

to verify his measurements, I wrote to the Curator of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, who replies, in a letter dated Jan. 13, 1871, "I cannot imagine where Mr. Brown obtained his information. I have been to the Trinity House, have seen some of the leading men, and have looked over their Museum; and there is no such thing as the skull of a Narwhal about the place! They have two large horns, fixed one on each side of a door, with a silver plate, and the name of the donor engraved thereon; but that is all belonging to the Narwhal; and they are very much surprised at the statement I made. I made inquiry of some other people, but could not gain any information. I then went to a friend of the Gravilles; and he told me he had never heard of the skull with two tusks, which he thought he should have done had there been such a thing. He said he knew the widow had several tusks, which were sold some time ago, as he saw them before they were sold. Captain Gravelle, the elder, was frozen to death some years ago in the Arctic Seas; and the said horns were sold some time after his death by his widow. I asked if he thought it possible that the son had any thing of the sort; and he replied that he had not, as he had lived next door to him for some time, and was very intimate with him, and he was quite certain that if he had possessed such a thing he should have been made acquainted with it."

There are several interesting questions about the dentition of the young Narwhal, which is said to have molar and incisor teeth; but it will be necessary to procure fresh specimens before any certain conclusions can be arrived at respecting them.

2. Descriptions of seven new Species of Australian Land Shells. By JAMES C. COX, M.D., C.M.Z.S.

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(Plate III.)

1. *HELIX GRATIOSA*, sp. nov. (Plate III. figs. 1, 1 a.)

Shell imperforate, rather thin, globosely turbinated, finely striated with lines of growth, and, under the lens, irregularly transversely striated; yellow-brown, ornamented with two rather broad dark chestnut bands, one beneath the suture, the other above the centre of the body-whorl, and a third round the umbilical region; spire conoid, apex smooth; whorls 7, rather convex, the last somewhat inflated, rounded at the base; suture distinctly margined below with a rather broad white line; aperture ovately lunate, diagonal, purplish within; peristome expanded and reflexed, slightly thickened and dark; margins joined by a thin dark callus; columella broadly expanded and completely occluding the umbilicus.

Diameter, greatest 1·28, least 1·12; height 1·30 of an inch.

Hab. Whitsunday Island, off Port Denison, Queensland.

A fine showy species combining the characters of *Helix macleayi* and *Helix blomfieldi*, and found, in company with the former, rather abundantly.

2. *HELIX COXENI*, sp. nov. (Plate III. figs. 2, 2 a.)

Shell deeply, rather largely, and openly umbilicated, depressedly globose, very thin, translucent, light yellow-brown, irregularly striated with slightly raised waved striæ, irregularly studded with numerous sharp, rather long, fine recurved bristles; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, last rapidly increasing in size, a little descending in front, and considerably inflated; aperture broadly oval, anterior margin scarcely everted, posterior broadly everted; columella much dilated, slightly covering the umbilicus, and produced beyond it; margins joined by a thin callus.

Diameter, greatest 0·97, least 0·70; height 0·63 of an inch.

Hab. Whitsunday Island, off Port Denison, Queensland.

I have named this species after Mr. Coxen of Brisbane, an ardent and enthusiastic collector of our Australian shells.

3. *VITRINA SUPERBA*, sp. nov.

Shell depressed, orbicularly auriform, light olive-green, rather opaque, shining; whorls 3, convex, rapidly increasing, last much expanded; spire scarcely raised, rounded, striated with lines of growth; aperture oblique, lunar-ovate, largely open; peristome simple, thin; columella sharply arched; margins widely separated.

Diameter, greatest 1·20, least 0·74; height 0·59 of an inch.

Hab. Mount Dryander, Port Denison, Queensland.

This fine species is, so far, the largest known. According to Reeve's figure it must closely resemble *Vitrina magnifica*, but is larger and more depressed.

4. *HELIX BELLENGERENSIS*, sp. nov.

Shell deeply, rather narrowly umbilicated, turbinately depressed, lenticular, thin, dark claret-brown, not shining; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarsely obliquely striated, very gradually increasing in size, last whorl rather sharply keeled at the periphery and depressed in front; base convex; aperture rotundately lunar; last whorl suddenly contracted behind an everted peristome, which is white and slightly thickened; margins approaching; anterior margin inserted below the carina; columellar margin only slightly dilated.

Hab. Bellenger River, east coast of New South Wales.

Diameter, greatest 0·55, least 0·48; height 0·35 of an inch.

A simply lenticular species allied to *H. leucocheilus*, Cox, from which it differs in being more conical and more sharply keeled.

5. *HELIX SARDA-LABIATA*, sp. nov. (Plate III. figs. 3, 3 a.)

Shell deeply, openly, rather largely umbilicated, orbicularly conoid, thin, smooth, very finely striated throughout, pale fawn-grey; whorls 6, gradually increasing in size, the last sharply deflected in front; aperture oval, margins closely approximating, slightly thick-

