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**Species conchyliorum, or, Concise original descriptions and observations  
accompanied by figures of all the species of recent shells, with their  
varieties.**

London :G.B. Sowerby,Nov. 1830.

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## ANCILLARIA.

ANCILLA, Lam., *Syst.* 1801. Sowerby, *Genera of Shells*, No. III.

EBURNA, Lam., *Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans vert.* VII. p. 280.

ANCILLARIA, ejusd. p. 412. Swainson in *Journal of Science*, &c. XVIII. p. 272.

*Testa polita, oblongo-ovata vel oblonga, plerumque subcylindrica; spirá plerumque brevi, nonnumquam elongatá, ad suturas oblitá. Apertura longitudinalis, basi effusá, nonnunquam emarginatá; varice calloso, plerumque striato, ad basin columellæ.*

SHELL smooth, shining, oblong-ovate or oblong, generally subcylindrical; spire generally short, sometimes of equal length with the aperture; the sutures covered over with a coat of enamel; aperture longitudinal, base effuse, sometimes more or less emarginated; a more or less thickened or callous varix, which is generally striated, sometimes quite smooth, at the base of the columella.

We do not hesitate to adopt as an improvement the union effected by Swainson\* of Lamarck's *Eburna glabrata* and its congeners to *Ancilla*, or *Ancillaria*; and we adopt also the latter name in order to avoid unnecessary controversy. The number of recent species described by Lamarck is only four under the name *Ancillaria* and one under that of *Eburna*; to these Swainson added ten others, one of which, as he suspected, proves to be only a variety; we now present descriptions and figures of twenty species, so that we have added six species to the number already described:† the varieties, of which we have given graphic illustrations, amount to eleven.† The plan of the following *Clavis analytica* is adopted from *Hooker's Muscologia Britannica*; it facilitates a reference to any species which may occur and of which it may be desirable to ascertain the appellation. In order to ascertain the name of a species by this little table, it is necessary in the first place to refer to the first pair of characters presented in it, if the shell be imperforate, it will be referred to the second pair of characters; if it have no tooth on the lower edge of the outer lip it will be referred to No. 3; next, if the spire be very short, to No. 4; then if the upper edge of the volutions be angular, it is *A. Mauritiana*; on the other hand if the upper edge of the volutions be rounded, it is *A. aperta*. By this process any species that is here described will be ascertained with facility. It will, however, be needful to examine afterwards the particular description of the species to ascertain if it agree in all its characters, and save much trouble in referring to the full descriptions of a number of species.

\* However readily we adopt this improvement, we cannot at all coincide with Swainson either in his arguments or conclusions with respect to the other species which have been united to the *E. glabrata* under the generic name *Eburna*. This is, however, a subject upon which we cannot here enter, though we shall be obliged to revert to it hereafter in another place.

† The plan which we have adopted for this extensive publication, viz, a series of monographs, will enable us without inconvenience to add at any future time an appendix to each monograph; we therefore earnestly request the possessors of species not here represented to communicate them to us, in order that when there shall be a sufficient number we may publish them in an appendix.



## SPECIERUM ANCILLARIÆ GENERIS

## CLAVIS ANALYTICA.

1	{	imperforatæ, seu non umbilicatæ 2	
	{	umbilicatæ 18	
2	{	labio externo prope basin edentulo 3	
	{	labio externo prope basin unidentato 5	
3	{	spirâ brevissimâ 4	
	{	spirâ longitudinem aperturæ æquante, vel breviorē 11	
4	{	anfractuum margine superiore angulato . . . . .	1 <i>Mauritiana.</i>
	{	anfractuum margine superiore rotundato . . . . .	2 <i>aperta.</i>
5	{	spirâ brevi 6	
	{	spirâ longitudinem aperturæ æquante vel breviorē 14	
6	{	testâ elongatiusculâ 7	
	{	testâ oblongâ vel ovatâ 8	
7	{	colore candido, vel pallidè cinnamomeo . . . . .	3 <i>candida.</i>
	{	colore aurantiaco-fulvo, dente valido . . . . .	4 <i>effusa.</i>
8	{	varice obliquè striato 9	
	{	varice læviusculo 10	
9	{	varice rufo, vel albicante, anfractibus supernè albifasciatis . . . . .	5 <i>cinnamomea.</i>
	{	varice albicante, superiore anfractûs ultimi sulco basali albido . . . . .	6 <i>albisulcata.</i>
10	{	spirâ acuminatâ . . . . .	7 <i>castanea.</i>
	{	spirâ obtusâ . . . . .	8 <i>obtusa.</i>
11	{	spirâ brevi, aperturæ longitudinem non æquante . . . . .	9 <i>ventricosa.</i>
	{	spirâ longitudinem aperturæ æquante 12	
12	{	balteo solitario . . . . .	10 <i>exigua.</i>
	{	balteis duobus 13	
13	{	varice glaberrimo . . . . .	11 <i>cingulata.</i>
	{	varice striato . . . . .	12 <i>oblonga.</i>
14	{	spirâ carinulatâ . . . . .	13 <i>marginata.</i>
	{	spirâ lævi 15	
15	{	varice obliquo, striato . . . . .	14 <i>australis.</i>
	{	varice rectiusculo 16	
16	{	apice spiræ mucronatâ . . . . .	15 <i>mucronata.</i>
	{	spirâ acuminatâ	
17	{	balteo superiore angusto . . . . .	16 <i>rubiginosa.</i>
	{	balteo superiore latissimo , . . . . .	17 <i>Tankervillii.</i>
18	{	umbilico angustissimo . . . . .	18 <i>balteata.</i>
	{	umbilico distincto 19	
19	{	balteo superiore angustiore . . . . .	19 <i>nivea.</i>
	{	balteo superiore latissimo . . . . .	20 <i>glabrata.</i>



ANCILLARIA MAURITIANA. Fig. 1 and 2.

*A. testâ ovato-oblongâ, ventricosâ, castaneo-fulvâ, marginibus validioribus; spirâ brevissimâ, superioribus anfractuum marginibus obtusè angulatis; ultimo anfractu balteo solitario et sulco lato supra varicem adjecto; baltei margine superiore levato; varice albo, glaberrimo, aperturâ amplissimâ, supernè obtusiusculâ, subtus effusâ; labio externo supernè emarginato, edentulo; long.  $1\frac{6}{10}$ . lat.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{10}$ , poll.*

*Hab.* in Insulâ Sti. Mauritii.

DESC. Shell ovately-oblong, ventricose, bright chesnut colour with darker margins; spire very short with the upper edges of the volutions obtusely angulated; last volution with a single belt, and a wide, but not deep groove above the columellar varix; belt with a raised upper edge; varix white, very smooth; aperture very large, rather obtuse at the upper, wide spreading, and effuse at the lower extremity; outer lip notched at the top, without any tooth on the lower edge.

A few specimens of this new and very beautiful species have been brought to Europe lately from the Mauritius. Captain Marryatt, R. N., has obligingly communicated the species to us: a perfectly white variety has also occurred.

ANCILLARIA APERTA. Fig. 3 and 4.

*A. testâ oblongâ, cylindræo-ventricosâ, aurantiacâ; spirâ brevissimâ, obtusâ; suturâ rotundato-impressâ; ultimo anfractu cingulo basali unico, et sulco supra varicem instructo; varice albo, obliquè striato; aperturâ amplissimâ, pallidâ, supernè obtusâ; labio ad basim edentulo, lævi; long.  $1\frac{5}{10}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{4}\frac{5}{10}$ , poll.*

*Ancillaria aperta, Sowerby in Tankerville Catalogue, 2288. Appendix, p. 32.*

*Hab.* in Insulis Oceani Pacifici; Mus. Brit. nost.

DESC. Shell oblong, cylindrical, ventricose, of a dark orange-brown; with a very short, obtuse spire; suture indistinct, indicated by a rounded depression; last volution with a single basal belt, and a groove above the columellar varix, which is white and striated obliquely; aperture very large, of a paler colour, obtuse at the upper part; outer lip quite smooth and even, without any projecting tooth at or near the base.

A beautiful species and apparently very distinct from all those described by Swainson in the 36th number of the Journal of Science, Literature and Arts. It differs from *A. effusa*, the only one with which, on account of its large aperture, it could be confounded, in the following particulars; it is a much less slender shell, it is not banded with white, it has only a slight groove above the varix of the columella; it has only a single belt above the said groove, nor has it any tooth at the base of the outer lip.

ANCILLARIA CANDIDA. Fig. 5 to 7.

*A. testâ oblongâ, elongatâ, candidâ; spirâ brevi, acuminatâ; suturâ oblitâ; anfractu ultimo cingulis duobus basalibus, et sulco supra varicem instructo; varice obliquè striato; aperturâ effusâ, supernè acuminatâ; labio externo ad basim obsoletissimè unidentato; long.  $1\frac{3}{10}$ , lat.  $\frac{5}{10}$ , poll.*

*Ancillaria candida, Lam., Anim. sans vert. VII. p. 414. Swain. in Journ. of Science, Lit. and Arts, XVIII. p. 275.*

*Hab.* in Insularum Indiæ orientalis littoribus, satis frequens; Mus. plur.

Var. 1<sup>ma</sup> testâ candidâ, labio externo ad basim obsoletè unidentato, f. 5, 6. Mus. nost.

Var. 2<sup>da</sup> testâ pallidè cinnamomeâ, dente basali valido, f. 7. Mus. nost.

DESC. Shell oblong, elongated, slightly ventricose, yellowish white, sometimes with a bright rusty spot near the acuminated point of the short spire; suture entirely hidden by the polished enamel, last volution having two impressed lines forming the two oblique belts, the upper of these lines is the more strongly marked, and at its inferior termination on the edge of the shell may generally be observed the indication of a small projecting tooth; a rather deep groove is placed immediately above the obliquely striated columellar varix; aperture effuse, acuminated at the superior extremity.

This pretty little shell is commonly received with the Ceylon and Mauritius Boxes; I had it also from Haynam; two varieties have come under my observation, the first is white with a very obsolete tooth near the lower edge of the outer lip; and the other is of a delicate pale cinnamon colour, and has a distinct tooth; it was communicated by Captain Marryatt, R. N.



ANCILLARIA EFFUSA. Fig. 8 and 9.

*A. testá oblongá, semicylindricá, fulvá; spirá subacuminatá, albicante; anfractu ultimo cingulis duobus et sulco supra varicem profundo instructo; varice albicante, concinnè striato, aperturá fulvá, supernè acuminatá, infra effusá; labio externo prope basim unidentato; long.  $1\frac{7}{10}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{10}$ , poll.*

Ancillaria effusa, Swainson in *Journal of Science, Lit. and Arts*, XVIII, p. 275.

Icon. Chemn. X. t. 147, f. 1381.

*Hab.* in Mari Sinensi, secund. Budgen in Mus. Tank., *Mus. Swainson, Borough, nost.*

DESC. Shell oblong, semicylindrical, of a bright orange-brown colour, with a rather acuminate short spire, suture completely hidden by a whitish enamel; last volution with two belts and a deep groove above the columellar varix, which is whitish and closely striated; the varix is rather shorter than in *A. candida* and the aperture rather smaller, of a fulvous colour, acuminate at the superior extremity, wide and effuse below; a single prominent tooth is observable at the extremity of the upper belt near the lower edge of the outer lip.

In general form this beautiful and exceedingly rare species very nearly resembles *Ancillaria candida*. The figure in Chemnitz which I have cited is referred to by Lamarck for his *A. cinnamomea*, from which, however, it differs materially; and it accords perfectly with Swainson's *A. effusa*, except, indeed, that it does not show any tooth near the base of the outer lip; this is, however, accounted for in Chemnitz's description, where, he states that the upper groove terminates in a tooth on the edge of the outer lip near the base; but that it is worn off in most of the specimens.

ANCILLARIA CINNAMOMEA. Fig. 10 to 13.

*A. testá oblongá, ventricosocylindraceá, castaneo-fulvá, anfractibus supernè albido-fasciatis; anfractu ultimo balteis duobus basalibus, varice columellari rufo, obliquè striato; aperturá supernè acuminatá, subtus effusá; labio externo prope basim unidentato; long. 1, lat.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , poll.*

Ancillaria cinnamomea, Lam., *Anim. sans vert.* VII. p. 413.

Var. 1<sup>ma</sup> testá pallidè aurantiaco-fulvá, varice albido; *A. abifasciata*, Swainson in *Journal of Science*, &c. XVIII. p. 276.

Var. 2<sup>a</sup> testá omnino albicante.

DESC. Shell oblong, rather ventricosely cylindrical, of a yellowish-chestnut colour, with a white band at the top of each volution; last volution with two basal belts; columellar varix rufous, thick, oblique and striated; aperture acuminate at the upper part, very slightly emarginated and effuse below; outer lip with a single short tooth near the base.

That the beautiful little shell here described and figured is the *A. cinnamomea* of Lam. I feel quite authorized to assert; although Swainson has described another species under that name. My shell accords perfectly, in every respect, with Lamarck's description. Of the two figures which he has cited, that in *Encycl. Meth.* t. 393. f. 8. a. b. is so bad that it cannot be referred with certainty to any known species; and Chemn. X. t. 147, f. 1381 has a white varix, in which respect it differs from Lamarck's description; it is Swainson's *A. effusa*. A variety of the shell here described, and in which the varix is whitish, must be Swainson's *A. albifasciata*. In my shell there is a little tooth near the base of the outer lip, which is not mentioned in Lamarck; I must here, however, observe that neither does he mention this little tooth in any of his descriptions except in that of *A. Olivula*, although it may be seen in four others.

ANCILLARIA ALBISULCATA. Fig. 14 to 19.

*A. testá ovato-oblongá, subventricosá, castaneá; spirá brevissimá, plerumque mucronatá, nonnunquam obtusissimá, ad basim obscurè albido-fasciatá; anfractu ultimo ad basim balteis duobus instructo, marginè superioris albo: sulco supra varicem inconspicuo; varice albo, obliquo, striato; aperturá supernè acuminatá, subtus effusá; margine labii externi supernè plerumque crassiusculo, infra acuto, unidentato; long.  $1\frac{9}{10}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{10}$ , poll.*

Syn. *Ancilla marginata?* Sowerby in *Genera of Shells*, fig. 1.

Ancillaria cinnamomea Swains. in *Journ. of Sc., Lit. and Arts*, XVIII, 277.

*Hab.* in Oceano Indico: mus. Swainson, Goodall, Broderip, nost.

DESC. I have given above the dimensions of the largest specimen I have met with; the proportions sometimes vary a little because the mucronate tip of the spire is occasionally gone. Shell ovately-oblong, rather ventricose, and generally of a light



chestnut, but varying from that colour, through brownish-yellow to nearly white; spire very short, frequently mucronate at the apex, but sometimes quite obtuse, with a lighter coloured band at the lower edge; which is, however, sometimes very indistinct; last whorl having two belts at the lower part; the upper margin of the superior belt is very constantly nearly white; there is an indistinct groove above the varix; the varix is about half the length of the aperture, white, oblique, and striated; superior extremity of the aperture acuminate, lower end effuse; upper margin of the outer lip generally rather thickened, lower edge sharp, with a single mucronate tooth.

This is the *A. cinnamomea* of Swainson, but certainly not of Lamarck, for it neither accords with his description, nor with the figures he cites; it is the same as I had supposed to be *A. marginata* of Lamarck, and I readily acknowledge my mistake, at the same time I must assert that it is not the same as Chemnitz X. t. 147, f. 1381, which I am well assured belongs to Swainson's *A. effusa*.

#### ANCILLARIA CASTANEA. Fig. 20 to 23.

*A. testâ oblongo-ovatâ ventricosâ, castaneâ; spirâ subacuminatâ, apice albo; anfractu ultimo balteis duobus basalibus, et sulco supra varicem instructo, varice columellari albido sulco sinistrâli et striis-obliquis nonnullis; aperturâ supernè subacuminatâ, labio externo dente valido propè basim; long.  $1\frac{4}{10}$ , lat.  $\frac{8}{10}$ , poll.*

Syn. *A. ventricosa*, Swainson Journal of Science, Literature and Arts, XVIII. p. 279. Syn. excl. *cinnamomea*, Journal of Science, Literature and Arts, XVI. t. 5, f. 206.

*Hab.* in littoribus Indiæ Orientalis. Mus. Broderip, nost.

Var. 1<sup>a</sup> testâ omnino colore floris lactei superstratâ. Mus. nost.

DESC. Shell oblongo-ovate, ventricose, dark-chestnut coloured; spire rather acuminate with a white tip; last volutions with two basal belts and a groove above the varix; columellar varix whitish, with a groove on the left side and several striæ; aperture rather acuminate at the upper end, outer lip with a prominent mucronate tooth on the outer edge near the base: a variety occurs that is spread over with a beautiful cream-coloured enamel.

This species has been mistaken by Swainson for *A. ventricosa* of Lam., but may be known from it by its having a prominent tooth near the lower edge of the outer lip. The phrase used by Swainson in his character of this species, "outer lip crenated at the base," is partly owing to the edge of the lip in the specimen he examined being a little chipped, and partly to a slight irregularity in its growth.

#### ANCILLARIA OBTUSA. Fig. 24, 25.

Swainson in Journ. of Sc. Lit. and Arts, XVIII, 282.

*A testâ ovatâ, apice obtusâ; spirâ breviusculâ, crassâ, obtectâ; ultimo anfractu balteo rufescente albido-marginato, supernè cingulato, infra lineâ impressâ, balteis duobus et sulco supra varicem instructo; varice columellari albo, substriato, sulco notabili sinistrâli impresso; long.  $1\frac{3}{10}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , poll.*

*Hab.* in littoribus capitis bonæ spei. Mus. Broderip, nost.

DESC. Shell ovate, blunt at the point, with a rather short, but thick spire, covered by a thick coat of enamel, which spreads over the superior part of the last volution, and forms on it a broad rufous belt with a white margin; lower part of the last volution with an impressed line, it has two belts, of which the upper one is rufous, and a groove above the columellar varix: varix white, obsoletely striated, with a deep groove on the left side. Upper part of the aperture rather obtuse, lower extremity notched; inside white; columellar lip white, thickened, and spreading over the last volution near the upper end of the aperture: beyond which, on the front part of the shell, is a broad rufous patch: the colour of the body-whorl is pale brown, and there is a broadish white spiral band above the suture, which is covered by the rufous band.

A very rare species, of which only three or four bad specimens have been brought from the Cape of Good Hope; the two best of these were in the African Museum, the others in G. Humphrey's collection: none of the specimens are sufficiently complete to shew the tooth at the lower edge of the outer lip, it is, however, probable, from the nature of the groove above the basal varices that when perfect a small tooth may be observed.



ANCILLARIA VENTRICOSA. Fig. 26 to 32.

Lam. Anim. sans vert. VII, 413.

*A. testá ovatá, ventricosá, apice acuminatá; fulvá, suturá pallidá; basi balteo simplici cinctá; aperturá supernè acuminatá, infrá effusá; labio externo lævi, edentulo; varice columellari brevisculo, obliquo, bistriato.*

Syn. *A. fulva*, Swains. in Journ. of Science, Lit. and Arts, XVIII, 278.

*Hab.* in littoribus Insulæ Indiæ Orientalis Haynam dicta, *G. Humphrey*. Mus. Broderip, Swainson, Goodall, nost.

Var. 1<sup>ma</sup> testá flavá, suturá albicante, mus. nost.

Var. 2<sup>da</sup> testá albescente, fasciis fulvis variâ; *A. variegata*, Swains. l. cit. 278. Mus. Broderip, Swainson, Goodall, nost.

DESC. Shell ovate, ventricose, apex of the spire acuminated; of a dark orange-brown, the suture being paler; a single belt, whose upper edge is rather prominent, surrounds the base of the last volution; aperture double the length of the spire, acuminated at the superior extremity, effuse at the lower; edge of the outer lip even, without any tooth; columellar varix rather short, white, oblique, with two striæ, of which the upper is the stronger. Inside paler than the outside.

Of this species two varieties have occurred to me, the first of a beautiful yellow colour, with a nearly white suture; the other of a light colour, with fulvous bands: this last is the *A. variegata* of Swainson, I am, however, convinced by the examination of a number of specimens, that it must only be regarded as a variety of this species, a circumstance at the probability of which Mr. Swainson hints.

The species here described, which is the *A. fulva* of Swainson, accords much better with Lamarck's *A. ventricosa* than the one Swainson has designated by that name: Swainson's *A. ventricosa* is *chestnut-brown*, not *orange-brown*: its spire is more *acuminated*, consequently not *rather obtuse*, its varix is much *more striated* than in this species, and moreover it has a strong projecting tooth near the base of the outer lip, which is not mentioned by Lamarck in his description of *A. ventricosa*. The figure of Martini II. t. 65, f. 731, cited by Lam. for his *A. ventricosa*, is a representation of a young Cowry.

ANCILLARIA EXIGUA. Fig. 33 to 35.

*A. testá exiguá, oblongá, spirá acuminatá longitudinem aperturæ æquante; ultimo anfractu balteo basali unico, et sulco supra varicem iastructo, varice brevi, oblique striato; plicá solitariá columellari in superiore aperturæ parte positá; labio externo edentulo; long.  $\frac{4}{10}$ , lat.  $\frac{2}{10}$ , poll.*

*Hab.* —————. Mus. nost.

DESC. A very small species of an uniform light brown colour; spire acuminated, equal in length to the aperture; last volution with a single basal belt, and a whitish band near the upper edge; a short groove is also observable above the columellar varix, which is short and obliquely striated; the callosity of the columella forms also a single fold near the upper part of the aperture: there is no tooth on the outer lip.

About twenty specimens of this little shell were found among Mr. G. Humphrey's small Olives: at first sight I thought it might prove to be only the young of *A. fulva*, it is, however, very distinct, and may be known by the fold on the columella near the upper end of the aperture.

ANCILLARIA CINGULATA. Fig. 36, 37.

*A. testá oblongá, pallidá, tenui, suturá distinctá, anfractibus ventricosis, superioribus rufo-fuscis, infra carinulatis, omnibus supernè albo-cingulatis: anfractū ultimo balteis duobus basilaribus lævibus, superiore rufo-fusco; varice columellari tenui, albo, angusto, glaberrimo; long.  $2\frac{2}{10}$ , lat. 1, poll.*

*Hab.* in Oceano Sinensi. Mus. nost.

DESC. Shell oblong, pale brown, thin, suture distinct; volutions ventricose, upper ones reddish brown, with a very small keel at the lower edge, and a rather broad white belt at the upper margin; last volution with two smooth belts at the base, of which the upper one is reddish brown: a depression separates the lower one from the columellar varix, which is narrow, thin, white, and very smooth.

A very remarkable species; of which I have received a single specimen from China; it is a thin and delicate shell: my specimen is imperfect, having lost the apex of the spire, and part of the edge of the outer lip: the reddish brown colour of the upper volutions terminates rather abruptly a little beyond the commencement of the last.

Before this was sent to press, two other specimens have occurred, which shew that the apex of the spire is obtuse and mammillary.



**ANCILLARIA OBLONGA. Fig. 38, 39.**

*A. testá oblongá, pallidè brunneá, spirá acuminatá, apice obtuso, anfractu ultimo fusco-marmorato, supernè balteato, balteo fusco-maculato; infra lineá impressá obsoletissimá, balteis duobus fusco-maculatis et sulco supra varicem instructo; varice albo, obliquè striato; aperturá supernè acuminatá, infra emarginatá; labio externo prope basim obsoletissimè unidentato.*

*Hab.* in Novæ Hollandiæ littoribus. Mus. nost. Gray.

**DESC.** Shell oblong, brownish, with an acuminate spire, whose apex is obtuse; last volution marbled with brown, with a light brown spotted belt at the upper part, lower part with a very obsolete impressed line, and with two brown spotted belts, and a groove above the columellar varix, which is white and obliquely striated; superior extremity of the aperture acuminate, lower extremity notched: outer lip with a scarcely distinguishable tooth near the base.

A few specimens of this very rare species, were found among a large collection received from New Holland by Mr. G. Humphrey, from his son at Port Jackson. In general appearance it somewhat resembles *A. marginata*, but there are no carinations on the spire, and the tooth at the lower part of the outer lip is scarcely perceptible.

**ANCILLARIA MARGINATA. Fig. 40 to 43.**

*Lamarck, Anim. sans vert. VII., 413.*

*Swains. Journ. of Sc. Lit. and Arts, XVIII., 280.*

*A. testá ovatá, ventricosá, pallidè carneá, spirá acuminatá; anfractibus, infra suturas albido-balteatis, balteo rufo-maculato, supra carinulatis, carinis nonnunquam duabus; aperturá supernè acuminatá, subtus coarctatá, emarginatá, labio externo prope basim unidentato; anfractu ultimo lineá impressá notabili, et balteis duobus basalibus cinctá; sulco supra varicem distincto; varice columellari breviusculo, lato, oblique sulcato.*

*Hab.* in Novæ Hollandiæ littoribus. Mus. Goodall. Swainson, nost.

Var. 1<sup>ma</sup>. testá totá albá, immaculatá; Mus. nost.

Var. 2<sup>da</sup>. testá obscurè carneá, omnino immaculatá, balteis inferioribus, varice columellari et aperturá intus carnis; balteo superiore albo; Mus. nost.

**DESC.** Shell ovate, ventricose, somewhat fusiform, the spire being acuminate, but obtuse at its apex; of a pale dull flesh-colour: immediately below the suture on each volution there is a white belt, spotted with rufous; above the suture one or two small keels are observable on each volution: superior extremity of the aperture acuminate, inferior extremity somewhat contracted, broadly emarginate; outer lip smooth, even, with a single mucronate tooth near the base; last volution surrounded near the lower part with a deeply impressed line, at the termination of which is the mucronate tooth, and at a little distance below it two raised belts, and then a groove immediately above the columellar varix, which is short, broad, and obliquely grooved. The lower part of the last volution is sometimes speckled with rufous.

This species appears to be subject to considerable variation; I possess one specimen that is perfectly white, and rather shorter in proportion to its width; another is of a dull flesh-colour, with the upper belt white, and the lower ones flesh-coloured, and a third is proportionately elongated, and scarcely shows any traces of the little keels on the spire. Specimens of the spotted variety are marked "Port Philips" in G. Humphrey's collection.

**ANCILLARIA AUSTRALIS. Fig. 44, 45, 46.**

*A. testá obovatá, fuscá, spirá acuminatá, albo fuscoque cingulatá; ultimo anfractu propè basim lineá impressá et balteis duobus cinctá, balteo superiore fusco, inferiore et varicem columellari albicantibus, sulco supra varicem profundo; varice sulcato; aperturá supernè subacuminatá, infra emarginatá; labio externo prope basim obsoletè unidentato; callo per ætatem spiram obtegente.*

*Hab.* in Novæ Zealandiæ littoribus: Mus. Brit. nost.

**DESC.** Shell obovate, brown, its spire acuminate, with white and brown bands; last volution with an impressed line, which terminates in a small projecting tooth near the lower edge of the outer lip; there are also two belts at the base of the last whorl, the upper of which is brown, the lower white; a deep groove between the belts and the columellar varix, which is white and grooved; aperture rather pointed at the upper extremity, notched at the lower; outer lip near the base with a small tooth; in full-grown specimens the spire is covered thickly with a callous enamel; in which respect it resembles *A. obtusa*, Sw.



A few specimens of this pretty and interesting species were collected by Mr. S. Stutchbury on the coast of New Zealand; they were taken alive, when the shell was completely covered by the animal. One full-grown specimen was found among the Olives in G. Humphrey's collection.

**ANCILLARIA MUCRONATA. Fig. 47, 48.**

*A. testá oblongá, pallidè brunneá, spirá acuminatá, oblitá, apice mucronato, anfractu ultimo supernè balteo albo-marginato, infra lineá impressá dente terminatá, et balteis duobus instructo; varice columellari angusto, substriato, sulco sinistráli inconspicuo; aperturá supernè acutiusculá, infra emarginatá, labio externo prope basim unidentato; labio interno supernè supra spiram extenso; long.  $1\frac{6}{10}$ , lat.  $\frac{7}{10}$ , poll.*

*Hab.* ————. Mus. nost.

**DESC.** Shell oblong, pale brown; the spire acuminate, coated thickly with enamel; apex mucronated; last volution with a white margined belt at the upper part; an impressed line terminated by a small blunt tooth at the lower edge of the outer lip, and two belts may be observed at the lower part of the last volution; a very indistinct groove marks the commencement of the columellar varix, which is narrow, whitish, and very faintly striated; upper end of the aperture rather acute, lower end notched; outer lip a little thickened at the edge, with a single small tooth near the base; upper part of the inner lip spreading over the spire.

I have met with a single specimen of this species, which appears, however, to be very distinct from the others. Its locality is unknown.

**ANCILLARIA RUBIGINOSA. Fig. 49 to 52.**

*Swainson, Journ. of Science, Lit. and Arts, XVIII., 283, Zool. Illustr. 2d series.*

*A. testá oblongá, spirá elongato-acuminatá; anfractu ultimo supernè balteo albicante; infra lineá impressá notabili, balteis duobus, superiore duplicato, et sulco supra varicem profundo; varice albicante, substriato, sulco sinistráli conspicuo labio externo prope basim unidentato; callo spiram obtegente; long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{10}$ , poll.*

Testa junior spirá acuminatá, suturis distinctis; *Hab.* in littoribus Insulæ S<sup>ti</sup>. Mauritii. Mus. Gray.

*Hab.* in Mari Sinensi. Mus. Broderip, nost.

Var. 1<sup>ma</sup>. spirá breviusculá, anfractibus infra carinulatis; Mus. Brod.

**DESC.** Shell oblong, spire elongated and acuminate, but rather variable in the proportion it bears to the aperture. The general colour of the shell is of a chesnut-brown, the spire being of a darker and more rusty colour; last volution at the upper part with a whitish belt, which is nearly covered by the rusty-coloured callosity that spreads over the spire; the last volution has a strongly-marked impressed line near the lower part, which forms a short projecting tooth near the lower edge of the outer lip; there are several species which have such an impressed line, but in this it is more than usually distant from the belts below; there are two belts below it, of which the upper one is divided nearly in the middle by a raised line; the groove above the columellar varix is deep, and there is also a deepish groove on the left side of the varix itself, which is whitish, and otherwise but slightly grooved; the upper part of the aperture is rather rounded; inside rather paler in colour than the outside; pillar-lip whitish, with a rose-coloured tint. The above description is taken from the very fine specimen in the collection of Mr. Broderip. In colour the other two specimens cannot be compared with it, although one of them is what is generally termed "a live shell," it is of a pale brown colour. The dwarf variety has a beautiful lilaceous tint spread over the inside of the aperture, the inner lip and part of the spire.

**ANCILLARIA TANKERVILLII. Fig. 53, 54, 55.**

*Swainson in Journ. of Sc. Lit. and Arts. XVIII., 283. Sowerby in Tank. Cat. No. 2285.*

*A. testá ovato-fusiforimi, pallidá, spirá acuminatá, lineá elevatá juxta suturam notatá; anfractu ultimo supernè latissime calloso fasciato infra lineá impressá notabili cincto, balteis duobus et sulco supra varicem instructo; varicè columellari lævi, unisulcato; aperturá supernè subacuminatá, basi emarginatá; labio externo lævi, prope basim unidentato.*

*Hab.* in Insulæ Margaretæ littoribus. Mus. Soc. Geol. nost. et nonnull.

**DESC.** Shell ovately fusiform, of a pale yellowish or dull flesh-colour, with an acuminate spire and an elevated line just



above the suture; upper part of the last volution surrounded by a very broad callous belt, which extends over two-thirds of the volution, and, which is very remarkable, increases in width with the age of the shell; below that is a rather deeply impressed line, which terminates in a mucronate projecting tooth near the lower edge of the outer lip; there are then two belts, the upper of which has its superior edge rather prominent, and a depression in the middle; there is a rather deep groove immediately above the columellar varix, which is smooth, and has also one groove; the superior extremity of the aperture is rather obtuse, the inferior notched; outer lip smooth-edged, with one tooth near the lower part.

Besides the specimen in the Tankerville collection, I have seen only seven others of this very rare shell, with whose locality I am unacquainted; two of these are in the Geological Society's collection, and four in my own; they vary a little in their proportions as well as in their colours. This species approaches in general form and stature to the *Ancillaria glabrata*, it is however easily distinguished, by its not having an umbilicus.

\* A few specimens have lately been dredged up near the Island Margareta, on the coast of Columbia.

### ANCILLARIA BALTEATA. Fig. 56, 57.

*Swainson in Journ. of Science, Lit. and Arts, XVIII., 284.*

*A. testá ovatá, subcylindracedá, spirá conoideá; anfractu ultimo supra latè balteato, balteo supernè incrassato; infra lineá impressá notabili, balteis duobus et sulco profundo supra varicem instructo; sulco in umbilicum supernè decurrente; varice columellari sulco sinistrali obsoletè striato; labio externo prope basim unidentato; aperturá supernè coarctatá, infra emarginatá; labio columellari medianè concavo; long.  $1\frac{2}{10}$ , lat.  $\frac{6}{10}$ , poll.*

Syn. *Eburna balteata*, Sowerby, Genera of Shells, No. 19, f. 3 and 4.

*Hab.* in Sinu Arabico? Mus. Swains. nost.

DESC. Shell ovate, subcylindrical, with a conoidal spire, of a pale yellow or orange colour; last whorl with a broad belt at the upper part, the superior edge of which is thickened and angular; lower part of the last whorl with a strongly-marked impressed line, two belts and a deep groove above the columellar varix, which groove runs into the umbilicus above; columellar varix with a groove on the left side, and obsoletely striated; outer lip with a single tooth on the edge near the base; aperture equal to half the length of the shell, contracted at its superior extremity, notched at the base; line formed by the columellar lip concave in the middle. The umbilicus in this species is not nearly so deep as in *A. nivea* of Swainson, or as in *A. glabrata*.

### ANCILLARIA NIVEA. Fig. 58, 59.

*Swainson in Journ. of Sc. Lit. and Arts, XVIII., 285.*

*A. testá oblongá, spirá rotundato-acuminatá, niveá, anfractu ultimo, supra latè balteato, balteo superne incrassato; infra lineá impressá notabili, balteis duobus et sulco supra varicem profundo instructo; sulco supra varicem et sulco varicis sinistrali in umbilicum supernè juxta decurrentibus; varice columellari obsoletè striato; labio externo prope basim unidentato; aperturá supernè coarctatá, infra emarginatá; labio columellari medianè concavo; long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $\frac{8}{10}$ , poll.*

*Hab.* in Oceano Indico. Mus. Swainson, Goodall.

Var. 1<sup>ma</sup>. testá pallidè aurantiacá. Mus. nost.

DESC. Shell oblong, spire rotundato-acuminate; white, or pale yellowish, or light fulvous, with the upper part of the whorls of the spire orange; last whorl with a very broad belt, thickened at its upper edge; lower part of the last whorl with a deeply impressed line, two belts and a deep groove above the varix; this groove, and another on the left side of the columellar varix, unite at the upper end, and run together into the umbilicus; columellar varix obsoletely striated; outer lip with a single tooth near the base; aperture half the length of the shell, contracted at the upper part, notched at the lower, the line formed by the columellar lip concave in the middle.

I have rather hesitated to adopt this species, because it so nearly resembles *A. balteata*; the umbilicus is, however, much larger and deeper, and there are other characters by which it may be distinguished; I have thought it better, therefore, to continue it as a distinct species, than to unite it with another from which it differs.



ANCILLARIA GLABRATA. Fig. 60 to 64.

Swainson in Journ. of Sc. Lit. and Arts, XVIII., 285.

*A. testâ oblongâ, aurantiaco-flavidâ, spirâ acuminatâ; anfractibus supernè rotundato-angulatis, infra duabus lineis impressis balteisque duobus instructo; sulco supra varicem et sulco sinistrâli varicis notabili in umbilicum supernè juxta decurrentibus; varice columellari obsolete striato; labio externo prope basim unidentato; aperturâ supernè obtusâ, coarctatâ, infra emarginatâ; labio columellari medianè concavo; long. 3, lat.  $1\frac{7}{10}$ , poll.*

*Hab.* in Oceano Indico. Mus. Goodall, nost., &c.

Var. 1<sup>ma</sup>. testâ totâ albâ, suturâ distinctâ. Mus. nost.

Var. 2<sup>da</sup>. testâ totâ niveâ, balteis basalibus conjunctis. Mus. nost.

Var. 3<sup>tia</sup>. testâ aurantiacâ, suturis distinctis. Mus. nost.

Syn. Eburna glabrata, Lam. Anim. sans vert. VII., 280. Sowerby, Genera, No. 19. Eburna, f. 1.

Buccinum glabratum, Linn.

The Butter Whelk, Angl.

L'Ivoire, Gall.

*Hab.* in Oceani Indici, littoribus. Mus. Brit. Goodall, Broderip, &c.

This is the handsomest species of the genus, and at the same time one of the commonest; it is, however, very seldom in perfect condition; having generally lost the lower edge of the outer lip and its tooth. It is of a brilliant orange-yellow colour, darker at the edges and the upper part of the volutions; upper part of the volutions with angles somewhat rounded; with two impressed transverse lines, and two belts above the columellar varix, and another deep groove on the left side of the varix itself, run side by side into the deep umbilicus above. Columellar varix obsolete striated; outer lip with a single short tooth near the base; aperture obtuse and contracted at the upper end, half the length of the shell, notched at the base; the line formed by the columellar lip is concave or semilunar.

I am disposed to yield my assent to the union of this species, together with *A. balteata* and *A. nivea* (which are *Eburnæ* of Lamarck) with the *Ancillariæ*, because I think them sufficiently nearly related, and I am of opinion, moreover, that it is more convenient to unite them with their congeners, forming a division of the genus for them, than to increase unnecessarily the number of genera.



ANCILLARIA.





















