

12. *Tetranthera sebifera*, Nees.
13. *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, Nees.
14. *Myristica moschata*, L.
15. *Virola sebifera*, Aubl.
16. *Cocos nucifera*, L., and probably other species of the genus.
17. *Elæis Guineensis*, Jacq., and other Palms, such as *Euterpe oleracea*, Mart., and *Cenocarpus distichus*, Mart.

Besides these Vegetable Tallows, obtained in considerable quantity and of known origin, Mr. Solly mentions two of unknown origin, the Minna Batta described by Dr. Thomson, and a green solid oil received by him from Bombay under the name of Kinknail; and enumerates various plants from which solid oils have been procured in small quantities, and the list of which might probably be enormously increased.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 9, 1844.—Rev. John Barlow, M.A., F.R.S., Sec. R.I., in the Chair.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Gould called the attention of the Meeting to a new species of Bird from Western Australia, the habits of which he described thus:—The bird is an inhabitant of the close underwood of the country, never making its appearance in the open plains or woods, thus rendering it a matter of difficulty to procure a specimen; the only means of securing it being to lie concealed in the thicket until it hops in sight, within two or three yards of the observer.

The great peculiarity which distinguishes it from all others of the *Sylviadae*, and marks it at once as a new genus and species, is the total absence of the vibrissæ or bristles at the base of the mandibles. From this fact, and its note being the loudest of all the inhabitants of the grove, Mr. Gould proposed the name of *Atrichia clamosa*.

GENUS ATRICHIA.

Gen. Char.—*Rictus* omninò vibrissis carens. *Rostrum* æquè longum atque caput, ad latera compressum, mandibulæ superioris apice distinctè denticulato, gonyde a rictu acclivi exinde rostri lineam sequente; culmine altè in frontem ascendente; naribus permagnis operculo tectis, et sulco, ad basim mandibulæ superioris, positis. *Alæ* breves, rotundatæ, concavæ, primariis primis tribus gradatis, quartâ, quintâ, sextâ et septimâ inter se ferè æqualibus. *Cauda* longiuscula, rotundata, rachibus rigidis, pogoniis laxis, decompositis. *Tarsi* sic et *pedes* robusti, halluce cum ungue valido; digitis externis ferè coæqualibus.

ATRICHIA CLAMOSA. *Atr. corpore superiore, alis, caudâque fuscis; singulis plumis, lunulis obscurè nigrescentibus, transversim notatis; remigum primorum pogoniis internis saturatè fuscis; caudâ guttatâ, non fasciatâ; guld pectoreque rufescenti-albis, notâ magnâ ad gulâ partem inferiorem; abdomine crissoque rufis.*

All the upper surface, wings and tail brown, each feather crossed

by several obscure crescent-shaped bars of dark brown; the inner webs of the primaries very dark brown, without markings, and the tail freckled instead of barred; throat and chest reddish white, with a large irregular patch of black on the lower part of the throat; flanks brown; abdomen and under tail-coverts rufous; bill horn-colour; irides dark brown; feet dark brown.

Total length, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{7}{8}$; wing, 3; tail, 4; tarsi, 1.

Hab. Western Australia.

January 23.—William Horton Lloyd, Esq., in the Chair.

Dr. Templeton's memoir on some varieties of the Monkeys of Ceylon was then read:—

“The *Cercopithecus pileatus* (‘Menageries,’ *M. sinicus*, F. Cuv.) is the common small monkey of every part of the western and southern maritime provinces of Ceylon. It is readily distinguished from the Toque by the light tan hue of the face and the black margin of the lower lip. The male is more robust and not so playful as the female; both are easily tamed, and retain their gentleness and familiarity in old age. The figure in the ‘Histoire des Mammifères’ represents the animal much too stout, the tail rather short, the distinction of colour of the back and abdomen marked by a too well-defined line, and the hairs on the crown of the head not sufficiently copious, long or divergent. In other respects the figure is good. In that excellent little work the ‘Menageries,’ page 308, are these words: ‘with the long hair of the head standing erect, like an upright crest.’ This, applied to our animal, I have difficulty in comprehending; the hair on the head of the adult males and females being flattened down, strikingly divergent from a small central part, and in some instances slightly separated down the middle; but anything like an upright crest I have never yet seen. There are some slight distinctions of sex and age which it may be proper to note, remarking at the same time that the peculiarities, though obvious enough in the majority, are by no means constant, but shade into each other, especially in the domesticated animals. The adult male, as I have above remarked, has the hair of the crown flattened down, equally divergent in all directions, of the same colour and appearance as that of the back; that is, rather long, mouse-coloured close to the skin, yellowish brown, or in strong sunlight golden with a shade of chestnut at the tips. The face is light tan-coloured, with scattered black hairs: along the eyebrows a few stiff black hairs projecting straight forwards, and above these, and beneath the crowning tuft, a dark band of hair; the space about the ears whitish, ears fuliginous; lower lip with a broad black margin; conjunctiva black. Iris reddish brown, pupil black. Anterior surface of the trunk and inner side of the limbs pale. The hands are strong, fuliginous; the dorsum thinly covered with hairs, like those of the back. Tail thickish at the root, mouse-coloured, not diminishing to a point; apex light brown or grey; callosities tan-coloured, with the hair for about an inch surrounding them fuliginous; penis trilobed. The female has the legs and arms of a redder tint, the inside of the upper arms and broad

patches of the chest and belly indigo-blue, and the band across the forehead not usually dark, but of an orange-yellow. In the immature the hair of the crown is not much flattened down or so diverging, the face more old-fashioned and exquisitely comical, the tail nearly naked, and the cheeks, palms, soles and callosities, pale pinkish. I have nothing to add to the admirable description of the habits of the genus given in 'Menageries.' This and the Toque should unquestionably be separated from all other 'Macaques.'

"The *Loris gracilis* is very common in the lower country of the south and east of Ceylon. Mr. Baird's account leaves little to be said about it, as its timorousness and nocturnal habits afford little opportunity for watching it. I have had them several times, but have never been able to keep them for more than a few months; they soon begin to pine away and die. Their food consisted of very ripe plantains, rice, and such insects as abounded in the apartment. The last I had slept nearly all day with the nose resting against the lower part of the belly, as represented in the sketch; about dusk, if the room was perfectly quiet, it ventured about, crawling along the rails of the chairs with a very gentle movement, occupying nearly one-third of a minute in closing its hands on the parts of the furniture it grasped in succession, and moving its head from side to side with much grave deliberation; but when a spider or other insect came within its reach, its clutch at it was quick as lightning, and with equal rapidity it was conveyed to the mouth, so that I could only guess at what it had seized from knowing that insects abounded in the room. It was perfectly conscious of being watched, as I have occasionally detected it moving with considerable rapidity, but instantly assuming its ordinary slow movement when my eyes were directed towards it. It would not tolerate the familiarities which are mentioned by Mr. Baird; and Capt. Geale, 90th Light Infantry, remarked to me that it seemed particularly anxious to avoid having its hinder extremities touched, which is certainly the case. I never saw it search for 'Pediculi' among its hair, nor could ever detect any on its body after death. When approached it retired along the stick placed slantingly in the corner for its use, or along the back of the chairs with the usual deliberate movement, its great goggle eyes fixed immoveably on your face, or hands if held towards it, and with every expression of extreme fear. Its mouth appears so small and so little distensible, at least when alive, that I cannot imagine it capable of biting anything except it be of very small size; yet the natives universally assert that it destroys peacocks in the jungle, seizing them by the neck, which it clutches with such tenacity that the bird soon falls exhausted to the ground off its perch, or in its sudden flight attempting to escape its persecutor; and further, that having devoured the brains it leaves the rest of the body untouched. The sketch* is a good one, taken from life; but it must be remarked that the white streak between the eyes often extends a little backwards,

* The published figures give no idea of the animal; they all represent the snout much too long, the eyes too small, and the face not sufficiently broad and flat.

gradually disappearing about the level of the ears. The hair is very singular when the animal is alive; it resembles very soft close-packed wool, somewhat curled and arranged in little tufts, as the hair on the scalp of the negro, but extremely delicate; it soon loses this appearance after death if much handled, as is always the case in removing the skin.

“There are *no other species* of *Stenopidæ* in Ceylon.”

Mr. Mitchell, on the part of Mr. Gould, communicated to the Society a new species of *Psophodes*, which he described as *Psophodes nigrogularis*.

Also an additional example of the genus *Amadina*, perhaps the loveliest of the tribe yet discovered, remarkable for the great beauty and singularity of the hues with which it is adorned, the breast being crossed by a broad band of lilac, a colour so rarely found in birds, that he does not recollect any example of the same tint. Mr. Gould has hitherto seldom adopted the practice of many naturalists, of naming new species from individuals connected with science; in this instance he has been induced to depart from his usual course, in order to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Gould, who assisted him so zealously and with such talent in his ornithological pursuits. For this bird, of most graceful form and delicate colour, he proposes the name of *Amadina Gouldiæ*.

PSOPHODES NIGROGULARIS. *Psoph. corpore superiore olivaceo; inferiore cinereo apud latera fuscescente, abdomine medio albo; caudâ pallidè olivaceo-fusca, rectricibus quatuor externis apicem versus nigro vittatis, apicibus albis; gula nigerrimâ, strigâ albâ ab angulo mandibulæ inferioris tendente modò nigro inclusâ.*

Plumage of the upper surface olive; under surface ashy, passing into brown on the flanks and white on the centre of the abdomen; primaries brown; tail light olive-brown, the four lateral feathers crossed near the extremity with a band of black, and tipped with white; throat deep black, with a stripe of white from the angle of the lower mandible, just within the black; bill dark horn-colour; irides dark brown; feet dark horn-colour.

Total length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{7}{8}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{8}$; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

This bird has all the characters of the *Psophodes crepitans* in the short and concave form of its wings and the rounded form of the tail, but differs in the absence or very slight development of the crest.

AMADINA GOULDIÆ. *Am. fronte, loris plumis auricularibus, et gula splendidè nigris; notâ ab oculis circum occiput et per latera colli tendente, ex ærugine viridi, gradatim cum flavido-viridi corporis superioris se commiscente; fasciâ per pectus latâ, lucidè lilacino-purpureâ; corpore inferiore cerino.*

Male.—Forehead, lores, ear-coverts and throat deep velvety-black; from behind the eye, round the occiput, and down the sides of the neck, a mark of verdigris-green, gradually blending into the yellowish green of the upper surface and wings; across the breast a broad band of shining lilac-purple, below which all the under surface is

shining wax-yellow; bill flesh-white at the base, tipped with blood-red at the point; feet fleshy.

Young Female.—Head grey; upper surface light olive; under surface pale buff; chin white; primaries and tail brown; irides dark brown.

Total length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{3}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $1\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. North-eastern portion of Australia.

Remarks.—The young of this species killed by Mr. Gilbert had the gape on each side ornamented with three excrescences about the size of the head of a moderate-sized pin, the upper and lower of which were of a bright indigo-blue, and the middle one of a very pale yellow, and on the roof of the mouth five small spots of purple, forming a crescent across to each angle of the gape.

February 13.—George Gulliver, Esq., in the Chair.

“Descriptions of new species of *Scalaria*, collected by Mr. H. Cuming, to be figured in the fourth part of *Thesaurus Conchyliorum*,” by G. B. Sowerby, Jun., Esq.

SCALARIA ALATA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 10, 11. *Scal. testâ subventricosâ, lævi, umbilicatâ; anfractibus separatis; varicibus 8 (anfractu ultimo 7), latis, distantibus, laminatis, extantibus, posticè propè medium, obtusè angulatis; aperturâ ovali, margine subquadrato; colore inter varices, in medio anfractuum, fulvo vel castaneo.*

Long. 0·95; lat. 0·50; ex. var. poll.

Hab. Catanauan, pr. Tayabas, ins. Luzon. H. Cuming legit. Found in sandy mud at eight to ten fathoms.

SCALARIA FASCIATA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 12, 13. *Scal. testâ subventricosâ, lævi, umbilicatâ; anfractibus separatis; varicibus 7, sublatis, distantibus, laminatis, extantibus, posticè propè suturam acutè angulatis; aperturâ parvâ; colore albo, fasciâ fuscâ latâ inter varices in medio anfractuum.* Long. 0·80; lat. 0·40 poll.

Hab. Catanauan, pr. Tayabas, ins. Luzon. H. Cuming legit.

Differing from *Sc. alata* in being a somewhat more elongated shell, in having the varices narrower, and their angle more elevated and more acute. The colour is lighter and the band more distinct. Found in sandy mud at eight to ten fathoms.

SCALARIA MARMORATA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 9. *Scal. testâ pyramidalî, subventricosâ, lævi, umbilicatâ; anfractibus separatis, varicibus distantibus, laminatis, extantibus, continuis, propè medium obtusissimè angulatis; colore albo, fusco marmorato.* Long. 0·85; lat. 0·40 poll.

Hab. India.

We have no information as to the locality of this species, which differs from *Sc. alata* in having the angle of the varices very obtuse and nearer the centre of the whorl. The specimens are beautifully marbled with dull brown. Mr. Cuming's collection.

SCALARIA REPLICATA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 23, 24. *Scal.*

testâ brevi, subventricosâ, lævi, umbilicatâ, anfractibus separatis; varicibus 7 distantibus, laminatis, extantibus, continuis, validè replicatis, propè suturam angulatis; colore albo. Long. 0·60; lat. 0·32 poll.

Hab. Ins. "Lord Hood's." H. Cuming legit.

Found on coral reefs; shorter than the preceding and having the varices folded backwards.

SCALARIA HYALINA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 21, 22. *Scal. testâ tenui, glabrâ; anfractibus latè separatis, angustis; varicibus distantibus, laqueatis, extantibus; colore albo.* Long. 0·40; lat. 0·21 poll.

Hab. Ins. Catanauan et Batangas, ins. Luzon, Philippinarum.

H. Cuming legit.

This small species has the whorls widely separated from each other and the varices few, distant, and beautifully fluted. Found in sandy mud at eight to ten fathoms.

SCALARIA LAXATA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 8. *Scal. testâ tenui, lævi; anfractibus latè separatis, varicibus numerosis, subregularibus, laminatis, simplicibus; aperturâ ovali; colore albo.* Long. 0·76; lat. 0·37 poll.

Hab. Ins. Catanauan, pr. Tayabas, ins. Luzon, Philippinarum. H.

Cuming legit.

The whorls are separated, as in *Sc. hyalina*, but the varices are numerous and simple. Found in sandy mud at eight to ten fathoms.

SCALARIA PYRAMIDALIS, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 4. *Scal. testâ pyramidalis, acuminatâ, lævi; anfractibus separatis; varicibus extantibus 9 subcrenulatis, propè suturam in angulum acutum productis, ad suturam junctis; aperturâ ovali; labio interno crasso; colore albo.* Long. 1·20; lat. 0·50 poll.

Hab. Ins. Caminguing, Philippinarum. H. Cuming legit.

Taken in sandy mud at thirty fathoms.

Resembling *Sc. communis*, but more pyramidal in form, more tapering towards the apex, and the somewhat more laminated and projecting varices have a sharp angle near the centre. The most perfect specimen is in the collection of the Rev. J. F. Stainforth.

SCALARIA PHILIPPINARUM, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 1, 2, 3.

Scal. testâ elongatâ, acuminatâ, lævi; anfractibus numerosis, paululùm separatis; varicibus distantibus, tenuibus, obliquis, supernè vix angulatis, ad suturam junctis; colore inter varices pallide fulvo, vel castaneo-nigricante. Variat colore albo. Long. 0·95; lat. 0·27 poll.

Hab. Catanauan, pr. Tayabas, ins. Luzon, Philippinarum; H. Cuming legit: et Amboyna, legit R. B. Hinds.

An elongated shell, the principal variety of which is of a chestnut colour between the varices. Found in sandy mud at eight to ten fathoms.

SCALARIA ACULEATA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 35, 36, 37.

Scal. testâ pyramidalis, lævi, acuminatâ; anfractibus vix separatis; varicibus laminatis, reflexis, anticè subrotundatis, propè suturam

in dentem acutum productis, ad suturam plicatim junctis. Variat varicibus crassis, colore albo, vel pallidè fulvo. Long. 0.56; lat. 0.22 poll.

Hab. Hong Kong, China, et Macassar, Malacca, Amboyna; R. B. Hinds legit: ad Bais, ins. Negros, et ad Catanauan, ins. Luzon; H. Cuming legit.

Some specimens were taken at Bais, isle of Negros, in coarse sand at six fathoms.

SCALARIA GRACILIS, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 33, 34. *Scal. testâ aculeatâ simili, sed multùm graciliori.*

Hab. Dumaguete, ins. Negros, Philippinarum. H. Cuming legit.

So much narrower in proportion to its length than the preceding species as to justify the distinction, which has not been made without hesitation. Found in coarse black sand at seven fathoms.

SCALARIA MITRÆFORMIS, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 32. f. 30. *Scal. testâ pyramidali, lævi, tenui, acuminatâ; anfractibus vix separatis; varicibus distantibus, laminatis, extantibus, angulatis, ad angulum in dentem acutum elevatis; colore albo.*

Hab. Guacomayo, Amer. Merid. H. Cuming legit.

The only specimen we have seen is in Mr. Cuming's collection; it bears a very near resemblance to the common West Indian species named *Sc. muricata* by Kiener, from which it differs in having the angle of the varices elevated into a tooth or point. It is also a thinner shell, with the laminated varices narrower. Found in sandy mud at a depth of eleven fathoms.

SCALARIA VENOSA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 33. f. 72, 73. *Scal. testâ pyramidali, lævi, acuminatâ, imperforatâ; anfractibus prominentibus vix contiguus; varicibus 12, proximis, crassis, in medio validè reflexis, tumidis, posticè angulatis, propè suturam subangustatis; aperturâ rotundatâ, colore inter varices pallidè fulvo.*

Hab. Nevis, Indiâ occidentali.

Remarkable for the shape of the varices, which are turned backward and rounded, giving the appearance of tumid veins; the interstices, which are narrow, are of a delicate fawn-colour.

SCALARIA LYRA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 33. f. 38, 39; pl. 34. f. 81, 82. *Scal. testâ ventricosâ, acuminatâ; anfractibus prominentibus, rapidè crescentibus, propè suturam elevatis, suturâ profundâ distinctis; varicibus tenuibus, numerosissimis, obliquis; aperturâ magnâ, ovali; labio interno tenui, obliquo; umbilico parvo; colore pallidè fulvo, fasciis duabus fuscis plus minusve distinctis.*

Hab. Ins. Masbate, Philippinarum. H. Cuming legit.

A beautiful species, with ventricose whorls, which are distinguished by a very deep suture. The varices are thin, close, regular and oblique. The colour is pale brown or dull white, with two bands of deeper or paler brown. Found in sandy mud at five fathoms.

SCALARIA DUBIA, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 33. f. 41. *Scal. testâ ventricosâ, acuminatâ, minutè striatâ; anfractibus subprominentibus, suturâ profundâ distinctis, rapidè crescentibus; varicibus numerosis, paululùm expansis; aperturâ magnâ, subovali; labio*

externo tenui, labio interno subexpanso; umbilico parvo; colore albo.

Hab. Ticao, Philippinarum. H. Cuming legit.

The imperfect specimen in Mr. Cuming's collection is the only one which we have seen. Taken on reefs.

SCALARIA IRREGULARIS, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 33. f. 40, 60. *Scal. testá ventricosá, acuminatá, lævi; anfractibus contiguís, rotundatis, gradatim crescentibus; suturá distinctá; varicibus tenuibus, numerosis, inæqualibus, nonnullis magnis; aperturá obliquè ovali; umbilico mediocri; colore albo.*

Hab. Catanauan, pr. Tayabas, ins. Luzon, Philippinarum. H. Cuming legit.

The varices of this species are rather thin and numerous, with sharp edges; some are much thicker than others. Found in sandy mud at eight to ten fathoms.

SCALARIA IMPERIALIS, Thes. Conch. part. 4. pl. 33. f. 56, 57. *Scal. testá pyramidali, ventricosá, acuminatá, lævi; anfractibus magnis, rotundatis, contiguís, propè suturam elevatis, gradatim crescentibus, suturá profundá; varicibus numerosis, simplicibus, versùs apicem tenuibus, gradatim crescentibus, in ultimo anfractu crassis, nonnullis duplicatis et triplicatis; aperturá magná, ovali; umbilico magno; colore inter varices pallidè fulvo, fasciis binis fuscis in medio anfractús ultimi purpureo confusis.*

Hab. Swan River.

A beautiful pyramidal shell, with numerous regular varices, which in the upper whorls are thin, but in the last whorl are thicker, some of the last being doubled. The colour between the varices is dull fawn, with two bands, which in the last whorl are blended with purple.

"Description of new species of *Mytilacea*, &c.," by Sylvanus Hanley, Esq.

MODIOLA METCALFEI. *Mod. testá subtriangulari, oblongá, ventricosá, posticè albo-cærulescente, anticè purpureá, obsoletè barbatá, epidermide flavo-fuscescente indutá; epidermide, prope marginem dorsalem, subelongatum, valdè elevatum, et ad extremitatem posticam brevem, angustam, sursùmque prominentem, nitoris experte; costá umbonali, prope ad nates purpureas, acutas, obtusè subcarinatá; angulo dorsali distincto, elevato; margine antico subrecto, nunquam incurvato; extremitate anticá sublinguiformi, rotundatá; margine ventrali in medio incurvato, posticè valdè obliquo; superficie interná anticè purpureo tinctá. Long. 1.70; lat. 3.0 poll.*

Hab. —? Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

The more prominent characters are the compressed and very distinct dorsal angle, the purple beaks, the elevated umbonal ridge, and the absence of all glossiness from the narrow strip of epidermis which adjoins the ligamental edge, and from that lunule-shaped portion which forms the posterior extremity and curves upwards to the beaks. I have named it in honour of one of our most scientific collectors, W. Metcalfe, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

MODIOLA STRIATULA. *Mod. testá elongato-oblongá, angustá, subarcuatá, subcylindraceá, epidermide olivaceá indutá; lateris postico*

brevi radiatim costulato, costis paucis, distantibus; latere antico producto, tenuissimè radiatim striato, striis ad extremitatem anticam elevatis, divaricatis; areâ intermediâ lævigatâ; margine dorsali subrecto, vix elevato, marginis antici convexi longitudinem æquante; margine ventrali incurvato; angulo dorsali inconspicuo; umbonibus planulatis; superficie internâ purpureâ; cardine, ad extremitatem ligamenti, crenato. Long. 0·60; lat. 1·40 poll.

Hab. Batangas, insularum Philippinarum. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

Closely similar to *plicata* in shape, sculpture, and the colour of its epidermis; the rich purple of its interior, its smaller size, and the greater delicacy of its markings, at once proclaim its distinctness. It is usually rayed anteriorly with narrow interrupted black streaks.

MODIOLA SUBRAMOSA. *Mod. testâ oblongo-angustatâ, subventricosâ, posticè lævi, anticè costatâ, epidermide flavo-rufescente indutâ; costis planulatis, radiantibus, furcatis, subramosis, distantibus; margine cardinali brevissimo, subrecto; margine antico primum incurvato et vix declivi, deindè convexo et abruptè declivi; ventrali incurvato; extremitate anticâ subbiangulatâ, valdè compressâ; carinâ umbonali conspicuâ, in junioribus acutâ; superficie internâ, anticè purpureo tinctâ; cardinis extremitatibus crenatis; angulo dorsali parùm elevato.* Long. 0·55; lat. 1·30.

Hab. Cagayan, pr. Misamis, insulæ Mindanao.

Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

Closely allied to *M. sulcata* of Lamarck, but in that species the rib-like striæ are crowded and numerous. The beaks are all but terminal, acute, and incurved.

MODIOLA PHILIPPINARUM. *Mod. testâ ovato-oblongâ, tumidâ, lævi, anticè barbatâ; epidermide nitidâ, fulvo-castaneâ, in medio pallescente, indutâ; angulo dorsali distincto, rotundato; margine dorsali elevato, subelongato, convexiusculo; antico breviorè, subrecto, subincurvato; extremitate anticâ latâ, rotundatâ; posticâ brevi, prominulâ, nitore epidermidis orbatâ; natibus angustis, conspicuis; carinâ umbonali prominente; superficie internâ, anticè atropurpureâ.* Long. 2·20; lat. 4 poll.

Hab. Zebu, Philippinarum. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

Possessing a sort of general resemblance to *M. Modiolus*, its more elongated hinge-margin, and the greater projection of its hinder extremity, suffice to distinguish it from that species. The rich internal colouring of its anterior slope, and the peculiarity of the lunule-like posterior space, which is destitute of lustre, form the principal features of its characteristics.

MODIOLA BIRADIATA. *Mod. testâ oblongo-trigonâ, lævigatâ, ventricosâ; sub epidermide sordidè fulvâ, anticè purpureo tinctâ, deindè radio albido ornatâ, areâque posticâ pallidè brunneâ et radio pallidiorè ad extremitatem ejus prominulam notatâ; margine cardinali elevato, subrecto, elongato; angulo dorsali distincto; margine ventrali medio incurvato; antico subrecto, elongato, paululùm retuso; extremitate anticâ productâ, rotundatâ; carinâ umbonali prominente; superficie internâ anticè purpureâ.* Long. 1·25; lat. 2·50.

Hab. —? Mus. Metcalfe.

The glossy epidermis, which is apparently destitute of any distinct beard, although sufficiently rough on the anterior slope to render its occasional presence not improbable, ceases entirely just before reaching the hinge-margin, leaving a long narrow strip of dull dusky purple. Its general shape closely resembles *albicosta* of Lamarck, with which briefly-described species it has doubtless been confused by the majority of collectors. That species, however (whose original type I carefully examined at Paris), differs both in other respects and by the clear fawn-colour of its epidermis.

MODIOLA STRIGATA. *Mod. testâ parvâ, tenuissimâ, subdepressâ, oblongâ, virescente, strigis undulatis fusco-purpureis, irregulariter pictâ; latere antico radiatim striato, dilatato, anguli dorsalis experte; latere postico brevissimo, longitudinaliter costulato; margine cardinali elongato, convexo; antico arcuato; ventrali medio convexiusculo.* Long. 0.25; lat. 0.50 poll.

Hab. Sibango, isle of Zebu; in ten fathoms, sandy mud. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

For this and the succeeding species we are indebted to the researches of H. Cuming, Esq., in the Philippine Islands. The shell, though small, is far from inelegant, and unites the contour of the British *discrepans* with the zigzag markings of the African *Owenii*.

MODIOLA ARCUATULA. *Mod. testâ elongatâ, angustâ, subarcuatâ, compressâ, lævigatâ, tenuissimâ, anguli dorsalis experte; sub epidermide fulvo-viridescente, strigis undulatis, purpureo-brunneis, anticè transversim ornatâ; costâ umbonali pallidâ, prominente; margine cardinali elongato, antico brevi, valdè arcuato; ventrali incurvato; extremitate anticâ dilatatâ, rotundatâ; posticâ rotundatâ, prominente, valdè attenuatâ, costellis paucis radiatâ; superficie internâ, anticè purpureo tinctâ.* Long. 0.50; lat. 1.50.

Hab. Singapore, at low water. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

Belonging to that division of *Modiolæ* which is destitute of any dorsal angle, it is remarkable for its narrow sickle-shaped contour, and the few narrow ribs of its posterior extremity.

MODIOLA SORDIDA. *Mod. testâ oblongâ, ventricosâ, epidermide olivaceâ indutâ; areâ anticâ lamellis concentricis, membranaceis, cinereo-fulvis, vestitâ; lamellarum margine barbato; costâ umbonali prominente; angulo dorsali obtusissimo; margine cardinali breviusculo, parùm elevato; antico elongato, in adultis retuso; ventrali incurvato; extremitate posticâ brevissimâ, obtusissimâ; superficie internâ, anticè purpureo tinctâ.* Long. 1.25; lat. 2.65.

Hab. —? Mus. Metcalfe.

The shape of this ugly species closely resembles that of *M. Modiolus*, but the colour of its epidermis and its peculiar beard will easily distinguish it. This latter appendage is composed of a dull-looking, membranaceous, ashy-coloured substance, formed of lamellæ, which near the ventral edge curl upwards towards the beaks; the edges are here and there fringed with elongated lanceolate filaments. The umbonal ridge is edged posteriorly by a paler streak, which is not sufficiently distinct however to be termed a ray.

LITHODOMUS CANALIFERUS. *Lit. testâ elongato-oblongâ, subcylindraceâ, rectâ, lævigatâ, epidermide castaneâ sub tegmine calcareo indutâ; tegmine in lineis elevatis, crassis, radiantibus, supernèque opertis, anticè ordinato; sulco obliquo ex umbonibus ad marginem ventralem subrectum et leviter convexiusculum, anticè decurrente; margine cardinali subincurvato, elongato, leviter elevato; antico dorsali, subrecto; extremitate anticâ obtusissimâ, posticâ vix angustatâ. Long 0.65; lat. 2.*

Hab. Found in rocks, isle of Zebu. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

At once recognisable by the extraordinary arrangement of its calcareous coating over the umbonal slope, on which are placed three oblique covered canals, formed by four radiating ridges, with another coating of calcareous matter spread above them, leaving the apertures distinctly visible at the anterior extremity.

LITHODOMUS PLUMULA. *Lit. testâ L. canalifero simillimâ, sed extremitate anticâ minus obtusâ; tegmine calcareo antico, crassiore, atque in parietibus confertis, subparallelis ordinato; parietibus corrugatis et (plumulæ haud dissimilibus) versus marginem ventralem et marginem anticum utroque latere radiantibus. Long. 0.75; lat. 2.35.*

Hab. Panama, in *Spondyli*. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

Were it not for the calcareous coating of the umbonal ridge, this curious shell could scarcely be discriminated from the preceding species. This coating is of a cellular structure, and is composed of numerous rather elevated narrow ridges, which slope forward, and so radiate on either side from the middle as to remind us of a ruffled feather.

MYTILUS GRANULATUS. *Myt. testâ parvâ, ovali-triangulari, tumidâ, crassâ, radiatim costulatâ; costis distinctis, angustioribus, rotundatis, granulatis, plerumque bifurcatis; epidermide ochraceo-flavescente; margine cardinali brevi, convexo; antico valdè arcuato, dilatato; ventrali subincurvato; natibus maximè incumben-
tibus divaricatis; angulo dorsali rotundato; latere postico planulato, valdè tumido; superficie internâ albâ, submargaritaceâ; margine interno crenulis dentato. Long. 0.50; lat. 0.75.*

Hab. Valparaiso, under stones at low water. Mus. Cuming, Metcalfe, Hanley.

A species easily to be distinguished by its narrow granulated ribs (which become still narrower on the flattened posterior slope) and by the peculiarity of its beaks, which slope so greatly back as to cause the shell to appear blunt and almost truncated at that part. The hinge, as in most of this genus, is provided with two teeth in one valve, and one in the other.

“A description of new species of recent Shells,” chiefly from the collection of W. Metcalfe, Esq.

AMPHIDESMA SCABRUM. *Amph. testâ obovatâ, convexâ, solidâ, subæquilaterali, albâ, lineis rubro-castaneis radiatâ, concentricè lamelliferâ; lamellis brevibus, tenuibus confertis, interstitiis minutis-*

simè longitudinaliter striatis; latere antico subangulato, postico rotundato; margine ventrali arcuato, anticè sinuato; intùs pallidè aurantiá, lunulá, foveáque ligamentali rubro-purpureá. Long. 0·2; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ poll.

Hab. Boljoon, insula Zebu. Mus. Cuming, Metcalfe.

AMPHIDESMA ZEBUENSE. *Amph. testá obliquè ovatá, solidá, valdè inæquilaterali, convexiusculá, albídá, radiis pallidè rubris ornatá, concentricè lamelliferá; lamellis brevibus confertis, interstitiis strid elevatá concentricá, plerumque notatá; latere antico brevi, rotundato; margine postico incurvato, ventrali valdè arcuato; intùs albá, ad umbones rubro biradiatá. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$; lat. 2.*

Hab. Zebu, Philippinarum. Mus. Metcalfe, Cuming.

This elegant shell bears some resemblance to the preceding, but its shape alone would be sufficient to distinguish it. The colouring matter seems to be deposited only on the lamellæ. The lunule is rather large for this genus.

GLAUCONOME VIRENS; SOLEN VIRENS, Linn. Syst., p. 1115. *Gl. testá oblongo-elongatá, subtenui, valdè inæquilaterali, ad umbones tumidá, albídá; epidermide tenui, viridi, vix nitidá, obsoletè longitudinaliter rugosá, vestitá; latere postico rotundato; antico producto, acuminato, subrostrato, transversim rugoso; margine ventrali vix arcuato, leviter in medio incurvo; intùs albídá. Long. 1; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ poll.*

Hab. Java and China?

This extremely rare shell, concerning which Mr. Dillwyn remarks that no subsequent author has recognized it, still exists in Linnæus' cabinet, and with the exception of a few young shells in the collection at the Chinese Exhibition, I have never met with any specimens elsewhere.

ODOSTOMIA EULIMOIDES. *Od. testá oblongo-turritá, nived, lævi, politá, subpellucidá; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo spiram æquante; suturá distinctá; aperturá oblongá, lævi, plicá dentiformi labii interioris in medio; labio exteriori ad basim subeffuso, margine vix convexo. Long. 0·18; lat. 0·08 poll.*

Hab. Guernsey.

ODOSTOMIA RISSOIDES. *Od. testá oblongo-conicá, albá, lævi, nitidá; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis, ultimo spiram æquante; suturá distinctá; aperturá duplicem quintam partem totius longitudinis æquante, plicá columellari pænè obsoletá; labio exteriori intùs lævi. Long. 0·18; lat. 0·09 poll.*

Hab. Guernsey.

Allied to the last, but the mouth is far smaller in proportion to the length of the spire. The plait lies so far back on the columella as not to be discerned by the careless observer.

ODOSTOMIA TURRITA. *Od. testá turritá, nived, lævi, nitidá; anfractibus quinque, convexiusculis; suturá obliquá; aperturá subreniformi, quartam partem totius longitudinis æquante; plicá dentiformi e parte superiore columellæ prominente. Long. 0·12; lat. 0·04.*

Hab. Guernsey.

The delineations of these last three species will appear in the 'British Marine Conchology.' The shells are from the cabinet of W. Metcalfe, Esq., and were procured by him on one of the islets near the coast of Guernsey.

February 27.—Professor Owen in the Chair.

Mr. Lovell Reeve described seven new species of *Glaucanome*, a genus of fluviio-marine Mollusks of the family *Solenacea*.

The genus *Glaucanome* was introduced some years since by Mr. J. E. Gray in his 'Spicilegia Zoologica,' with the description of a single species collected by John Reeves, Esq. in China. Another species appears to have been described by the great author of the 'Systema Naturæ' under the title of *Solen virens*, the original examples of which are still preserved in the collection of the Linnæan Society; and I have now the pleasure of exhibiting seven new species, which by their characters and habits add materially to the generic importance of the group.

The *Glaucanomes* are of a light semi-perlaceous structure, covered with a thin light green horny epidermis, which in some species is very peculiarly wrinkled or shrivelled, and inflected over the margin, and their hinge is composed of three irregular forked teeth in each valve, some of which are generally bifid. They live in brackish water (in the mud) in the mouths of rivers at their confluence with the sea, and have only been found as yet in the Eastern hemisphere. Out of nine species with which we are now acquainted, the localities of eight are known to be as follows: one inhabits the rivers of China; one the Ganges and probably other rivers of India; three inhabit certain rivers running into the bay of Manila; and three, certain small rivers in the islands of Zebu, Negros and Luzon, of the Philippines; the last six having been collected in those particular localities by H. Cuming, Esq.

The place selected by Mr. Gray for the genus *Glaucanome* in the natural system was in his family of the *Veneridæ*; it appears to me, however, to exhibit a much stronger affinity with the *Solenacea*; in my arrangement in the 'Conchologia Systematica,' I referred it to that family, and I am happy to say that the propriety of this removal has been subsequently confirmed.

The following are descriptions of the seven new species:—

1. *GLAUCANOME RUGOSA*. *Glauc. testâ elongato-oblongâ, rugosâ, circiter umbones plus minusve erosâ, lateribus rotundatis; epidermide peculiariter corrugatâ, latere postico subobsoletè angulatâ.*

Conch. Icon. pl. 1. f. 4. *a* and *b*.

Hab. The mouths of rivers running into the bay of Manila.

This species, which is by far the largest of the genus, presents a very peculiar arrangement of the epidermis. Over about one-third of the length of the shell from the posterior extremity, the epidermis lies in narrow ridges parallel with the lines of growth; these ridges are then suddenly directed towards the umbones, and become dispersed over the remaining portion of the shell in the form of shrivelled wrinkles scattered in the contrary direction.

2. *GLAUCONOME STRAMINEA*. *Glauc. testá subelongato-ovatá, circiter umbones erosá, latere antico rotundato, postico subattenuato, leviter angulato, rotundato; epidermide nitidá, viridescente-stramineá, angulum super corrugatá.*

Conch. Icon. pl. 1. f. 2.

Hab. Mouths of rivers running into the bay of Manila.

A light delicate straw-coloured shell, slightly angulated on the posterior side, with the epidermis lying on the angle in wrinkles.

3. *GLAUCONOME RADIATA*. *Glauc. testá oblongo-ovatá, compressiusculá, corned; purpureo-radiatá; epidermide viridescente prope marginem indutá, lateribus rotundatis, postico subacuminato.*

Conch. Icon. pl. 1. f. 3.

Hab. Mouth of a small river at San Nicolas, island of Zebu, Philippines.

This is a very pretty species, vividly rayed inside and outside with violet-purple.

4. *GLAUCONOME CORRUGATA*. *Glauc. testá elongato-ovatá, subtilissimè striatá, circiter umbones erosá, lateribus rotundatis, postico acuminato-angulato; epidermide angulum super corrugatá, intùs vividè purpureo-radiatá.*

Conch. Icon. pl. 1. f. 6.

Hab. Mouths of rivers running into the bay of Manila.

The posterior side of this species is more elongately angled than that of any other; the epidermis is wrinkled over the posterior half of the shell, and the interior is vividly rayed with purple.

5. *GLAUCONOME ANGULATA*. *Glauc. testá elongato-oblongá, striatá, circiter umbones plus minusve erosá, latere antico rotundato, postico angulato, cariná obtusá ab umbonibus ad marginem decurrente.*

Conch. Icon. pl. 1. f. 5.

Hab. Mouth of a small river at Jinigaran, island of Negros, Philippines. Rather a dingy, short, angulated species.

6. *GLAUCONOME CURTA*. *Glauc. testá ovatá, curtá, tenui, subtilissimè striatá, ad umbones paululùm erosá, lateribus rotundatis, intùs caruleo-carneo tinctá.*

Conch. Icon. pl. 1. f. 7.

Hab. Mouth of a river in Agoos, province of Pangasinan, island of Luzon, Philippines.

A very delicate species, with a fine smooth silken epidermis, short, and but very faintly angulated on the posterior side. Interior rich purple.

7. *GLAUCONOME CEREALIS*. *Glauc. testá oblongo-ovatá, pallidè stramineá, subtilissimè striatá, lateribus rotundatis, postico subangulato-attenuato.*

Conch. Icon. pl. 1. f. 8.

Hab. Mouth of the Ganges.

A very delicate pale straw-coloured shell, with a smooth silken epidermis.



1844. "Zoological Society." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 14, 360–373. <https://doi.org/10.1080/037454809495197>.

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