

rate them specifically, as some of the neighbouring islands produced more or less intermediate forms. Birds from the following localities had a conspicuous silvery-white shade on the ear-coverts—Flores, Celebes, Borneo, Timor, Amboina, and Ceram; while specimens from the following islands had dark ear-coverts and forehead—Gilolo, Batchian, Morty, Maréh, Ternate, Tidore, and Ceram. The darkest were those from Batchian, Morty, and Maréh, while those from Ternate, Tidore, and Ceram had an appearance of silvery-white ear-coverts. The Amboina bird is noted by me as a bleached and faded specimen in worn plumage; while the one from Flores, figured by Professor Schlegel, I considered at the time to be an extremely old bird.

The accompanying drawing (Plate LXVIII.) represents an adult pair of *C. rupicola* (figs. 1 & 2), a species which has never been well figured; and the Aldenham female of *C. tinnunculus* is also drawn (fig. 3).

5. Descriptions of some new Species of Shells from various Localities; also of a new Genus of Bivalves from Mauritius. By HENRY ADAMS, F.L.S.

[Received August 6, 1874.]

(Plate LXIX.)

Mr. Holdsworth having kindly placed in my hands for examination the shells recently obtained by him from the pearl-oyster beds at Ceylon; I find among them two species that appear to be new, as well as several known species which, from having been collected alive, still retain their opercula. Of one of the latter, viz. *Tudicla spirilla*, Lam., the operculum has not been hitherto observed, and is therefore now figured (Plate LXIX. fig. 2). The genus *Tudicla* was included by my brother and myself, in our 'Genera of Recent Mollusca,' in the family Fascioliariidæ; and Dr. Gray subsequently, in his 'Guide to the Mollusca,' placed it as a subgenus of *Murex* in the Muricidæ. The operculum of *Tudicla*, however, possesses similar characters to those of the other genera of Fascioliariidæ, being acutely ovate and having the nucleus apical; and I would consequently retain it in that family. The shell, moreover, is furnished with a plait upon the columella, is without varices, and has a papillary apex; while the shells of *Murex* have no plait, are all more or less variced, and have the apex acute.

I take this opportunity of figuring also (Plate LXIX. figs. 4, 4a, 4b) the operculum (hitherto unknown) of *Neritopsis*, from which it would appear that it is more closely allied to the Neritidæ than to the Naticidæ. The specimen containing this operculum was procured from Barkly Island, Mauritius. Among other shells received from Mauritius is an example of *Scintilla incerta*, Desh., described in his 'Cat. des Moll. de l'île de la Réunion' from a specimen obtained at that place; and he remarks that although he refers it to the genus *Scintilla*, he considers it to form an intermediate link between that genus and the genus *Galeomma*, possessing, as it does,



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NEW SHELLS

the hinge and closed valves of the former with an external structure strongly resembling that of the latter. I would add that the valves of *Scintilla*, besides being furnished with hinge-teeth, are very thin and highly polished; and those of *Galeomma*, which are without hinge-teeth, are thin, sculptured, and gape widely in the middle; the valves of *S. incerta*, on the contrary, which are provided with hinge-teeth, are solid, not polished, and completely closed all round. This anomalous shell may, I think, be considered the type of a distinct genus, for which I propose the name *Barclayia*, after Sir David Barclay, to whose researches during his long residence at Mauritius we are indebted for much of the knowledge we possess of the interesting land Mollusca of that island.

APICALIA HOLDSWORTHI, sp. nov. (Plate LXIX. figs. 1, 1 a.)

*A. testa ovato-subulata, tenui, polita, cinereo-alba, versus apicem pallide rufa; spira acuminata, sutura distincta, fascia subpellucida angusta marginata; anfr. 10, apicalibus stylinis, cæteris convexiusculis, ultimo rotundato; apertura subovali; labio arcuato; labro valde sinuato, acuto.*

Long. 6, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

*Hab.* Ceylon (*Holdsworth*).

TUDICLA SPIRILLA, Lam. (Plate LXIX. fig. 2.)

*Operculum corneum, acuminato-ovale, nucleo apicali.*

BARCLAYIA, gen. nov.

*Testa transverse ovata, subæquilateralis, tumida, solida, omnino clausa, striis concentricis et striolis confertis radiantibus decussata; umbonibus subcentralibus vix prominentibus; margine crenulato. Cardo dentibus duobus contiguis tuberculæformibus instructus; ligamentum internum; linea pallialis simplex.*

BARCLAYIA INCERTA, Desh. (Plate LXIX. fig. 3.)

*Scintilla incerta*, Desh. Cat. des Moll. de l'île de la Réunion, p. 18, pl. 2. figs. 16-18.

Long. 14, alt. 9, lat. 7 mill.

*Hab.* Bourbon (Réunion) (*Deshayes*); Mauritius (*Robillard*).

NERITOPSIS RADULA (Linn.). (Plate LXIX. figs. 4, 4 a, 4 b.)

*Operc. testaceum, crassum, subtriangulæ-ovatum, subvitreum, externe perconvexum, interne subconcauum; margine exteriori circumulari; margine columellari uduato, ad incisuram columellarem testæ accommodato; facie externa fastigiis nonnullis in plicis rotundatas desinentibus e margine externo radiantibus instructa; facie interna cicatrice confertim radiatim striata.*

PALUDOMUS LUTEUS, sp. nov. (Plate LXIX. figs. 5, 5 a.)

*P. testa acuminato-ovali, solida, sub lente striis minutissimis, crebris, transversis, et striis longitudinalibus decussata, alba infra epidermide lutea; spira elevata, subconica, apice acuto, sutura distincta; anfr. 8, convexiusculis, ultimo amplo, antice vix at-*