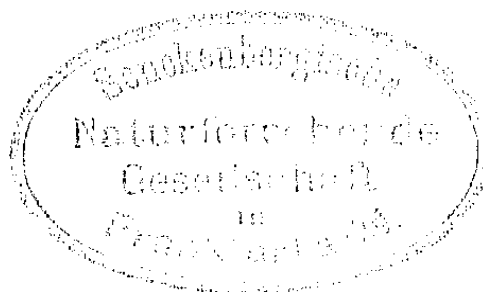


MEMOIRS AND PROCEEDINGS
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Descriptions of Twenty-five New Species of Marine Shells from Bombay. Collected by Alexander Abercrombie, Esq. By James Cosmo Melvill, M.A., F.L.S.

(Received November 15th, 1892.)

MUREX (OCINEBRA) BOMBAYANUS *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 1).

M. testâ fusiformi, ochraceo-cinereâ, squamata, apice acuto, anfractibus septem vel octo, angulato-costatis, ultimo anfractu varicibus octo, in medio trinis angulorum ordinibus transversim succincto, aperturâ ovato-oblongâ, pallescente, labro intus denticulato, canali brevi.

Long. spec. typ. 31 mill.

Lat. 16 mill.

Hab. Bombay, common along the coast (*A. Abercrombie, Herford, W. T. Blanford* (in Mus. Brit.). Ratnagiri (*A. Abercrombie*).

Evidently a very abundant species, and in all probability extending some way both North and South of Bombay. The largest of the many specimens I have seen measures 35 millimetres longitudinally. It is a very uniform species in all stages of its growth, and would appear to have been confounded with *M. luculentus* (Reeve). Its nearest ally, however, would seem to be *M. cristatus* (Brocchi) from the Mediterranean, from which, however, it is quite distinct. Some specimens are pale yellow, with faint brown transverse fasciæ.

PLEUROTOMA (CLAVUS) PRÆCLARA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 2).

P. testâ pyramidato-fusiformi, percrassâ, pallidâ ochraceâ, anfractibus septem vel octo, ad suturas valide impressis, longi-

tudinaliter obliquè pluricostatis, transversim regulariter liratis, aperturâ oblongâ simplice, labro exteriorè in medio crassiusculo, canali brevissimâ, margine columellari obliqui-planato.

Long. 44 mill.

Lat. 16 „

Hab. Bombay, up the coast (*Abercrombie*).

A large, conspicuous species, of which all the specimens before us are somewhat worn: not sufficiently so, however, as to efface the sculpture.

From *P. Atkinsoni* (Smith), *crenularis* (Lam.), *flavidula* (Lam.) it is quite distinct, being more allied to the smaller *sacra* (Reeve), in my opinion; and a member of the subgenus *Clavus*, rather than *Drillia*. As Tryon, however, rightly observes, the subgenera allotted to the larger *Pleurotomæ* are not always very well defined.

PURPURA (STRAMONITA) BLANFORDI, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. I, f. 3).

P. testâ ovato-fusiformi, crassâ, cinereo-carned, anfractibus quinque, longitudinaliter tuberculato-costatis, undique transversim regulariter et arctè liratosulcatis, costis in medio conspicuè unangulatis, ultimo anfractu binâ serie tuberculato, aperturâ ovatâ, carned, labro extus biangulato, intus denticulato, margine columellari recto, simplice.

Long. 27 mill.

Lat. 18 „

Hab. Bombay and Ratnagiri (*A. Abercrombie, Herford*, and also *W. T. Blanford* in Brit. Mus.), Kurrachee (Brit. Mus.). (*Blanford*).

This species would appear common upon the rocks of the West Coast of India. We have seen specimens from Kurrachee, and believe the same shell occurs in Ceylon.

The two specimens collected by Mr. Abercrombie, one of which is figured, are the only ones I have seen quite

perfect as regards completion of growth. In size it assimilates *P. Tissoti* (Pet.), with which, also abundant on these shores, it has been confounded. It is easily to be differentiated, since it does not possess the deep bisulcate transverse grooving of *P. Tissoti*, nor the revolving raised ridges with small nodules equi-distant thereupon.

RICINULA (SISTRUM) SUBNODULOSA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 6).

R. testâ turritâ, fusiformi, solidâ, apice acuto, anfractibus octo vel novem, in medio angulatis, transversim squamato-corrugatis, ultimo anfractu bino ordine noduloso, et infra, duobus minoribus ordinibus nodulorum succincto, aperturâ oblongâ lividâ, labro extus angulato, intus livido, denticulato, margine columellari recto.

Hab. Bombay. (*Abercrombie, Herford.*)

Long. spec. typ. 20 mill.

Lat. 9°20 „

Bearing a little resemblance to the West Indian *R. nodulosa* (C. B. Adams), but the black rows of nodules stand out more prominently upon a lighter ground, the interstices between which on the last whorl give a semblance of a *fascia*. The shell is also more elongate than *R. nodulosa*. One of Mr. Herford's specimens is larger than usual (23 mill.), the smallest with lip perfect, only 11 mill., but the essential characters are preserved in each.

RICINULA (SISTRUM) KONKANENSIS, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 5).

R. testâ pyramidato-fusiformi, solidâ, livido cinereâ, apice attenuato, acuto, anfractibus quinque-sex, longitudinaliter plicato-costatis, transversim nigro-nodulosis, interstitiis transversim squamulosis, aperturâ ovatâ cinereâ, labro extus muriculato, intus denticulato, margine columellari recto.

Long. 29 mill.

Lat. 15 „

Hab. Bombay (*Blanford, Abercrombie, &c.*).

Not unfrequent. Has been hitherto confounded, judging from the specimens in the National collection, with *R. affinis* and *R. (Sistrum) concatenata* (Reeve).

RICINULA (SISTRUM) XUTHEDRA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 4).

R. testâ fusiformi, solidâ, lætè flavidâ, anfractibus sex, longitudinaliter costatis, costis albonodulosis, transversim inter costas tenuiliratis, aperturâ albâ, ovatâ, labro intus denticulato, apud marginem columellarem trinoduloso.

Long. 15 mill.

Lat. 8 „

Hab. Ratnagiri (*A. Abercrombie*).

A beautiful yellow-ochraceous species, with longitudinal white noduled ribs, mouth ovate, white, outer lip denticulated within, and two or three nodules on the columellar margin. A form on the border-land between *Sistrum* and *Engina*. Four specimens.

ENGINA ZEA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 7).

E. testâ conico-pyramidali, solidiusculâ, apice acuto, anfractibus octo, transversim nodulis nitidis variegatis arcte accinctis, interstitiis duplici, vel-triplici striatosulcatis, ultimo anfractu longitudinaliter costiplicato, in medio transversim albizonato, aperturâ ovato-trigonalî, ad basin angustâ, labro externo incrassato, variegato, intus lirato, et apud marginem columellarem crassi-striato.

Long. 18 mill.

Lat. 9°50 „

Hab. Bombay (*A. Abercrombie*). There are also specimens in Mus. Brit., collected by Mr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., from the same locality.

This species has apparently been confounded with *E. armillata* (Reeve), from which it differs both in form and marking. I have had specimens for more than twenty

years lying unnamed in my collection, and there are others, likewise unnamed, in the British Museum.

It is a conical, sharp-pointed little shell, acutely broad in the middle, giving a quadrate appearance to its contour, becoming rapidly attenuate at both ends. Round the centre of the last whorl runs a conspicuous white median band, formed of white transverse nodules, the rest of the surface of the shell being nodulous, and variegated brown and white.

The mouth is triangular-ovate, outer lip exteriorly variegated, inner with small white ridges, and on the columellar margin are several raised short white ridges.

The similarity to grains of maize (*Zéa*) suggested the trivial name.

COLUMBELLA (MITRELLA) FLAVILINEA, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. I, f. 8).

C. testâ tenui, lævi, anfractibus sex vel septem, ad suturas subcompressis, transversim lineis angustis flavidis, hic illic specimenibus quibusdam interruptis, in aliis continuis, conspicue decoratis; aperturâ oblongâ, labro exteriori paululum angulato, intus simplice, lævi.

Long. 5 mill.

Lat. 2'50 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

Not uncommon; allied to *C. Marquesa* (Gaskoin), of which one good specimen was also found in shell sand from the same locality. The shell is small, smooth, ornamented with painting of narrow, usually continuous, but in some specimens interrupted, yellow lines. Several examples.

COLUMBELLA (MITRELLA) EUTERPE, *sp. nov.* (Pl. 2, f. 9).

C. testâ attenuatâ, fusiformi, tenui, subpellucidâ, lævi, anfractibus septem, infrâ suturas ochraceo-flammulatis et

albomaculatis, ultimo anfractu in medio angusté albo-lineato infrâ arcu brevibus flammis ochraceis decorato, aperturâ angusté oblongâ, labro simplice.

Long. 6 mill.

Lat. 2'50 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A very few specimens, and those mostly imperfect, have occurred of this little *Mitrella*. Its whorls, seven in number, and quite smooth, are ornamented with flame-like zigzag markings at the sutures, and extending over the whorls, also ornamented with opaque white marks and blotches. In the last whorl there is a pale median transverse line caused by the cessation of the above-mentioned flammulate markings, which recommence, however, below, towards the base, in many thin, almost straight, yellow lines. Mouth simple, narrowly oblong.

MARGINELLA (GIBBERULA) MAZAGONICA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 10)

M. testâ ovato-conicâ, parvâ, subpellucidâ, lævi, anfractibus quatuor, apice obtuso, ultimo anfractu rapidè accrescente, aperturâ angustâ, oblongâ, labro exteriori intus denticulato, columellâ quadriplicatâ.

Long. 3 mill.

Lat. 2 „

Hab. Bombay. (*A. Abercrombie*). Very abundant.

A short stout conical little species, of ivory whiteness, and quite smooth, lip denticulate within, and columellar four-plaited. Allied to *M. minuta*, (Pfr.) and *M. Lavalleana* (D'Orb.), with neither of which it seems exactly to correspond.

SOLARIUM (TORINIA) DELECTABILE, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 11).

S. testâ parvâ, profundè umbilicatâ, depresso conicâ albescente, delicatullâ, subpellucidâ, anfractibus quatuor, gradatulis,

ultimo rapidè accrescente, undique transversim arcuè albo-gemmulatis, interstitiis sub lente obliquostratis, circa umbilicum bino gemmularum ordine majorum, nitentium, disposito apertura tenui, labro simplice, fimbriato, subrotundo, apud marginem columellarem reflexo.

Long. 2.50 mill.

Lat. 3 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

Two or three specimens of an unusually lovely little semi-transparent white species, occurring in shingle and shell sand from Bombay. The form is depresso-conical, white beaded, wonderfully closely obliquely striated at the interstices between the beading; this is not distinguishable without a lens. The umbilicus has two rows of beads around it, one large with coarser gemmulæ, very shining; the other with smaller and more delicate granulation. Mouth thin, round, fimbriate, reflexed at the columellar margin.

[N.B.—Another species of *Solarium* § *Torinia*, probably new, occurred with the above, allied to *S. virgatum* (Hinds). This species is white, very depressed, quadrate, with similar transverse raised beading; at the periphery the gemmulæ are larger and coarser, as also in the last row nearest the umbilicus at the base. Mouth simple, quadrate. Apparently quite a young shell. I have provisionally named it *S. homalaxis*, but await further specimens before attempting a full description.

Long. 1 mill.

Lat. 2.50 „

Hab. Bombay.]

AMATHIS FILIA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 14).

A. testè aciculato-fusiforimi, albidè, turritè, semipellucente, nucleo apicis vitreo, anfractibus septem, lævibus, ad suturas gradatulis, impressis, infrà suturas internè lineè plicariè

circumambiente, apertura oblongè, labro simplice, columellè spiraliter uniplicatè.

Long. 4 mill.

Lat. 1.20 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

An attenuate shining white fusiform little species, allied to *A. virgo* (Adams), from Japan; the mouth is oblong, columella strong, spirally plaited. The whorls are turreted, smooth, semi-pellucid, with the internal plica showing through as a transverse clouded line just below the sutures. Two or three specimens only.

OSCILLA TORNATA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 12.)

[*Oscilla tornata*, Arthur Adams MSS. inedit.]

O. testè fusiformi, albidè, anfractibus septem, apud suturas profundè canaliculatis, transversim tricostatis, costis binis infrà suturas, parvo sulculo intercepto, tertiè costè ab his à canali profundè divisè, sicut apud suturas, apertura ovatè, albidè, subpellucente, labro externo sulcoso, extus et intus, columellari conspicuè et rectè uniplicato.

Long. 3.10 mill. (*sp. majoris*).

Lat. 1.50 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

This wonderful little transversely sulcate and grooved species has some external resemblance to *Irawadia trochlearis* (W. T. Blanford), but can be at once distinguished by the plicate columella. There are four or five described species of this genus, mostly of Mr. Arthur Adams' naming, from Japan. In the British Museum is a specimen, also from Japanese seas, with the name as above, entirely comparable with our shell. He does not seem to have ever described it, as was, unfortunately, often his practice in his later years, especially amongst these smaller and critical genera. The consequence has been to still further render

unsolved and difficult the nomenclature of these extremely beautiful but very microscopic genera and species.

In *O. tornata* the transverse ribs are three in number, two below the deeply-channelled sutures, followed by a similar deep groove, and then a third transverse costa, just above the suture of the next whorl.

Three specimens obtained in shell sand. Very rare.

PYRGULINA CALLISTA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 13).

P. testâ delicatulâ, subpellucidâ, attenuato-fusiforâ, anfractibus septem, ad suturas profundè angulato-canaliculatis, longitudinaliter-costis regularibus subobliquè decoratis, interstitiis lævibus, ultimo anfractu infrâ suturas transversim fortiter unilirato, ad dorsum bino lirarum ordine, aperturâ ovato-oblongâ, labro quadratulo, ad marginem columellarem uniplicato.

Long. 4 mill.

Lat. 1°10 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

One of the most exquisite little shells, so far as sculpture is concerned, that it is possible to imagine. The shell is seven-whorled, deeply angularly channelled at the sutures, with raised transverse border at either end of the whorl, the borders joined by slightly oblique liræ, smooth at the interstices, the last whorl having a conspicuous angular transverse border line, and at the back of the shell another parallel to this, the lip is subquadrate, and the columellar margin with a very conspicuous plait.

Two or three specimens in shell sand. Very rare.

RISSOINA (ZEBINA) APPLANATA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 16).

R. testâ albâ, nitidâ, sublævi, fusiformi, apice obtuso, an-

fractibus sex, convexiusculis, longitudinaliter obscurissimè costulatis, aperturâ ovatâ, labro paululum incrassato, simplice.

Long. 5 mill.

Lat. 1°75 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A small smooth white species, allied no doubt to *R. (Zebina) sublævigata* of Nevill from the Andaman Islands, but apparently differing in being indistinctly longitudinally costulate, whilst the *R. sublævigata* is virtually smooth.

RISSOA VERSOVERANA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 15).

R. testâ parvâ, delicatulâ, ovato-oblongâ, semipellucente, anfractibus sex, ventricosis, ad suturas impressis, longitudinaliter subobliquè costatis, ad basem anfractûs ultimi ferè oblitteratis, transversim tenuiliratis, aperturâ rotundâ, labro tenui, simplice.

Long. 2 mill.

Lat. 1°20 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A small, very abundant species in shell sand, that we cannot find has been characterized or described. The longitudinal costæ at the base of the last whorl are in most specimens only faint or entirely obliterated.

ALVANIA MAHIMENSIS, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 17).

A. testâ oblongâ, solidâ, corrugatâ, apice obtuso, anfractibus quinque vel sex, longitudinaliter costulatis, costis transversim cancellatis, infrâ suturas et ad basin ultimi anfractûs rubro-coloratis, aperturâ ovali, labro planulato, incrassato.

Long. 2·75 mill.

Lat. 1°50 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A pretty species of *Alvania*, being lightly longitudinally ribbed, with transverse cancellations. Below the sutures there is a red transverse band, which also shews near the

base of the last whorl, the lip is roundish-oval, solid, somewhat incrassate and flattened. Several specimens.

NATICINA POMATIELLA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 18).

N. testâ angustâ sed profundè umbilicatâ, elevato-conicâ, subpellucidâ, albidâ, ferè lævi, anfractibus quinque, ad suturas canaliculatis, obscurè transversim liratis, aperturâ ovatâ, labro simplice, apud umbilicam paululum reflexo.

Long. 17 mill.

Lat. 12 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A curious species, and with the form of *Amauropsis canaliculata* (Gould). It is narrowly but deeply umbilicated, and apparently smooth and white, but under a lens the surface is seen to be very delicately transversely grooved. This may be more apparent in a fresh specimen, ours being rather worn shells. At the sutures there is a deep channel, the mouth is simple, white within.

One or two specimens; rare.

CERITHIOPSIS (SEILA) BANDORENSIS *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 19).

C. testâ attenuatâ, brunneâ, solidâ, anfractibus duodecim, ad apicem pallidis, transversim quadriliratis, liris rotundis paululum diversis, majoribus minoribus alternantibus, vel binis æqualibus, tertiâ minore, aperturâ rotundâ, labro simplice, margine columellari recto.

Long. 7 mill (*sp. maj.*)

Lat. 2 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A plain brown transversely round-ribbed species, a little like *Telescopium fuscum* in miniature as regards sculpture, but not so broad proportionately as that species, being uniformly attenuate. The apex is whitish, whorls about 12, transverse ribs somewhat varying in size, about four in a whorl.

Rare. Two specimens only.

CYCLOSTREMA SOLARIELLUM, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 20).

C. testâ minutâ, albescente, tenui, depressâ, profundè umbilicatâ, anfractibus quatuor, ultimo rapide accrescente, undique transversim tenui-liratis, infrâ suturas binis gemmularum ordinibus decoratis, et ad basin circâ umbilicum simili modo bigemmulatis, aperturâ rotundo-ovatâ, labro simplice.

Long. 0.50 mill.

Lat. 1.50 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A very small shell, with some of the aspect of a small *Torinia*; it also to some extent resembles *C. Tatei* (Angas), from S. Australia, but the double row of gemmules on the liræ below the sutures, and at the base, around the umbilicus, distinguish it from that species.

Not uncommon in shell sand.

Surely *Cyclostrema* is neuter, being instituted by the late Captain Marryat, R.N., the famous novelist (who added the study of the Mollusca to his many other accomplishments), in 1817, as derived from κύκλος and τρημα. It has been considered feminine by most writers and authors, including Captain Marryat himself.

SIPHONARIA BASSEINENSIS, *sp. nov.*, (Pl. I, f. 21)

S. testâ subconicâ, oblongâ, tenui, lævi, nigrobrunneâ, biradiatâ, intus brunneâ, ad marginem radiatâ.

Long. 9 mill. (*sp. majoris*)

Lat. 6 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A small subconical plain smoothish brown species, with biradiate flames round the margin. I had thought this, of which very numerous examples occur in Mr. Abercrombie's collections, must be a young form of some perhaps well-known species, but I am assured this is not the case, Mr. Abercrombie having had unusual facilities for studying

the growth of the species, so very abundant all round the Bassein and Mahim coasts. Mr. Edgar Smith also concurs in this view, that it is a mature species, and different from the many already described, though it presents no very important salient features.

RAETA ABERCROMBIEI, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 25).

R. testâ pertenui, hyalinâ, lacteâ, oblongo-ovatâ, posticè rostratâ, anticè ovatâ, gibbosulâ, concentricè confertim undatoplicatâ, tumescente, cordatâ, umbonibus parvis.

Long. 23 mill.

Lat. 30 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A most beautiful, delicate, white papyraceous shell, concentrically closely wave-ribbed, belonging to a small genus which I do not find has hitherto been recorded from the shores of Hindostan, though a nearly allied species *R. Grayi* (A. Adams) is reported from Borneo. From this shell *R. Abercrombiei* differs in its more close and regular transverse plications, and the greater delicacy of the shell. It would be interesting if, in years to come, an intermediate form between the two were discovered on either the Eastern coast of India, or in the Malay Peninsula; it is more than likely other species of this genus, hitherto so restricted, will reward the collector. The type *R. canaliculata* (Gray) is extremely common on the sandy sea coasts of South Carolina, and another larger and coarser species *R. Californica* (Sowb.) is an inhabitant of the Western coasts of the United States. *R. pulchella* (Ad. and Reeve) a very small and delicate form, occurs in the Eastern Islands, and a few other species have been described, but are hardly known.

TELLINA KOLABANA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 23).

T. testâ ovatâ, albescente, solidiusculâ, convexâ, latere postico valdè bicarinato, antico oblongo, transversim concentricè liratâ,

apud umbones ferè lævi, flavo tinctâ, posticè asperâ, usque ad marginem ventralem.

Lat. 27 mill.

Long. 17 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A somewhat thickened shell, as *T. Balthica* (L.); white, yellow or orange-tinted at the umboes, convex, distinctly posteriorly bicarinated, the concentric liræ becoming very rough and distinct at the posterior angle.

Rare, only one or two specimens.

TELLINA (MÆRA) LECHRIOGRAMMA, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 22).

T. testâ albidâ solidiusculâ, donaciformi, posticè abbreviatâ, subobliquâ, anticè elongatâ, undique concentricè tenui-liratâ, nitidâ.

Long. 14 mill.

Lat. 7 „

Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

Apparently not uncommon, but mostly in imperfect condition, half valves only. It is like *T. pygmæa* (Phil.) in shape, but of thicker consistency, pure shining white, very finely concentrically lirated, posteriorly abbreviate, anteriorly elongate, with some of the appearance of a *Mesodesma* or *Donacilla*.

THRACIA SALSETTENSIS, *sp. nov.* (Pl. I, f. 24).

T. testâ pertenui, oblongâ, albâ, posticè flexuoso-quadratâ et subrostratâ, anticè ovato-oblongâ, valvâ sinistrâ subplanatâ, dextrâ convexa, valvis ambabus, præsertim sinistrâ, plicis concentricis undanter succinctis, posticè fere applanatis.

Long. 36 mill.

Lat. 52 „

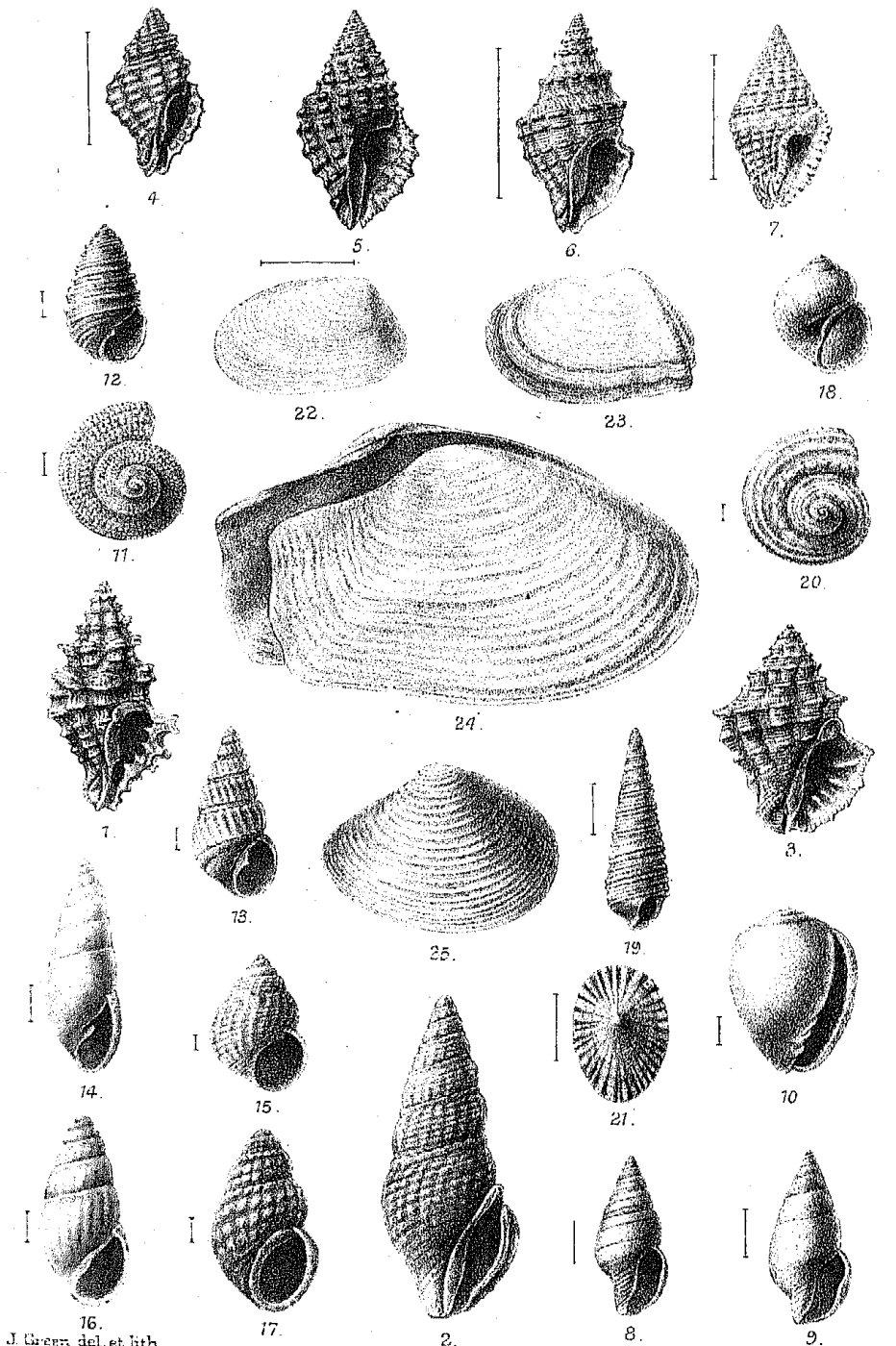
Hab. Bombay (*Abercrombie*).

A remarkably delicate semi-trapezoid species, of which numerous single valves were found, but no quite perfect

specimen. The left valve is almost flattened, with a broad longitudinal depression, inclining posteriorly, almost down the centre of the left valve from the umbo, the right being convex. Posteriorly in both valves, the shell is quadrato-rostrate, anteriorly oblong, the transverse wavy plicæ running concentrically shew this species to belong to that section of the genus of which at present there are only, including this new species, four representatives known to me, viz.: *T. magnifica* (Jonas), *T. plicata* (Desh.), and *T. granulosa* (Ad. and Reeve), the former of them being Californian, the latter Eastern species.

N.B.—The types of all the above mentioned new species have been deposited in the Mus. Brit., South Kensington.





REFERENCES TO PLATE.

1. *Murex (Ocinebra) Bombayanus* (Melv.).
2. *Pleurotoma (Clavus) praeclara* (Melv.).
3. *Purpura (Stramonita) Blanfordi* (Melv.).
4. *Ricinula (Sistrum) subnodulosa* (Melv.).
5. " (") *Konkanensis* (Melv.).
6. " (") *xuthedra* (Melv.).
7. *Engina zea* (Melv.).
8. *Columbella (Mitrella) flavilinea* (Melv.).
9. " (") *Euterpe* (Melv.).
10. *Marginella (Gibberula) Mazagonica* (Melv.).
11. *Solarium (Torinia) delectabile* (Melv.).
12. *Oscilla tornata* (A. Adams. *sp. inedit*) (Melv.).
13. *Pyrgulina callista* (Melv.).
14. *Amathis filia* (Melv.).
15. *Rissoa Versoverana* (Melv.).
16. *Rissoina (Zebina) applanata* (Melv.).
17. *Alvania Mahimensis* (Melv.).
18. *Naticina pomatiella* (Melv.).
19. *Cerithiopsis (Seila) Bandorensis* (Melv.).
20. *Cyclostrema solariellum* (Melv.).
21. *Siphonaria Basseinensis* (Melv.).
22. *Tellina (Mæra) lechriogramma* (Melv.).
23. " *Kolabana* (Melv.).
24. *Thracia Salsettensis* (Melv.).
25. *Raeta Abercrombiei* (Melv.).

J. Green del. et lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.