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# MONOGRAPH

OF THE GENUS

# O L I V A .

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“What hid'st thou in thy treasure-caves and cells,  
Thou hollow-sounding and mysterious main?  
Pale glistening pearls, and rainbow-coloured shells,  
Bright things that gleam unreck'd of, and in vain.”—*Mrs. Hemans.*

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Frederic Reeve imp.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE I.

Genus OLIVA, Bruguière.

*Testa oblonga, lævis, subcylindracea, basi emarginata, spirâ plerumque breviusculâ, suturis peculiariter canaliculatis, columellâ plicatâ, plicis obscuris, variis, sæpè planulatis et callosis. Apertura elongata, angusta, interdum subpatula.*

Shell oblong, smooth, somewhat cylindrical, emarginated at the base, spire generally rather short, with the sutures peculiarly canaliculated, columella plaited, plaits obscure, variable, often flattened and callous. Aperture elongate, narrow, sometimes rather wide.

The Olives are a very distinct group of mollusks, partaking of the characters of *Cypræa* and *Ancillaria*, but more of the latter than of the former genus. The shell, as may be gathered from its enamelled interior, is enveloped by certain parts of the animal, and like that of *Cypræa* is generally composed of two or more layers of different pattern. This variety of colouring is not, however, shown at different stages of the shell's growth as in *Cypræa*: it is only to be discovered by removing the outer coat with acid. Hence it may be inferred that the different coatings are deposited simultaneously during the formation of the shell, whilst the mantle is furled, so to speak, over the edge of the lip, and held in a state of tension by a cord which passes into the narrow sutural channel of the spire. Specimens of *O. gibbosa* and *Brasiliensis* are frequently sold by dealers with the outer coating removed to show the pattern beneath, in order to give them the appearance of other species.

The genus *Oliva* has generally been regarded as one of which the species are extremely difficult to determine. They have not proved so on examination. Species, like *O. reticularis*, for example, which differ very much in form, are distinguished by a marked peculiarity of pattern; and others, like *O. inflata*, which present an almost endless variety of pattern, are characterized by some peculiarity of form. In *O. ispidula*, which varies in an extraordinary degree both in form and pattern, the shell is constantly distinguished by the same particular colour in the interior, and there are several species, like *O. cruenta*, whose varieties are but so many different phases of the same idea of pattern.

The principal localities of this genus are Mauritius and the Philippine Islands in the eastern hemisphere, and Central America in the western. Out of a hundred species

described in the following monograph, the habitats of about seventy are determined.—Mauritius, Ceylon, the Molucca and Philippine Islands yield about twenty-five species, including the large and richly-coloured *O. tremulina*, *erythrostoma*, *Olympiadin*, *nobilis*, *textilina*, &c.; and Central America about thirty species. Fifteen of these are from Panama, Guayaquil, Nicaragua, Mexico, &c., among which are the giant *O. porphyria*, and the beautiful *O. angulata*, *splendidula*, *polpasta*, *testacea*, &c., and fifteen from the West Indies, all of which are small, with the single exception *O. fusiformis*. The most northern range of the genus is at Senegal, West Africa, where, of five species, two belong to distinct types, one, *O. acuminata*, having a representative on the coast of Sumatra in *O. subula*, and the other, *O. hiatula*, a representative at Real Llejos, Mexico, in *O. testacea*. At Zanzibar on the opposite shore of Africa is the characteristic *O. inflata*; and two very peculiar species, *O. Indusica* and *Ancillarioides*, are recorded from Kurrachee at the mouth of the Indus. Three species from the coast of Brazil, *O. Brasiliensis*, *patula*, and *aquatilis*, present forms which are quite peculiar to that locality. Only two species, of very different typical character, are recorded from the west coast of South America, one of tolerable size and extremely variable in colouring, *O. Peruviana*, the other of small dimension, *O. columellaris*. Three species are described from the Society and Feejee Islands, and two from Australia.

The following may be noted as peculiar instances of distribution. The only two species at present known from the Red Sea are identical with two inhabiting the West Indies, *O. mutica* and *jaspidea*. *O. reticularis*, inhabiting the Gulf of California, is found in a smaller state in the West Indies. *O. Duclosi* is found at the Philippines in the Eastern Seas, and at the Society Islands in the Pacific. *O. kaleontina* inhabits the Gulf of California, and also one of the Galapagos Islands. Lastly, we have a species, *O. cruenta*, from four different localities singularly remote from each other,—the Philippine Islands, Zanzibar, Australia, and the Society Islands.

Species 1. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA ANGULATA. *Oliv. testâ ovatâ, ventricosâ, crassissimâ, ponderosâ, supra medium angulato-tumidâ, spirâ breviusculâ, columellâ valdè callosâ, planiplicatâ, plicis ferè obsoletis; cinereo-albidâ, olivaceo et griseo mar-*



*moratá, strigis transversis nigricante-castaneis, aculé angulatis, hic illic longitudinaliter pictá, columellá pallidè carneolá, roseo tinctá.*

THE ANGLED OLIVE. Shell ovate, ventricose, very thick, ponderous, angularly swollen above the middle, spire rather short, columella very callous, flatly plaited, plaits almost obsolete; ash-white, mottled with olive and grey, longitudinally painted here and there with sharply angled transverse very dark chestnut streaks, columella pale carnelion tinged with rose.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 607.

*Voluta incrassata*, Dillwyn.

Eadem var. *Oliva azemula*, Duclos.

Hab. Gulf of Nicoya, Central America (in sandy mud at the depth of nine fathoms); Cuming.

There is little variation in this fine species, which is distinguished from all others by its very thickened angular growth, and sharply zigzag bold splashes of colouring.

Species 2. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA PORPHYRIA. *Oliv. testá cylindraceo-oblongá, ventricosá, peramplá, spirá brevi, subdepressá, apice*

*elato, columellá tumidá, undique densè plicatá, plicis paululum obscuris; violaceo-carneá, lineis ustulato-rufis undique angulato-reticulatá, maculis grandibus obscurè bifasciatá, columellá basi violaceo tinctá.*

THE PORPHYRY OLIVE. Shell cylindrically oblong, ventricose, very large, spire short, rather depressed, apex raised, columella swollen, densely plaited throughout, plaits a little obscure; violet-flesh colour, angularly reticulated throughout with burnt-red lines, and obscurely two-banded with large blotches of the same colour, columella tinged at the base with violet.

*Voluta porphyria*, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (12th edit.) p. 1187.

*Oliva porphyria*, Lamarck.

*Cylinder porphyreticus*, D'Argenville.

Hab. Panama (in sandy mud at low water); Cuming.

This fine species, the largest of the genus, is remarkably distinct from any other. From the peculiarity of its marking it has been long known as the 'Camp Olive.' Regarding the shell in the position in which it would be if the animal were placed with its head to the left of the observer, the interstitial spaces of the net-work have the appearance of a dense encampment of various-sized tents.







3. a.



4. a.



3. b.



3. c.



4. b.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE II.

Species 3. (Fig. 3 *a* and 3 *c*, Mus. Steere ;  
Fig. 3 *b*, Mus. Cole.)

**OLIVA NOBILIS.** *Oliv. testá elongato-cylindraceá, crassiusculá, spirá sæpissimè acuminato-exsertá, anfractibus propè ad suturas et ante medium subcontractis, plicis columellaribus vix numerosis, anterioribus fortiusculis; pallidè lacteá, nigricante-fusco reticulatè trifasciatá et longitudinaliter undato-strigatá, columellá et aperturae fauce carneolo-lacteis.*

**THE NOBLE OLIVE.** Shell elongately cylindrical, rather thick, spire most frequently acuminately exserted, whorls somewhat contracted near the sutures and before the middle, columellar plaits not very numerous, the front ones rather strong; pale cream-colour, reticulately three-banded and longitudinally wave-streaked with blackish-brown, columella and interior of the aperture carnelion cream-colour.

*Hab.* Mauritius.

In a genus of which the species are so nearly related, and the individuals of species so variously painted, opinions must necessarily differ greatly as to the value and limit of specific character. Although it has been my endeavour to restrict the number of species where an observation of many specimens shows them to have been founded upon varieties, I cannot bring my mind to believe that the shell under consideration, which has been referred sometimes to *O. tremulina* and sometimes to *O. erythrostroma*, belongs to either species. Not uncommon in collections, and easy of recognition, it is uniformly of larger and more solid growth than its congeners, and of a pale carnelion cream-colour, richly banded and blotched in network style with dark brown, the brown being blue-clouded as in other species. M. Duclos gives a very characteristic

figure of it under *O. erythrostroma*, at Pl. 31. f. 7, and two rather indifferent figures of it under *O. tremulina*, at Pl. 11. f. 5 and 7, of his monograph.

Species 4. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Cole ; Fig. *b*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA PONDEROSA.** *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraceá, crassá, obesá, spirá parum exsertá, anfractu ultimo apicem versus plus minus producto, plicis columellaribus subnumerosis, partim evanidis; lacteá, strigis undatis aut reticulatis brevibus interruptis obscure carulescentibus aut violaceis, hic illic fuscis, sparsim pictá, columellá et aperturae fauce carneolo-albis, apertura interdum carneo-rufescente tinctá.*

**THE PONDEROUS OLIVE.** Shell oblong-cylindrical, thick, stout, spire but little exserted, last whorl more or less produced towards the apex, columellar plaits rather numerous, but partially faded; cream-white, sparingly painted with obscure bluish or violet short interrupted streaks, here and there brown and reticulated, columella and interior of the aperture carnelion-white, aperture sometimes tinged with flesh-pink.

*Duclos*, Mon. Oliv. Pl. 15. f. 8 and 9.

*Hab.* Mauritius.

This fine species is distinguished from the preceding and allied forms, by its solid structure and by the produced growth of the last whorl at its hind extremity, where it rises into a callosity above the suture after the manner of *O. maura*. The painting consists of scattered interrupted brown streaks, reticulated in places, obscured into a bluish violet or milky aspect, by an overcharge of the same colourless enamel as the ground.











5.a.



5.b.



5.c.



5.d.



5.e.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE III.

Species 5. (Fig. *a*, *c*, and *e*, Mus. Cole; Fig. *b*,  
Mus. Steere, and Fig. *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA OLYMPIADINA. *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraceá, crassá, infra suturas subcontractá, spirá exertá, anfractu ultimo ad extremitatem posticam apertura caloso-producto, plicis columellaribus plus minus ecaudis; albá, purpurascente-fusco subobscurè dilutè reticulatá, intensè fusco sæpè perampliter maculatá, columellá et aperturae fauce albis.*

THE OLYMPIAN OLIVE. Shell oblong-cylindrical, thick, slightly contracted beneath the sutures, spire exerted, last whorl callously produced at the hind extremity of the aperture, columellar plaits more or less faint; white, somewhat obscurely dilutely reticulated with purplish-brown, often very largely blotched with dark brown, columella and interior of the aperture white.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 12. f. 10 to 12.

*Hab.* Mauritius.

A magnificent series of about two hundred specimens,

all of this species, collected at the Island of Mauritius by Miss Cole, has enabled me to trace the connection of its varieties with great accuracy. As represented at Fig. 5 *b* and Fig. 5 *e*, the shell is faintly mottled throughout with light milky-purplish net-work, interrupted with two broken bands of scattered brown blotches. In the variety Fig. *a* the brown increases in quantity, the faint mottling is broken up, and, except on the under surface of the shell, is almost obliterated. In the shell represented at Fig. 5 *d* the brown is richer, more largely blotched, and the interstices between the blotches present only very faint indications of the mottled net-work. The species approaches very nearly in this state to the dark variety of *O. tremulina*, Fig. 5 *c*, which in being introduced in this plate was thought to belong to it. *O. Olympiadiná* is always to be distinguished in addition to the above-named characters by the pure white enamel of the interior and columella, which latter is always more callous. The ground is always pure white, and even the dark brown painting is not unfrequently over-laid by a very thin milky coating of the same.

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August, 1850.









*b. a.*



*b. b.*



*b. c.*



*b. d.*



*b. e.*



## OLIVA.

### PLATE IV.

Species 6. (Fig. *a*, *c*, and *d*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *b*,  
Mus. Cole, and Fig. *e*, Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA TREMULINA. *Oliv. testā subelongato-cylindraccā, anfractibus posticè et ante medium leviter contractis, apice exserto, plicis columellaribus anterioribus fortiusculis; carneolo-albā, nigricante-fusco interruptè trifasciatā et dilutè longitudinaliter strigatā, strigis cæruleo-nebulatis, valdè confusis, interdum undique intensè fuscā, hic illic carneolo-albo interruptā, columellā et aperturæ fauce albidis, plerumque carneorufescente tinctis.*

THE TREMBLING OLIVE. Shell somewhat elongately cylindrical, whorls slightly contracted posteriorly and before the middle, apex exserted, front columellar plait rather strong; carnelion-white, sometimes three-banded with dark brown, and painted longitudinally with blue-clouded streaks very much confused, sometimes dark brown throughout, interrupted

here and there with carnelion-white, columella and interior of the aperture whitish, generally tinged with flesh-red.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 607.

*Hab.* Mauritius and Philippine Islands.

This well-known species has mostly a carnelion-rouge tinge, but not a positive red interior as in *O. erythrostroma*. The specimens figured at 6 *c*, *d*, *e*, represent the ordinary state of it, densely clouded throughout with blue-shaded streaks and obscurely three-banded with dark-brown blotches. In Fig. *a*, *b*, the shell is entirely brown except in a few scattered patches, in which state it passes into the variety represented in the preceding plate at Fig. 5 *c*. This last variety, of which M. Duclos represents a characteristic specimen at Pl. 11. f. 8 of his monograph, is generally of larger size and of more solid growth, presenting almost sufficient character to be regarded as a distinct species.









7. b.



7. a.



7. c.



7. d.



7. e.



7. g.



7. f.



## OLIVA.

### PLATE V.

Species 7. (Fig. *a, e, f, g*, Mus. Cuming ;  
Fig. *b, c, d*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA ERYTHROSTOMA. *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraccá, crassiusculá, spirá exsertá, anfractibus posticè sæpè tumidis, ad suturas contractis, plicis anticis columellaribus fortiusculis; carneolo-albá, cæruleo-viridi, vel olivaceo, vel purpureo nebulato-strigatá et trifasciatim maculatá, nonnunquam intensè fusco maculatá vel omnino fuscá, columellá labroque carneolo-albis, aperturæ fauce vividè rufá.*

THE RED-MOUTH OLIVE. Shell oblong-cylindrical, rather thick, spire exserted, whorls often swollen posteriorly, contracted at the sutures, front columellar plaits rather strong; carnelion-white, cloud-streaked and three-banded with blue-green, or olive, or purple, sometimes blotched with dark brown or altogether brown, lip and columella carnelion-white, interior of the aperture deep red.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 606.

*Hab.* Fig. *a, g*, Ceylon. Fig. *e, f*, Island of Mindanao, Philippines (sandy mud, in deep water); Cuming.

This fine species is distinguished from *O. tremulina*, its nearest ally, first, in the aperture being stained with deep red, secondly, in being mostly rather swollen posteriorly beyond the middle, and, thirdly, in exhibiting a greater variety of colouring in the painting. At Fig. *a, g*, the painting is simply purple-lake upon a white ground. At Fig. *b* the ground is carnelion, and the painting is of purple-lake shaded with a rich golden yellow. Fig. *c* represents a very richly painted dark olive-brown, blue-shaded upon a carnelion ground. At Fig. *d* the streaks are of a milky blue-green shaded with the same golden yellow as in the purple variety *b*. Fig. *e* is a variety very richly painted with dark in miscellaneous angular blotches, neither streaked, nor disposed in bands; and Fig. *f* is almost an uninterrupted brown, obscurely banded. These figures illustrate only a few of the most striking varieties of this beautiful species, which might be considerably added to if space permitted.

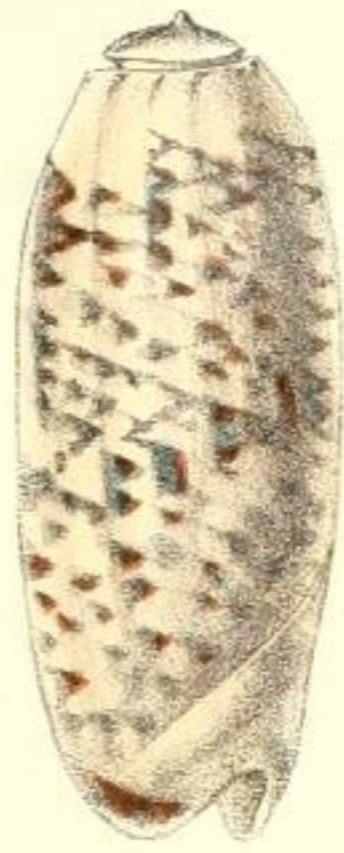








8. b.



8. a.



8. c.



9. a.



9. b.



8. d.



9. c.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE VI.

Species 8. (Fig. *a, b, d*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *c*,  
Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA IRISANS. *Oliv. testá elongato-cylindraceá, subangustá, spirá nunc acuminato-exsertá, nunc brevi, plus minus callosá, plicis columellaribus interdum subcanidis; albá vel carneolo-albá, strigis linearibus purpureo-olivaceis, viridi luteoque nebulatis, aculé undatis, plus minus bifasciatim reticulatis, nitidè pictá, nonnunquam luteo-fusco aut nigricante omnino indutá, anfractuum margine spirali fusco punctato, columellá pallidè carneolá, aperturae fauce cærulescente-albá.*

THE IRIDESCENT OLIVE. Shell elongately cylindrical, rather narrow, spire sometimes acuminately exserted, sometimes short and more or less callous, columellar plaits not unfrequently rather faint; white or carnelion-white, neatly painted with purple-olive linear streaks, clouded with green and yellow, sharply waved, and more or less reticulately two-banded, sometimes altogether covered with yellow-brown or blackish, spiral edge of the whorls brown-dotted, columella pale carnelion, interior of the aperture bluish-white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 610.  
*Hab.* Mauritius.

This appears to be a very well defined species, allied to *O. tremulina*, but uniformly of smaller size and narrower. The spire, mostly exserted, is sometimes short, buried nearly to the apex, as in Fig. *a*, by a callous deposit of enamel. The painting is distributed in a scattered interrupted zigzag style, rarely or never blotched, though mostly aggregated in bands about the middle and posterior portion of the shell. In Fig. *b* and *c* the streaks are dark olive, clouded, iris-like, with blue-green and yellow upon a warm carnelion ground. In Fig. *a* the shell is pure

white, and the painting simple blue-purple. In Fig. *d* the pattern is entirely overlaid with a uniform yellow-brown coat, which in some specimens is nearer black.

Species 9. (Fig. *a, c*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *b*,  
Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA TEXTILINA. *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraceá, latiusculá, crassá, spirá breviusculá, anfractu ultimo in callositate ad extremitatem posticam aperturae producto, plicis columellaribus fortiusculis; carneolo-albá, punctis lineisque punctorum nigris, angulato-reticulatis, interdum subpromiscuis, cinereo-nebulatis, plus minus saturatè bifasciatis, undique pictá, columellá et aperturae fauce vividè carneolis.*

THE FINE-TEXTILE OLIVE. Shell oblong-cylindrical, rather broad, thick, spire rather short, last whorl produced into a callosity at the posterior end of the aperture, columellar plaits rather strong; carnelion-white, painted throughout with black dots and lines of dots, angularly reticulated, sometimes rather promiscuous, ash-clouded, more or less darkly aggregated into two bands, columella and interior of the aperture bright carnelion.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 606.  
*Hab.* Islands of Ticao and Mindanao, Philippines (sandy mud in deep water); Cuming.

There is perhaps less variety in this species than in any other of the genus, the pattern consisting always of an angular ash-clouded net-work of dark dots, sometimes very regular and close-set, but more frequently promiscuous and confused in its arrangement. The shell is generally of large size, thick, and rather broad, the last whorl rising upon the spire into a callosity.









10. b.



10. a.



10. c.



10. d.



10. e.



10. f.



10. g.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE VII.

Species 10. (Fig. 41 *a, b, c, d, f, g*, Mus. Steere;  
Fig. *e*, Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA MAURA. *Oliv. testá oblongo-ovatá, crassá, posticè tumidiusculá, juxta suturas contractá, spirá subdepressá, anfractu ultimo ad extremitatem posticam apertura in callositate erectá producto, plicis columellaribus subplanulatis, labro subplicato; cinereo-carneolá vel intensè olivaceá, vel nigrá, immaculatá aut fusco angulato-strigatá aut fulguratá, strigis interruptis, brevibus, interdum saturatè bifasciatis, columellá albá, basi pallidè sanguineo tinctá, apertura fauce cærulescente-albá.*

THE MOOR OLIVE. Shell oblong-ovate, thick, rather swollen posteriorly, contracted next the sutures, spire rather depressed, last whorl produced at the posterior end of the aperture into an erect callosity, columellar plaits somewhat flattened, lip subplicate; ash-carnelion, or dark olive or black, sometimes unspotted, sometimes mottled with brown angular streaks, or lightning-marked, the streaks being interrupted, short, sometimes amalgamated darker with two bands, columella white, faintly tinged at the base with blood-red, interior of the aperture bluish-white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 608.

Varietates.

*Oliva fulminans, sepulturalis, and funebris*, Lamarck.

*Oliva leucostoma* and *Macleaya*, Duclos.

*Hab.* Ceylon, Mauritius, Philippines.

This species is extremely variable in its style of painting except in one important point, the base of the columella, which is, with rare exception, tinged with a blush of red. In other respects it varies chiefly as represented in the accompanying plate. Fig. *e* and *f* may be regarded as Lamarck's type of the species, dark black or olive, uniform and unspotted, while the zigzag lightning-marked pattern at Fig. *b* is his *O. fulminans*. The shell Fig. *a*, with black splashed bands and waved streaks, upon a mottled-olive ground, represents Lamarck's *O. funebris* and Duclos' *O. leucostoma*; those at Fig. *c* and *g* with two obscure bands upon a mottled-olive ground, often lighter than here represented, the *O. Macleaya* of Duclos; and the rich dark-olive variety with scattered indications of bands and waved streaks constitutes Lamarck's *O. sepulturalis*.

The *Oliva Maura* is mainly distinguished by its constancy of form, having always the same tumid growth towards the spire, which is rather depressed, and the same produced callous production of the last whorl at the posterior end of the aperture.

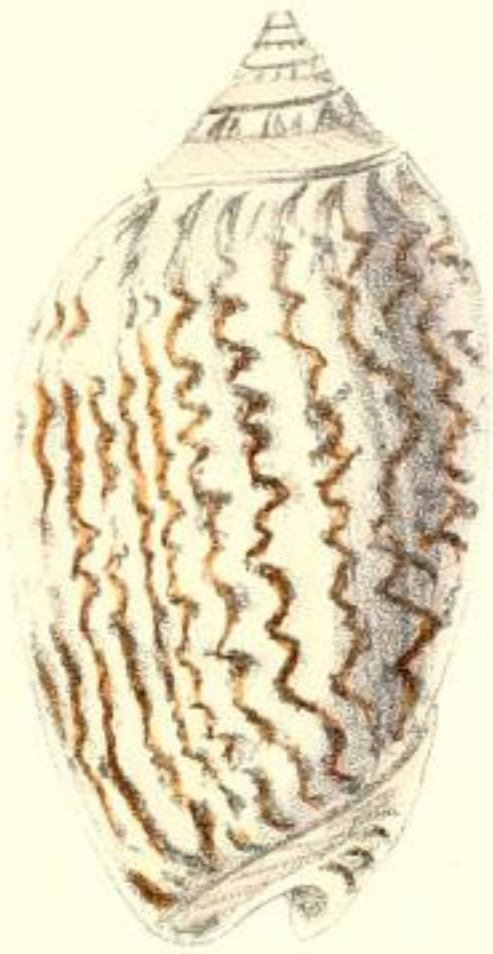
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August, 1850.









11. b.



11. a.



11. c.



12. a.



13. a.



12. b.



13. b.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE VIII.

Species 11. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *b, c*,  
Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA FUSIFORMIS.** *Oliv. testá fusiformi-ovatá, crassissimá, posticè tumidá, spirá subamplá, exsertá, plicis columellaribus posticis subevanidis; albá, rufescente-spaldiceo undique longitudinaliter fulguratá, interdum bifasciatá, columellá et aperturae fauce eburneis.*

**THE FUSIFORM OLIVE.** Shell fusiformly ovate, very thick, swollen posteriorly, spire rather large, exserted, posterior columellar plaits rather faint; white, longitudinally zigzag-streaked with reddish-fawn, sometimes two-banded, columella and interior of the aperture ivory-white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 618.  
*Hab.* West Indies.

A very distinct species of stout solid growth, belonging to the same type as *O. reticularis* and *Julieta*, in which the pattern is gathered along the spiral edge of the whorls into points of a darker colour.

Species 12. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *b*,  
Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA GIBBOSA.** *Oliv. testá fusiformi-ovatá, obesá, crassissimá, valdè callosá, spirá acuminatá, columellá valdè callosá, plicis ferè occultis; cæruleá aut flavicante, nebulosá aut strigatá, fasciá luteá conspicuá, nigricante-fusco maculatá ad basin, spirá et columellá luteo-albidis, aperturae fauce cærulescente-albá.*

**THE GIBBOUS OLIVE.** Shell fusiformly-ovate, stout, very thick, very callous, spire acuminate, columella very callous, plaits almost buried; blue or pale yellow, mottled or streaked, with a conspicuous black-

spotted yellow band at the base, spire and columella yellowish-white, interior of the aperture bluish-white.

*Voluta gibbosa*, Born, Mus. Vind. p. 215.

*Oliva cingulata*, Chemnitz.

*Voluta utriculus pars*, Gmelin.

*Oliva utriculus*, Chemnitz.

An eadem var.? *Oliva nebulosa*, Lamarck.

*Hab.* Africa.

This and the following species are both remarkable for the callous deposit of enamel on the columella, which extends to and almost covers the spire.

Species 13. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA BRASILIENSIS.** *Oliv. testá subtrigono-ovatá, crassissimá, solidá, spirá plano-depressá, apice subacutá, columellá valdè callosá, plicis ferè occultis; fulvo-spaldiceá, albo strigatá, lineis fuscescentibus capillaribus interruptis sub lente transversim notatá, zoná latá saturatiore ad basin.*

**THE BRAZILIAN OLIVE.** Shell somewhat triangularly ovate, rather thick, solid, spire flatly depressed, rather sharp at the apex, columella very callous, the plaits almost buried; fulvous-fawn, streaked with white, transversely marked, beneath the lens, with brown interrupted hair lines, and with a broad darker zone at the base.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab. vol. x. pl. 147. f. 1367, 1368.

*Voluta pinguis*, Dillwyn.

*Hab.* Brazil.

A shell of very solid growth, remarkably characterized by its depressed callous spire.









14. b.



14. a.



14. c.



14. d.



14. e.



15. a.



15. b.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE IX.

Species 14. (Fig. *a, b, c, e*, Mus. Cuming;  
Fig. *d*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA PERUVIANA.** *Oliv. testá ovatá, crassá, gibbosá, posticè tumidá, interdum annulatá, spirá breviusculá, columellá basin versus plicatá, suprâ levigatá; purpurascente vel purpurascente-albá, purpureo-castaneo longitudinaliter fulguratá aut strigato-punctatá, interdum immaculatá, interdum omnino purpureo-castaneá, columellá albá, aperturae fauce purpurascente tinctá.*

**THE PERUVIAN OLIVE.** Shell ovate, thick, gibbous, swollen posteriorly, sometimes annulated, spire rather short, columella plaited towards the base, smooth above; light purple or purplish white, longitudinally zigzag-marked or streak-dotted with purple-chestnut, sometimes unspotted, sometimes entirely purple-chestnut, columella white, interior of the aperture tinged with purple.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 617.

Eadem var. *Oliva Senegalensis*, Lamarck.

*Hab.* Coquimbo, Copiapo, and Bay of Callao, Peru (in sandy mud, at depths varying from four to seven fathoms); Cuming.

The specimens selected for the illustration of this species are particularly characteristic of its varieties of painting, in which only two colours are employed. At Fig. *a* the shell is purplish-white, unspotted, whilst that at Fig. *c* is of a uniform dark purple-chestnut. At Fig. *b* the chestnut appears in bold distant zigzag stripes upon a light purple ground, which state of the species was named *O. Senegalensis* by Lamarck, from some erroneous information of its locality. Fig. *d* represents a variety with more of the chestnut colouring, broken up as it were into dots and short interrupted streaks; whilst in the shell represented at Fig. *e* the chestnut appears in very promiscuous and still smaller dots, overcharged with a general tinge of the same colour.

The form of this species varies in being sometimes very tumid, and produced into a ring towards the spire as indicated at Fig. *c*.

Species 15. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *b*,  
Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA JULIETA.** *Oliv. testá ovatá, crassiusculá, medio tumidá, deinde spiram versus attenuatá, columellá multiplicatá, basi calloso-gibbosá; lutescente-albá, punctis grandibus nigricante-fuscis, cæruleo-nebulatis, interruptè angulatè dispositis, undique vividè pictá, fusco in maculis acuminatis juxta suturas, apice pallidè violaceo, basi maculá violaceá obscurè tinctá, columellá et aperturae fauce lutescente-albis.*

**JULIET'S OLIVE.** Shell ovate, rather thick, swollen in the middle, then attenuated towards the spire, columella many-plaited, callously gibbous at the base; yellowish-white, brightly painted throughout with large blue-clouded black-brown dots, arranged in confused or broken angles, the brown rising in acuminate blotches next the sutures, apex pale violet, base obscurely marked with a faint violet blotch, columella and interior of the aperture yellowish-white.

DUCCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 16. f. 3 and 4.

*Hab.* Real Llejos, Central America (in sandy mud, at the depth of six fathoms); Cuming.

This beautiful species bears the same relation to *O. reticularis*, through the variety named *O. venulata* by Ducclos, represented at Fig. 16 *b* in the next plate, as *O. nobilis* has with *O. tremulina*. Regarded separately, the allied forms in both instances appear specifically distinct from each other, but it is impossible to deny that there is only one prevailing idea of form and pattern in each. The typical pattern of *O. reticularis* is a net-work composed of brown dots, gathered into lines or acuminate blotches at the sutures. The dots become larger, more confused or broken up, and more conspicuous, as in the variety *O. venulata*, Ducclos; and the character of this passes by an easy transition into *O. Julieta*, distinguished by the same hieroglyphical marking at the base, and an indication of the violet blotch which is very characteristic throughout the series.











16. b.



16. a.



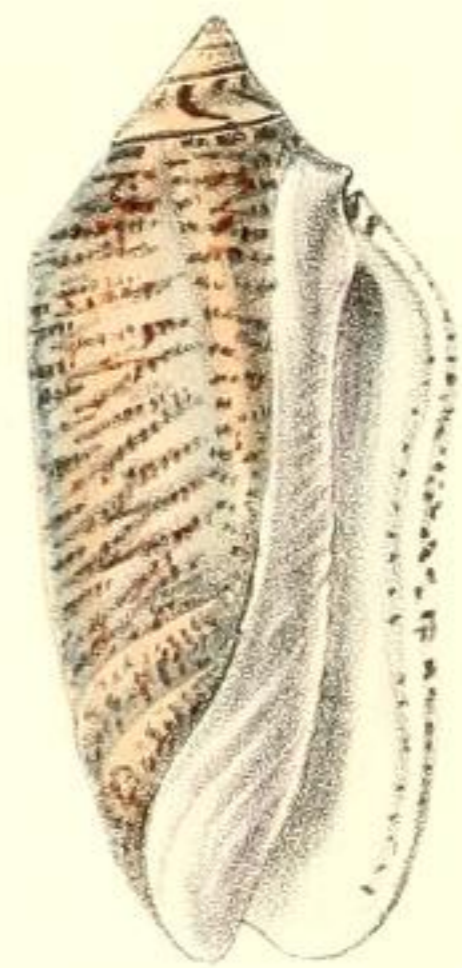
16. c.



16. d.



16. e.



16. f.



16. g.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE X.

Species 16. (Fig. *a, b, c, e, g, i*, Mus. Cuming;  
Fig. *d, f, h*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA RETICULARIS. *Oliv. testá ovatá, vel oblongá, vel elongato-cylindraceá, interdum posticè tumidá, apice exsertiusculá, plicis columellaribus numerosis, plurimis sæpè evanidis; albidá aut cinerascete, fusco aut nigricante-fusco profusè acutè punctato-reticulatá, reticulá ad suturas lineatá aut acuminatá, columellá ad basin plerumque plus minus violaceo-fusco tinctá, apertura fauce albidá.*

THE RETICULATED OLIVE. Shell ovate, or oblong, or elongately cylindrical, sometimes swollen posteriorly, apex rather exserted, columellar plaits numerous, many of them frequently obscured; whitish or pale-ash, painted with a brown or black dotted net-work, which is gathered at the sutures into lines or acuminate blotches, columella mostly stained more or less with violet-brown, interior of the aperture whitish.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 613. Varietates.

*Oliva araneosa*, Lamarck.

*Oliva Timoria, venulata, obesina, and pindarina*, Duclos.

*Hab.* Gulf of California; Donnet. Island of Granada, West Indies; J. Cuming.

The specimens represented in the accompanying plate are selected with the view of illustrating the different phases of this extremely variable species, that have been

distinguished by other specific names. Fig. *a* is Lamarck's type *O. reticularis*, narrow in its proportions, and mostly of smaller size, with the net-work more spaced, after the manner of *O. flammulata*, and the sutural lines of pattern more prolonged. Fig. *b* represents Duclos' *O. venulata*, in which the net-work is broken up into large blotches, and the basal violet-brown blotch rather prominent. Fig. *c* is the *O. obesina* of the same author, stouter and more gibbous in form, with the net-work somewhat similar but more or less obscured by an overcharge of milky-white enamel. Fig. *d*, the finest state of the species, of which a dark chestnut-coated variety is represented below at Fig. *g*, is Lamarck's *O. araneosa*, and has the net-work small, crowded, and confused. Fig. *e*, a remarkable form, in which the posterior portion of the shell is very stout and swollen, and the pattern small, confused, and partially banded, is Duclos' *O. Timoria*, though certainly not an inhabitant of Timor. Lastly, the oblong contracted variety, Fig. *f*, is the *O. pindarina* of the same author.

Besides the above-mentioned named varieties, are two very characteristic states of the species, Fig. *h, i*, in Pl. XI. In the former the net-work is peculiarly waved, and in parts is over-coated with streaks of bright chestnut; in the latter the shell is of a peculiar oblong-cylindrical form, and the net-work is small, confused, and aggregated in bands. This variety is not far removed from *O. splendida*.









17. a.



16. b.



17. b.



18.



19. a.



19. b.



16. c.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE XI.

Species 17. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA SPLENDIDULA.** *Oliv. testá cylindræo-oblongá, spirá breviusculá, apice elato, plicis columellaribus subdistantibus; cinereo-albicante, fasciis duabus, alterá supra medium, alterá basali, maculis trigonis fuscis reticulatis, cingulatá, fasciarum interstitiis fusco-nigro sparsim punctatis et maculatis, apice basique purpureo-violaceis, aperturæ fauce lutescente-albá.*

**THE SPLENDID OLIVE.** Shell cylindrically oblong, spire rather short, apex raised, columellar plaits rather distant; ash-white, encircled with two bands, composed of triangular reticulated brown spots, one above the middle, the other basal, interstices between the bands sprinkled with black-brown spots and blotches, base and apex purple-violet, interior of the aperture yellowish-white.

SOWERBY, Tankerville Catalogue, App. p. 32.

*Hab.* Island of Tobago, Bay of Panama (in sandy mud at low water); Cuming.

This fine species belongs to the same type as the preceding, *O. reticulata*. It is distinguished by a peculiarity of marking, which is constant in all specimens, consisting of two broad confused brown bands, of which the interstices are sprinkled with curved linear dots and triangular blotches. The spire is short and rounded, with the apex raised, which, together with the base of the columella, is tinged with purple-violet.

Species 18. (Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA LITERATA.** *Oliv. testá elongatá, spirá exsertá, plicis columellaribus interdum suboccultis; pallidè spadicéá, lutescente partim tinctá, reticulá fuscá subamplá, acutè trigoná, bifasciatim dispositá, hic illic characteribus castaneis inscriptá, ornatá, columellá albá, aperturæ fauce vividè violaceá.*

**THE LETTERED OLIVE.** Shell elongated, spire exserted,

columellar plaits sometimes rather concealed; light fawn-colour, partially tinged with yellow, ornamented with a rather large brown net-work, sharply triangular, disposed so as to show two bands, marked here and there with chestnut characters, columella white, interior of the aperture deep violet.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 614.  
*Hab.* West Indies.

Belonging also to the type of *O. reticulata*, to which species it more closely approximates than *O. splendidula*. In form it is peculiarly elongated, the net-work is of rather a large flame-pattern, showing two bands, which are marked here and there with dark characters. The aperture is characterized by a deep tinge of violet.

Species 19. (Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA CUMINGII.** *Oliv. testá cylindræo-oblongá, posticè tumidá, rotundatá, spirá brevi, apice subexserto, acuto, plicis columellaribus planulatis, suboccultis, columellá basi tumidá; aurantio-croceá, castaneo et nigricante-fusco, immaculato, variè fasciatá, columellá basi livido-purpurascente pallidè tinctá, aperturæ fauce cærulescente-albá.*

**CUMING'S OLIVE.** Shell cylindrically oblong, swollen posteriorly, rounded, spire short, apex rather exserted, sharp, columellar plaits flattened, almost concealed, columella swollen at the base; orange-saffron colour, variously banded with unspotted chestnut and blackish-brown, base of the columella faintly tinged with livid-purple, interior of the aperture bluish-white.

*Hab.* Gulf of California; Donnet.

This appears to be very distinct from any species yet described, and is remarkable for the absence of any pattern of marking in the painting, which is of a warm orange-saffron hue, simply cross-banded.











20. b.



20. a.



20. c.



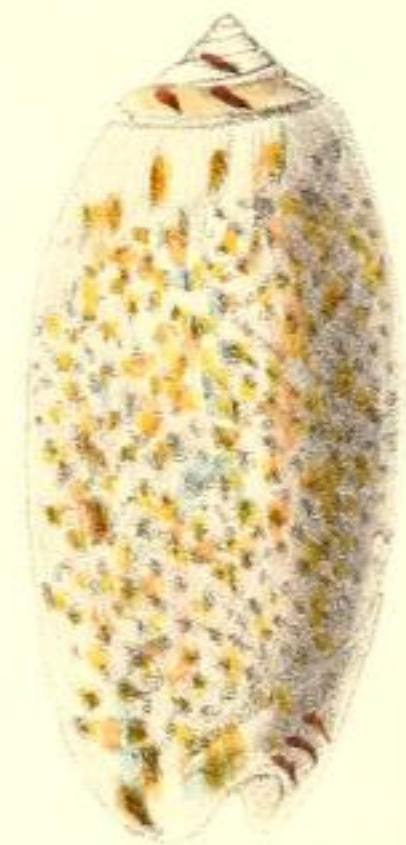
21. a.



22. a.



22. b.



22. c.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE XII.

Species 20. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA ELEGANS. *Oliv. testá cylindraceo-ovatá, medio tumidiusculá, spirá brevi, anfractu ultimo ad extremitatem posticam aperturæ in callositate erectá producto; virescente aut lutescente-albá, strigis olivaceo-viridibus, cæruleo et croceo-rufo nebulatis, interdum fusco-nigro acutè promiscuè undatá, columellá basi pallidè sanguineo tinctá, aperturæ fauce cærulescente-albá.*

THE ELEGANT OLIVE. Shell cylindrically ovate, rather swollen in the middle, spire short, last whorl produced into an erect callosity at the posterior end of the aperture; greenish or yellowish-white, sharply promiscuously waved with olive-green or brown-black streaks, clouded with blue and saffron-red, columella faintly tinged at the base with a blush of blood-red, interior of the aperture bluish-white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 611.  
*Hab.* Feejee Islands.

This species is chiefly distinguished from those which accompany it in the plate, by its shorter and more tumid growth, and the erect callous production of the last whorl upon the spire, which is proportionably depressed. The specimen represented at Fig. *a* is promiscuously waved with dark green broken streaks, clouded with blue and saffron-red; that at Fig. *b, c* presents the same colouring overlaid with a profusion of rich black-brown zigzag streaks.

Species 21. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA TIGRINA. *Oliv. testá cylindraceo-ovatá, medio tumidá, subinflatá, spirá brevi, anfractu ultimo ad extremitatem posticam aperturæ calloso-producto, plicis columellaribus plus minus occultis; cinerascete-albá, maculis parvis cærulescente-griseis profusè marmoratá, interdum nigro-fusco omnino indutá, columellá basi pallidè sanguineo tinctá, aperturæ fauce cærulescente-albá.*

THE TIGER-SPOTTED OLIVE. Shell cylindrically-ovate, swollen in the middle, rather inflated, spire short, last whorl callously produced at the posterior end

of the aperture, columellar plaits more or less faint; ashy white, profusely mottled with small blue-grey spots, sometimes covered entirely with black-brown, columella faintly tinged at the base with a blush of blood-red, interior of the aperture bluish-white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 623.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

Distinguished mainly by its swollen growth, being uniformly of larger size than the preceding species, and by its livid grey aspect of colour, except when altogether black-brown, as it not unfrequently is.

Species 22. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA TRICOLOR. *Oliv. testá cylindraceo-oblongá, interdum subangustá, spirá breviusculá, peculiariter callosá, plicis columellaribus basin versus fortiusculis; albidá aut virescente, cæruleo et croceo-rufo profusè nebulatá, viridi marmoratá et fasciatá, spirá nigro obliquè tessellatá.*

THE TRI-COLOURED OLIVE. Shell cylindrically oblong, sometimes rather narrow, spire rather short, peculiarly callous, columellar plaits rather strong towards the base; whitish or greenish, profusely clouded with blue and saffron-red, marbled and banded with green, spire obliquely tessellated with black, base of the columella tinged with a blush of blood-red, interior of the aperture white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 615.

Varietas. *O. Philantha*, Duclos.

*Hab.* Mauritius.

The colouring of this species consists of a profuse mottling of clouded blue and saffron-yellow spots, with, in most specimens, a large proportion of green, showing two bands, one round the middle of the shell, and one beneath the sutures; but the most characteristic feature of the species consists in the spire being obliquely tessellated with black, and a slight mixture of saffron-red.











24. a.



25. a.



26. a.



23.



24. c.



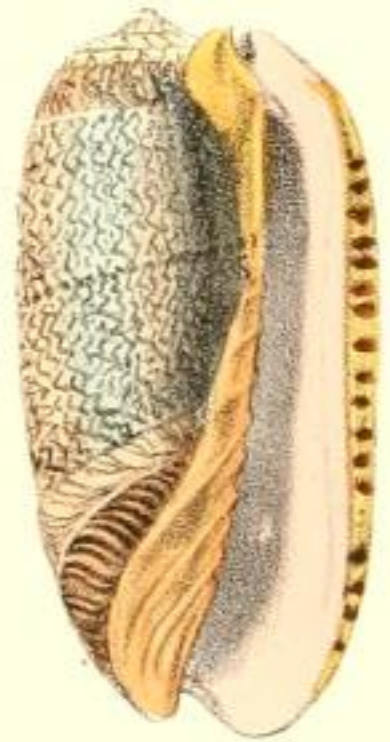
24. d.



26. c.



24. b.



25. b.



26. b.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XIII.

Species 23. (Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA MUSTELINA.** *Oliv. testá cylindraco-oblongá, spirá plano-depressá, apice acutá, anfractu ultimo posticè subproducto, plicis columellaribus numerosis; lutescente, strigis angustis flexuosis numerosis promiscuè pictá, columellá albicante, aperturae fauce violaceá.*

**THE WEASEL-LIKE OLIVE.** Shell cylindrically oblong, spire flatly depressed, sharp at the apex, last whorl somewhat produced posteriorly, columellar plaits numerous; yellowish, promiscuously painted with numerous flexuous narrow streaks, columella whitish, interior of the aperture violet.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 616.  
*Hab.* Singapore (in fine sand at a depth of about seven fathoms); Cuming.

There is little variation in this species, which is well characterized by its straight cylindrical form, depressed spire, flexuous line painting, and violet interior.

Species 24. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *d*, Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA EPISCOPALIS.** *Oliv. testá subelongato-oblongá, crassissimá, spirá exsertá, apice acutá, plicis columellaribus fortibus; albá, punctis aut lineis brevibus interruptis cæruleo et croceo-rufo nebulatis promiscuè pictá, interdum livido-olivaceo saturatè variegatá, aperturae fauce intensè violaceá.*

**THE EPISCOPAL OLIVE.** Shell rather elongately oblong, very thick, spire exserted, sharp at the apex, columellar plaits strong; white, promiscuously painted with blue and saffron-red clouded dots and short interrupted lines, sometimes darkly variegated with livid-olive, interior of the aperture very deep violet.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 611.  
Varietas. *O. lugubris*, Duclos.  
*Hab.* North Australia; Jukes.

A species of very solid growth, prominently distinguished by the very deep violet colouring of the interior. The specimens Fig. *c, d* represent the typical state of the species. Fig. *a, b* represents a dwarf variety (*O. lugubris*, Duclos), in which there is an unusually copious supply of the dark livid-olive painting.

Species 25. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA SANGUIOLENTA.** *Oliv. testá cylindraco-oblongá,*

*basi subabbreviatá, spirá brevi, depressá, anfractu ultimo ad extremitatem posticam aperturae calloso, plicis columellaribus subplanulatis; albidá, lineis olivaceis undatis, nunc minutis numerosissimis confertis, nunc grandibus plus minus distantibus, ornatá, columellá et callositate posticá sanguineo-rufescentibus, aperturae fauce cærulescente-albá.*

**THE BLOODY OLIVE.** Shell cylindrically oblong, somewhat shortened at the base, spire short, depressed, last whorl callous at the posterior end of the aperture, columellar plaits rather flattened; whitish, ornamented with waved olive lines, which are sometimes minute, very numerous and close-set, sometimes large and more or less distant, columella and posterior callosity blood-red, interior of the aperture bluish-white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 615.  
*Hab.* Island of Negros, Philippines (in sandy mud at low water); Cuming.

Several species of the genus are characterized by a tinge of red at the base of the columella, but in this the whole of the columella is of a uniform blood-red, and this colour not unfrequently appears in the callosity of the spire and along the outer lip.

Species 26. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming; Fig. *c*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA BULBIFORMIS.** *Oliv. testá abbreviato-ovatá, tumidá, crassiusculá, spirá brevi, parvâ, plicis columellaribus plus minus callosis; griseo-lutescente, olivaceo variè maculatá et reticulatá, plerumque bifasciatá, columellá basi interdum pallidissimè sanguineo tinctá, aperturae fauce cærulescente-albá, interdum livido-violascente.*

**THE BULB-SHAPED OLIVE.** Shell abbreviately ovate, swollen, rather thick, spire short, small, columellar plaits more or less callous; greyish-yellow, variously spotted and reticulated with olive, generally two-banded, columella sometimes very faintly tinged with red, interior of the aperture bluish-white, sometimes livid violet.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 27. f. 10 to 13.

An varieties? *O. dactyliola* and *Caroliniana*, Duclos.  
*Hab.* Moluccas.

This species may be readily distinguished by its swollen bulbous form, varying more or less in convexity.











28 a.



27.



28 b.



29 b.



29 a.



29 c.



30 b.



30 a.



30 c.



30 d.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE XIV.

### Species 27. (Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA SCRIPTA. *Oliv. testá cylindraceo-oblongá, posticè latiusculá, spirá acuminatá autem depressá, plicis columellaribus parvis, numerosis; lutescente, fuscescente undique pallidè reticulatá, characteribus fuscis acutè undatis bifasciatim sparsim notatá, columellá et apertura fauce cærulescente-albis.*

THE INSCRIBED OLIVE. Shell cylindrically oblong, rather broad posteriorly, spire acuminate but depressed, columellar plaits small, numerous; yellowish, faintly reticulated throughout with pale brown, sparingly marked with brown waved characters in two bands, columella and interior of the aperture bluish-white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 615.  
*Hab.* — ?

Very closely resembling *O. literata* in its style of painting, but uniformly of smaller size, and less elongately acuminate. The shell is broader beneath the sutures, the spire being a little depressed, and has more the form of *O. mustelina*.

### Species 28. (Fig. a, Mus. Steere; Fig. b, Mus. Pickering.)

OLIVA HARPULARIA. *Oliv. testá oblongo-ovatá, posticè tumidiusculá, spirá exsertá, plicis columellaribus ferè occultis; albá, lineis fuscis plurimis flexuosis longitudinaliter pictá, columellá et apertura fauce albis.*

THE HARP-STRUNG OLIVE. Shell oblong-ovate, posteriorly rather swollen, spire exserted, columellar plaits almost concealed; white, painted longitudinally with numerous brown flexuous lines, columella and interior of the aperture white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 620.  
*Hab.* — ?

I have felt some hesitation in publishing this species, because the shells, of which only three are known in this country (the third in the British Museum), have very much the appearance of being uncoated and polished. It was, however, described by Lamarck, and figured some years before by Chemnitz in a plate of miscellaneous un-named Olives which he termed remarkable varieties, "*varietates notabiles Olivæ.*" It belongs to the *O. reticulata* type, and is characterized by numerous long flexuous markings

which may or may not be the outer natural coating of the species.

### Species 29. (Fig. a, Mus. Steere; Fig. b, c, Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA POLPASTA. *Oliv. testá ovatá, crassá, ponderosá, posticè obesá, tumidá, spirá brevisculá, apice obtusá, plicis columellaribus numerosis, brevibus, anticis interdum subplanatis; cinereo-olivaceá, maculis hieroglyphicis punctisque nigris obliquè notatá, maculis lutescentibus ad suturas reticulatis, columellá et apertura fauce cærulescente-albis.*

THE TUMID OLIVE. Shell ovate, thick, ponderous, stout and swollen posteriorly, spire rather short, obtuse at the apex, columellar plaits numerous, short, anterior plaits sometimes rather flattened; ash-olive, obliquely marked with hieroglyphic spots and dots, with yellowish reticulated spots next the sutures, columella and interior of the aperture bluish-white.

DUCCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 16. f. 1.

*Hab.* Bay of Montija, Veragua, Central America (in sandy mud at a depth of about thirteen fathoms); Cuming.

It is not difficult to connect this Olive, as well as *O. Julieta*, with *O. reticulata*, in both of which forms the network of the typical species is broken up into a confusion of dots and dashes.

### Species 30. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, c, d, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA CRUENTA. *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraceá, spirá plerumque acuminatá, interdum supra medium annulatá, apice acutá, plicis columellaribus numerosis, subirregularibus, duplicatis; fuscescente-lacteá aut rubescente, guttis obscurè violaceo-purpureis undique notatá, guttis ad suturas et ad basin intensè violaceo-purpureis, interdum purpurascente-carneo marmoratá aut reticulatá, apertura fauce sæpissimè aurantiá.*

THE SPOTTED OLIVE. Shell oblong-cylindrical, spire generally acuminate, sometimes annulated above the middle, sharp at the apex, columellar plaits numerous, somewhat irregular, duplicate, pale brownish cream-colour or ruddy, marked throughout with obscure violet-purple spots, which are deep violet-purple



round the base and at the sutures, sometimes mottled or reticulated with purple-flesh colour.

*Voluta cruenta*, Dillwyn, Catalogue of Shells, vol. i. p. 514.

*Oliva guttata* and *leucophæa*, Lamarek.

*Oliva maculata* and *mantichora*, Duclos.

Eadem var. *Voluta annulata*, Gmelin.

*Hab.* Zanzibar, East Africa; Thorn. Australia; Jukes. Island of Siquijor, Philippines (on sand-banks at low water); Cuming. Society Islands (in coral sand at low water); Cuming.

This is a species of a very distinct character, and stands alone in the genus. The typical variety, Fig. 30 *a*, is of a brownish cream-colour, covered with violet-purple spots, which are obscured by an overcoating of cream-colour, except round the base and along the edge of the whorls next the sutures. Fig. 30 *b, c*, represent a state of the

species (*O. mantichora*, Duclos) in which the shell is mottled with a delicate flesh-purple net-work, and the spots are smaller, patched with white and scattered more irregularly. In the variety at Fig. 30 *d* (*O. leucophæa*, Lamarek) the spots have the character of scattered triangular blotches, and the ground is frequently of a ruddy tinge. Sometimes the shell is characterized by a more or less obsolete ring, which variety Gmelin named *V. annulata*.

The *O. cruenta* has a remarkably wide range. At the Society Islands it occurs in the fine state represented at Fig. *a*. At Zanzibar the shell is nearly colourless, the spots being only faintly indicated and fewer in number. The specimens from the Philippines are of a warm hue, but nearly colourless; while those from Australia are small and characterized by the confused style of painting represented at Fig. *b, c*.







31.b.



31.a.



31.c.



31.d.



31.e.



31.g.



31.f.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE XV.

Species 31. (Fig. *a, b, c, d, e, f*, Mus. Steere;  
Fig. *g*, Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA INFLATA.** *Oliv. testá ovatá, inflatá, medio gibbosá, crassissimá, spirá depresso-planá, apice elato, acuto, anfractu ultimo ad extremitatem posticam aperturae calloso-producto, columellá tuberculis duobus callosis armatá, plicis subocculis; cinerascete-abbá, griseo punctatá, nigro-fusco fulguratá, aut maculatá, aut fasciatá, interdum ceruleo-olicaceo et aurantio nebulatá, vel omnino nigro-fuscá, vel eburneá, tuberculis interdum livido-fusco tinctis.*

**THE INFLATED OLIVE.** Shell ovate, inflated, gibbous in the middle, very thick, spire depressly flattened, apex raised, sharp, last whorl callously produced at the posterior end of the aperture, columella armed with two callous tubercles, plaits rather faint; ash-white, dotted with grey, lightning-marked or blotched or banded with black-brown, sometimes clouded with blue-olive and orange, or altogether

black-brown or ivory-white, tubercles sometimes tinged with livid-brown.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 619.

Varietates. *Oliva undata* and *bicincta*, Lamarck.

*Hab.* Zanzibar; Thorn.

The form of this species is very characteristic, being invariably distinguished by its swollen gibbous growth and by the presence of two plicate tubercles upon the columella. The painting is extremely variable, and its varieties have been selected to characterize different species. Fig. *a*, mottled with grey dots and encircled by two broad splashed brown bands, represents Lamarck's *O. bicincta*, whilst the specimens Fig. *d, f, g*, dotted and lightning-marked with black-brown upon a greyish-white ground, belong to his *O. undata*. The varieties Fig. *b, c* are very richly banded, clouded, and zigzag-marked with livid-blue, olive, and orange. Fig. *e* represents a broad-streaked and zigzag brown-black painted variety. Sometimes the species is entirely black, sometimes entirely white.









32. b.



32. a.



32. d.



33. b.



33. c.



33. e.



33. d.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE XVI.

Species 32. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA NEBULOSA.** *Oliv. testá cylindraceo-oblongá, tumidiusculá, interdum subangustá et acuminatá, columellá basin versus concavo-depressá, plicis columellaribus numerosis, confertis; cærulescente-albá, griseo-cæruleo nebulatá aut strigatá, zoná fulvâ, fusco flammulatá, ad basin, columellâ cærulescente-albâ, maculâ purpureâ basin versus notatá.*

**THE CLOUDED OLIVE.** Shell cylindrically oblong, rather swollen, sometimes rather narrow and acuminate, columella concavely depressed towards the base, columellar plates numerous, close-set; bluish-white, clouded and streaked with grey-blue, with a fulvous band, flamed with brown, at the base, columella bluish-white, marked with a purple spot towards the base.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 628.  
*Hab.* — ?

M. Duclos regards this species as the young of *O. gibbosa*, and I have myself quoted it with doubt as a variety; it appears, however, to be distinct, especially as regards the narrow form represented at Fig. 32 *b*. Both varieties are distinguished by a characteristic purple spot towards the base of the columella.

Species 33. (Fig. *a, c*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *b, e*, Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA ACUMINATA.** *Oliv. testá elongatá, angustá, spirá exsertá, acuminatá, plicis columellaribus numerosis, basi calloso-contortis; purpurascence-spadiceâ, maculis parvis perpaucis pallidis aspersâ, ad suturas reticulo notatá, zoná latâ spadiceâ, interdum interruptá, ad basin cingulatá, columellâ et aperturae fauce cærulescente-albis.*

**THE ACUMINATED OLIVE.** Shell elongated, narrow, spire exserted, acuminate, columellar plaits numerous, callously twisted at the base; purplish-fawn, sprinkled with a few small pale spots, marked with a network pattern at the sutures, and encircled at the base with a broad fawn zone, which is sometimes

interrupted with light splashes, columella and interior of the aperture bluish-white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 625.  
Eadem var. *Oliva luteola*, Lamarek.

*Hab.* Senegal, north-west coast of Africa.

In the young state of this species the delicate network beneath the sutures is elaborately constructed, and the middle portion of the shell is frequently marked with interrupted zigzag streaks. After the first few whorls this design of pattern becomes obscured.

Species 100. (Fig. 33 *d*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA SUBULATA.** *Oliv. testá elongatá, angustá, tenuiculá, subventricosá, spirá exsertá, acuminatá, plicis columellaribus ad basin calloso-contortis; fulvo-spadiceâ aut griseo-cærulescente, maculis parvis albidis umbratis notatá, strigis brevibus nigricantibus obliquè concentricis infra suturas, zoná latâ spadiceâ ad basin cingulatá, columellâ et aperturae fauce cærulescente-albis.*

**THE SUBULATE OLIVE.** Shell elongated, narrow, rather thin, slightly ventricose, spire exserted, acuminate, columellar plaits callously twisted at the base; fulvous-fawn or grey-blue, marked with small whitish shaded spots, with short obliquely concentric blackish streaks beneath the sutures, encircled with a broad fawn band at the base, columella and interior of the aperture bluish-white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 626.  
*Hab.* Bencoolen, west coast of Sumatra (in sandy mud at low water); Cuming.

The irregular numbering of this species arises from the circumstance of my having completed the arrangement of the genus before discovering that Lamarck's *O. subulata* is truly distinct from his *O. acuminata*. It is a more ventricose, thinner shell, marked next the sutures with short obliquely concentric streaks in place of network, and inhabits a widely different locality.











34. b.



34. a.



34. c.



34. e.



34. d.



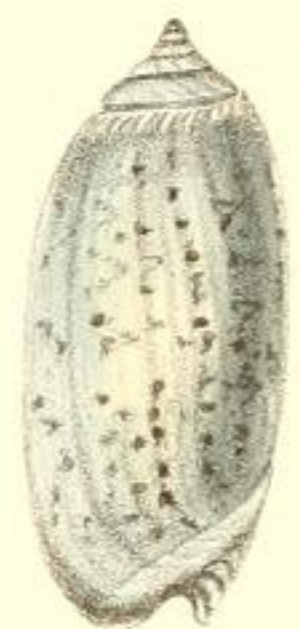
34. f.



34. g.



34. h.



34. i.



34. k.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XVII.

Species 34. (Fig. *a, e, h*, Mus. Cuming.  
Fig. *b, c, d, g, i, k*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA ISPIDULA.** *Oliv. testá oblongá vel elongato-oblongá, cylindraceá, crassiusculá, spirá brevi, versus apicem exsertá, columellá subdepressá, callosá, plicis plus minus obscuris; albá, vel lutescente, vel aurantiá, vel cinereá, punctis aut maculis linearibus transversis fuscis notatá, interdum nigro-fusco fasciatá aut variè maculatá, columellá eburneá, aperturae fauce chocolato-fuscá.*

**THE VARICOLOURED OLIVE.** Shell oblong or elongately oblong, cylindrical, rather thick, spire short, exerted towards the apex, columella rather depressed, callous, with the plaits more or less obscure; white or yellowish, or orange, or ash, marked with brown dots and transverse linear spots, sometimes banded or variously blotched with black-brown, columella ivory-white, interior of the aperture chocolate-brown.

*Voluta ispidula*, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. 12th edit. p. 1188.

*Oliva ispidula*, Lamarek.

Varietates, *O. candida*, and *oriola*, Lamarek.

*Oliva flaveola*, *stellata* and *tigridella*, Duclos.

*Hab.* Philippine Islands.

It is almost labour in vain to describe the external colouring of this species, which is the most variable of the

genus, and does not appear to follow any particular design. The colouring of the interior of the shell is extremely characteristic, being with rare exception of a uniform chocolate-brown. Fig. *a* (*Oliva tigridella*, Duclos) is splashed with triangular blotches of black-brown upon a warm cream-coloured ground. Fig. *b*, a very uncommon variety, is encircled with livid blue and reddish pencil-bands. Fig. *c* is very lightly mottled throughout with black-brown. Fig. *d* (*Oliva stellata*, Duclos) is ivory-white, sparingly marked with sharp hieroglyphic dashes of violet-shaded black-brown. Fig. *e* (*Oliva flaveola*, Duclos) is of a warm uniform orange tint. Fig. *f* is of a mingled ash and yellow ground covered with black-brown dashes, and encircled with a broad band of the same colour beneath the sutures. Fig. *g* is of a livid ash-colour speckled here and there with dark dots. Fig. *h* (*Oliva tigridella*, Duclos) is almost entirely black-brown. Fig. *i* is of an opaque livid grey, with a few scattered dots of darker colour; and Fig. *k* is of a warm yellowish hue, closely dotted and mottled throughout with olive and dark olive-black. The pure white state of the species has been named *O. candida* by Lamarek, whose *O. oriola* appears to be another variety wanting the rich chocolate-brown interior. The shell figured for *O. oriola* by Duclos is probably a variety of *O. reticulata*.

September, 1850.









35. b.



35. a.



36.



37.



38. a.



38. b.



39.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XVIII.

Species 35. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA HIATULA.** *Oliv. testá subfusiformi-ovatá, ventricosá, spirá subacuminatá, columellá elevatá, plicis distinctis, peculiariter calloso-contortis, aperturá patulá, supernè emarginatá; spadiceo-griseá, punctis strigisque cæruleo-fuscis apicem versus subobscurè notatá, zoná latá fulvá ad basin cingulatá, columellá livido-purpurascente, aperturæ fauce livido-fuscá.*

**THE GAPIING OLIVE.** Shell somewhat fusiformly ovate, ventricose, spire somewhat acuminated, columella raised, plaits distinct, peculiarly callously twisted, aperture wide open, emarginated at the upper part; fawn-grey, somewhat obscurely marked towards the apex with blue-brown dots and streaks, and encircled round the base with a broad fulvous zone, columella livid-purple, interior of the aperture livid-brown.

*Voluta hiatula*, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. p. 3442.

*Oliva hiatula*, var. b, Lamarck.

*L'Agaron*, Adanson.

*Ancilla maculata*, Schumacher.

*Hiatula Lamarckii*, Swainson.

*Hab.* Senegal and Mouth of the Gambia, West Africa.

This and the following species were confounded together by M. Duclos, but they are quite distinct and inhabit very remote localities. The true *O. hiatula* (pl. 3. fig. 15, of his monograph) chiefly characterized by the raised constricted growth of the columella and by its livid-purple colouring, is from the west coast of Africa, collected by Adanson at Senegal, and by later travellers at the mouth of the Gambia. *O. testacea* (pl. 4. fig. 19, 20, of Duclos' monograph), concerning which Lamarck especially notices the dark brown colouring of the spire and base of the last whorl, was collected by Humboldt and Bonpland on the shores of Mexico, and more recently by Mr. Cuming in the same locality at Real Llejos.

Species 36. (Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA TESTACEA.** *Oliv. testá fusiformi-ovatá, ventricosá, spirá acuminatá, plicis columellaribus calloso-contortis, aperturá patulá, supernè emarginatá; cinereo-griseá, lineis flexuosis fuscis cæruleo-umbratis plus minus obscure pictá, apicem versus et ad basin fumeo-fuscá, columellá albá, aperturæ fauce violaceo-fuscá.*

**THE TESTACEOUS OLIVE.** Shell fusiformly ovate, ventri-

cose, spire acuminate, columellar plaits callously twisted, aperture wide open, emarginated at the upper part; ash-grey, more or less obscurely painted with blue-shaded brown flexuous lines, smoky-brown at the base and towards the apex, columella white, interior of the aperture violet-brown.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 627.

*Oliva hiatula*, pars, Duclos.

*Hab.* Real Llejos, Mexico (in sandy mud at a depth of about six fathoms); Cuming.

Of a more acuminated form than the preceding species, from which it is further distinguished by its smoky or purple-brown colouring, and white columella. It may be observed that the localities of the two species are very remote from each other.

Species 37. (Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA STEERIE.** *Oliv. testá oblongo-ovatá, ventricosá, spirá brevi, acutá, columellá medio depressá, supernè callosá, plicis calloso-contortis; griseo-fuscá, obscure maculatá, spirá et zoná basali fumeo-fuscis, interdum cærulescente-lacteá, immaculatá, columellá eburneá, aperturæ fauce intense purpureá.*

**STEERE'S OLIVE.** Shell oblong-ovate, ventricose, spire short, sharp, columella depressed in the middle, callous at the upper part, plaits callously twisted; greyish-brown, obscurely spotted, spire and basal zone smoky-brown, sometimes bluish cream-colour, unspotted, columella ivory-white, interior of the aperture deep purple.

*Oliva hiatula*, pars, Duclos.

*Hab.* Mouth of the Gambia, West Africa.

The *O. Steerie* is chiefly distinguished from *O. hiatula* of the same locality, by its depressed white columella, whilst the general colouring of the shell is more like that of the Mexican *O. testacea*. It differs, however, from the last-named species both in the depression of the columella, which gives it a boat-shaped form, and in having a shorter spire. The coloured state of *O. Steerie* is well represented by Duclos, under *O. hiatula*, Mon. Oliv. pl. 3. f. 14. The specimen figured in the accompanying plate, represents a variety in which the entire surface of the shell is overlaid with a milk-white coating, and the interior richly purple-enamelled.

September, 1850.



I have the pleasure to name this fine species in honour of Miss Steere, a lady whose magnificent collection of Olives, and nice discrimination of their varieties of character, have been of essential service to me in the preparation of this monograph.

Species 38. (Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA AQUATILIS. *Oliv. testá ovatá, ventricosá, subtus concavá, spirá brevi, callosá, columellá medio depressá, supernè callosá, plicis parvis, numerosis, duabus basalibus fortioribus, aperturá patulá; griseo-cærulescente, strigis flexuosis saturatioribus undique pictá, zonis duabus, alterá fulvá, alterá livido-purpureá, cingulatá, columellá albá, aperturæ fauce livido-purpurascete.*

THE RIPPLED OLIVE. Shell ovate, ventricose, concave beneath, spire short, callous, columella depressed in the middle, callous at the upper part, plaits small, numerous, two basal plaits stronger, aperture wide open; greyish-blue, painted throughout with flexuous streaks of a darker grey-blue, encircled at the base with two zones, one of which is fulvous, the other livid-purple, columella white, interior of the aperture tinged with livid-purple.

*Oliva auricularia*, Duclos (not of Lamarek).

*Hab.* Brazil.

The form *O. aquatilis* is just intermediate between that

of the foregoing species and of the following; and it is further characterized by the rippled painting and divided colouring of the broad basal enamel zone.

Species 39. (Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA AURICULARIA. *Oliv. testá depresso-ovatá, latá, ventricosá, subtus concavá, spirá brevissimá, callositate occultá, columellá medio depressá, supernè valdè callosá, verrucosá, plicis parvis, ferè occultis, duabus basalibus validis, aperturá patulá; cærulescente-griseá, zoná basali latá, livido-fuscescente, columellá albá, aperturæ fauce livido-fuscescente.*

THE EAR-SHAPED OLIVE. Shell depressly ovate, broad, ventricose, concave beneath, spire very short, concealed by callosity, columella depressed in the middle, very callous at the upper part, warty, plaits small, almost concealed, two basal plaits strong, aperture wide open; bluish-grey, broad basal zone livid-brown, columella white, interior of the aperture pale livid-brown.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.* (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 625.

*Oliva patula*, Sowerby.

*Oliva clancophila*, Duclos.

*Hab.* Brazil.

This shell is remarkably distinguished by its broad gibbous growth, and enormous callous deposit on the upper part of the columella.









# OLIVA.

## PLATE XIX.

Species 40. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA STAINFORTHII. *Oliv. testá ovatá, crassá, supra medium peculiariter tumidá, spirá brevi, acuminatá, plicis columellaribus fortibus, latiusculis; albá, punctis rufescentibus, griseo-umbratis, evanidè aspersá, maculis perpaucis nigricantibus sparsim bifasciatim notatá, juxta suturas immaculatá, columellá et aperturae fauce eburneis.*

STAINFORTH'S OLIVE. Shell ovate, thick, peculiarly swollen above the middle, spire short, acuminated, columellar plaits strong, rather broad; white, faintly sprinkled with grey-shaded reddish dots, and marked with a very few blackish blotches disposed in two bands, unspotted next the sutures, columella and interior of the aperture ivory-white.

*Hab.* — ?

A new and very distinct species, in the collection of Miss Steere, which gives me an opportunity of recording my sense of the valuable additions which have been made to our knowledge of this genus by the communicated experience of the Rev. F. J. Stainforth.

Species 41. (Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA FLAMMULATA. *Oliv. testá cylindraco-ovatá, spirá subacuminatá, plicis columellaribus subevanidis; albidá, carneo-fusco reticulatá, areis reticulatis hic illic peramplis, columellá basi fuscescente tinctá, aperturae fauce albá.*

THE FLAME-MARKED OLIVE. Shell cylindrically ovate, spire somewhat acuminated, columellar plaits rather faint; whitish, reticulated with flesh-brown, the reticulated spaces being here and there very large, columella tinged with light brown, interior of the aperture white.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 613.

*Hab.* West Indies.

This species is very closely allied to *O. reticulata*, but differs in not having the net-work gathered in clusters of lines at the sutures. The net-work spaces are here and there remarkably large, especially on the upper surface of the last whorl, which, in the accompanying figure, has been inadvertently turned from the observer.

Species 42. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *b*, Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA AUSTRALIS. *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraco-ovatá, spirá exsertá, columellá medio subcompressá, plicis numerosis, ætate citò evanidis; albidá, lineis undulatis cinereo-purpureis, sæpè promiscuis, ornatá, anfractuum margine suturali punctato, columellá et aperturae fauce eburneis.*

THE SOUTHERN OLIVE. Shell oblong-cylindrical, spire exerted, columella slightly compressed in the middle, plaits numerous, soon fading with age; whitish, ornamented with waved purple-ash lines, which are often promiscuous, sutural edge of the whorls dotted, columella and interior of the aperture ivory-white.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 8. f. 3, 4.

*Hab.* — ?

The waved marking of this species appears to be invariably of an ash-purple colour. It is of an oblong-cylindrical form, and very distinctly characterized.

Species 43. (Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA INDUSICA. *Oliv. testá ovatá, tenuiculá, medio gibboso-inflatá, spirá brevi, columellá medio depresso-concavá, plicis planulatis, aperturae subpatulá; albá, punctis fuscescentibus, promiscuè undulatis, aspersá, margine suturali strigis fuscis irregularibus ornato, basi zoná fuscescente cingulatá, columellá albá, aperturae fauce ferrugineá.*

THE INDUS OLIVE. Shell ovate, rather thin, gibbously inflated in the middle, spire short, columella depressly concave in the middle, plaits somewhat flattened, aperture rather wide open; white, sprinkled with light brown dots, promiscuously waved, sutural margin ornamented with irregular brown streaks, base encircled with a light brown zone, columella white, interior of the aperture rust-brown.

*Hab.* Kurrachee, mouth of the Indus.

An interesting new species, allied to *O. hiatula* and *testacea*. The surface of the shell is freckled throughout with faint brown dots disposed in promiscuous waves, and the sutural edge of the whorls is conspicuously streaked.



Species 44. (Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA DUCLOSI. *Oliv. testá subconico-ovatá, crassá, superne tumidá, spirá exsertá, plicis columellaribus subamplis; aurantio-luteá, olivaceo-fusco densè reticulatá, areis reticulæ subdistantibus, acutè trigonis, columellá et aperturæ fauce aurantio-luteis.*

DUCLOS' OLIVE. Shell somewhat conically ovate, thick, swollen round the upper part, spire exerted, columellar plaits rather large; orange-yellow, thickly reticulated with olive-brown, the spaces of the network being rather distant and sharply triangular, columella and interior of the aperture orange-yellow.

*Oliva jaspidea*, Duclos, Mon. Oliv. pl. 8. f. 9, 10.

*Hab.* Banguay, Island of Luzon, Philippines (on the sands at low water); and Society Islands (in coral sand at low water); Cuming.

The net-work colouring of this species is so thickly developed as only to leave scattered sharply triangular spaces. Sometimes, however, it is much confused.

Having to apply the term *jaspidea* to Lamarck's *O. conoidalis*, in consequence of it being so named by Gmelin

under the head of *Voluta*, I have the pleasure to dedicate this species to M. Duclos, in acknowledgment of the value of his *Oliva* figures, of which it is much to be regretted he never published any descriptions.

Species 45. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA LENTIGINOSA. *Oliv. testá oblongá, subcylindraceá, crassá, spirá exsertá, plicis columellaribus subamplis, brevibus; lutescente-albá, purpureo-cinereo lentiginosá, maculis promiscuis nigricantibus infra suturas et in medio cingulatá, columellá et aperturæ fauce lutescente-albis.*

THE FRECKLED OLIVE. Shell oblong, somewhat cylindrical, thick, spire exerted, columellar plaits rather large, short; yellowish-white, freckled with light purple-ash, encircled beneath the sutures and round the middle with promiscuous blackish spots, columella and interior of the aperture yellowish-white.

*Hab.* — ?

An interesting new species, of which Miss Steere possesses the two characteristic specimens here figured.







47 a.



46.



47 b.



48.



49.



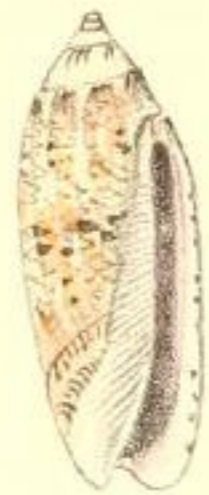
50.



51.



52 a.



52 b.



53.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XX.

Species 46. (Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA GRACILIS.* *Oliv. testá gracili-fusifor-  
mi, basi truncatá, Terebelliformi, spirá elongato-exsertá, anfractu  
ultimo brevi, aperturam versus descendente, columellá  
arcuatá, supernè callosá, plicis subcontortis; albá,  
rufescente-fusco sparsim et irregulariter reticulatá,  
zoná spadiceo-fuscá ad basin cingulatá, spirá callosá,  
parum pictá, columellá et aperturæ fauce albis.*

**THE SLENDER OLIVE.** Shell slenderly fusiform, truncated at the base, Terebellum-shaped, spire elongately exserted, last whorl short, descending towards the aperture, columella curved, callous at the upper part, plaits somewhat twisted; white, sparingly and irregularly reticulated with red-brown, encircled with a fawn-brown zone round the base, spire callous, but little painted, columella and interior of the aperture white.

BRODERIP and SOWERBY, Zool. Journal, vol. iv. p. 379.

*Hab.* Xipixapi, West Columbia (in sandy mud at a depth of about nine fathoms); Cuming.

Remarkable for the descending convolution of the last whorl, which gives a prolonged appearance to the spire, whilst the shell, being light and broadly truncated at the base, partakes of the form of *Terebellum*. The net-work colouring is extremely partial in its distribution.

Species 47. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA CINCTA.* *Oliv. testá ovatá, tenuiculá, inflatá, basin versus effusá, spirá brevi, columellá medio depressá, plicis calloso-contortis, aperturá subpatulá; olivaceo-cinereá, fusco undique obscure minutè punctatá, strigis brevibus perpauca infra suturas, fasciá angustá saturatiore in medio cingulatá, columellá albidá, fusco zonatá, aperturæ fauce fuscá.*

**THE GIRDLED OLIVE.** Shell ovate, rather thin, inflated, effused towards the base, spire short, columella depressed in the middle, plaits callously distorted, mouth rather wide open; olive-ash, obscurely minutely dotted throughout with brown, with a few short brown streaks beneath the sutures, and encircled with a narrow darker band round the middle, columella whitish, zoned with brown, interior of the aperture brown.

*Hab.* — ?

There is a strong apparent resemblance between this species and *O. Indusica*, but they differ materially on comparison.

Species 48. (Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA BIPLICATA.* *Oliv. testá abbreviato-ovatá, crassá, obesá, longitudinaliter substriatá, spirá brevi, columellá arcuatá, lævi, supernè callosá, ad basin buplicatá, aperturá basi effusá; cærulescente-griseá, suturis fuscis, columellá basi que intensè violaceis, aperturá cærulescente-griseá, margine violaceá.*

**THE TWO-PLAITED OLIVE.** Shell abbreviately ovate, thick, stout, slightly striated longitudinally, spire short, columella arched, smooth, callous at the upper part, two-plaited at the base, aperture effused at the base; bluish-grey, sutures brown, columella and base deep violet, aperture blue-grey, violet at the edge.

SOWERBY, Tankerville, Cat. App. p. 33.

*Hab.* Monterey, California (in the sands at low water); Hinds.

Well distinguished by its short obese growth, and two basal columellar plaits.

Species 49. (Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA KALEONTINA.* *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraceá, spirá exsertá, plicis columellaribus parviusculis; purpurascente-spadiceá, rufo-castaneo interruptè maculatá et variegatá, maculis oblongo-quadratis infra suturas, columellá et aperturæ fauce purpurascente-albis.*

**THE WOVEN OLIVE.** Shell oblong-cylindrical, spire exserted, columellar plaits rather small; purple-fawn, interruptedly spotted and variegated with reddish-chestnut, with oblong-square spots beneath the sutures, columella and interior of the aperture purplish-white.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 8. f. 7, 8.

*Hab.* Bay of Guayaquil and Gallapagos Islands (at a depth of from six to twelve fathoms); Cuming.

There is a peculiarity in the form and colouring of this species which appears constant, and renders it easy to be recognized.

October, 1850.



## Species 50. (Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA RUFULA. *Oliv. testá oblongá, spirá brevi, depressá, anfractu ultimo ad extremitatem posticam apertura calloso-producto, plicis columellaribus subevanidis; fuscescente-spadiceá, rufo-castaneo obliquè fasciatá, lineis obscurè diagonaliter decussatá, columellá et apertura fauce subspadiceis.*

THE REDDISH OLIVE. Shell oblong, spire short, depressed, last whorl callously produced at the posterior end of the aperture, columellar plaits rather faint; brownish-fawn, obliquely banded with reddish-chestnut, and obscurely diagonally crossed with lines of the same colour, columella and interior of the aperture somewhat fawn-tinted.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 19. f. 9, 10.

*Hab.* Cagayan, Island of Mindanao, Philippines (in sandy mud at a depth of twenty fathoms); Cuming.

The form of this species is similar to that of *O. maura*; but the cross-barred style of colouring is characteristic and appears constant.

## Species 51. (Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA CONTORTUPLICATA. *Oliv. testá ovatá, tenuiculá, medio gibbosá, subinflatá, spirá brevi, acuminatá, callosá, apice acutá, columellá valdè arcuatá, plicis peculiariter fortiter contortis; cærulescente-griseá, zoná angustá castaneá basi cingulatá, columellá albá, apertura fauce intensè castaneá.*

THE TWISTED-PLAITED OLIVE. Shell ovate, rather thin, gibbous and slightly inflated in the middle, spire short, acuminated, callous, sharp at the apex, columella much arched, plaits peculiarly strongly twisted; blue-grey, encircled round the base with a narrow chestnut zone, columella white, interior of the aperture very dark chestnut.

*Hab.* Senegal, West Africa.

Very remarkably distinguished by a peculiar twisted growth of the plaited portion of the columella, above and around which is a depressed groove, coloured by the same dark chestnut as the interior of the shell.

## Species 52. (Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA MULTIPLICATA. *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraceá, subangustá, spirá acuminatá, plicis columellaribus subtilibus, numerosissimis, apertura angustá; albidá, fusco-rubente undique minutissimè et eximie reticulatá, maculis perpaucis punctisque medio promiscuè cingulatá, linearum maculis infra suturas.*

THE MANY-PLAITED OLIVE. Shell oblong-cylindrical, rather narrow, spire acuminated, columellar plaits fine and very numerous, aperture narrow; whitish, very minutely and delicately reticulated throughout with brown-red, promiscuously encircled round the middle with a few blotches and dots, with blotches of lines beneath the sutures.

*Hab.* — ?

This species is also remarkably distinct, having the columellar plaits much finer and more numerous than in any hitherto known. The pattern consists of a delicate net-work of most elaborate fabric, very similar to that of the *Conus gloria-maris*.

## Species 53. (Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA TESSELLATA. *Oliv. testá ovatá, crassá, spirá brevi, apice acutá, plicis columellaribus latiusculis; luteá, purpureo-nigricante sparsim maculatá, columellá et apertura fauce intensè purpureo-violaceis.*

THE TESSELLATED OLIVE. Shell ovate, thick, spire short, sharp at the apex, columellar plaits rather broad; yellow, sparingly spotted with purple-black, columella and interior of the aperture intense, purple-violet.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 620. *Cylindrus tigrinus*, Meuschen. *Voluta tigrina*, Schræter.

*Hab.* Island of Ticao, Philippines; Cuming.

This well-known species stands alone in the genus, there being no other allied to it in respect of its characteristic style of painting.







54. b.



54. a.



54. c.



55. a.



56. a.



56. c.



55. b.



57. a.



57. c.



57. b.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XXI.

Species 54. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *c*,  
Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA VOLUTELLA.** *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraceá, spirá exsertá, apice acutá, plicis columellaribus numerosis, omnibus basalibus; cæruleo-griseá aut fusco-purpureá, immaculatá, suturis et zoná basali castaneo-fuscis, zoná interdum autem rarò pallidè luteá, columellá albidá, aperture fauce intensè castaneá.*

**THE LITTLE VOLUTE OLIVE.** Shell oblong-cylindrical, spire exerted, sharp at the apex, columellar plaits numerous, all basal; blue-grey or brown-purple, unspotted, sutures and basal zone chestnut-brown, sometimes, but rarely, pale yellow, columella whitish, interior of the aperture very dark chestnut.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 623.  
*Oliva cærulea*, Wood.

*Hab.* Panama (on mud banks at low water); Cuming.

The whole of the columellar plaits of this species are upon the callous basal zone. The shell varies in colour from a blue-green to a very dark chestnut-purple.

Species 55. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Metcalfe.)

**OLIVA ANCILLARIOIDES.** *Oliv. testá oblongá, crassá, spirá exsertá, acuminatá, plicis columellaribus callosocortis; sordidè carneolá, immaculatá, nisi infra suturas evanidè strigatá, zoná basali pallidiore, columellá et aperture fauce albidis.*

**THE ANCILLARIA-LIKE OLIVE.** Shell oblong, thick, spire exerted, acuminated, columellar plaits callously twisted; dull carnation, unspotted save beneath the sutures, where it is faintly streaked, basal zone paler, columella and interior of the aperture whitish.

*Hab.* Kurrachee, Mouth of the Indus.

The colour and general aspect of this species is very similar to that which prevails among the *Ancillariæ*. The only specimen known to me, in addition to the one here

figured from Mr. Metcalfe's collection, belongs to Mr. Cuming, with the above-named locality attached to it.

Species 56. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming.)

**OLIVA PAXILLUS.** *Oliv. testá oblongo-conicá, crassá, obesá, subfusiformi, spirá ampliter exsertá, plicis columellaribus paucis; eburneá, fuscescente obscurè notatá, maculis reticulatis castaneis aspersis infra suturas.*

**THE PEG OLIVE.** Shell oblong-conical, thick, stout, rather fusiform, spire largely exerted, columellar plaits few in number; ivory-white, obscurely marked with light brown, with scattered spots of chestnut network beneath the sutures.

*Hab.* — ?

The form and painting of this species both remind one of certain varieties of *Conus reticulatus*.

Species 57. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA LIGNEOLA.** *Oliv. testá ovatá, suprà tumidiusculá, spirá brevi, subacutá, plicis columellaribus numerosis, subevanidis; fulvâ aut nigricante-castaneá, immaculatá, zoná basali pallidiore nigricante-castaneo tinctá, columellá albá, interdum purpurascete tinctá, aperture fauce cærulescente-albá.*

**THE WOODEN OLIVE.** Shell ovate, rather swollen round the upper part, spire short, rather sharp, columellar plaits numerous, rather faint; fulvous or blackish-brown, unspotted, basal zone paler, stained with blackish chestnut, interior of the aperture bluish-white.

*Hab.* — ?

The specimens here figured from Miss Steere's collection appear to represent a species distinct from any described hitherto, one of a fulvous-brown colour, the other a very dark brilliant chestnut, of which colour both have a characteristic stain at the base.









58 b.



58 a.



58 c.



59.



60 a.



60 b.



60 c.



60 d.



60 e.



60 f.



# OLIVA.

## PLATE XXII.

Species 58. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *b, c*,  
Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA JASPIDEA. *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, subfusiformi, spirá exsertá, columellá tenuiplicatá; albidá, fusco profusè minutè punctatá, maculis reticulatis infra suturas et ad zonam basalem, interdum cinereo aut cæruleo nebulatá et albipunctatá.*

THE JASPER OLIVE. Shell acuminately oblong, somewhat fusiform, spire exserted, columella finely plaited; whitish, profusely minutely dotted with brown, with blotches of net-work beneath the sutures and on the basal zone, sometimes clouded with ash or blue and dotted with white.

*Voluta jaspidea*, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. p. 3442.

*Oliva conoidalis*, Lamarck.

*Hab.* West Indies. Red Sea.

This pretty species is well characterized by the blotches of net-work beneath the sutures, and by a pattern of similar design on the basal zone, whilst the intermediate space is curiously wave-dotted. The specimens represented at Fig. 58 *a* and 58 *c* are from the West Indies, whilst the blue-clouded variety at 58 *b* is from the Red Sea.

Species 59. (Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA VOLVARIOIDES. *Oliv. testá oblongo-ovatá, spirá brevi, acutá, columellá multiplicatá, plicis brevibus, subprominentibus; undique vividè castaneá, columellá et apertura fauce cærulescente-albis.*

THE VOLVARIA-LIKE OLIVE. Shell oblong-ovate, spire short, sharp, columella many-plaited, plaits short, rather prominent; bright chestnut throughout, columella and interior of the aperture bluish-white.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 25. f. 14.

*Hab.* — ?

The uniform chestnut colouring appears to be peculiar to the species in this instance.

Species 60. (Fig. *a, b, c, f*, Mus. Cuming;  
Fig. *d, e*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA CARNEOLA. *Oliv. testá oblongo-cylindraceá, spirá brevi, columellá multiplicatá, plicis brevibus; eburneá, purpurascete densè reticulatá, anfractibus ultimi marginis postico punctato, deinde testá crassá, medio tumidá, plicis subevanidis, aurantio-carneolo vividè fasciatá.*

THE CARNELION OLIVE. Shell oblong-cylindrical, spire short, columella many-plaited, plaits short; ivory-white, thickly reticulated with light purple, posterior edge of the last whorl dotted, then shell thickened, swollen round the middle, columellar plaits somewhat faint, banded with bright orange-carnelion.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 621.  
Varietates.

*Oliva todosina* and *Athenia*, Duclos.

*Hab.* Philippine Islands (at depths varying from ten to sixty fathoms); Cuming.

This species varies from the oblong-cylindrical purple-netted state represented at Fig. 60 *a, b*, to the stout rich orange-carnelion banded state at Fig. 60 *e*, the latter being probably an overcoating of the former. In the specimen figured at 60 *d, c*, a mixture of these patterns and colours is represented, in which the purple net-work of the former state is seen beneath a layer of the carnelion enamel of the latter.









61. b.



61. a.



62.



63. a.



64. a.



64. b.



65. b.



65. a.



65. b.



66.

Sowerby del et lith.

Frederic Reeve imp.

[Figures slightly enlarged.]



# OLIVA.

PLATE XXIII.

Species 61. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA SEMISTRIATA.* *Oliv. testá acuminato-ovalá, spirá exsertá, basi latè effusá, truncatá, anfractüs ultimi dimidio postico concentricè inciso-striato, striis creberrimis, interdum obsolete, columellá arcuatá, depressá, basi obsolete uniplicatá; griseo-plumbeá, zoná luteolá angustá cingulatá, spirá callosá, albidá, suturis castaneo-brunneis, columellá basique albis, aperturæ fauce intensè castaneo-brunneá.*

**THE HALF-STRIATED OLIVE.** Shell acuminately ovate, spire exserted, base broadly effused, truncated, posterior half of the last whorl concentrically deeply striated, striæ close-set, sometimes obsolete, columella arched, depressed, obsoletely one-plaited at the base; greyish lead-colour, encircled with a narrow yellowish zone, spire callous, whitish, sutures chestnut-brown, base and columella white, interior of the aperture dark chestnut-brown.

GRAY, Zool. Beechey's Voyage, p. 130. pl. 36. f. 10.

*Hab.* Salango, West Columbia; Cuming.

This species is well characterized by the upper or posterior portion of the last whorl being very closely concentrically grooved with striæ, which in the preceding whorls become obliterated by the flow of enamel from the aperture.

The locality of *O. semistriata* is not given in Beechey's Voyage. The species was observed at Salango, by Mr. Cuming, moving about by hundreds with great rapidity in the wet sand.

Species 62. (Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA COLUMELLARIS.* *Oliv. testá acuminato-ovalá, depressá, spirá breviusculá, acutá, basi latè effusá, truncatá, columellá usque ad spiram crassè callosá, basi obsolete uniplicatá; cærulescente-plumbeá, luteo-albido bizonatá, columellá albá, aperturæ fauce intensè castaneo-brunneá.*

**THE COLUMELLAR OLIVE.** Shell acuminately ovate, depressed, spire rather short, sharp, base broadly effused, truncated, columella thickly callous all along to the spire, obsoletely one-plaited at the base; bluish lead-colour, two-zoned with yellowish-white, columella white, interior of the aperture dark chestnut-brown.

SOWERBY, Tankerville Catalogue, App. p. 35.

*Hab.* Payta, Peru (in fine sand at low water); Cuming.

Remarkably distinguished by a very copious deposit of enamel along the columella on to the spire.

Species 63. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA LINEOLATA.* *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, crassá, spirá valdè exsertá, callosá, columellá arcuatá, basi subobscurè multiplicatá et contortá; spadiceo-albá, lineolis fuscis infra suturas strigatá et reticulatá, basi immaculatá, columellá et aperturæ fauce intensè violaceo-purpureis.*

**THE LINE-NETTED OLIVE.** Shell acuminately oblong, thick, spire much exserted, callous, columella arched, somewhat obscurely many-plaited and twisted at the base; fawn-white, streaked and reticulated beneath the sutures with brown lines, base unspotted, columella and interior of the aperture deep violet-purple.

GRAY, Wood's Index Testaceologicus, Supp. pl. 5. f. 37.

*Oliva dama*, Duclos.

*Hab.* California.

The net-work of this species descends in rather long lines from the sutures. The columella and interior of the shell are well distinguished by their rich violet-purple colouring.

Species 64. (Fig. *a*, Mus. Steere; Fig. *b*,  
Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA NIVEA.* *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, crassá, spirá valdè exsertá, callosá, columellá obscurè multiplicatá, supernè callosá; lutescente-albá, infra suturas roseo-purpureo eximie promiscuè reticulatá, fasciá reticulatá medio pallidiore, basi immaculatá, columellá et aperturæ fauce albis.*

**THE SNOWY OLIVE.** Shell acuminately oblong, thick, spire much exserted, callous, columella obscurely many-plaited, callous at the upper part; yellowish-white, delicately promiscuously reticulated beneath the sutures with rose-purple, the reticulated band being paler in the middle, base unspotted, columella and interior of the aperture white.

*Voluta nivea*, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. p. 3442.

*Oliva eburnea*, Lamarck.



*Hab.* West Indies.

Encircled with a broad band of delicately painted rose-purple net-work upon a semitransparent yellowish-white ground, the columella and interior of the aperture being free from any tinge of colour.

Species 65. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA ESTHER. *Oliv. testá ovatá, crassá, obesá, spirá breviusculá, columellá arcuatá, obscurè multiplicatá, supernè callosá; albá, lineis plurimis fusciscentibus irregulariter undatá, vix reticulatá, fasciá castaneá angustá ad basin, columellá et aperturae fauce albis.*

THE ESTHER OLIVE. Shell ovate, thick, stout, spire rather short, columella arched, obscurely many-plaited, callous at the upper part; white, irregularly waved, scarcely reticulated, with numerous pale brown lines, with a narrow chestnut band at the base, columella and interior of the aperture white.

DUCLOS, *Mon. Oliv.* pl. 3. f. 7, 8.

*Hab.* —?

A shell of short stout growth, in which the painting has the character of an unravelled net-work.

Species 66. (Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA NANA. *Oliv. testá subtrigono-ovatá, supernè tumidá, callosá, spirá brevi, columellá valdè callosá, præcipuè versus spiram, basi obscurè uni- bi-plicatá; albidá aut spadiceo-lutescente, medio lineis castaneis acutè angulatis concentricè undatá.*

THE DWARF OLIVE. Shell somewhat triangularly ovate, swollen and callous round the upper part, spire short, columella very callous towards the spire, base obscurely one- two-plaited; whitish or light fawn-yellow, concentrically waved round the middle with zigzag chestnut lines.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.* (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 631.  
*Voluta micans*, Dillwyn.

*Hab.* West Indies.

This little species is well characterized by its swollen callous growth round the upper or posterior edge of the whorls, and by its concentric zigzag style of painting.







67. b.



67. a.



68.



69. a.



69. c.



69. d.



69. b.



70. a.



70. b.



70. c.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XXIV.

Species 67. (Fig. a, Mus. Steere; Fig. b,  
Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA LEUCOZONIAS.* *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, spirá acutè exsertá, columellá multiplicatá, plicis subtilibus, confertis; aurantio-luteá, zonis angustis distantibus albis cingulatá, nigro promiscuè lentiginosá et punctatá, columellá et apertura fauce albis.*

**THE WHITE-ZONED OLIVE.** Shell acuminate oblong, spire sharply exserted, columella many-plaited, plaits fine, close-set; orange-yellow, encircled with two distant narrow white zones, and promiscuously freckled and dotted with black, columella and interior of the aperture white.

GRAY, Zool. Beechey's Voyage, p. 130. pl. 36. f. 24.

*Hab.* Senegal.

Distinguished by a very peculiar style of painting, which consists of a uniform orange-yellow irregularly freckled and spotted with black, and encircled by two narrow white bands, one next the sutures, over which the black appears in larger freckles, and one a little above the anterior or basal zone.

Species 68. (Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA HIEROGLYPHICA.* *Oliv. testá oblongá, supernè tumidiusculá, spirá subacuminatá, plicis columellaribus numerosis, distinctis; eburneá, nitente, maculis hieroglyphicis fusciscentibus triseriatim cingulatá.*

**THE HIEROGLYPHIC OLIVE.** Shell oblong, rather swollen round the upper part, spire slightly acuminate, columellar plaits numerous, distinct; ivory-white, shining, encircled by three rows of pale brown hieroglyphic marks.

*Hab.* —- ?

Amplly distinguished by its peculiarities of form and marking.

Species 69. (Fig. a, b, c, d, Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA ZENOPIRA.* *Oliv. testá ovatá, crassá, plus minus obesá, spirá brevi, columellá obsoletè tenuiplicatá, supernè valdè callosá; eburneá, lineis subtilibus undatis*

*medio bifasciatim cingulatá, interdum griseo-fuscescente, maculis parvis aut strigis nigricantibus, cæruleo-umbratis, promiscuè notatá, zoná pallidè castaneá ad basin, columellá albá, maculá amplá castaneá interdum tinctá.*

**THE VARIABLE OLIVE.** Shell ovate, thick, more or less stout, spire short, columella obsoletely finely plaited, very callous at the upper part; ivory-white, encircled round the middle with two bands of five zigzag lines, sometimes greyish-brown, promiscuously marked with blue-shaded blackish streaks or small spots, with a pale chestnut zone at the base, columella white, sometimes stained with a large chestnut blotch.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 3. f. 11, 12.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

The colouring of this species is so exceedingly variable, that it requires a collection of many specimens to understand the relation that subsists between the extreme conditions of it, represented in the accompanying plate.

Species 70. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming; Fig. c,  
Mus. Metcalfe.)

*OLIVA CÆRULEA.* *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, spirá exsertá, columellá arcuatá, basi contortá, plicis obsoletis; albidá, cæruleo vividè tinctá, interdum fusco subtilissimè punctatá, suturis basique plus minus intensè castaneis, apice nigricante, columellá et apertura fauce plerumque castaneo tinctá.*

**THE BLUE OLIVE.** Shell acuminate oblong, spire exserted, columella arched, twisted at the base, plaits obsolete; whitish, brightly stained with blue, sometimes very finely dotted with brown, base and sutures more or less deeply stained with chestnut, apex blackish, columella and interior of the aperture generally stained with chestnut.

*Hab.* Carthage, Central America?

An interesting small species, of mostly a bright blue porcelain character, sometimes, but rarely, finely dotted with brown, and encircled at the base with very dark chestnut.











72. a.



71.



72. b.



73. a.



74. a.



74. b.



73. b.



73. c.



73. d.



73. d.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XXV.

Species 71. (Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA DEALBATA.* *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, subangustá, spirá exsertá, apice acutá, columellá leviter arcuatá, plicis obliquis, distantibus, ferè evanidis; eburneá, punctis fuscis sagittariis infra suturas notatá, basi fusco sparsim tinctá.*

THE BLEACHED OLIVE. Shell acuminate oblong, rather narrow, spire exserted, sharp at the apex, columella slightly curved, plaits oblique, distant, almost faded; ivory-white, marked beneath the suture with arrow-headed brown dots, base sparingly stained with brown.

*Hab.* — ?

This species appears to be distinct in respect of form, and may prove to be uniformly as colourless as the specimen here figured.

Species 72. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming;  
Fig. b, Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA STRIGATA.* *Oliv. testá ovatá, tumidiusculá, Eburnaformi, spirá exsertá, columellá callosá, basi uniplicatá; sordidè spadiceá, strigis fuscis undatis longitudinaliter pictá, columellá albá, aperturæ fauce fuscescente.*

THE STREAKED OLIVE. Shell ovate, rather swollen, Eburna-shaped, spire exserted, columella callous, one-plaited at the base; dull fawn-colour, painted longitudinally with light brown streaks, columella white, interior of the aperture light brown.

*Hab.* West Indies.

Distinguished by its Eburna-like form, and characteristic striped painting.

Species 73. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming;  
Fig. b, c, d, e, Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA UNDATELLA.* *Oliv. testá cylindraco-ovatá, spirá breviusculá, apice acuminatá, columellá basi quadripliatá, plicis planulatis, suprâ multiplicatá, plicis rotundatis, subdistantibus; albidá, cæruleo-griseo et fusco variè undatá et nebulatá, areis trigonis albidis promiscuis, interdum omnino cæruleo-nigricante, zoná basali lutescente, lineis fuscis strigatá, columellá albidá, plicis basalibus sæpissimè intensè purpureo tinctis.*

THE WAVED OLIVE. Shell cylindrically ovate, spire rather short, acuminate, columella four-plaited at the base, plaits flattened, many-plaited above, plaits rounded and rather distant; whitish, variously waved and clouded with blue-grey and brown, with promiscuous whitish triangular spaces, basal zone yellowish, streaked with brown lines, columella whitish, basal plaits most frequently stained with deep purple.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.* (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 630. Varietates.

*Oliva nedulina* and *ozodona*, Duclos.

*Hab.* Bay of Panama (in sand and on mud banks at low water); Cuming.

It has been necessary to figure several examples of this species to show its variety of colouring, the pattern of which is sometimes disposed in promiscuous waves and sometimes in broad triangular dashes.

Species 74. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA ANAZORA.* *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, subinflatá, spirá exsertá, columellá supernè callosá, infrâ arcuatá, latè biplicatá, plicis deinde multiplicatis, plicis superioribus peculiariter interruptis, aperturá basi subeffusá; cinerascete-albá, lineis fuscis acutè longitudinaliter undatá, zoná basali spadiceo-castaneá, columellá et aperturæ fauce purpurascete-albis.*

THE BELTED OLIVE. Shell acuminate oblong, rather inflated, spire exserted, columella callous at the upper part, arched beneath and broadly two-plaited, the plaits being divided into numerous other small plaits, of which the upper are peculiarly interrupted, aperture somewhat effused at the base; ash-white, sharply longitudinally waved with brown lines, basal zone fawn-chestnut, columella and interior of the aperture purplish-white.

DUCLOS, *Mon. Oliv.* pl. 5. f. 3, 4.

*Hab.* Xipixapi, West Columbia (in sandy mud at the depth of ten fathoms); Cuming.

This very pretty species is constantly distinguished by its delicate wave-streaked painting and dark-brown basal zone. The plaiting of the columella, as above described, is also peculiar.











75.



76. a.



76. b.



77.



78. a.



78. b.



79.



80. a.



80. b.



80. c.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XXVI.

Species 75. (Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA PYGMÆA.* *Oliv. testâ cylindraceo-oblongâ, spirâ brevi, apice acutâ, columellâ lævigatâ, nisi ad basin plicatâ, plicis angustis, interstitiis subprofundis; aurantio-luteâ, rufo-fusco variè nebulatâ et punctatâ, columellâ et aperturae fauce albis.*

**THE PYGMY OLIVE.** Shell cylindrically oblong, spire short, sharp at the apex, columella smooth, except that it is plaited at the base, the plaits being small and the interstices between them rather deep; orange-yellow, clouded and dotted with red-brown, columella and interior of the aperture white.

*Hab.* — ?

This is, perhaps, nearest allied to *O. ispidula*, but differs sufficiently from any of the varieties of that species.

Species 76. (Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA ZANOËTA.* *Oliv. testâ acuminato-oblongâ, tenuiculâ, basi subeffusâ et truncatâ, spirâ exsertâ, columellâ basin versus plicatâ, plicis parvisculis; albidâ, purpurascente-fusco latè bifasciatâ, subpellucidâ, quasi corneâ, zonâ angustâ luteolâ opacâ prope ad basin.*

**THE HORNY OLIVE.** Shell acuminate oblong, rather thin, somewhat effused and truncated at the base, columella plaited towards the base, plaits rather small; whitish, broadly two-banded with purple-brown, rather transparent, as if horny, with a narrow opaque yellowish band at the base.

*DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 2. f. 9, 10.*

*Hab.* — ?

A very distinct species, remarkable for its shining horny appearance, whilst the dark purple-brown bands which encircle the shell are seen through in the interior.

Species 77. (Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA PANNICULATA.* *Oliv. testâ oblongâ, supernè tumidiusculâ, spirâ exsertâ, columellâ undique plicatâ; eburneâ, purpurascente-fusco pallidissimè undato-nebulatâ, maculis quadratis in medio et infra suturas notatâ.*

**THE SILK-CLAD OLIVE.** Shell oblong, rather swollen round the upper part, spire exserted, columella plaited throughout; ivory-white, very faintly wave-

clouded with purplish-brown, marked round the middle and beneath the sutures in square spots.

*DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 5. f. 15-18.*

*Hab.* — ?

Very faintly marked, but well characterized by its form, and by the rows of square spots round the middle and beneath the sutures.

Species 78. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA FULGIDA.* *Oliv. testâ fusiformi-oblongâ, tenuiculâ, subinflatâ, spirâ valdè exsertâ, basi subeffusâ et truncatâ, basi biplicatâ; albâ, aurantio-fusco pallidissimè undato-nebulatâ, lineis aut maculis parvis linearibus supra et infra marginatâ, zonâ basali callosâ, lacteâ.*

**THE GLITTERING OLIVE.** Shell fusiformly oblong, rather thin and inflated, spire much exserted, base rather effused and truncated, columella arched, two-plaited at the base; white, very faintly wave-clouded with orange-brown, margined above and below with lines or small linear spots, basal zone callous, cream-coloured.

*Hab.* West Indies.

A delicately-coloured species, of which the basal zone is more than usually callous and of a clear cream-colour.

Species 79. (Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA PICTA.* *Oliv. testâ cylindraceo-ovatâ, supernè tumidâ, spirâ brevissimâ, columellâ subcallosâ, undique plicatâ; fulvo-olivaceâ, fusco nebulatâ punctisque castaneis subtrigonis undique promiscuè pictâ, anfractuum margine infra suturas castaneo punctato, columellâ cærulescente-albâ, aperturae fauce olivaceo-fuscâ.*

**THE PAINTED OLIVE.** Shell cylindrically ovate, swollen round the upper part, spire very short, columella rather callous, plaited throughout; fulvous orange, clouded with brown and everywhere promiscuously painted with subtriangular chestnut dots, edge of the whorls beneath the sutures dotted with chestnut, columella bluish-white, interior of the aperture olive-brown.

*Hab.* Philippine Islands; Cuming.

A characteristic new species, distinguished by its shortened cylindrical form and triangularly dotted marking.



Species 80. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA TERGINA. *Oliv. testá oblongá, tumidiusculá, crassá, basi truncatá, spirá exsertá, callosá, columellá arcuatá, subexcavatá, supernè callosá, infrà obliquè plicatá; lutescente-albá aut lacteá, fusco vel cæruleo-fusco densè reticulatá, areis interdum interruptis, spirá et zoná basali immaculatis, columellá et aperturae fauce cærulescente-albis.*

THE HIDE OLIVE. Shell oblong, rather swollen, thick, truncated at the base, spire exserted, callous, columella arched, slightly excavated, callous at the upper

part, plaited obliquely beneath; yellowish-white or cream-colour, thickly reticulated with brown or blue-brown, the spaces being sometimes interrupted, spire and basal zone unspotted, columella and interior of the aperture bluish-white.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 2. f. 13-16.

*Hab.* Conchagua, Central America (on sand-banks); Cuming.

Distinguished mainly by its callous growth and dense splashy pattern of net-work.







82. a.



81. a.



82. b.



84. a.



83. a.



84. b.



83. b.



85. a.



81. b.



85. b.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XXVII.

Species 81. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA ORYZA. *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, crassiusculá, spirá exsertá, columellá multiplicatá; eburneá, lineis flexuosis fuscescentibus interdum pallidissimè tinctá, apice nunc cærulescente, nunc rufo-aurantio.*

THE RICE-GRAIN OLIVE. Shell acuminate oblong, rather thick, spire exserted, columella many-plaited; ivory-white, sometimes faintly marked with light brown flexuous lines, apex now bluish, now reddish-orange.

LAMARCK, *Anim. sans vert.* (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 631.

*Hab.* — ?

The colouring of the apex seems to be a characteristic feature in this species.

Species 82. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA TRITICEA. *Oliv. testá subfusiformi, spirá valdè exsertá, columellá basi obscurè uniplicatá, calloso-contortá; albidá, rufo-fusco conspicuè tessellatá et strigatá.*

THE WHEAT-GRAIN OLIVE. Shell somewhat fusiform, spire much exserted, columella obscurely one-plaited at the base, callously twisted; whitish, conspicuously tessellated and streaked with red-brown.

DUCLOS, *Mon. Oliv.* pl. 1. f. 3, 4.

*Hab.* — ?

Distinguished by its elongated form and blotchy tessellated painting.

Species 83. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA MODESTA. *Oliv. testá cylindracco-oblongá, apice acuminatá, columellá rectá, multiplicatá; albidá, fuscescente latifasciatá, maculis punctisque fuscis promiscuè subobscurè notatá.*

THE MODEST OLIVE. Shell cylindrically oblong, acuminate at the apex, columella straight, many-plaited;

whitish, promiscuously rather obscurely blotched and dotted with brown.

*Hab.* — ?

The marking of this species bears some little resemblance to that of *O. kaleontina*.

Species 84. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA MONILIFERA. *Oliv. testá subacuminato-oblongá, spirá exsertá, columellá subarcuatá, basi multiplicatá; albá, rufo-fuscescente e suturis in strigis descendente, deinde densè variegatá, anfractuum margine superno nitidè castaneo punctato, basi castaneo fasciatá.*

THE NECKLACE-MARKED OLIVE. Shell somewhat acuminate oblong, spire exserted, columella slightly arched, many-plaited at the base; white, with reddish-brown descending in streaks from the sutures, then thickly variegated, upper edge of the whorls marked with a neat row of chestnut dots, with a dark chestnut band at the base.

*Hab.* — ?

A shell of rather solid growth, richly streaked and variegated with reddish-brown, whilst the upper edge of the whorls presents a characteristic necklace of chestnut dots.

Species 85. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA PELLUCIDA. *Oliv. testá oblongo-ovatá, tenui, subinflatá, spirá exsertá, columellá arcuatá, basi obscurè uni-bi-plicatá; pellucido-corneá, lineis undulatis fuscis nitidè pictá, columellá basi opacá, callosá.*

THE TRANSPARENT OLIVE. Shell oblong-ovate, thin, slightly inflated, spire exserted, columella arched, obscurely one-two-plaited at the base; transparent horny, neatly painted with undulating brown lines, columella opaque and callous at the base.

*Hab.* — ?

Very prettily painted with broadly waved red-brown lines upon a transparent ground.









86. b.



86. a.



86. c.



88. a.



87. a.



88. b.



87. b.



89. a.



89. b.



87. c.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XXVIII.

Species 86. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA MUTICA.* *Oliv. testá ovatá, subobesá, spirá breviusculá, acuminatá, callosá, columellá arcuatá, obscurè plicatá, supernè valdè callosá; cinerascete-albá aut griseá, lineis nigricante-fuscis plus minus distinctè undulatá, zoná castaneá angustá ad basin.*

THE BEARDLESS OLIVE. Shell ovate, rather stout, spire rather short, acuminated, callous, columella arched, obscurely plaited, very callous at the upper part; ash-white or greyish, more or less distinctly waved with black-brown lines, with a narrow chestnut zone at the base.

SAY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. vol. ii. p. 228.

*Hab.* West Indies. South Carolina. Red Sea.

An extremely variable species, with a wide range of habitation. The waved lines are sometimes narrow and close-set, sometimes broader and more distant, and oftentimes they are nearly obscured by a coating of blue-grey.

Species 87. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA MILLEPUNCTATA.* *Oliv. testá abbreviato-ovatá, supernè tumidá, spirá brevissimá, valdè callosá, columellá subarcuatá, basin versus obscurè tenuiplicatá, supernè valdè callosá; cinereo-fulvescente, undique minutè fusco-punctatá, punctis majoribus infra suturas, columellá albá, maculá castaneá tinctá.*

THE THOUSAND-DOTTED OLIVE. Shell shortly ovate, swollen round the upper part, spire very short, very callous, columella slightly arched, obscurely finely plaited towards the base, very callous at the upper part; ash-fulvous, minutely dotted throughout with brown, dots larger beneath the sutures, columella white, stained with a chestnut blotch.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 25. f. 1, 2.

*Hab.* West Indies.

So closely related to *O. nana*, that the two species almost pass one into the other.

Species 88. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Cuming.)

*OLIVA RUFIFASCIATA.* *Oliv. testá ovatá, obesá, solidiusculá, spirá brevi, acuminatá, columellá arcuatá, obscurè tenuiplicatá, supernè callosá; albidá, castaneo-rufo latifasciatá.*

THE RED-BANDED OLIVE. Shell ovate, stout, rather solid, spire short, acuminated, columella arched, obscurely finely plaited, callous at the upper part; whitish, broadly banded with chestnut-red.

*Hab.* — ?

This shell agrees very nearly with one figured by M. Duclos as a variety of *O. mutica*, but it differs from that species in form as well as in its plan of colouring.

Species 89. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

*OLIVA GUILDINGII.* *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, spirá exsertá, columellá arcuatá, tenuiplicatá; griseo-cærulescente, eximie fusco strigatá et punctatá, anfractuum margine superno lutescente, strigis e suturis descendens, apice nigricante.*

GUILDING'S OLIVE. Shell acuminately oblong, spire exserted, columella arched, finely plaited; grey-blue, faintly streaked and dotted with brown, upper edge of the whorls yellowish, with the streaks descending from the sutures, apex blackish.

*Hab.* Island of St. Vincent's. West Indies.

I dedicate this pretty species to the memory of the Rev. Lansdowne Guilding, by whom it was collected, and to whom we are indebted for so many interesting shells from the same locality.









91. a.



90. a.



91. b.



92. a.



92. b.



92. c.



92. d.



93. a.



93. b.



90. b.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XXIX.

Species 90. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA ATTENUATA.** *Oliv. testá ovatá, basin versus latiusculá, apicem versus peculiariter acuminatá, columellá subarcuatá, vix plicatá, supernè callosá; pellucido-corneá, fusco-rufo latè bifasciatá.*

**THE ATTENUATED OLIVE.** Shell ovate, rather broad towards the base, peculiarly acuminated towards the apex, columella slightly arched, scarcely plaited, callous at the upper part; transparent-horny, broadly banded with brown-red.

*Hab.* — ?

This species might readily be confounded with the following from the similarity of its texture and painting, but from a comparison of numerous specimens of each I feel assured of their being distinct. The *O. attenuata* is uniformly more attenuated towards the apex and broader at the base, whilst the sutures of the spire are less deeply excavated, and the brown-red bands broader and lower on the shell.

Species 91. (Fig. *a, b*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA ZONALIS.** *Oliv. testá ovatá, supra medium tumidiusculá, spirá subacuminatá, columellá arcuatá, basi subobscure uniplicatá; semipellucido-corneá, fusco-rufo trifasciatá, maculá castaneá supra columellam.*

**THE ZONED OLIVE.** Shell ovate, rather swollen above the middle, spire slightly acuminated, columella arched, somewhat obscurely one-plaited at the base; semitransparent horny, three-banded with brown-red, with a chestnut blotch at the upper part of the columella.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. (Deshayes' edit.) vol. x. p. 631.  
*Hab.* Near Acapulco, Mexico; Humboldt and Bonpland.

The comparative difference in the forms of this and the preceding species is well shown by Mr. Sowerby in the accompanying figures, especially in Fig. 90 *b* and 91 *a*. The conformation of the columella varies slightly, the bands are narrower and three in number, and there is a characteristic dark blotch on the body-whorl above the columella.

Species 92. (Fig. *a, b, c*, Mus. Cuming; Fig. *d*, Mus. Steere.)

**OLIVA FIMBRIATA.** *Oliv. testá ovatá, supernè tumidiusculá, spirá subexsertá, columellá arcuatá, vix plicatá, plicis callosis; luteo-fuscá, longitudinaliter obscure subtilissimè strigatá, fasciá pallidá, reticulo maculatá, infra suturas.*

**THE FRINGE-BORDERED OLIVE.** Shell ovate, rather swollen round the upper part, spire somewhat exserted, columella arched, scarcely plaited, plaits callous; yellowish-brown, longitudinally obscurely very finely streaked, encircled beneath the sutures with a pale band, blotched with net-work.

*Hab.* West Indies.

This little species, which is liable to be confounded with *O. mutica*, has a very characteristic border of fringe-painting round the upper part of the whorls, where it has a brighter enamelled aspect and is more swollen.

Fig. 93 *a, b*. (Mus. Metcalfe.)

This little shell proves on further examination to be a delicate discoloured specimen of the zigzag variety of *O. mutica*, represented in Pl. XXVIII. Fig. 86 *b, c*.









95. a.



94.



95. b.



96. a.



97. a.



97. b.



96. b.



98. a.



98. b.



99.



# OLIVA.

PLATE XXX.

Species 94. (Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA MYRIADINA. *Oliv. testá subfusiformi-oblongá, spirá exsertá, columellá brevi, arcuatá, basi obscure unipli-catá; eburneá, nitente, semipellucidá.*

THE MYRIAD OLIVE. Shell somewhat fusiformly oblong, spire exserted, columella short, arched, obscurely one-plaited at the base; ivory-white, shining, semi-pellucid.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 5. f. 1, 2.

*Hab.* — ?

There is no indication of colour or marking in this species, which is of a pure pellucid-white.

Species 95. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA LANCEOLATA. *Oliv. testá fusiformi-oblongá, solidi-usculá, spirá valdè exsertá, acuminatá, columellá arcuatá, basi calloso-plicatá, plicis subtilibus, numerosis; albidá, fusco sparsim tenuissimè lineatá et seriatim punctatá, punctis majoribus infra suturas.*

THE LANCEOLATE OLIVE. Shell fusiformly oblong, rather solid, spire much exserted, acuminated, columella arched, callously plicated at the base, plaits fine, numerous; whitish, sparingly very delicately lineated and spotted in rows with brown, the dots being larger beneath the sutures.

*Hab.* Catanaun, Island of Luzon (in sandy mud at eight fathoms), and Loay, Island of Bohol, Philippines (at the depth of sixty fathoms); Cuming.

A delicately-marked narrow acuminated shell, of rather solid growth.

Species 96. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA BULLULA. *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, tenui, subinflatá, spirá valdè exsertá, columellá arcuatá, basi subcallosá; pellucido-albá, zoná angustá opacá infra suturas.*

THE LITTLE BUBBLE OLIVE. Shell acuminately oblong, thin, rather inflated, spire much exserted, columella arched, rather callous at the base; transparent-white, with a narrow opaque zone beneath the sutures.

*Hab.* West Indies.

Like the smaller *O. myriadina*, this shell is of a thin pellucid substance without colour or marking.

Species 97. (Fig. a, b, Mus. Metcalfe.)

OLIVA PURA. *Oliv. testá lanceolato-oblongá, spirá valdè exsertá, columellá brevi, arcuatá, basi obscure biplicatá; pellucido-albá, ad suturas subopacá.*

THE PURE OLIVE. Shell lanceolately oblong, spire very much exserted, columella short, arched, obscurely two-plaited at the base; transparent-white, slightly opaque at the sutures.

*Hab.* — ?

Like the preceding species this shell is of a pellucid unspotted white, but its proportions are different, being narrower, more acuminated, and more solid.

Species 98. (Fig. a, d, b, Mus. Cuming.)

OLIVA PULCHELLA. *Oliv. testá acuminato-oblongá, tumidi-usculá, spirá exsertá, columellá arcuatá, obscure multiplicatá; albidá, rufo-fusco tenuissimè lineatá, supra et infra seriatim punctatá, juxta suturas immaculatá.*

THE PRETTY OLIVE. Shell acuminately oblong, rather swollen, spire exserted, columella arched, obscurely many-plaited; whitish, very delicately lineated and dotted in rows above and below with red-brown, unstained next the sutures.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 5. f. 11, 12.

*Hab.* West Indies.

The painting of this species is very similar to that of *O. lanceolata*, a smaller and more slenderly acuminate shell, but it differs in having spots invariably removed from the sutures.

Species 99. (Mus. Steere.)

OLIVA ROSOLINA. *Oliv. testá ovalá, subventricosá, Tornatellaformi, spirá brevi, apice elatá, columellá brevi, supernè callosá, basi calloso-contortá; albidá, lineis flexuosis fuscescentibus eximiè notatá, basi columellæ intensè roseá.*

THE ROSE-TIPPED OLIVE. Shell ovate, slightly ventricose, Tornatella-shaped, spire short, raised at the apex, columella short, callous at the upper part, callously twisted at the base; whitish, delicately marked with faint brown flexuous lines, base of the columella deep rose.

DUCLOS, Mon. Oliv. pl. 1. f. 1, 2.

*Hab.* West Indies.

Remarkably distinguished from all other species of the genus by its *Tornatella*-like form, and by the rich pink colouring of the base of the columella.







# O L I V A .

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	Plate.	Species.		Plate.	Species.
<i>acuminata</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XVI.	33	<i>fulminans</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	VII.	10
<i>anazora</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXV.	74	<i>funeraria</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	VII.	10
<i>Ancillarioides</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXI.	55	<i>fusiformis</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	VIII.	11
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<i>cærulea</i> , Wood . . . . .	XXI.	54	<i>jaspidea</i> ( <i>Voluta</i> ), Gmelin . . . . .	XXII.	58
<i>candida</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XVII.	34	<i>Julieta</i> , Duclos . . . . .	IX.	15
<i>carneola</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XXII.	60	<i>kaleontina</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XX.	49
<i>Caroliniana</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XIII.	26	<i>lanceolata</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXX.	95
<i>cincta</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XIX.	47	<i>lentiginosa</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XIX.	45
<i>cingulata</i> , Chemnitz . . . . .	VIII.	12	<i>leucophaea</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XIV.	30
<i>claneophila</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XVIII.	39	<i>leucostoma</i> , Duclos . . . . .	VII.	10
<i>columellaris</i> , Sowerby . . . . .	XXIII.	62	<i>leucozonias</i> , Gray . . . . .	XXIV.	67
<i>conoidalis</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XXII.	58	<i>ligneola</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXI.	57
<i>contortuplicata</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XX.	51	<i>lineolata</i> , Gray . . . . .	XXIII.	63
<i>cruenta</i> ( <i>Voluta</i> ), Dillwyn . . . . .	XIV.	30	<i>literata</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XI.	18
<i>Cumingii</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XI.	19	<i>lugubris</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XIII.	24
<i>cyanea</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXIV.	70	<i>luteola</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XVI.	33
<i>dactyliola</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XIII.	26	<i>Macleaya</i> , Duclos . . . . .	VII.	10
<i>dama</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXIII.	63	<i>maculata</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XIV.	30
<i>dealbata</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXV.	71	<i>mantichora</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XIV.	30
<i>Duclosi</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XIX.	44	<i>Maura</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	VII.	10
<i>eburnea</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XXIII.	64	<i>millepunctata</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXVIII.	87
<i>elegans</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XII.	20	<i>modesta</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXVII.	83
<i>episcopalis</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XIII.	24	<i>monilifera</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXVII.	84
<i>erythrostroma</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	V.	7	<i>multiplicata</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XX.	52
<i>Esther</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXIII.	65	<i>mustelina</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XIII.	23
<i>fimbriata</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXIX.	92	<i>mutica</i> , Say . . . . .	XXVIII.	86
<i>flammulata</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XIX.	41	<i>myriadina</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXX.	94
<i>flaveola</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XVII.	34	<i>nana</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XXIII.	66
<i>fulgida</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXVI.	78	<i>nebulosa</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XVI.	32



	Plate.	Species.		Plate.	Species.
<i>nedulina</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXV.	73	<i>Senegalensis</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	IX.	14
<i>nivea</i> ( <i>Voluta</i> ), Gmelin . . . . .	XXIII.	64	<i>sepulturalis</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	VII.	10
<i>nobilis</i> , Reeve . . . . .	II.	3	<i>splendidula</i> , Sowerby . . . . .	XI.	17
<i>obesina</i> , Duclos . . . . .	X.	16	<i>Stainforthii</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XIX.	40
<i>Olympiadin</i> , Duclos . . . . .	III.	5	<i>stellata</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XVII.	34
<i>oriola</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XVII.	34	<i>Steeriæ</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XVIII.	37
<i>oryza</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XXVII.	81	<i>strigata</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXV.	72
<i>ozodona</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXV.	73	<i>subulata</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XVI.	100
<i>panniculata</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXVI.	77	<i>tergina</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXVI.	80
<i>patula</i> , Sowerby . . . . .	XVIII.	39	<i>tessellata</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XX.	53
<i>paxillus</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXI.	56	<i>testacea</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XVIII.	36
<i>pellucida</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXVII.	85	<i>textilina</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	VI.	9
<i>Peruviana</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	IX.	14	<i>tigridella</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XVII.	34
<i>Philantha</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XII.	22	<i>tigrina</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XII.	21
<i>picta</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXVI.	79	<i>Timoria</i> , Duclos . . . . .	X.	16
<i>pindarina</i> , Duclos . . . . .	X.	16	<i>todosina</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXII.	60
<i>polpasta</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XIV.	29	<i>tremulina</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	IV.	6
<i>ponderosa</i> , Duclos . . . . .	II.	4	<i>tricolor</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XII.	22
<i>pulchella</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXX.	98	<i>triticea</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXVII.	82
<i>pura</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXX.	97	<i>undata</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XV.	31
<i>pygmæa</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXVI.	75	<i>undatella</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XXV.	73
<i>reticularis</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	X.	16	<i>utriculus</i> , Chemnitz . . . . .	VIII.	12
<i>rosolina</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXX.	99	<i>venulata</i> , Duclos . . . . .	X.	16
<i>rufifasciata</i> , Reeve . . . . .	XXVIII.	88	<i>volutella</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XXI.	54
<i>rufula</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XX.	50	<i>Volvarioides</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXII.	59
<i>sanguinolenta</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XIII.	25	<i>zаноeta</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXVI.	76
<i>scripta</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XIV.	27	<i>zenopira</i> , Duclos . . . . .	XXIV.	69
<i>semistriata</i> , Gray . . . . .	XXIII.	61	<i>zonalis</i> , Lamarck . . . . .	XXIX.	91

## ERRATUM.

Species 70. For *O. cærulea*, read *O. cyanea*.