

THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LINNEAN SOCIETY
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRST MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY,
MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1875.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, Esq., PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Mr. MASTERS proposed, and Mr. Ramsay seconded the nomination of F. G. Waterhouse, Esq., South Australia, as a member of the Society. Mr. Ramsay proposed, and Mr. Bradley seconded the nomination of Douglas Helsham, Esq., Cook's River.

PAPERS READ.

Mr. Brazier, C.M.Z.S., read the following paper, describing fourteen new species of Terrestrial, Fluviatile, and Marine Shells from Australia and the Solomon Islands :—

*1.—HELIX (DORCASIA) BLACKALLI.

Shell deeply, rather largely and openly umbilicated, globosely depressed, very thin, translucent, light brown, irregularly striated with raised waived striæ, irregularly studded with numerous close set obtuse short bristles; whorls, 5, roundly convex, the last large,

* The species marked with an asterick I have placed in the Cabinet of the Linnean Society.

in front largely inflated, base roundly convex, smoother than upper surface, aperture broadly oval, peristome thin, slightly reflexed, right margin descending, columellar margin expanded and partly covering the large umbilicus.

Diam. maj. $8\frac{1}{2}$, min. 7, alt. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Mount Dryander, Port Denison, Queensland (Brazier).

This species resembles *Helix brevipila*, Pfr. and *Helix Coxeni* Cox in being covered with fine hair epidermis.

* 2.—HELIX (THALASSIA) GAYNDAHENSIS.

Shell minutely umbilicated, depressed, thin, glassy, yellowish horn, obliquely, rugosely striated, whorls, 5, flattened, sharply carinated above the centre and flat; whorls becoming more convex, flattened at the suture, keel above the suture and continuous to the apex which is slightly raised; base quite smooth, aperture oblique, lunately rounded, peristome simple, margins distant, the right slightly descending, columellar margin thickened with white callus partly over the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. $3\frac{3}{4}$, min. 3, alt. 2 lin.

Hab. Gayndah, Queensland, found on trees under bark.

This species was obtained some few years ago by Mr. G. Masters, when in the above locality collecting the devonian mud fish *Ceratodus Fosteri*.

*3.—HELIX (HADRA) BAYENSIS.

Shell with the umbilicus covered, depressly-globose, finely obliquely striated, marked with numerous spiral yellow and redish chestnut bands and lines; spire conoid apex obtuse, whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, convex, last roundly convex, deflected in front, aperture oblique, peristome thickened, reflected, white, interior purplish, margins approximating, the right descending, columellar margin thickened and broadly expanded over the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. $19\frac{1}{2}$, min. 16, alt. 12 lin.

Hab. Wide Bay, Queensland. (Masters.)

This species differs from *Helix Incei*, Pfr. by being a much finer and larger shell, with the umbilicus covered with broad callus; base much broader and darker in colour, and by being only found in the thick Queensland scrubs, whereas *Helix Incei* is found in every part of Queensland in the open forest country. Dr. Cox figured my new species in his Monograph of Australian Land Shells, plate 18, figure 1, as variety of *Helix Incei*, Pf.

4.—HELIX (GEOTROCHUS) BRENCILEYI.

Shell narrowly perforate, conical, rather thin, very finely obliquely striated, bright straw yellow, with bright reddish chestnut band on the periphery running spirally above the suture; below the suture broad white opaque band; spire conoid, apex rather obtuse; whorls 6, moderately convex, base convex, aperture diagonal, triangularly ovate, peristome white, thickened and reflected; margins distant, columellar margin broad and expanded over the perforation.

Dia. maj. 10, min. 8, alt. 12 lin.

Hab. Maru Sound or Curagoa Harbour, Guadalcanor Island, Solomon's Archipelago, (Coll. Brazier.)

Of this fine species I obtained only one specimen when at the above Island in H.M.S. Curagoa in 1865, and it has been in my collection ever since in manuscript. I take great pleasure in making the description known. I have named it after the late Mr. Julius L. Brenchley, M.A., F.R.G.S. and Author of the "Cruise of the Curagoa through the South Sea Islands," who was a great lover of Natural History.

5.—HELIX (CORASIA) WISEMANI.

Shell imperforated, globosely depressed, thin, obliquely finely striated, shining diaphanous, yellowish white; obtuse at the apex; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, rather flat, rapidly increasing, the last very large, rounded at the periphery, marked with faint opaque white line running into the suture, aperture oblique, ovately rounded, peristome reflected, whitish brown, margins joined with thin callus, the

right curved down, columellar margin rounded and broadly expanded, the upper part of the peristome from the centre takes a peculiar bend inwards.

Diam. maj. 14, min. 11, alt. 7 lin.

Hab. Solomon Archipelago.

This species resembles very much some of the Philippine Island forms. The specimen I have taken the description from is the only one that I have seen, and is in the collection of Mr. Charles Coxen, of Brisbane, Queensland; it was collected by Captain Ferguson, a well-known trader to the Solomons; he also having obtained the splendid *Geotrochus Fergusoni*, H. Adams. Only two specimens of it have been found; Mr. Coxon has the one, the other is in the British Museum

* 6.—*BULIMUS (EUMECOSTYLUS) MACFARLANDI*.

Shell rimate, minutely umbilicated, elongately ovate, thickish longitudinally finely striated, with malleated appearance, covered with dark yellow brown epidermis; whorls 6, moderately convex the last about half the length of the whole shell, suture crenulated, aperture large, elongately oval, white within, peristome thickened and reflected, from the centre it becomes much thinner at the upper part where it joins at the suture; columella white, regularly arched with broad prominent pillars running spirally into the interior; thick deposit of callus on the body whorls and extending up to the upper part of the peristome; in the centre of the body whorl short obtuse callus tooth, in some specimens not prominent.

Length 36, breadth 14, length of aperture 19 lines.

Hab. Solomon's Archipelago. (Captain Macfarland)

* 7.—*HELICINA (TROCHATELLA) SOPHIÆ*.

Shell moderately conoid, trochiform, acutely carinated at the periphery; obliquely rugosely striated, marked with fine spiral grooves, light straw yellow, apex obtuse, not shining, whorls 5, nearly flat, carinated above the suture, base convex, smoother than above, aperture oblique, triangularly ovate, peristome yellowish

white, margins distant, right thin at its juncture with the suture, columellar margin thickened with a thin plate of callus extending upwards across the body whorl.

Diam. maj. $3\frac{3}{4}$, min. 3, alt. 2 lines.

Hab. Treasury Island, Solomon's Archipelago. (Coll. Brazier.)

This species I collected at the above island inland, in the crevices of large coral blocks.

* 8 — PUPINA MACLEAYI.

Shell rimately umbilicate, slightly acuminate oblong, solid, longitudinally finely closely striated, pale yellowish to reddish brown, spire tapering, obtuse at the apex, whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, roundly convex, suture distinct, aperture vertical, circular, peristome pale white, $\frac{1}{2}$ line below there forms another fine hair-like peristome, the upper is thickened, widely expanded in front, upper part of lip divided from body whorl by a deep groove, right margin with long and wide auricle, the slit extending upwards and joined to the suture of the body whorl; umbilicus small, keel round it columellar with long wide auricle.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Endeavour River, Queensland.

This interesting species is the second of the genus that I have described with two lips from Australia; the upper lip is broad, and below it is the second, something like an hair line.

I name it after William Macleay, Esq., F.L.S., and President of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, having seen specimens of it in his collection for the first time some six months back.

* 9.—PUPINA ANGASI.

Shell rimate, minutely perforated, pupa shape, solid, showing malleated appearance all over; reddish brown to dirty white, spire moderately turgid, apex conoid, whorls 6, 5 convex, the body whorl having a distorted appearance, the last descending, aperture vertical, sub-circular, peristome reddish brown to white, thickened

and reflected, small narrow canal at the upper part of the peristome on the inner side; columellar margin with wide slit, not extending through the margin but running spirally inside of the aperture; acute keel round the perforation.

Length $13\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines, large specimens.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines, small specimens.

Hab. New Guinea. (Captain Hovell.)

This species was first taken for *pupina grandis*, Forbes, my having two and Dr. Cox two specimens of the original *pupina grandis*, collected first by the late Mr. John Macgillivray, Naturalist of H. M. S. Rattlesnake, at the Louisade Islands; this species is quite distinct, the most distinguishing character is at the columellar only having a slit and not the ear-shaped auricle of *grandis*; of some hundreds that I have seen, not one approaches to *grandis*. I have named it after George French Angas, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., to whom I am under great obligation in comparing Australian and other shells for me in the British Museum.

* 10.—EPIDROMUS BEDNALLI.

Shell elongately turreted, thickish, with six rather indistinct rounded elongated varices, spire straight, apex acute, whorls 8, convex, sculptured with regular close set longitudinal ribs and transversely striated; ribs noded at the suture, white, sometimes brown, aperture ovately oblong, smooth within, collumella arcuate, smooth, straight, outer lip thickened, white.

Length 11, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Guichen Bay, South Australia. (W. Bednall.)

This species approaches near to *Epidromus Brazieri*, Angas, and *Epidromus Coxi*, Brazier, two species found in New South Wales. Named after its discoverer, Mr. William Bednall, an enthusiastic and intelligent conchologist, late of Adelaide, now of Port Darwin

* 11.—CYPRÆA SOPHILÆ.

Shell ovate, attenuated anteriorly, base rounded, extremities slightly produced, sides thickened, 13 large obtuse thick rounded teeth on the outer lip, the inner or columella with 15, the upper ones being nearly obsolete, the lower thick and rounded, grooved down the centre, bright orange yellow between the interstices; base rounded, fulvous yellow, dorsal surface freckled with minute bluish green, obscurely marked with two bands, margins forming thick fulvous yellow callus extending nearly half way up to the dorsal surface; interior of aperture bright violet.

Length, 12, breadth 8, alt. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Makeira Harbour, San Christoval Island, Solomon Archipelago. (Brazier.)

This beautiful *Cypræa* I obtained alive at San Christoval some years ago; but recently some have found their way to Sydney from the more western of the Solomons, but they are of a much lighter colour; at first glance one would take it to be a variety of *Cypræa erronea*. Since it differs from it both in the colour of the dorsal surface, and the interstices of the teeth being of a bright orange colour, I have named this and the next species after my wife.

12.—CONUS (RHIZOCONUS) SOPHILÆ.

Shell turbinated, thick, dirty white, whorls 7, concave, spire short, apex acute, transversely granulated with ten conspicuous rows of grains running in the form of lines, average of one line apart and run spirally round, each grain half line apart, grains counted from edge of lip round the shell into the aperture on the columella, grains commence one line below the angle and number 34, the second row at one and half 28, third row at three and half 41, the fourth row at four and half 40, the fifth at six lines 40, the sixth at eight lines 38, seventh at ten lines, 37, eight at eleven and half lines 32, ninth at thirteen and half 34, tenth row at fourteen and half lines 33, below this rough raised lines are distinctly seen of a yellowish brown; the grains appear to be raised upon

small ridges, interstices quite smooth, columellar rather straight, outer lip acute, inside crenulated or fluted at edge where the grains meet : close at upper part near angle, wide at lower extremity, interior of aperture white.

Length 19, breadth $10\frac{3}{4}$, alt. 9 lines.

Hab. Hammond's or Bannietta Island, Solomon Archipelago, found on a reef. (Coll. Brazier.)

This is one of many islands marked down upon all charts as New Georgia, and very little known to naturalists ; this beautiful shell, so far as I know, remains unique in my cabinet.

13.—CASSIS (CASMARIA) THOMSONI.

Shell umbilicated, thin, inflated, obliquely striated, light chestnut brown, spire drawn out, acute, sature obliquely angled and tabled, spiral raised line between the angle and the suture, ornamented with spots and dots of darker colour, rugosely spirally striated above last whorl, whorls 7, first two smooth, last very large, transversely closely lined, angled and studded with rather close set pointed nodules or tubercules running spirally to the apex ; below the angle smooth channel, then another raised ridge of equidistant obtuse elongated nodules, aperture somewhat pear shaped ; interior of aperture light brown, peristome thickened, reflected, white, with four dark equidistant roan square spots showing on the edge, the upper part with five obtuse callus teeth, little below two faint ones show, centre obsolete, lower part, which is flat, indications of more faint obtuse ones show ; columella arched, rather straight, rugosely wrinkled, upper part with six white oblong callus teeth entering spirally inwards ; thick deposit of white callus over the umbilicus, and extends in a thin plate across the body whorl to the right margin or junction of the peristome.

Length 19, breadth 14, alt. $11\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Hab. off Sydney Heads, 5 miles due east, brought up from a sandy bottom, 45 fathom. (Coll. Brazier.)

This fine shell fell to my share the day that Captain Nares, his Officers, and Professor C. Wyville Thomson, Director of the Civilian Scientific Staff of H.M.S. Challenger Exploring Expedition. entertained a party of Australian Naturalists to a cruise outside Sydney Heads, to see the deep sea sounding and dredging carried out. And it is with pleasure that I name it after Professor C. W. Thomson. Other new species came up in the same haul, such as *Leda*, *Mitra*, *Terebra*, and *Marginella*; the rare *Typhis Cleryi*—Petit was also found for the first time on the New South Wales coast. It is recorded by Mr. G. F. Angas from the coast of New Zealand

* 14.—*BITHINIA HYALINA*.

Shell turbinated, thin, glossy, shining, whitish under a brown epidermis, whorls 5, roundly convex, the last large equalling half the length of the whole shell, aperture somewhat lunate, peristome thickish, margins continuous

Length 4, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Eastern Creek, New South Wales.

This is the only species of *Bithinia* that I know of from Australia as being described. It is found in various parts of New South Wales, about Parramatta and Chatsworth; it is generally found in a corroded state, the apex wholly destroyed in some specimens and covered with a thick hard coating of mud; when washed in clean water and rubbed with a brush it is readily removed



“Mr. RAMSAY read a paper, entitled:—

Description of a New Species of *Ptilotis*, from the Endeavour River, with some Remarks on the Natural History of the East Coast Range, near Rockingham Bay.”