that superb shell which was once in the collection of the Duchess of Portland and later sold to Lord Tankerville.”
- gracilis* (*Aranea*)—*Arcana*, signature Aa₅, Pl. XLVII, Dec. 1, 1810.
 = *Murex pecten* [Lightfoot, 1786], fide Ponder & Vokes (1988: 70).
- gracilis* (*Polyplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 9, fig. 4.
Nomen dubium. Placed in synonymy of *Trophon multicosatus* (Eschscholtz, 1829) by Gabb (1869: 70) although Perry's name has priority. That name is considered by some (e.g., Abbott, 1979: 189) to be a synonym of *Boreotrophon clathratus* (Linnaeus, 1767). Deshayes (1843: 590) considered both *P. gracilis* Perry and *P. bulbosa* Perry to be synonyms of *Murex magellanicus* Lamarck [sic; = Gmelin], now *Trophon geversianus* (Pallas, 1774). Martens (1872: 8) separated the two Perry figures and names and placed *P. gracilis* in the synonymy of “*Trophon laciniatus* Martyn.” Cernohorsky (1977: 117) placed Perry's species in the synonymy of *Trophon plicatus* [Lightfoot, 1786]. Houart (personal communication, July 23, 2003) thinks Perry's figure is probably *Trophon multicosatus* (Eschscholtz). In view of the various placements of Perry's species, and the complexity of the Trophoninae, Perry's name should be considered a *nomen dubium*.
- grandiformis* (*Argonauta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 42, fig. 4.
 = *Argonauta argo* Linnaeus, 1758, fide Deshayes (1845: 356).
- grandiformis* (*Harpa*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 40, *Harpa* fig. 1.
 = *Harpa major* Röding, 1798, fide Rehder (1973: 247).
- greenlandica* (*Scalaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 28, fig. 8.

- = *Epitonium (Boreoscala) greenlandicum* (Perry, 1811), fide Clench & Turner (1952: 320). Figure copied from Chemnitz (1795, pl. 195a, fig. 1879). As shown by Clench & Turner (1952: 320) the species name sometimes is misspelled as *groenlandica* as Chemnitz' nonbinominal name for it was "Turbo clathrus groenlandicus."
- grisea (Columna)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 51, fig. 6 (*Columna* No. 1 on plate explanation).
= *Columna columna* (Müller, 1774) fide Deshayes (1838: 305; as *Achatina columellaris* Lamarck). Figure probably copied from Chemnitz, 1786, pl. 112, fig. 955. Also see *Columna marmorea* herein.
- grisea (Helix)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 15, *Helix* fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- grisea (Proscenula)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 53, *Proscenula* fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is an unidentifiable species of *Crepidula*.
- hunteria (Pyrula)***—*Conchology*, Pl. 50, fig. 4.
= *Fasciolaria liliun hunteria* (Perry, 1811) fide Abbott (1974: 228). Type species of *Cinctura* Hollister, 1957 by original designation.
- imbricata (Aquaria)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 52, *Aquaria* fig. 4.
Nomen dubium. Listed by L.A. Smith (1962: 173) as *P[enicillus] (?F[oegia]) imbricatus*. Improperly listed as a *nomen oblitum* by B.J. Smith (1976: 200) who stated that it cannot be referred to a particular species with certainty.
- imbricatus (Spondylus)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 59, *Spondylus* fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- indentata (Pyrula)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 50, fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. The figure is extremely stylized and cannot even be placed to family.
- ionica (Rostellaria)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 11, fig. 5.
= *Tibia fusus* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 655; as *R. rectirostris* Lamarck, 1822).
- isabella (Cypraea)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 19, fig. 7.
= *Cypraea isabella* Linnaeus, 1758.
- jenningsia (Cypraea)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 19, fig. 4.
= *Cypraea limacina* Lamarck, 1810 fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 65).
- labiata (Cassidea)***—*Conchology*, Pl. 34, *Cassidea* fig. 1.
= *Phalium labiatum* (Perry, 1811) fide Abbott & Dance (1982: 114).
- labiata (Cassis)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 33, fig. 4.
= *Cypraecassis rufa* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Adam & Leloup (1938: 144).
- labiatus (Strombus)*—*Conchology*, Pl. 12, fig. 3.
= *Strombus gibberulus* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Deshayes (1843: 698). A junior primary homonym of *S. labiatus* Röding, 1798.
- laevis (Cerithium)*—*Arcana*, signature H₅, Pl. XV, fig. 3, April 1, 1810.
= *Rhinoclavis (Pseudovertagus) striatus* (Bruguière, 1792) fide Petit & Le Renard

(1990: 30).

laevis (*Strombus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 13, fig. 4.

= *Strombus bulla* (Röding, 1798) fide Abbott (1960: 128).

lazarus (*Chama*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 59, *Chama* fig. 1.

= *Chama lazarus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

legumen (*Solen*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 57, *Solen* fig. 4.

= *Pharus legumen* (Linnaeus, 1758).

lentiginosus (*Strombus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 12, fig. 5.

= *Strombus lentiginosus* Linnaeus, 1758.

leveriana (*Oliva*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 41, fig. 3.

= *Oliva porphyria* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1844: 605).

lignarius (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 1, fig. 2.

= *Latirus polygonus* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Cernohorsky (1972: 154, 155). A homonym but not a synonym of *Murex lignarius* Linnaeus, 1767 (= *M. lignarius* Linnaeus, 1758).

linearis (*Pomacea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 38, fig. 2.

Nomen dubium. Since its publication this name has been mentioned only twice in the literature, once by Say (1829: 260; fide Binney, 1858: 148) who listed under *Ampullaria flagellata* with the comment that he is “unacquainted with the *A. linearis* Perry, which he supposes to be a native of the coast of North America” and by Pilsbry (1927: 63) with the comment that it is not a *Pomacea*. The figure is not identifiable.

lineata (*Aculea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 16, *Aculea* fig. 1.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is an unidentifiable species of *Turritella*.

lineata (*Ancilla*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 31, fig. 7.

= *Nassarius glans* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1844: 159; as *Nassa*).

lineata (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 54, fig. 3.

= *Fasciolaria trapezium* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 433).

lineata (*Pleurotoma*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 32, fig. 2.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature and the figure is not identifiable. This name does not preoccupy the West African *Clavatula lineata* Lamarck, 1816, now placed in the genus *Perrona*.

lineata (*Volutella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 26, fig. 5.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is an unidentifiable species of *Vasidae*.

lineatus (*Bulimus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 30, fig. 5.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. May be a stylized *Limicolaria flammea* (Müller, 1774).

lineatum (*Terebellum*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 37, *Terebellum* fig. 1.

= *Terebellum terebellum* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Jung & Abbott (1967: 449–453).

lycophagus (*Mytilus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 61, *Mytilus* fig. 2.

Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.

- lynx* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 22, fig. 3.
= *Cypraea lynx* Linnaeus, 1758.
- maculata* (*Ancilla*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 31, fig. 5.
= *Babylonia areolata* (Link, 1807) fide Altena & Gittenberger (1981: 16).
- maculata* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 20, fig. 5.
= *Cypraea angustata* Gmelin, 1791, fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 47).
- maculata* (*Natica*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 48, *Natica* fig. 3.
= *Natica tigrina* (Röding, 1798) fide Cernohorsky (1971: 203). Not *Natica maculata* (Salis Marschlins, 1793).
- maculata*** (*Pomacea*)—*Arcana*, signature G₅, Pl. XII, Mar. 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 38, fig. 3.
= *Pomacea maculata* Perry, 1810 fide Pain (1956: 79). Type species of *Pomacea* Perry, 1810 by monotypy.
- maculata* (*Strigula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 15, *Strigula* fig. 3.
= *Pythia scarabaeus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Although stylized, Perry's figure is identifiable as this species because of its coloration and the odd structure of the aperture. This synonymy has not previously been noted. This species name has not appeared in subsequent literature. Designated herein as type species of *Strigula* Perry, 1811.
- maculata* (*Terebra*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 16, *Terebra* fig. 2.
= *Terebra crenulata* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1844: 241). A junior primary homonym but not a synonym of *Terebra maculata* (Linnaeus, 1758).
- maculatus* (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 24, fig. 4.
= *Conus marmoreus* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Kohn (1986: 8). A junior primary homonym of *Conus maculatus* Bosc, 1801.
- magnifica* (*Aculea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 16, *Aculea* fig. 2.
= *Turritella terebra* (Linnaeus, 1758). Although the attenuated shell with sculpture of spiral cords makes it immediately identifiable as *Turritella terebra*, this synonymy has not previously been noted and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- magnifica* (*Voluta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 18, no. 1.
= *Cymbiola magnifica* (Gebauer, 1802) fide Deshayes (1844: 397; as *V. magnifica* Chemnitz).
- marmoratus* (*Pholas*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 56, *Pholas* figs. 1–3.
= *Pholas dactylus* Linnaeus, 1758. Although the figure is stylized, with an evenly rounded instead of slightly sinuate anterior margin, Perry's locality information and his long discussion of the shell's boring habits makes this identification probable. The name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- marmorea* (*Columna*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 51, fig. 7 (*Columna* No. 2 on plate explanation).
= *Columna columna* (Müller, 1774). Designated herein as type species of *Columna* Perry, 1811. See notes under *Columna* in the genus list herein and also *C. greisea* in the species list. This figure is a slightly stylized copy of Chemnitz, 1795, pl. 213, figure 3021.
- marmorea* (*Voluta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 18, fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. Martens (1872: 31) stated that this figure much resembles *Voluta lap-*

- ponica* Linnaeus, 1767, a synonymy not noted elsewhere. Not mentioned by Weaver & duPont, 1970.
- marmoreus* (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 25, fig. 3.
Nomen dubium fide Kohn (1986: 8). Not *Conus marmoreus* Linnaeus, 1758.
- maroccana* (*Scalaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 28, fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. Figure is not identifiable and probably does not represent any species of Epitoniidae.
- mauritania* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 21, figs. 6, 7.
 = *Cypraea mauritiana* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 131).
- melissus* (*Trochus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 47, fig. 6.
 = *Calliostoma conulum* (Linnaeus, 1758). The attenuated shape, color, and white band bordering the suture in Perry's figure make this synonymy likely. This probable synonymy has not previously been noted.
- minimus* (*Bulimus*)—*Conchology*, plate 30 explanation page, as subspecies of *B. phasianus*; not figured.
Nomen dubium. Not mentioned by Robertson (1958) in his treatment of *B. phasianus*. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- misella* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 23, fig. 6 (figure 5 on plate caption in error).
 = *Palmadusta ziczac misella* Perry, 1811 fide Lorenz (2002: 291).
- moneta* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 22, fig. 4.
 = *Cypraea moneta* Linnaeus, 1758.
- nigra* (*Volutella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 26, fig. 1.
 = *Vasum turbinellus* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Adam & Leloup (1938: 192).
- nigricans* (*Strombus*)—*Arcana*, signature Nn₅, Pl. LXXV, July, 1811.
 = *Lambis chiragra arthritica* (Röding, 1798); = *S. divergens* Perry, 1811 (*S. divergens* on plate; *S. nigricans* in text).
- nigricans* (*Volutella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 26, fig. 6.
Nomen dubium. May be *Vasum turbinellus* Linnaeus, 1758 but definitive identification is not possible. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- nitida* (*Tellina*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 55, *Tellina* fig. 1.
 = *Tellina astula* Hedley, 1917 fide Hedley (1917: 690). A junior primary homonym of *Tellina nitida* Poli, 1791.
- nonpareil* (*Melania*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 29, fig. 4.
 = *Chilonopsis aurisvulpina* (Holten, 1802). Perry's figure is a copy of Chemnitz, 1795, pl. 210, fig. 2087. Two specimens were listed and figured as *Chilonopsis* [sic] *nonpareil* (Perry, 1811) by Woodward, 1991: 1, 4.
- nucleata* (*Proscenula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 53, *Proscenula* fig. 4.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is an unidentifiable species of *Crepidula*.
- oblonga* (*Patella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 43, fig. 4.
Nomen dubium. Pilsbry (1891: 156) listed as "unknown and unknowable." Not mentioned by Powell (1973) in his monograph of *Patella*.
- oboesus* (*Monoplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 3, fig. 2.

= *Cymatium (Ranularia) oboesum* (Perry, 1811) fide Beu (1985: 59) and Henning & Hemmen (1993: 80), both as a senior synonym of *Triton retusum* Lamarck, 1822. Mörch (1852: 110) listed as *Ranularia obesus* [sic] Perry, 1811, with *T. retusum* Lamarck, 1822, in synonymy. Deshayes (1843: 635) listed *T. retusum* and *M. oboesum* as synonyms, but gave preference to Lamarck's name as he always did. In his monograph of Cymatiidae, Kiliias (1973) did not mention *M. oboesum* Perry, but he did treat *C. retusum* (Lamarck, 1822) in detail. Kiliias' omission of this Perry species is inexplicable as he treated the other two species of Cymatiidae on *Conchology* plate 3.

In naming *Monoplex oboesus*, Perry used a ligature for "oe" just as in his usages of the specific name *coerulea*. In cataloguing this species Sherborn (1929) listed "oboesus" with a reference to "obesus" where *M. oboesus* is listed but with its spelling unaltered. There are no other listings for usages of *oboesus* by any author. As pointed out by Harry G. Lee (personal communication: July, 2003) the epithet *oboesus* does not appear in any classical language or biological glossary resource books and no etymon approaching "oboe" existed in Latin or Greek. The possibility of the name being based on the musical instrument oboe, itself a corrupt word, has been dismissed for several reasons. Mörch (1852: 110) cited the name as "*obesus*" but even if that is taken as an emendation instead of an error, it would be an unjustified emendation. Unfortunately the Code addresses ligatures only in company with diacritic marks, hyphens, and apostrophes with the statement that they are to be corrected. There is no provision under which either of the connected vowels can be dropped. The spelling must be left as "oboesus" and be declined as an adjective.

obtusa (Cypraea)—*Conchology*, Pl. 19, fig. 1.

= *Cypraea pantherina* Solander, 1786 fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 37).

orbata (Pomacea)—*Conchology*, Pl. 38, fig. 5.

= *Pila orbata* (Perry, 1811), fide Mörch (1852: 50) and Pilsbry (1927: 63) as *Ampullaria orbata* (Perry).

orbiculare (Buccinum)—*Arcana*, signature Gg₅, Pl. LVIII, March, 1811.

= *Tonna dolium* (Linnaeus, 1758). Named *Buccinum dilatatum* on the plate but the text is headed *B. orbiculare*. The latter name was selected by Mathews & Iredale (1912:13) who stated that it is "a good figure of the shell later named *Dolium maculatum* by Lamarck [= *T. dolium* (L.)." No other usage of Perry's names has been located. Winckworth & Tomlin (1933) did not include either in their list of Recent species of *Tonna*, nor did Kiliias (1962) in his monograph of Tonnidae. The figure is of a slightly broken shell.

ornata (Strigula)—*Conchology*, Pl. 15, *Strigula* fig. 1.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. Possibly a specimen of the variable *Pythia scarabaeus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

ovata (Anomia)—*Conchology*, Pl. 60, *Anomia* fig. 1.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is an extremely stylized brachiopod.

ovata (Cypraea)—*Conchology*, Pl. 21, fig. 3.

= *Cypraea turdus* Lamarck, 1810 fide Deshayes (1844: 520). A junior primary hom-

onym of *C. ovata* Gmelin, 1791.

ovata (*Hexaplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 8, fig. 6.

Nomen dubium. Listed as a *Hexaplex* by Vokes (1971: 77) but not listed by Radwin & D'Attilio (1976). Wagner & Abbott (1978: 13-806) listed as "an earlier *nomen oblitum* for *stainforthi* Reeve, 1843." Their statement that it is a *nomen oblitum* is incorrect as the Code in force at that time had no provision for such declaration. Houart (personal communication, July 23, 2003) does not consider it a synonym of *Murex stainforthi* Reeve, 1843 nor does he consider Perry's figure to be identifiable. That assessment is here endorsed.

pacifica (*Voluta*)—*Arcana*, signature Q₅, Pl. XXX, August, 1810.

= *Alcithoe arabica* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Weaver & duPont (1970: 109). The name *Voluta pacifica* was taken from either the Portland Catalogue [Lightfoot, 1786: 190] or the Museum Calonnianum [Humphrey, 1797: 18], which refers to the Portland Catalogue, in both of which it is a *nomen nudum*.

pallas (*Scalaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 28, fig. 7.

Nomen dubium. This name has not been used in subsequent literature. It does not pre-occupy *Scalaria pallas* Kiener, 1838 as "*pallas*" is a noun in apposition and "*pallas*" is more properly in the genitive singular.

pallida (*Aculea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 16, *Aculea* fig. 3.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is possibly intended to be *Turritella terebra* (Linnaeus, 1758).

pallida (*Ancilla*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 31, fig. 3.

= *Babylonia spirata* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Altena & Gittenberger (1981: 34).

pallida (*Aranea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 46, fig. 5.

Nomen dubium. Vokes (1971: 78) listed with a query as *Murex brevispina* Lamarck, 1822. Not listed in discussion or synonymy of *Murex brevispina* Lamarck by Ponder & Vokes (1988: 60) in their treatment of the species. Other than Vokes' 1971 listing this name has not appeared in the later literature. Perry's figure is considered to be unidentifiable.

pallidus (*Turbo*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 49, fig. 5.

= *Turbo argyrostomus* Linnaeus, 1758. The spiral sculpture ornamented with spines is identifiable with a specimen figured by Abbott & Dance (1982: 46) as a "long-spined variation" of *T. argyrostomus* L. This synonymy has not previously been noted and Perry's name has not appeared in subsequent literature.

papalis (*Mitra*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 39, fig. 1.

= *Mitra papalis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

parkinsonia (*Septa*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 14, fig. 1.

= *Austrotriton* (*Austrosassia*) *parkinsonia* (Perry, 1811) fide Powell (1979: 165). Type species of *Austrosassia* Finlay, 1931 by original designation.

particolor (*Conus*)—*Arcana*, signature U₅, Pl. XXXIX, Oct. 1, 1810; (*particular* on plate).

= *Conus aulicus* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Mathews & Iredale (1912: 12, listing plate XXIX in error) and Kohn (1986: 6).

particolor (*Mya*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 56, *Mya* figs. 1, 2.

= *Panoepa glicimeris* (Born, 1778). Sometimes shown as an example of Perry's imagination, these two figures are simply highly stylized copies of the two figures in Born (1780, pl. 1, fig. 8 [2 figs.]) and are easily matched. In Born's figure of the hinge there is a strange protruding spoon-like structure (that does not exist in nature) with a depression or hole in its center that is duplicated by Perry. Other features of the hinge also agree. Although Perry's figure shows a symmetrical rounded shell instead of an asymmetrical oblong shell, the synonymy is obvious when the two works are compared. Perry's figures 1 and 2 are reversed as figure 1 is of a hinge and the plate caption has the hinge as figure 2. This synonymy has not previously been noted and Perry's name has not appeared in subsequent literature.

pattersonia (*Voluta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 17, fig. 1.

= *Lyria pattersonia* (Perry, 1811). Hedley (1902) recognized this as being *Voluta nucleus* Lamarck, 1811b but stated that since they had the same date [sic] "there is no need to disturb the accepted nomenclature." Weaver & du Pont (1970: 23) list *V. pattersonia* as a junior synonym of *Lyria nucleus* (Lamarck, 1811b) but do not show exact dates of publications in the synonymy nor do they give any reason for using the later name. However, in their bibliography they show the date of Lamarck as July, 1811 and of Perry as April, 1811. It is difficult to accept that use of the earlier name would cause much confusion as this species is seldom cited, nor do we understand their apparent attempt to conceal this priority in what was supposed to be a definitive monograph. Brazier (1888: 996) had gone even further when he placed Perry's species in synonymy and stated that "if Perry had been a good authority on the subject of Conchology, his name might have taken precedence of Lamarck and other authors...." Wilson & Gillett (1971: 126), under *L. nucleus*, state that "the Australian form (as illustrated) is sometimes known as *L. pattersonia* Perry, 1811 but that name is generally regarded as a synonym." As Perry's name is in limited use it cannot be declared a *nomen oblitum* and no declaration is being made as to its status. Such action will be left to workers on the Australasian fauna and/or Volutidae who are more familiar with any ramifications that might arise from reinstatement of the older name and who can decide whether or not to petition the Commission.

pellucida (*Trigona*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 51, *Trigona* figs. 1, 2.

= *Trigonostoma scalare* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Petit (1984: 58). This species appeared in the literature for many years under the synonym *T. trigonostoma* (Lamarck, 1822).

perca (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 4, fig. 5.

= *Biplex perca* (Perry, 1811) fide Beu (1998: 28). Type species of *Biplex* Perry, 1811 by subsequent designation of Gray, 1847..

perforatus (*Turbo*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 49, fig. 3.

= *Ninella torquata* (Gmelin, 1791). This is a very nice figure representing a shell well within the range of variation in *Ninella torquata* (Gmelin). The size, shape, sculpture and details of the umbilical area make this identification possible. This synonymy has not previously been noted and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.

pespelicani (*Rostellaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 10, *Rostellaria* fig. 2 (as *pes-pelican*).

- = *Aporrhais pespelicani* (Linnaeus, 1758).
- pharetra* (*Ovula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 53, *Ovula* fig. 2.
= *Cyphoma gibbosa* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1844: 472).
- phasianus* (*Bulimus*)—*Arcana*, signature Y₇, Pl. XLIII, November, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 30, fig. 4.
= *Phasianella australis* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Robertson (1958: 256).
- picta* (*Patella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 43, fig. 7.
Nomen dubium. Placed in synonymy of *P. granatina* (Linnaeus, 1758) with a query by Pilsbry (1891: 106); not mentioned by Powell (1973) in his treatment of that species or elsewhere in his monograph.
- pictoria* (*Helix*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 15, *Helix* fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. Possibly an embellished rendering of a form of *Polymita picta* (Born, 1778).
- pictum* (*Haustrum*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 44, fig. 2.
Placed on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology (I.C.Z.N., 1969, Opinion 886). Recognized as a synonym of *Purpura planospira* (Lamarck, 1822) by Deshayes (1844: 71). See discussion under *H. dentex* above. This is another Perry species rejected at the request of Dr. Keen.
- pictus* (*Mytilus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 61, *Mytilus* fig. 4.
= *Perna picta* (Born, 1778). Perry's figure is an almost exact copy of the figure of *Mytilus pictus* Born, 1778 in Born (1780, plate 7, fig. 7). It has not previously been noted that this is a Born species.
- pinnata* (*Triplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 7, fig. 5.
= *Ceratostoma foliatum* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Martens (1872: 42) and Vokes (1970: 186).
Not *Murex pinnatus* Swainson, 1822 which is a synonym of *Pterynotus alatus* (Röding, 1798).
- pinus*** (*Rostellaria*)—*Arcana*, signature Rr_{3,4}, Pl. LXXXII, September 1, 1811.
= *Clavilithes pinus* (Perry, 1811) fide Petit & Le Renard (1990: 32). This is a senior subjective synonym of *C. macrospira* Cossmann, 1889.
- polygonus* (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 2, fig. 1.
= *Latirus infundibulum* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Deshayes (1843: 386; as *Turbinella infundibulum* Lamarck). A junior homonym, but not a synonym, of *Murex polygonus* Gmelin, 1791.
- porcellana* (*Voluta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 17, fig. 2.
= *Marginella ventricosa* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807 fide Wagner & Abbott (1978: 22-015). A junior homonym, but not a synonym, of *Voluta porcellana* Gmelin, 1791.
- porphyracea* (*Oliva*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 41, fig. 2.
= *Oliva miniacea* (Röding, 1798) fide Burch & Burch (1960: 34). Not *Oliva porphyria* (Linnaeus, 1758) as stated by Wagner & Abbott (1978: 18-810) and Petuch & Sargent (1986: 113).
- punctuata* (*Hexaplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 8, fig. 5.
Nomen dubium. Vokes (1971: 87) listed with a query as *Hexaplex fulvescens* (Sow-

erby, 1834) but there is little resemblance. Not listed by Radwin & D'Attilio (1976). Here considered to be unidentifiable.

purpurascens (*Polyplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 9, fig. 1.

= *Hexaplex trunculus* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Vokes (1971: 88). See under *Polyplex* above.

purpurea (*Strigula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 15, *Strigula* fig. 4.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. Probably a species of *Pythia* but the figure is not identifiable to species.

purpureum (*Cymbium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 37, *Cymbium* fig. 3 (No. 5 on plate explanation).

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. This figure is highly stylized and may have been intended for an *Oliva* but it is not identifiable.

pyriformis (*Voluta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 17, fig. 5.

= *Turbinella pyrum* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 378; cited as of Lamarck).

quadrata (*Buccinella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 27, fig. 3.

Nomen oblitum. Only when it is realized that Perry's figure is a stylized copy of Chemnitz, 1795, pl. 179, fig. 1728, can it be identified. It is *Cancellaria spengleriana* Deshayes, 1830a, now placed in the genus *Sydaphera*. Perry's name was placed in the synonymy of *S. spengleriana* with a query by Verhecken (1986: 57) and listed as a *nomen inquirendum* by Petit & Harasewych (1990: 36). In view of this synonymy, to insure that Perry's name cannot replace the later well known synonym, action is here taken in accordance with Article 23.9.2. An exhaustive search of the literature reveals no usages of *Buccinella quadrata* Perry, 1811 as a senior synonym. Listed here are 25 usages of *Sydaphera spengleriana* (Deshayes, 1830a) during the past 50 years: Abbott & Dance, 1982: 226; Dance, 1974: 192; Habe, 1961: 434; Habe & Kosuge, 1967: 90; Habe & Okutani, 1985: 230; Hasegawa, 2000: 581; Hayasaka, 1962: 212; Higo & Goto, 1993: 276; Higo, Callomon & Goto, 1999: 294; Ikeda & Tada, 1963: 25; Kaicher, 1978: 1957; Kaseno & Matsuura, 1965: 51; Kira, 1962: 91; Kira, 1964: 82; Kuroda, Habe & Oyama, 1971: 202; Lindner, 1977: 214; Marcy & Bot, 1969: 220; Ogasawara, 1977: 139; Oliver, 1975: 262; Oyama & Takemura, 1963: *Cancellaria* plate; Shimaka & Horikoshi, 1963: 90, 110; Shuto, 1962: 72; M. Smith, 1961: 160; Verhecken, 1986: 57; Yoo, 1976: 149. *Buccinella quadrata* Perry, 1811 is declared to be a *nomen oblitum* and *Cancellaria spengleriana* Deshayes, 1830 becomes a *nomen protectum*.

quadrata (*Natica*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 48, *Natica* fig. 1.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. Perry's figure is a slightly stylized copy of Chemnitz, 1795, pl. 197, fig. 1902 that was placed in the synonymy of *Natica rufa* (Born, 1778) by Deshayes (1838: 639–640).

quadratus (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 24, fig. 5.

= *Conus ebraeus* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Kohn (1986: 8). Not *Conus quadratus* (Röding, 1798).

quadratus (*Strombus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 12, fig. 1.

= *Strombus raninus* Gmelin, 1791 fide Deshayes (1843: 691; as *S. bituberculatus* Lamarck, 1822).

- radiata* (*Aquaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 52, *Aquaria* fig. 3.
 = *Penicillus penis* (Linnaeus, 1758), fide L.A. Smith (1962: 172). Placed in same synonymy, although in genus *Brechites*, by B.J. Smith (1976: 201) as *B. radiatus* [sic]. Type species of *Aquaria* Perry, 1811, q.v.
- radiata* (*Patella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 43, fig. 1.
 = *Patella vulgata* Linnaeus, 1758, fide Powell (1973: 95). A junior primary homonym, but not a synonym, of *P. radiata* Born, 1778.
- radiata* (*Venus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 58, *Venus* fig. 2.
 = *Pitar dione* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Martens (1872: 26).
- rana* (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 5, fig. 4.
 = *Bufonaria rana* (Linnaeus, 1758).
- reteureum* (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 25, fig. 5 (as *rete aureum*).
 = *Conus textile* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Kohn (1986: 9).
- reticulatum* (*Buccinum*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 48, *Buccinum* fig. 1.
 = *Buccinum undatum* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Deshayes (1844: 154).
- reticulatum* (*Cerithium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 35, fig. 4.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It may be *Cerithium litteratum* (Born, 1778).
- reticulatus* (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 24, fig. 2.
 = *Conus araneosus* [Lightfoot, 1786] fide Kohn (1986: 9). Not *C. reticulatus* Born, 1778.
- rosa* (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 4, fig. 1.
 = *Bursa rosa* (Perry, 1811) fide Beu (1998: 166). Misspelled as *rosea* by Martens (1872: 38) who placed it in the synonymy of “*Ranella bufonia* Gmelin.”
- rosaria* (*Triplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 6, fig. 3. [Plate 1, figure D, herein]
 = *Chicoreus rosarius* (Perry, 1811) fide Springsteen & Leobrera (1986: 134); also a synonym of *T. foliatus* Perry, q.v. The figures of *T. rosaria* and *T. foliatus* are probably of the same specimen fide Roland Houart (personal communication, July 23, 2003), although they were considered to be “the same figure” by Mathews & Iredale (1912: 11). Although *Triplex rosaria* Perry was shown to be a synonym of the later *Murex palmarosae* Lamarck, 1822 (e.g., by Deshayes, 1843: 572) many authors used the later name as they considered *Triplex rosaria* to have been suppressed in the same Opinion as *T. foliatus* (e.g., Houart, 1992: 52). However, it was not mentioned therein and continues to be an available name. A number of modern authors also showed this synonymy but used Perry’s name as the senior synonym (e.g., Cernohorsky, 1978: 65).
 Vokes (1978: 386) treated *Chicoreus palmarosae* (Lamarck) and wrote that “the Commission has finally reached a decision on the complicated issue of secondary homonymy, declaring that any name rejected as a secondary homonym before 1961 could not be restored (Art. 59bi, Bull. Zool. Nomen., v. 31, 1974). As *Triplex rosaria* had long been considered a secondary homonym of *Purpura rosarium* Röding, 1798, the problem has at last been satisfactorily settled and the long known name given by Lamarck continues to apply to this lovely species.” Unfortunately Vokes gave no references for her statement and an extensive search has failed to find any rejection of

Perry's name due to this alleged secondary homonymy. Vokes certainly never mentioned any possibility of homonymy in her 1964 paper (see under *Triplex* herein) nor in her catalogue of species (Vokes, 1971). Inasmuch as both names are in use it appears that *Triplex rosaria* Perry must replace *Murex palmarosae* Lamarck, 1822. The latter name cannot be retained without action of the Commission.

rotunda (*Argonauta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 42, fig. 1; not figure 2 as printed.

= *Argonauta nodosus* [Lightfoot, 1786], fide Cernohorsky (1972: 243; as *nodosa* but *Argonauta* is masculine). Cernohorsky did not notice the error in the numbering on this plate, citing *A. vitrea* Perry as being the synonym. See comments under *A. vitrea* below.

rotunda (*Distorta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 10, *Distorta* fig. 2.

= *Distorsio anus* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Emerson & Puffer (1953: 96, 103). Type species of *Distorta* Perry, 1811, q.v.

rotundata (*Buccinella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 27, fig. 2.

= *Cancellaria cancellata* (Linnaeus, 1767) fide Deshayes (1845: 380).

rotundata (*Cassis*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 33, fig. 1.

Nomen oblitum. Placed in the synonymy of *Cassis tuberosa* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Deshayes (1844: 22) and Clench (1944: 11). However, it is not that species but is a rather good representation of *C. madagascariensis spinella* Clench, 1944 a taxon considered to be only a form of *C. madagascariensis* Lamarck, 1822 by Abbott (1968a: 52). In his discussion of Lamarck's species Abbott declared *C. rotundata* Perry, 1811 to be a *nomen oblitum*. However, his action fails to meet the requirements of Articles 23.12 of the current Code as he did not explicitly apply Article 23b of the Code then in force. To validate Abbott's action and insure that Perry's name cannot replace the later well known synonym, action is here taken in accordance with Article 23.9.2. An exhaustive search of the literature reveals no uses of *C. rotundata* Perry, 1811 as a senior synonym. Listed here are 25 usages of *C. madagascariensis* Lamarck, 1822 and/or *C. m. spinella* Clench, 1944 during the past 50 years: Abbott, 1968a: 52; Abbott, 1974: 161; Abbott & Dance, 1982: 110; Dance, 1974: 107; Eisenberg, 1981: 79; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976: 118; Habe & Okutani, 1985: 114; Kaicher, 1983: 3678; Lozet & Pétron, 1977: 58; Lyons, 1998: 21; Marcy & Bot, 1969: 170; Moore, 1956: 1; Oliver, 1975: 128; Porter, 1974: 196; Porter, 1975: 39; Porter & Houser, 1999: 98; Redfern, 2001: 58; Ruppert & Fox, 1988: 388; Shikama & Horikoshi, 1963: 61; M. Smith, 1961: 86; Suttly, 1986: 50; Turgeon et al., 1988: 82; Wagner & Abbott, 1964: 82; Wagner & Abbott, 1978: 12-401; Warmke & Abbott, 1961: 98. *Cassis rotundata* Perry, 1811 is declared to be a *nomen oblitum* and *Cassis madagascariensis* Lamarck, 1822 becomes a *nomen protectum*.

rotundata (*Haliotis*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 52, *Haliotis* fig. 1.

Nomen dubium fide Geiger, 1998: 96, 100.

rubecula (*Septa*)—*Arcana*, Signature Hg, April, 1810 (*nomen nudum*); *Conchology*, Pl. 14, fig. 5.

= *Cymatium rubeculum* (Linnaeus, 1758). Although not attributed directly to Linnaeus, Perry states that it "has been mistakenly called a *Murex* by some authors who

- have delineated and described it. No reference to this figure has been located in synonymies. Even Deshayes (1843: 640) listed Perry's Pl. 14, fig. 2 (*Septa scarlatina*) in synonymy but did not list figure 5.
- rubescens* (*Volutella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 26, fig. 4.
= *Vasum capitellum* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 382; as *Turbinella capitellum* Lamarck).
- rubicola* (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 5, fig. 5.
= *Bursa granularis* (Röding, 1798) fide Beu (1998: 150).
- rubicunda* (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 54, fig. 2.
= *Leucozonia nassa* (Gmelin, 1791). Vokes (1971: 92) listed as a *Leucozonia* and as not = *Triplex rubicunda* Perry, Pl. 6, fig. 4. From the shape and distinctive color of Perry's figure it is obvious that Vokes considered the figure to be *L. nassa* (Gmelin), commonly known as the Chestnut Latirus.
- rubicunda* (*Nerites*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 34, *Nerites* fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. Listed in an index of Neritidae by Martens (1889: 139) as unrecognizable. The name has not appeared elsewhere.
- rubicunda* (*Rostellaria*)—*Arcana*, signature B₃, Pl. III, fig. 3, January, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 11, fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. Mathews & Iredale (1912: 9, 10; *R. rubicauda* [sic] on p. 9) considered this to be the same shell figured by Chemnitz (1795, figs. 1874–1875) later named *Strombus erythrinus* Dillwyn, 1817. Abbott (1960: 80) did not consider the figures to be equivalent and stated that Perry's "extremely poor figure probably represents some sort of buccinid." Although Perry's figures may be stylized copies of the Chemnitz figure, they are certainly not identifiable.
- rubicunda* (*Septa*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 14, fig. 4.
= *Charonia lampas rubicunda* (Perry, 1811) fide Beu (1970a: 215).
- rubicunda* (*Triplex*)—*Arcana*, signature S₇, Pl. XXXV, September, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 6, fig. 4.
= *Chicoreus brunneus* (Link, 1807) fide Cernohorsky (1967a: 117).
- rubra* (*Arca*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 60, *Arca* fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. The figure is not identifiable.
- rugosus* (*Polyplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 9, fig. 2.
= *Nucella lamellosa* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Abbott (1974: 182). Recognized by Martens (1872: 43) as the Chemnitz figure (Chemnitz, 1788: 176, vignette 21, fig. A) on which *N. lamellosa* is based. Wilkins (1957b: 136) recognized Perry's figure as a *Nucella*, but did not realize that the figure was a copy. He stated that he could not locate the original although it was supposedly "drawn from the collection of Mr. Cracherode, now in the British Museum."
- rustica* (*Patella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 43, fig. 2.
= *Patella rustica* Linnaeus, 1758. This reference does not seem to have been used in any synonymy of *Patella rustica*. Perry's location is correct and the figure is appropriately colored.

sanguineum (*Pecten*)—*Arcana*, signature L1₅, Pl. LXXI, June 1, 1811.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. Probably not intended for *Ostrea sanguinea* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pectinidae). Perry's figure is not identifiable.

scalaria (*Orthoceras*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 52, *Orthoceras* fig. 1

= *Nautilus raphanus* Linnaeus, 1758 which is not a *Nautilus* and is not a mollusk. Perry's figure is a stylized copy of Martini, 1769, Vignette 1, figure A, which in turn is a copy of Gualtieri, 1742, pl. 19, figure L. Linnaeus based his *N. raphanus* on the Gualtieri figure. Actual size as shown by Gualtieri and Martini is only 4 to 6 mm in length. See discussion under *Orthoceras decussata* above. Stated to be a species of Foraminifera by Hanley (1855: 154).

scarlatina (*Septa*)—*Arcana*, signature B₂, Pl. III, fig. 2, January 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 14, fig. 2.

= *Cymatium rubeculum* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 640; as *Triton rubecula* Lamarck). Type species of *Septa* Perry, 1810 by monotypy.

serrata (*Rostellaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 11, fig. 2.

Nomen dubium. Perry's figure is copied from Chemnitz (1795: 141, pl. 195A, fig. 1869) who copied it from Favanne (1780, pl. 79, fig. Y). Three additional authors later named the Chemnitz figure: *Strombus fissus* Dillwyn (1817: 656); *Rostellaria serrata* Swainson, 1840: 310; and *R. favannii* Pfeiffer, 1840: 106. Romagna-Manoja (1977: 3) figured a specimen from the Persian Gulf that he considered being this species. That specimen was designated as a neotype of *R. serrata* Perry (K. N[icolay] in Romagna-Manoja, 1977: 4) but that designation is not valid as the conditions of Article 75(b) then in effect were not met. Dekker (2002:34) stated that Romagna-Manoja's specimen is conspecific with *Tibia curta* (Sowerby, 1842) and contended that the neotype designation is not valid as "names based on teratological specimens are invalid (ICZN, Article 1.3.2). Otherwise the well known name *T. curta* should have been replaced by *T. serrata*." This is incorrect as the Code does not exclude names based on abnormal (teratological) specimens if they were not known to be such at the time they were proposed. What the Code does prohibit are names for abnormal specimens as such (i.e., an abnormal specimen cannot have a valid name of its own but must take the same name as normal specimens of the same species; if the earliest name is based on a specimen not known to be abnormal when proposed, that name must be used) (see Article 1b and Eschmeyer, 1998: 2848). Wagner & Abbott (1978: 87-001) list as "a malformed [*Tibia insulaechorab* [Röding]," a conclusion accepted by all recent authors except Romagna-Manoja and Dekker. It is here considered that *Rostellaria serrata* Perry cannot be identified with any described species and must remain a *nomen dubium*.

sinensis (*Rostellaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 10, *Rostellaria* fig. 1.

= *Tibia fusus* (Linnaeus, 1758) juvenile fide Wagner & Abbott (1978: 09-657).

sinuata (*Haliotis*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 52, *Haliotis* fig. 2

?= *Haliotis spadicea* Donovan, 1808 fide Geiger (1998: 100).

sinuata (*Rostellaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 11, fig. 3.

- = *Strombus vittatus* Linnaeus, 1758. This synonymy has not been previously noted but there is little question of it. This is not *Strombus sinuatus* Perry (see below).
- sinuatus* (*Strombus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 13, fig. 3.
= *Lambis scorpius indomaris* Abbott, 1961. Abbott (1961: 165–166) proposed this as a replacement name because of the prior *Strombus sinuatus* [Lightfoot, 1786]. As *L. s. indomaris* is a replacement name, Perry's figured specimen must remain the holotype. Abbott's statement about lectotypes and paratypes is incorrect. Perry gave no indication that additional specimens were included.
- solitarius* (*Strombus*)—*Arcana*, signature Dd₁, Pl. LII, January 1, 1811.
= *Strombus gallus* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Mathews & Iredale (1912: 12). A very good figure but not mentioned by Clench & Abbott (1941: 4) in their treatment of *S. gallus* L.
- spengleri* (*Septa*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 14, fig. 3.
= *Cabestana spengleri* (Perry, 1811) fide Powell (1979: 164). Type species of *Cymatillesta* Iredale, 1936 by original designation.
- spicatum* (*Cerithium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 36, fig. 2.
= *Tympanotonus fuscatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 293; as *Cerithium muricatum* Bruguière, 1792).
- spinosa* (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 5, fig. 6.
= *Bufonaria echinata* (Link, 1807) fide Deshayes (1843: 546; as *Ranella spinosa* Lamarck, 1816). This species was given the name *spinosa* by three authors: *Biplex spinosa* Perry, 1811; *Ranella spinosa* Lamarck, 1816; and *Bufonaria spinosa* Schumacher, 1817; all preceded by Link's name.
- spinosum* (*Cymbium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 37, *Cymbium* fig. 1 (No. 3 on plate explanation).
= *Melo amphora* [Lightfoot, 1786]. The prominent shoulder spines together with the color pattern of interrupted spiral bands make this synonymy possible. This synonymy has not previously been noted and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- spinus* (*Spondylus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 59, *Spondylus* fig. 2
Nomen dubium. This figure is not identifiable. This is a homonym but not a synonym of *Spondylus spinosus* Schreibers, 1793 which was treated as a valid name by Lamprell (1986: 44). See comment under *S. digitatus* Perry.
- spirale* (*Terebellum*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 37, *Terebellum* fig. 2.
= *Terebellum terebellum* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Jung & Abbott (1967: 449).
- stellata* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 22, fig. 2.
= *Cypraea nebrites* Melvill, 1888 fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 64). Not *Cypraea stellata* Gmelin, 1791.
- stolida* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 23, fig. 4.
= *Cypraea stolida* Linnaeus, 1758.
- striata* (*Argonauta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 42, fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. The figure is not identifiable to species.
- striata* (*Melania*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 29, fig. 5.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is probably a

- stylized representation of *Ellobium aurisjudae* (Linnaeus, 1758) or some other ellobiid.
- striatum* (*Haustrum*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 44, fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. The figure obviously represents a *Thais* but is not identifiable to species.
- striatus* (*Mytilus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 61, *Mytilus* fig. 1.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. The figure is not identifiable to species.
- subflavus* (*Turbo*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 49, fig. 1
= *Turbo chrysostomus* Linnaeus, 1758. The overall shape, sculpture and coloration of Perry's figure make it easily identifiable. This synonymy has not previously been noted and the name has not appeared in subsequent literature.
- subveridis* (*Helix*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 15, *Helix* fig. 5.
Nomen dubium. Is a species of *Turbo* fide Martens (1872: 26).
- subveridis* (*Oliva*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 41, fig. 5.
Nomen dubium fide Tursch & Greifeneder (2001: 464). Listed as a color form of *Oliva tricolor* Lamarck, 1811a [Jan.—Mar.] by Petuch & Sargent (1986: 168). Incorrectly listed as a *nomen nudum* by Burch & Burch (1960: 40).
- sulcata* (*Donax*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 58, *Donax* fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. The figure is not identifiable to species.
- sulcata* (*Volutella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 26, fig. 2.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is an unidentifiable *Vasum*.
- surinamensis*** (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 20, fig. 4.
= *Proadusta surinamensis* (Perry, 1811) fide Lorenz (2002: 287). Type species of *Propustularia* Schilder, 1927.
- tentacula* (*Aranea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 45, fig. 4.
Nomen oblitum. Sherborn (1932: 6414) misspelled as *tentaculata*. Vokes (1971: 106) listed simply as "*Murex s.s.*" Roland Houart (personal communication, July 23, 2003) agrees with this writer that Perry's figure is identifiable as *Vokesimurex cabritii* (Bernardi, 1859). In view of this synonymy, to insure that Perry's name cannot replace the later well known synonym, action is here taken in accordance with Article 23.9.2. An exhaustive search of the literature reveals no usages of *Aranea tentacula* Perry, 1811 as a senior synonym. Listed here are 25 usages of *Vokesimurex cabritii* (Bernardi, 1859) during the past 50 years: Abbott, 1974: 171; Abbott & Dance, 1982: 131; Abbott & Morris, 1995: 208; Bayer, 1971: 154; Eisenberg, 1981: 88; Fair, 1976: 28; Habe & Okutani, 1985: 135; Kaicher, 1973: 116; Lipe & Abbott, 1991: 28; Lyons, 1998: 23; Macsotay & Campos Villarroel, 2001: 72; Marcy & Bot, 1969: 194; Merrill & Petit, 1965: 63; Perry & Schwengel, 1955: 152; Ponder & Vokes, 1988: 136; Porter, 1974: 204; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 28; Rice & Korniker, 1965: 123; M. Smith, 1961: 99; Sunderland, 1990: 15; Vokes, 1963: 96; Vokes, 1988: 20; Vokes, 1990a: 26; Vokes, 1990b: 23; Wagner & Abbott, 1978: 13-803. *Aranea tentacula* Perry, 1811 is

- declared to be a *nomen oblitum* and *Murex cabritti* Bernardi, 1859 becomes a *nomen protectum*.
- tenuis* (*Hexaplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 8, fig. 1.
= *Homalocantha scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Deshayes (1843: 586; as *Murex*).
- testudinosa* (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 20, fig. 1.
= *Cypraea testudinaria* Linnaeus, 1758 fide Schilder & Schilder (1971: 40).
- trapezium* (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 1, fig. 3.
= *Pleuroploca filamentosa* (Röding, 1798) fide Vokes (1971: 108). Not *Murex trapezium* Linnaeus, 1758 which is a different species of *Pleuroploca*.
- triangularis* (*Septa*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 14, fig. 6.
Nomen dubium. Listed as a synonym of *Cymatium* (*Lotoria*) *perryi* Emerson & Old, 1963 by Henning & Hemmen (1993: 55). Emerson & Old (1963: 3) considered Perry's species "to be a *species inquirendae* [sic]." See their discussion and description of *Cymatium perryi* Emerson & Old. If specialists determine that Perry's species is the same as that named *C. perryi*, Perry's name should take precedence.
- tribulus* (*Aranea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 45, fig. 2.
= *Murex spicatus* Ponder & Vokes, 1988 fide Ponder & Vokes (1988: 78). A secondary homonym, but not a synonym, of *Murex tribulus* Linnaeus, 1758.
- triremis* (*Aranea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 45, fig. 3.
= *Murex pecten* [Lightfoot, 1786] fide Deshayes (1843: 566; as *M. tenuispina* Lamarck, 1822).
- tritonis* (*Septa*)—*Arcana*, signature D₅, Pl. VI, February, 1810.
= *Charonia tritonis* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Mathews & Iredale (1912: 10).
- tuberculata* (*Buccinella*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 27, fig. 7.
Nomen oblitum. Recognized as a synonym of *Vasum globulum* [sic] (Lamarck, 1816) by Abbott (1950: 216) and by Vokes (1966:19). The specific name *globulus* is a Latin noun in apposition not subject to change in termination. Lamarck's introduction is usually cited incorrectly or incompletely. The name appears on page 7 of the 1816 *Liste* with a reference to Plate 431bis*, figure 2. There is no name on the plate and no locality is given in the text or on the plate. Watters et al. (1999: 84) incorrectly stated that the original type locality given by Lamarck was "West Africa." Lamarck's species, the nominal subspecies *Vasum globulum nuttingi* Henderson, 1919 and *V. g. antiguensis* Usticke, 1969 are now considered to be the same. *Buccinella tuberculata* was declared a *nomen oblitum* by Vokes (1966:20) but her action fails to meet the requirements of Article 23.12 of the current Code (I.C.Z.N., 1999) as she did not explicitly apply Article 23b of the Code then in force. To validate Voke's action and insure that Perry's name cannot replace the later well known synonym, action is here taken in accordance with Article 23.9.2. An exhaustive search of the literature reveals no uses of *Buccinella tuberculata* Perry, 1811 as a senior synonym. Listed here are 25 usages of *Vasum globulum* and its synonyms listed above during the past 50 years: Abbott, 1959: 15; Abbott, 1962: 90; Abbott, 1974: 242; Abbott & Dance, 1982: 209; Boyko & Cordeiro, 2001: 128; Eisenberg, 1981: 237; Faber, 1988: 71; Habe & Okutani, 1985: 213; Hutsell et al., 1997: 68; Hutsell et al., 1999: 96; Hutsell et al., 2001:

116; Kaicher, 1989: 5678; Lozet & Pétron, 1977: 86; Shuster & Bode, 1961: 1; Suttly, 1986: 70; Usticke, 1969: 19; Usticke, 1971: 15; Vermeij & Rosenberg, 1993: 186; Vokes, 1966: 19; Wagner & Abbott, 1964: 80; Wagner & Abbott, 1967: 114; Wagner & Abbott, 1978: 20-403; Wagner & Abbott, 1990: 65; Watters et al., 1999: 84; Wolfe, 1976: 4. *Buccinella tuberculata* Perry, 1811 is declared to be a *nomen oblitum* and *Turbinella globulus* Lamarck, 1816 becomes a *nomen protectum*.

tuberculatum (*Haustrum*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 44, fig. 4.

= *Purpura patula* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1844: 61).

tuberculus (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 4, fig. 3.

= *Tutufa rubeta* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Beu (1998: 178).

tulipa (*Pyrula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 50, fig. 1.

= *Fasciolaria tulipa* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 432).

turiformis (*Cerithium*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 36, fig. 5.

= *Pseudovertagus aluco* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Deshayes (1843: 291; as *Cerithium*).

Not mentioned by Houbrick (1978) in his monograph on *Pseudovertagus*.

turritum (*Buccinum*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 48, *Buccinum* fig. 2.

Nomen dubium. ?= *Bullia* (*Buccinanops*) *cochlidia* (Dillwyn, 1817). Perry's figure appears to be a stylized copy of the Chemnitz figure named by Dillwyn. This was recognized by Deshayes (1844: 186–188) when he renamed *Buccinum cochlidium* "Chemnitz" Kiener as *B. gradatum* and also listed *B. cochlidium* Chemn[itiz] where he placed Perry's figure with a query as well as Dillwyn's reference. The most recent author to treat *Buccinum cochlidium*, now placed in the subgenus *Buccinanops* in the genus *Bullia*, in any detail was Allmon (1990). He discussed the history of these and other names associated with this variable species, placing all in the synonymy of *Bullia cochlidia* (Dillwyn) with the exception of Perry's name which was not mentioned. There is obvious uncertainty about species of *Buccinanops* as most of the recent references listed by Allmon were cited either as *B. gradatum* (Deshayes) or *B. lamarckii* (Kiener) and it does not appear to be firmly established whether all of the available names apply to one or more species. Making the problem more difficult is the evident lack of type material for any of these names as no types are listed by Allmon. Seemingly the first available name after Perry's unused name is *Bullia cochlidia* (Dillwyn, 1817). In Allmon's extensive chresonymy there are only three listings, in addition to his, of Dillwyn's name being used as a senior synonym in the past 50 years and less than 25 since its introduction. Perry's name cannot be declared a *nomen oblitum* as the conditions of Article 23.9.1.2 cannot be met. At the same time it does not seem wise to introduce it to this complex another named based solely on a figure. Therefore, the only action that can be taken at this time is to state that *Buccinum turritum* Perry, 1811 is a *nomen dubium* and leave it to specialists to take appropriate action. It is to be noted that *Buccinum turritum* Perry, 1811 is shown above as ?= *Bullia cochlidia* (Dillwyn, 1817) and not as a senior synonym.

undulata (*Anomia*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 60, *Anomia* fig. 2

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is an extremely stylized brachiopod.

undulata (*Pyrula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 54, fig. 1.

= *Fusinus undulatus* (Perry, 1811) fide Abbott & Dance (1982: 187).

undulata (*Voluta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 17, fig. 3.

= *Voluta undulata* Lamarck, 1804 fide Deshayes (1844: 401).

urniformis (*Harpa*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 40, *Harpa* fig. 3.

Nomen dubium. Deshayes (1844: 131) placed this in the synonymy of *Harpa ventricosa* Lamarck, 1816 and for that reason it was originally included in an application to the I.C.Z.N. (Rehder & Petit, 1987) for the conservation of *Harpa* names in long usage. However, during the application process it was learned that *Harpa ventricosa* Lamarck, 1801 is quite possibly a different species, not treated by Rehder (1973) in his monograph. The application was rewritten by the I.C.Z.N. without approval or proofs being seen by the authors (Rehder & Petit). As a result of that I.C.Z.N. action the application incorrectly states that *H. urniformis* threatens *H. articularis* Lamarck, 1822. See Opinion 1518 (I.C.Z.N., 1989:53).

ursellus (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 19, fig. 2.

= *Cypraea ursellus* Gmelin, 1791.

valentia (*Cypraea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 23, fig. 2.

= *Leporicypraea valentia* (Perry, 1811), fide Lorenz (2002: 290).

valentiana (*Eburna*) Perry—Mörch, 1852:76

Not a Perry species; error for *Eburna valentiana* Swainson, 1822.

variegata (*Biplex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 5, fig. 2.

= *Gyrineum gyrinum* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Beu (1998: 44).

variegata (*Cassis*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 33, fig. 3.

= *Phalium flammiferum* (Röding, 1798) fide Abbott & Dance (1982: 111).

variegata (*Donax*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 58, *Donax* fig. 1.

= *Meretrix meretrix* (Linnaeus, 1758). Wilkins (1957b: 136) stated that it "can safely be assigned to *Egeria radiata* (Lamarck) taken from a specimen from which the thick brown periostracum had been removed by polishing" However, Perry's figure is obviously a stylized copy of *Venus paradoxa* Born, 1778 as figured by Born (1780, pl. 4, fig. 12). Perry's figure has the same area of solid color at the umbo, the same small undulation of the lip, and almost identical striping including similarly placed double and triple stripes. Born's species is a junior synonym of *M. meretrix* (L.). The synonymy of Perry's name with *M. meretrix* (L.) has not previously been noted.

variegata (*Pomacea*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 38, fig. 4.

Nomen dubium. Pilsbry (1927: 63) stated that it "is a helicid, probably not determinable."

variegata (*Scalaria*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 28, fig. 6.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. A stylized epitoniid, not identifiable to species.

variegata (*Serpula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 53, *Serpula* fig. 1.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. This highly stylized figure may represent an annelid, but it cannot definitely be identified with any known animal. It is not a mollusk.

variegatus (*Murex*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 2, fig. 3.

= *Fusinus nicobaricus* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Deshayes (1843: 468; as *Fusus variegatus* Desh[ayes], with *Fusus laticostatus* Deshayes, [1830b] in synonymy). Deshayes used Perry's name as it was earlier than his, but he assumed authorship as he placed it in a different genus, a common practice of the time.

verrucosa (*Cassis*)—*Arcana*, signature H₅, Pl. XV, fig. 4, April 1, 1810.

= *Cassis* (*Morionella*) *verrucosa* Perry, 1810, fide Petit & Le Renard (1990: 30). Is *C. cancellata* Lamarck, 1803, not *C. cancellata* Röding, 1798.

vespertina (*Tellina*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 55, *Tellina* fig. 3.

= *Siliqua radiata* (Linnaeus, 1758). Perry's figure is identical in shape, coloration, and marking to *S. radita* (Linnaeus) as figured by Abbott & Dance (1982: 339). This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. This synonymy has not previously been noted.

viride (*Solen*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 57, *Solen* fig. 1.

Nomen oblitum. This figure is not recognizable but it is certainly not referable to Solenidae. The epithet "viride" is a third declension adjective declined consistent with Perry's treatment of the genus *Solen* as a neuter noun (e.g., *Solen angulatum* and *S. flammeum*). However, *Solen* is a masculine Greek noun introduced by Linnaeus (1758) who treated it as such and Perry's taxon must become *Solen viridis* Perry. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature but is a senior primary homonym of *Solen viridis* Say, 1822, a well-known species from eastern North America. In order to enable continued usage of Say's taxon, action is here taken in accordance with Article 23.9.2. An exhaustive search of the literature reveals no usages of *Solen viridis* Perry, 1811 (as either *S. viride* or *S. viridis*). Listed here are 25 usages of *Solen viridis* Say, 1822 during the past 50 years: Abbott, 1968b: 252; Abbott, 1974: 495; Abbott & Dance, 1982: 338; Abbott & Morris, 1995: 98; Altena, 1971: 78; Andrews, 1977: 223; Campbell et al., 1975: 90; Coomans, 1962: 93; Dance, 1974: 254; Eisenberg, 1981: 173; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976: 400; Fox & Ruppert, 1985: 248; Habe & Okutani, 1985: 342; Lyons, 1998: 12; Maurer et al., 1974: 39; Mikkelsen et al., 1995: 124; Porter, 1971: 33; Porter, 1974: 104; Porter, 1975: 44; Porter & Houser, 1999: 58; Porter & Tyler, 1971: 10; Ruppert & Fox, 1988: 152; Shoemaker et al., 1978: 132; Turgeon et al., 1988: 40; Weisbord, 1964: 379. *Solen viridis* Perry, 1811 is declared to be a *nomen oblitum* and *Solen viridis* Say, 1822 becomes a *nomen protectum*.

viridis (*Dentalia*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 52, *Dentalia* fig. 3.

= *Dentalium elephantinum* (Linnaeus, 1758) fide Emerson (1952: 298).

viridis (*Proscenula*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 53, *Proscenula* figs. 1, 2.

Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is an unidentifiable species of *Crepidula*.

vitifera (*Conus*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 25, fig. 2.

Nomen dubium fide Kohn (1986: 9).

vitrea (*Argonauta*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 42, fig. 2; not figure 1 as printed.

= *Argonauta vitreus* Gmelin, 1791 = *Carinaria cristata* (Linnaeus, 1767). The transposition of the descriptions of figures 1 and 2 on Plate 42 is so obvious that little dis-

- cussion is necessary. It was noticed by Lamarck who did not even comment on the transposition. Perry describes, with an adequate figure, a specimen of *Carinaria cristata* (Linnaeus, 1767) using the Gmelin name *Argonauta vitreus* (improperly emended to *vitreus*; *Argonauta* is masculine). Perry discusses the rarity of the species, mentioning the Lyonet [sic; = Lyonet] specimen, one belonging to Mr. Jennings, and “another in the British Musuem from which this was delineated.” He mentions Humphrey’s placement which must have been a physical placement within the British Museum collection as it does not match that of the Museum Calonnianum where the species is described in great detail. The specimen listed therein by Humphrey (1797: 6) was sold to Lyonet fide Dance (1966; 1986) who mentioned this species several times. When Dance discussed the specimen in the Jennings collection he took the opportunity to state that “Perry also based some of the nightmarish illustrations in the Conchology on specimens from the Jennings cabinet and also named *Cypraea jenningsia* after him.” Why Dance did not comment on Perry’s figure of this rare species is not known, nor is the significance of the Jennings shells as only four figures in Perry are so attributed.
- zealandicum* (*Haustrum*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 44, fig. 5.
= *Haustrum haustorium* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Powell (1979: 180). Type species of *Haustrum* Perry, 1811, q.v.
- zebra* (*Bulimus*)—*Arcana*, signature L₅, Pl. XIX, May 1, 1810; *Conchology*, Pl. 30, fig. 3.
= *Achatina zebra* (Gmelin, 1791) fide Martens (1872: 5) and Mathews & Iredale (1912: 11).
- zebra* (*Pleurotoma*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 32, fig. 3.
Nomen dubium. This name has not appeared in subsequent literature. It is a stylized turrid, not identifiable.
- zebra* (*Trochus*)—*Arcana*, signature li₅, Pl. LXII, April 1, 1811 (plate dated March 1, 1811 in error).
= *Trochus niloticus* Linnaeus, 1767 fide Mathews & Iredale (1912: 13).
- zigzag* (*Oliva*)—*Conchology*, Pl. 41, fig. 4.
= *Oliva reticulata* (Röding, 1798) fide Tursch & Greifeneder (2001: 460). Listed as a color form of *Oliva elegans* Lamarck, 1811a [Jan.–Mar.] by Petuch & Sargent (1986: 159).

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PLATE 1. Reproduced here are the two figures upon which *Murex palmarosae* Lamarck, 1822 is based. Also reproduced are figures of two species from Perry's works considered to be synonyms of *M. palmarosae* Lamarck. All four figures are reproduced here near their original size (A. 9.6 cm; B. 9.8 cm; C. 11.5 cm; D. 11.6 cm).

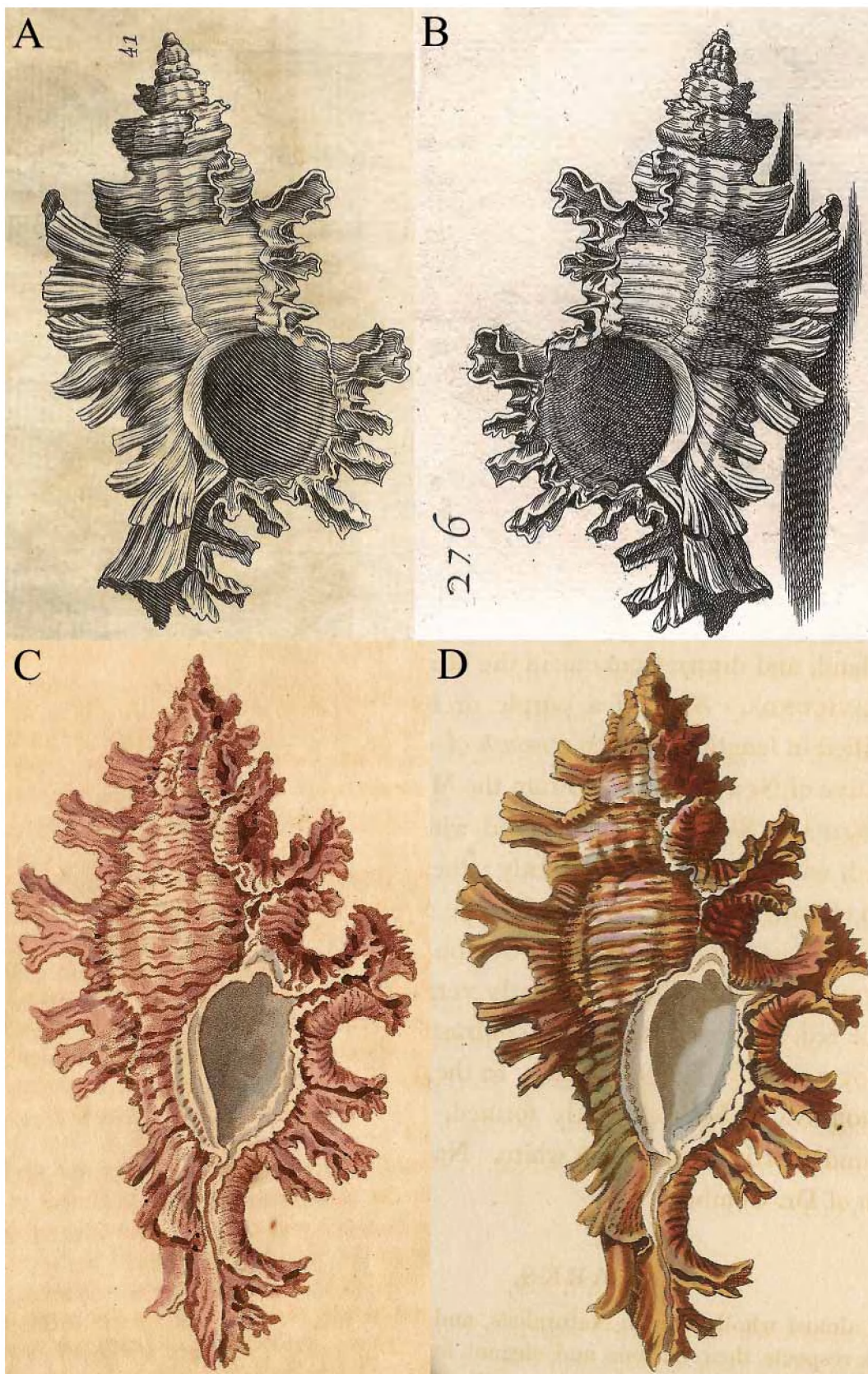
A. Figure (41)946 from Lister, 1770 [1688]. One of the two illustrations referred to by Lamarck in the description of *M. palmarosae* Lamarck, 1822.

B. Figure 276 from Buonanni, 1681. One of the two illustrations referred to by Lamarck in the description of *M. palmarosae* Lamarck, 1822. Some, but not all, of the figures in Buonanni are reversed.

C. *Triplex foliatus* Perry, 1810, *Arcana* Plate XXIII. See in text under genus *Triplex* and also under species *T. foliatus* and *T. rosaria*.

D. *Triplex rosaria* Perry, 1811, *Conchology* Plate 6, figure 3. See in text under genus *Triplex* and also under species *T. foliatus* and *T. rosaria*.

The fact that the Lister figure is an almost exact copy of the Buonanni figure is the subject of a paper now in progress.



About the author

Richard E. Petit has been an active amateur malacologist and paleontologist for many years. His particular interests are in the gastropod superfamily Cancellarioidea and the molluscan literature. In connection with this hobby he has visited most major American museums, The Natural History Museum (London), the Royal Scottish Museum (Edinburgh), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris), Naturhistorisches Museum (Basel), National Science Museum (Tokyo & Ibaraki), and others. He is a Past-President of the American Malacological Society, Inc., and was made an Honorary Life Member in 1997. He served as a Trustee of the Paleontological Research Institution of which he is a Life Member. His publications include over 75 papers in various journals.