

This pretty species is shortly ovate, but with an acute spire. It has seven very slightly convex whorls, which are a trifle tabulated owing to the somewhat channelled suture; they enlarge rather rapidly and are transversely grooved; the grooves or sulci are very narrow, not equidistant (some around the lower part of the body-whorl being closer together than those above), and are crossed by lines of growth or striæ; the first groove below the suture is rather near it, thus marking off a narrow margin or fillet; three or four sulci are visible upon the upper whorls and about fifteen on the last. The aperture is elongate, inversely ear-shaped, and occupies about three-fifths of the total length of the shell. The columella is thickened, white, contorted, and grooved, so as to appear uniplicate. The general ground colour of the shell is pinkish grey or pale flesh-tint. The numerous black dots run in transverse series and also form more or less regular longitudinal rows. They are irregular in shape, but mostly squarish. The interior of the aperture is pale bluish, and owing to the thinness of the shell exhibits the external dotting.

This species, of which there are two specimens in Cuming's collection, was figured by Reeve under the name of *Tornatella suturalis*, Adams MS. It is quite distinct from the *Solidula suturalis* of A. Adams (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1854, p. 61) of which a small specimen is correctly delineated in Reeve by figure 9c. That species is longer and narrower than the form described above, of a different ground colour, and has the spiral sulci more strongly striated or subpunctate.

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## THREE NEW SPECIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN CLAUSILIÆ.

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### *Clausilia* (*Nenia*) *boliviana*, n. sp.

*T. parva breviter fusiformis, solidula, obsolete striata, striis obliquis, confertissimis, fere membranaceis, sordide corneo-fusca, ad suturam parum pallidior, opaca, spira media parte inflatula, apex obtusiusculus. Anfr 8, superi convexiores, reliqui convexiusculi, sutura bene impressa, filomarginata, disjuncti, ultimus deorsum angustatus, sutura descendente instructus, tum modice*

*solutus, protractus, basi subgibboso-rotundatus; 2/3 altitudinis testæ æquans. Apert. magna, oblique piriformi-subquadrata, faucibus hepaticis; lamellæ approximatae, superâ valida, marginalis, compressa, infera alte sita, tenuior, sub-horizontalis, subcolumellaris inconspicua; lunella dorsalis, valde arcuata, angusta, superne plicæ principali subparallela, plicæ principali modica, lunellam introrsum non transgrediens; perist. tenue continuum, liberum, expansum, undique distincte reflexuesculum; albidum. Long. 12 millim., Lat. 2½ millim.*

Habitat: Bolivia.

This species belongs to the group of *Adamsiana*, Pfr. It has appeared in catalogues as *boliviana*, Bttgr., but has never been described.

Dr. Boettger has kindly written the above description and has lent me the type specimen so that it might be figured.



#### *Clausilia steeriana*, n. sp.

*T. vix subrimata, curta, cylindrica, truncata, dense striata, brunneo-fusca; anfr. (spec. trunc.) 5-6 convexiusculi, ultimus basi rotundatus, corrugatus; apertura late piriformis, intus albida; lamella supera tenuis, curta, verticalis; lamella infera valida longe intrans; in exemplis quibusdam lamella interlamellaris unica sub-horizontalis; lamella subcolumellaris tenuis, profunda, haud extus conspicua; plicæ principalis longa, descendens; lunella arcuata; perist. album expansum, leviter incrassatum. Long. 16½ millim., lat. 7 millim. Apert. long. 4½ millim., lat. 4½ millim.*

Habitat: "On the plains near Caxamarca (Peru), under stones (Steere)."

The *Clausilium* of this very interesting species is much like that of *Cl. macarana*. The specimens are in the British Museum, where they have been since 1876. The dimensions of the type specimen are given, but one of the others is slightly larger.



#### *Clausilia perplexa*, n. sp.

*T. non rimata, subfusiformi-clongata, truncata, tenuis, dense obsolete capillacea-striata, cornea; anfr. 9, vix convexiusculi, ultimus solutus, protractus, descendens, basi compressæ, carinatus,*

*striatus*, supra aperturam sulcatus; apertura piriformis, basi angustata, effusa; lamella supera parva, verticalis; lamella infra, æqualis et oblique intrans; lunella fibularis, arcuata; plica principalis longa, tenuis, fere ad labium productus; peristomium, liberum, continuum, undique paulo expansum. Long. 30 millim., lat. 5½ millim. Apert. long. 5½ millim., lat. 4½ millim.

Habitat: New Granada.

This species may be distinguished from *Cl. Dohrni*, Pfr., by its being more inflated in the middle; by its lamella supera and lamella infra being of the same size, instead of the lamella supera being much larger; by the shape of the mouth; and by the lip not being so much reflected. Type in the British Museum.




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THERE has lately passed away in the quiet retirement of Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park, in his 89th year, the greatest comparative anatomist of this country, a giant among men of science, and the only man who could claim to have carried on, since the death of the illustrious Cuvier in 1832, those researches in extinct forms of animal life which Cuvier had so ably initiated in Paris in the earlier years of this century.

Richard Owen was born at Lancaster on the 20th July, 1804, just four years after Cuvier had been made Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College de France in Paris. After leaving school, Owen was sent to Edinburgh University, where he matriculated in 1824, and having duly passed his medical examinations, he came to London and was admitted a member of the Royal College of