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DESCRIPTION OF TWO APPARENTLY NEW
SPECIES OF GENUS ANCILLARIA. LAM.

BY W. F. PETTERD, C.M.Z.S.

[Read September 7, 1885.]

ANCILLARIA FUSIFORMIS, n. sp. Shell fusiform, somewhat thin, white to pale chestnut, shining; spire produced milky-white with thin layer of callous, spirally striated above and below the suture, which is margined below with a broad zone of the same appearance, bounded with a distinct spiral line; base of body-whorl milky-white, bilined; columella thinly callous, extending on to body-whorl, obliquely striated at base; aperture elongately orate; outer lip thin.

Long. 20; lat. 9 mil. Apert. long. 10; lat. 4 mil.

HABITAT.—Swan Island, Bass' Straits.

This shell is much smaller and more fusiform than its nearest ally *A. Marginata Lam* or its *var. Tasmanica T. Woods*; it also differs in colour and general structure. So far I have only obtained it from the locality given, but in all probability its range extends to the other islands in the vicinity or even to the mainland. The examples are not in very good condition, but quite sufficient to show its distinct specific characters from the more widely distributed and abundant form. Like the *olives*, all the species are much of the same structure, but, unlike that genus, they are very constant in specific characters.

ANCILLARIA OBTUSA, n. sp. Shell ovate, thick, shining, white to pale fulvous; whorls about 5; spire short, rounded, lined, covered with a thick callous deposit, apex obtuse, blunt; body-whorl margined above and below with a broad milky zone, and lined at the base; columella with a thick layer of enamel extending on to the body-whorl, perceptibly wrinkled and twisted at the canal; outer lip thin, acute.

Long. 17; lat. 8 mil. Apert. long. $10\frac{1}{2}$; lat. 4 mil.

HABITAT.—North-West Coast.

This is comparatively a small stout form, with a short swollen and rounded spire, caused by its rather thick deposit of enamel. It is very distinct from the preceding specie, and equally constant in form, colour, and general structure. I submitted examples to Professor Tate's critical examination, and his opinion is that it is quite separate from our other species. From its small size it has probably been passed over as a stunted *var.* of *A. marginata*. Like many of our more recently discovered species it appears to be local in habitat, although not by any means rare, in favourable localities, between Tamar Heads and Table Cape.