(*continued :*)	*errones*	*cœrulescens*	*coxi*	*bimaculata*
Posterior extremity :	blunt	attenuated	rather blunt	produced, so that the maximum diameter is displaced less behind
Right margin :	rather convex	rather angular	convex	rather convex
Base relatively :	convex	flattened	convex	convex
Inner lip behind:	rather blunt	acuminate, produced	rather acuminate and bent	rather acuminate and often bent
Aperture :	less dilated	dilated, very wide in front, more curved behind	dilated in front only	dilated in front only
Columellar teeth behind :	regular	rather irregular	regular	slightly produced
Fossula :	rather broad, though flat	reduced, narrow	reduced, narrow	rather broad, flat
Margins and base:	mostly white to pale fulvous			often rich fulvous to orange

In all races two ecological varieties can be distinguished : the shells with the base relatively flattened are usually smaller and exhibit a more dilated aperture than those with the base more convex.

The formula expresses the usual size of the dorsal blotch / and of the spots on the anterior extremity, both classified by *i*, *o*, *v*, *s*, *n*, and *p*.

SUM Andaman (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 2 ex. f. = *errones* : 35 *n*/*n* and 36 *s*/*v*; base convex, shells suffused with golden yellow.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 4 ex. = *errones* : 18 and 20, worn/*n*; 19 and 21 *o*/*i-o*, extremities rather acuminate, base rather convex. — (PRIESTER B) : 4 ex. = *errones* : 21 and 22, worn; 26 and 31, *i-o*/*i*, base flat.

SUM Poeloe Babi (PRIESTER) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *errones* : 15-23, worn.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 10 ex. (several young shells included) = *errones* : 16-28, worn.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER et LEDRU) : 45 ex. = *errones* : 16-29, *n*/*s*, base flat.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 7 ex. = *errones* : 18-28, *s-o*/*i*, base flat.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *errones* ? : 19, oliviform; 29, *o*/*n*, base flat, recalling *cœrulescens* in some respects, but not fully grown.

JAVA Seboekoe (PRIESTER) : 3 ex. = *errones* : 17-20, *s-n*/*n*.

JAVA Batavia (PRIESTER) : 15 ex. = *errones* : 17-28, *i*/*s-i*, base flattened.

JAVA Bangkok (VIGNAL) : 2 ex. = *errones* : 21 and 25, worn/*s-n*, base convex.

JAVA Poulo Condore (BAVAY) : 3 ex. = *errones* : 29-33, *o-s*/*i*, base convex, shells pale.

JAVA Poulo Condore (DEYROLLE) : 1 ex. = *errones* : 28(53), *s/v*, base convex, shell pale.

JAP Loo Choo (HIRASE A) : 4 ex. = *errones* : 26-29, *n/o-v*, base mostly flattened.

JAP Oshima (HIRASE B) : 2 ex. = *errones* : 32 and 33, *n/s*, base convex, colour saturate.

DAMP N. W. Australia (PRESTON) : 1 j. ex. = *coxi* ? : 21(58), monstr.

DAMP Australie occidentale (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *coxi* : 29(59)16 : 16, *s/v*, typical.

MEL Buin (WACHÉ) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 17, worn, base flat.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 19, beach shell, base flat.

MEL Paparag (FOUCHER B) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 25, *s/i*, base flat.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *cœrulescens* : 20-26, *o-s/o-s*, base rather convex.

MEL Hienghène (ROUEL) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 26, *n/i*, base flat.

MEL Nou (BOUGIER B) : 3 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 23-27, *s-n/s-i*, base mostly flat, shells pale.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGE D) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 31, *s/s*, slightly suffused ?

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 18 ex. + 5 j. ex. = *cœrulescens :* 16-40, including : 8 shells with flattened base, 16-28, *v-n/i-o*; 9 shells with convex base, 20-40(56)15-16 : 13-14, *i-s/p-v*, anterior blotches confluent in two shells; 1 shell (« *pallidior* », evidently the type shell (Pl. I, fig. 10) described in DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 349) 26, *sv/i*, base convex, shell suffused with white, so that the dorsal markings become pale ferrugineous.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (DURAND) : 8 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 24-31 (mostly 60), *o-n/i-n*, base convex, shells pale.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (LAMBERT) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *cœrulescens* : 20, base flat, and 25-30, base convex; *s-n/s-n*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARTEL D) : 2 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = young [*cœrulescens* ex loco] : 22-24.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (ROSSITER A, « *compressa* ») : 5 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 19, *n/i*, and 21 (oblong), *p/n*, both saturate, but not melanistic nor distorted; 21, *o/v*, rather saturate, slightly abnormal (anterior extremity broad and concave, posterior extremity produced); 20 and 21, both *i/n*, dorsal specks rather confused, but pale chestnut, 2 monstr. — (ROSSITER B) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 27, *s/sv*, base convex, monstr.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (VIMONT) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 21, *v/s*, base flat, shell pale.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 26(54)16 : 13, monstr., showing two spots also on the posterior extremity (never observed in this species before !).

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (var. coll. A) : 65 ex. + 10 j. ex. + 8 jj. ex. = *cœrulescens* : 17-34, including : 42 shells with flattened base, 17-28(57)13-17 : 14, *ns/n*; 23 shells with convex base, 19-34(54-57)15 : 12-14, *s/n*; the oliviform shells vary from 13-24, protoconch *bg.* — (Var. coll. H) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 18, worn, base flat.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 1 ex. = *cœrulescens* : 26(57)17 : 15, *i* ?/*o*, base convex, anterior columellar teeth projecting, shell pale.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *errones* : 23, *n/i*, base flattened, monstr. — 6 ex. = *cœrulescens* : including 3 shells (labelled « *major* », [cotypes (Pl. I, fig. 9)]) 41, 41, and 42, base convex; 1 shell (« *pallidior* ») 30, *v/o*, base convex, shell suffused with white enamel, covering the terminal spots, while the dorsal blotch is deposed upon the white layer; 1 shell (« *compressa* ») 24, monstr.; 1 shell (« *compressa* ») 26, monstr. (this type shell was figured in DAUTZENBERG 1903 C, pl. 7, fig. 13-14, as coming from « Nouv. Calédonie (ROSSITER) »). — 312 ex. + 9 j. ex. + 2 jj. ex. = various races, including : 8 shells *i/i*, 28 shells *s-n/i-o*, 62 shells *i/s-n*, and 122 shells *s-n/s-n*; besides 13 shells ([cotypes (Pl. I, fig. 8) of] « *minor* ») 14-17; 2 shells (« *chrysophæa* ») with the base *fl*; 1 shell monstr., 19, young, *v/sn*; the two oliviform shells, 14 and 16, show the spire purplish black, the body whorl is *fag* with 3 *ga* zones, the dorsal specks are still obsolete.

DAUTZENBERG's shells show that the chief differences between the races *errones* and *cœrulescens* consist in the extremities (especially the hind top of the inner lip) more acuminate, and in the aperture more dilated in front and more curved behind in the latter. In each of them, two ecotypes differing in size and in the relative convexity of the base can be distinguished. The absence of any *errones* in the rich collections from Eastern Polynesia proves that GARRETT's indication « Kaukura » was incorrect.

73. — **Erronea (Erronea) cylindrica** BORN, 1778.

Races : Distribution :	*sowerbyana* SCHIL. 1932 DAMP	*cylindrica* BORN 1778 IND, SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, MEL
Formula :	32(56)17 : 19	30(46)17 : 20
General shape :	oblong-ovate	cylindrical
Extremities :	less dilated	dilated
Base :	less flattened	flattened
Outer lip :	less narrow	narrowly involute
Aperture :	less wide	very wide
Teeth :	shorter	much produced

The size of the dorsal blotch has been indicated by *i*, *o*, *v*, *s*, *n*, or *p*.

MOL Banda (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *cylindrica* : 32, blotch *n*.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER et LEDRU) : 8 ex. = *cylindrica* : 27-35, blotch *s-p*; two shells are pellucid, blotch *s* and *n*; one shell has the blotch and the terminal spots extremely large.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 2 ex. = *cylindrica* : 28 and 30.

MOL Moluques (GUIBOUT) : 1 ex. = *cylindrica* : 33, blotch *n*.

JAVA Seboekoe (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *cylindrica* : 26.

JAVA Tandjong Priok (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *cylindrica* : 23.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 1 ex. = *cylindrica* : 31.

JAP Oshima (HIRASE C) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *cylindrica* : 31 and 31, blotch *n*; 34, young.

DAMP Australie occidentale (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. = *sowerbyana* : 31-36, blotch smaller or dilacerate.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (DURAND) : 3 ex. = *cylindrica* : 30 and 32, blotch *o-v*; 33(47)17 : 22, blotch *s*, specks rather confused; the outer lip looks broader, and the aperture less wide.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARTEL A) :1 ex. = *cylindrica* : 32(50)17 : 18, tendency to rostration : outer lip narrow, but thickened and carinate, anterior extremity dilated, posterior extremity slightly produced, dorsal specks chestnut and much confused, so that the 4 terminal spots become indistinct, right margin rich yellow, columellar teeth typical (determined by DAUTZENBERG as « *caurica* var. *obscura* »).

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (var. coll. G) : 12 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *cylindrica* : 22-42, m. 30(48-52) 15-17 : 20-21, blotch *s-o*, aperture often less wide, dorsal specks and lateral spots more numerous; two shells (blotch *i*) show the columellar teeth shorter.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 j. ex. = *cylindrica* : 32, young, blotch still absent.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *sowerbyana* : 25 and 31. — 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *cylindrica* : 25, young, terminal spots large though the outer lip is still acute; 31(52), monstr.

DAUTZENBERG's shells from New Caledonia show that the characters formerly observed in a few shells from the Pacific (« Prodrome », p. 153) must be regarded as accidental only; therefore no Eastern race can be separated at present times.

74. — Erronea (Erronea) caurica LINNÉ, 1758.

(Pl. II, fig. 1.)

Races :	*caurica* LINN. 1758	*obscurata* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1940	*longior* IRED. 1935	*corrosa* GRON. 1781
Distribution :	SUM[e], MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, MEL[a], MIC	MEL, SAM, OCE[o] POL[w]	DAMP, QUEE	PER[e], IND, SUM, JAVA[w]
Formula :	36(54)16 : 16	40(55)16 : 15	40(54)16 : 14	33(59)15 : 16
General shape :	oblong	oblong	oblong	often dilated
Right side :	declivous, less margined			tumid even in oblong shells
Outer lip :	rather broad			rather broad
Id. in front :	hardly constricted			rather constricted

(*continued :*)	*caurica*	*obscurata*	*longior*	*corrosa*
Columellar lip behind :	b l u n t			blunt
Aperture :	narrow	equally dilated	wide	dilated in front only
Columellar teeth:	close,	distant,	distant, less produced	close, extremely produced and tuberculate
	rather produced and thickened			
Fossula :	broad, concave or bituberculate	broad, less concave	less broad, bituberculate	broad, but rather flat
Columellar sulcus :	d i s t i n c t		o b s o l e t e	
Dorsum :	o f t e n z o n a t e			
Inner lip :	hardly paler than the outer lip			
Margins :	r a t h e r p a l e			rich orange to brown
Lateral spots :	mostly pale	dark, large	less conspicuous	conspicuous
Anterior terminal spots :	r a t h e r s m a l l a n d s u f f u s e d			

Races :	*dracæna* BORN 1778	*quinquefasciata* ROEDING 1798	*elongata* PERRY 1811
Distribution :	AFR, LEM	ERY, PER, AFR[a]	CAP, AFR, LEM[w]
Formula :	33(55)16 : 16	34(56)16 : 17	37(56)16 : 17
General shape :	subcylindrical	subcylindrical	subpyriform
Right side :	often margined	less margined	rounded
Outer lip :	rather narrow	rather narrow	very narrow
Id. in front :	c o n s t r i c t e d		
Col. lip behind :	rather blunt	rather blunt	constricted
Aperture :	wide	wide	very wide
Columellar teeth :	close	fine, very close	fine, very close
	s h o r t , n e v e r t u b e r c u l a t e		
Fossula :	rather broad, less flattened	less broad, flattened	reduced and constricted
Columellar sulcus :	mostly absent	absent	absent
Dorsum :	often zonate	often zonate	hardly zonate, as the specks are crowded

(*continued* :)	*dracæna*	*quinquefasciata*	*elongata*
Inner lip :	distinctly paler than the outer lip		
Margins :	rather flesh colour		brownish
Lateral spots :	large	large	small, numerous, often confluent
Anterior terminal spots :	more accentuated		

The callous, less oblong shells have usually the columellar teeth relatively more produced and, in the four Eastern races, more tuberculate. The formula expresses the dorsal zones / and the central blotch, both classified by *i*, *o*, *v*, *s*, *n*, and *p*.

ERY Suez (HÉNON) : 1 ex. = *quinquefasciata* : 43(59)16 : 16, worn, right margin tumid.

ERY Djibouti (MOAZZO) : 1 ex. = *quinquefasciata* : 30(56), *v/p*, rather saturate.

AFR Canal Mozambique (NICOLLON A) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *elongata* : 39-42, *v-s/v-s*, typical.

AFR Détroit Mozambique (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *elongata* : 38(58), *v/s*, saturate.

AFR Tuléar (PETIT A) : 2 ex. = *elongata* : 36(60, right side tumid), *vs/s*, pale, and 39(57), *o/v*, saturate; the short columellar teeth, aperture, fossula, and terminal blotches are typical.

AFR Tuléar (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *dracæna* : 41(59), *n/o*, slightly pyriform, otherwise typical.

AFR Sarodrano (PETIT) : 1 ex. = *elongata* : 30(61)15 : 16, *o/v*, stunted, rather saturate, the large terminal spots and the anterior right lateral spots confluent.

AFR Cap Ste. Marie (DECARY) : 1 ex. = *dracæna* : 27(62), *v/i*, pale, stunted, but typical.

LEM Maromandia (DECARY) : 3 ex. = *elongata* : 29(57), 31 (more dilated, pale), and 37 (oblong, saturate); dorsal blotch *v-s*, anterior right lateral spots confluent.

LEM Hellville (PETIT) : 1 ex. = *elongata* : 28(57), *i/v*, aperture less wide and fossula less constricted, otherwise typical, right lateral spots becoming confluent.

LEM Diego Suarez (DECARY A) : 1 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *dracæna* : 23, oliviform, and 26, young.

LEM Mananara (DECARY) : 17 ex. + 3 j. ex. = *dracæna* : 20-35, m. 29(54-65, m. 61)13-14 : 15-17, mostly *s/i*, pale, fossula narrow, but distinct, to almost reduced, thus recalling *elongata*; outer lip dilated in 7 shells only, 10 shells have the outer lip narrow and the aperture wide, but the other characters correspond to *dracæna*.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 1 j. ex. = *elongata* ? : 21, young, rather worn, the pyriform shape and the saturate base point to *elongata*.

LEM Andramaimbe (DECARY) : 1 ex. = *dracæna* : 37, *i/i*, typical.

LEM Madagascar (GIVENCHY B) : 1 ex. = *dracæna* : 27(56), *v/s*, lateral spots suffused.

LEM Madagascar (ROÜAST B) : 3 ex. = *dracæna* : 38-44(57-59), *v-s/s*, pyriform, aperture very wide, otherwise typical. — 2 ex. = *elongata* : 25-31(57), saturate, not zonate. — 1 ex. f. = probably *corrosa* : 29(61), right side thickly margined.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM B) : 8 ex. + 2 j. ex. + 2 jj. ex. = *dracæna* : 24-41, m. 30, pale, *v*-zonate, fossula reduced, otherwise typical.

LEM Mahé (PRIESTER A) : 1 ex. f. = *elongata* : 36(54)16 : 17, blotch rather large, aperture wide, fossula reduced; see « Prodrome », page 205, note 57.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER B) : 1 j. ex. = *caurica* : 31.

MOL Amboine (DURAND) : 2 ex. = *caurica* : 38 and 40(51), both very oblong, rather pale.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER et LEDRU) : 8 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *caurica* : 30-49, m. 37, often rather saturate, one young shell is pellucid.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 3 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *caurica* : 33-44(52-58), *s-i/o*, rather callous; the oliviform shell, 31(65), is a curious conoid monstr.

MOL Batjan (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *caurica* : 42, *s/s*, rather pale.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 1 j. ex. = *caurica* : 36.

JAP Mer de Chine (DEYROLLE) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *caurica* : 32(53), *v/n*, pale.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 1 ex. = *caurica* : 39(subcylindrical)16 : 17, typical.

QUEE Port Stephens (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 j. ex. = *longior* : 45(58)15 : 18, young, *s/v*, saturate, lateral spots very large, aperture very wide, columellar sulcus distinct.

MEL Nou (BOUGIER C, labelled « Nouv. Calédonie ») : 1 ex. = *obscurata* : 43, slightly rostrate, base callous, but not concave, aperture narrow, teeth thick, dorsum suffused with a chestnut layer adorned with the lateral spots, which thus extend as far as the central part of the dorsum, base brownish; figured in DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, pl. 7, fig. 5-6.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 12 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *obscurata* : 32-48, m. 38(53-67) 14-15 : 14-15, mostly *s/o*, shells rather pale, including one shell suffused with *fv*, probably the type shell of var. *pallida* DAUTZENBERG (Pl. II, fig. 1).

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARTEL A) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *obscurata* : 39(53)14 : 13, *s/v*, more pyriform, aperture wider, fossula reduced, but teeth typical; the other 3 shells, 42-43, are typical *obscurata*.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 1 ex. = *obscurata* : 33, lab. dent. 16, *v/s*, rather saturate, but base pale.

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *obscurata* : 47(49), lab. dent. 14, *s/o*, saturate, but base pale; typical.

SAM Wallis (BOUGE) : 1 ex. = *obscurata* : 31, *n/s*, dorsum and base saturate.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 1 ex. = *obscurata* : 33, *s/i*, dorsum and base saturate.

MIC Mariannes (DURAND) : 2 ex. = *caurica* : 38 and 42(57), *n/o*, pale, lateral spots pale and distant.

GEN Indian Ocean J : 1 ex. = *obscurata* : 48(48), lab. dent. 16, extremely oblong, but not rostrate; melanistic, lateral spots extending upon the chestnut dorsum. — 1 ex. = *corrosa* : 35, *s/s*, base orange, fossula rather reduced.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *caurica* : sides suffused with white enamel extending to the dorsum. — 2 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *obscurata* : 24 and 27, young; 42,

slightly rostrate and rather melanistic, *v/n*; 53. — 1 ex. = *corrosa* : 28(73), base saturate. — 3 ex. = *dracæna* : 20(63), lab. dent. 15, monstr.; 33(63), monstr.; 57. — 4 ex. = *elongata* : 31, *i/i*, dorsum alternately freckled and plain, according to the lines of growth, lateral spots confluent; 37, pellucid, reddish, with undulate longitudinal bands; 39(56), monstr.; 65(49)18 : 20, not fully grown, though very large. — 87 ex. + 7 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = various races, including many *elongata* and *corrosa*, and several *caurica*, one of which is suffused with fulvous.

DAUTZENBERG's shells prove that in the Marianas the Malayan *caurica* occurs, as we suggested before (« Prodrome », p. 218). The absence of any *caurica* (s. lat.) in DAUTZENBERG's populations of Eastern Polynesian cowries proves the indication Tahiti (« Prodrome », p. 154 and p. 219, note 151) incorrect. The races *elongata* and *dracæna* occur in all parts of Madagascar, though they have never been collected together in the same population. The racial name *obscura* ROSSITER (1882) is preoccupied by *Cypræa obscura* GASKOIN (1849); therefore we have recently changed it in *obscurata*.

75. — Notocypræa (Guttacypræa) pulicaria REEVE, 1846.

Distribution : AUST.

Formula : 17(55)29 : 29.

AUST Australie (LESOURD) : 1 ex. : 18, pale, rather pellucid, 4-zonate.
AUST Tasmania (COX) : 1 ex. f. : 18, purely white, not pellucid nor worn.

The species of *Notocypræa* can be distinguished as follows :

Species :	*pulicaria*	*piperita*	*complonii*
General shape :	cylindrical	subpyriform, oblong	subpyriform, inflated
Outer lip :	flattened, teeth short	very convex, teeth rather short	very convex, teeth rather short
Id. in front :	constricted		
Teeth :	extremely fine	fine, but less numerous than in *pulicaria*	
Fossula :	projecting, deeply concave	distinct, but not projecting inner denticles strong	rather shallow
Columellar sulcus :	narrow, but distinct	distinct	
Dorsum :	spotted, freckled and zonate		zonate only
Lateral spots :	fine	fine	fine
Base :	white	white	fulvous

Species :	*declivis*	*mayi*	*angustata*
General shape :	ovate, anterior extremity sloping		ovate, anterior extremity depressed
Outer lip :	flattened, teeth more produced		
Id. in front :	hardly constricted		
Teeth :	fine, but less numerous than in *publicaria*		
Fossula :	steep, irregularly ribbed, to even reduced		
Columellar sulcus :	obsolete		
Dorsum :	freckled	zonate only	unspotted, mostly plain
Lateral spots :	fine	fine	slightly larger
Base :	white	mostly white	mostly white

76. — **Notocypræa (Notocypræa) piperita** GRAY, 1825.

Distribution : AUST, QUEES.

Formula : 22(59)25 : 21.

AUST Stansbury (BENDALL) : 2 ex. : 23 and 26, dorsum with rather reticulate specks and spots, lateral spots rather large, base whitish.

AUST Australie (SOWERBY) : 1 ex. : 20(58)27 : 23, rather cylindrical.

AUST South Australia (BENDALL) : 1 ex. : 22, dorsum worn, lateral spots confluent, base pale flesh colour, callous.

AUST West Port (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 22-25(61-66)24 : 21, dorsum freckled and spotted, the largest shell is subpellucid, the broadest shell is callous, with the right margin thickened.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON U) : 1 ex. : 22(63), pale, obsoletely freckled, monstr.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 5 ex. + 2 j. ex. : 17-23, including 1 shell 23, subpyriform, *fl*, lateral spots scarce, and 1 shell 22(63), pyriform, with one broad *gb* central zone, lateral spots extending to the dorsum, base orange, along the aperture paler (variety similar to *comptonii*).

77. — **Notocypræa (Notocypræa) comptonii** GRAY, 1847.

Distribution : AUST.

Formula : 23(62)24 : 20.

AUST Australie (BRAZIER) : 1 j. ex. : 24, very young, aperture very wide, base brownish white.

AUST South Australia (TATE) : 1 ex. : 23, dorsum *lbs*, 2-zonate, lateral spots scarce, base *la*, aperture white.

AUST Portland (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. : 23 and 24, *lb*, obsoletely 4-zonate, base *ab*.

SAM (Ouvéa ?) (coll. ign. [MONTFORT]) : 1 j. ex. f. : 20, young, oblong, belonging to *comptonii* or to *piperita*.

78. — **Notocypræa (Notocypræa) declivis** SOWERBY, 1870.

Distribution : AUST (rare).

Formula : 25(65)24 : 19.

AUST Tasmania (SOWERBY) : 1 ex. : 25, lateral spots scarce, fine.

79. — **Notocypræa (Notocypræa) mayi** BEDDOME, 1898.

Distribution : AUST (rare).

Formula : 24(63)24 : 20.

AUST Victoria (HEDLEY) : 1 ex. : 27, *fl*, 2-zonate.

AUST Tasmania (BEDDOME) : 1 j. ex. : 30(59), young, pale *fs*, 2-zonate.

80. — **Notocypræa (Notocypræa) angustata** GMELIN, 1791.

Distribution : AUST.

Formula : 25(67)25 : 20.

AUST Australie (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. : 26 and 27, rather oblong, *bs*, base *ab*, labial teeth shorter.

AUST South Australia (BENDALL) : 1 ex. : 25, pale chestnut, worn, labial teeth very long.

AUST Portland (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 29 and 30, inflated, *bp*, labial teeth shorter.

AUST Tasmania (MARIE) : 1 ex. : 25, brown, lateral spots larger, labial teeth very long.

AUST Tasmania et Australie (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. : 26 and 27, *bf;* 30(70, inflated : height = 52 per cent of length), *bg*.

? Loc. ign. (BEDDOME, « *subcarnea* ») : 1 ex. : 28(62)26 : 19, pale flesh colour (not suffused !), lateral spots ferrugineous and larger, otherwise typical.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. : 31(66), *bgp*, lateral spots confluent, monstr.

81. — **Notadusta martini** SCHEPMAN, 1907.

Races : Distribution :	*martini* SCHEPMAN 1907 SULU (very rare)	*superstes* SCHIL. 1930 MEL (unique)
Formula :	15(52)26 : 33	17(54)33 : 34
General shape :	less inflated	more inflated

DAUTZENBERG did not possess this last survival of a Tertiary genus, of which very few specimens are known : 1 recent *martini* (Mus. Bern), 8 Pleistocene *martini* (5 in Leiden, 3 in Amsterdam), and 1 recent *superstes* (our coll., n° 2586).

82. — **Palmadusta (Palmadusta) punctata** LINNÉ, 1771.

(Pl. II, fig. 2.)

Races · Distribution :	*atomaria* GMEL. 1791 SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP	*iredalei* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938 QUEE, MEL, SAM	*trizonata* SOW. 1870 POL (rare)	*punctata* LINN. 1771 ERY, CAP, LEM
Formula :	12(57)27 : 25	10(58)28 : 26	10(58)30 : 27	19(55)25 : 23
General shape :	subpyriform	pyriform	subcylindrical	oblong-ovate
Callosity on the right side of the posterior extremity :	accentuated	mostly obsolete	obsolete	less accentuaéed
Outer lip in front:	less declivous	declivous	declivous	hardly declivous
Inner lip behind :	callously swollen	acuminate, bent	acuminate, bent	blunt
Aperture behind :	straight	curved	curved	straight
Fossula :	concave	concave	concave	less concave
Dorsal zones :	obsolete	less distinct	distinct	rarely distinct
Terminal spots :	distinct	distinct	obsolete	less distinct
Teeth :	lined with yellow	lined with yellow	white	lined with yellow

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER, « *berinii* ») : 1 ex. = *punctata* : 15(56), dorsum pinkish grey, spots large, terminal spots not larger, teeth yellow, fossula very shallow. This is the holotype of var. *berinii* DAUTZENBERG, 1906 A, p. 28 (Pl. II, fig. 2).

LEM Bourbon (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. f. = *trizonata* : 8(56) and 11(57), quite agreeing with the 2 shells from Papeete.

LEM Maurice (ANCEY) : 1 ex. = *punctata* : 21, slightly zonate with *rg*, dorsal spots large; teeth yellow.

LEM Maurice (DURAND) : 3 ex. = *punctata* : 17 mm. each.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD A) : 3 ex. = *punctata* : 12-14, rather pyriform, posterior extremity rather callous, fossula shallow; subzonate, terminal spots large.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 5 ex. = *punctata* : 12-16(59), small, but typical, terminal spots rather large, 1 shell subzonate, in 1 shell teeth white, in 1 shell fossula less shallow. — In the same open box there were 5 ex. f. + 1 j. ex. f. = probably *iredalei* : 8-11(62-63)27 : 20, broadly pyriform, right margin bent up, outer lip steeply declivous in front, inner lip bent behind, teeth coarse, fossula deeply concave, dorsum not zonate, terminal spots large; we suppose them to come from Lifou and to be mixed accidentally among the shells from Mahé.

SUM Balimbing (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *atomaria* : 11, posterior callosity less accentuated.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 1 ex. = *atomaria* : 14(59), worn.

SULU Borneo (VIMONT) : no shell, but the label only.

JAP Oshima (HIRASE C) : 5 ex. = *atomaria* : 11-15(59), dorsal spots large, otherwise typical.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 1 ex. = *iredalei* : 9, slightly worn.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 2 ex. = *iredalei* : 9, typical, and 12, posterior extremity and aperture recalling *atomaria*. — (GOUBIN B) : 1 j. ex. = *iredalei* : 11, zonate. — (GOUBIN C) : 66 ex. = *iredalei* : 8-15, m. 12(55), pyriform, though the posterior extremity is often callous like in *atomaria*, dorsal spots small to rather large, terminal spots absent to large, teeth yellow or white.

MEL Lifou (LEFORESTIER) : 3 ex. = *iredalei* : 11-13, typical.

MEL Pins (GOUBIN) : 1 ex. = *iredalei* : 12, typical.

MEL Pins (LAMBERT A) : 2 ex. = *iredalei* : 9 and 13, rather typical.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 2 ex. = *iredalei* : 15, pyriform, subpellucid, and 17, more oblong-ovate, but otherwise typical.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (LERAT) : 1 ex. f. + 1 j. ex. f. = *atomaria* : 13-14, posterior extremity callous, aperture straight.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (ROSSITER) : 2 ex. = *iredalei* : 12, much approaching *atomaria*.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 4 ex. = *iredalei* : 10-13, oblong-ovate, inner lip rather blunt behind, terminal spots large, teeth pale.

SAM Samoa (HERVIER) : 2 ex. = *iredalei* : 12(57) and 14, typical, teeth pale.

POL Raiatea (CANQUE) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *trizonata* : 9, lab. dent. 33, young, and 11 (oblong) 27 : 29, posterior callosity obsolete, fossula concave, dorsum zonate, terminal spots small, teeth white.

POL Papeete (CULLIÉRET) : 2 ex. = *trizonata* : 10 and 11, lab. dent. 31 and 33, oblong-ovate, quite agreeing with the 2 shells from Raiatea; nevertheless, they have been determined by DAUTZENBERG as *punctata* (DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O, p. 285) and not as *trizonata* (loc. cit. p. 290).

POL Tuamotu (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *trizonata* : 9(57)27 : 27, typical, but terminal ridge and the first anterior labial tooth yellow.

GEN Indian Ocean J : 1 ex. = *punctata* : 15.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON N) : 1 ex. = *punctata* ? : 11(57), spots large, teeth yellowish, monstr.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *atomaria* : 12. — 1 ex. = *iredalei* : 12. — 2 ex. = *punctata* : 18 and 19, extremely oblong, pellucid.

83. — **Palmadusta (Palmadusta) asellus** Linné, 1758.

Races :	*vespacea* Melv. 1905	*bitæniata* Geret 1903	*latefasciata* Schil. 1930	*asellus* Linn. 1758
Distribution :	Sum, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap, Mel[p], Mic[w]	Quee[n], Mel, Sam	Quee (very rare)	Ery, Lem, Ind
Formula :	16(59)21 : 16	16(59)22 : 17	24(56)24 : 17	16(57)23 : 17
Extremities :	rather attenuated	less attenuated	dilated, truncate	produced constricted
Right side :	slightly, but distinctly margined			less margined
Posterior columellar teeth :	coarser, tuberculate	finer, shorter, hardly tuberculate	rather tuberculate	rather tuberculate
Fossula :	concave	concave	concave	less concave
Dark dorsal zones :	chestnut	broader and still darker	very broad and dark	narrow, greyish brown
Whitish longitudinal lines :	obsolete	obsolete	obsolete	conspicuous

The formula expresses the breadth of the dark zones / (often omitted :) the tuberculation of the posterior columellar teeth, both indicated by the letters *i*, *o*, *v*, *s*, *n*, and *p*.

Lem Diego Suarez (Decary A) : 2 ex. = *asellus* : 19(55) and 20 (59), *sn* and *p/s*.

Lem Ambodifototra (Tissier) : 1 j. ex. = *asellus* : 15, *p/n*, but lines distinct.

Lem Maurice (Robillard A, printed [the written habitat « Zanzibar » is probably incorrect]) : 1 ex. = *asellus* : 24(56), *s/v*, hind top of the inner lip curved.

Lem Mahé (Chérubim A) : 34 ex. + 10 j. ex. + 21 jj. ex. = *asellus* : 12-22(58-64)24 : 19, *v-n*, mostly *s/v*, right side hardly margined even in dilated shells, fossula more concave.

Ind Galle (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. *asellus* : 15(57), *vs/n*, fossula rather shallow.

Sum Balimbing (Priester) : 2 ex. = *vespacea* : 14, *sv*, and 20 (dilated), *s*.

Sum Tjilaoet Eureun (Priester A) : 4 ex. = *vespacea* : 13-18. — (Priester B) : 1 ex. = *vespacea* : 14.

Sum Poeloe Babi (Priester) : 1 ex. = *vespacea* : 16, *s*.

Mol Amboine (Koller) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *vespacea* : 13-18(63), *s-v/n*.

Mol Amboine (Ledru) : 4 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *vespacea* : 15-18, *s/s*.

Java Seboekoe (Priester) : 1 ex. = *vespacea* : 20 (rather dilated).

Jap Oho Shima (Ferrié B) : 5 ex. = *vespacea* : 14-17, *s*.

Jap Seto (Hirase) : 3 ex. = *vespacea* : 13-20, *s-n/s*, extremities rather blunt; the smallest shell exhibits the zones confluent in a curious way.

MEL Buin (WACHÉ) : 1 ex. = *bitæniata* : 13 (oblong), zones interrupted.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 1 ex. = *bitæniata* : 17(61), *s/v*, attenuated in front only, much margined.

MEL Espiritu Santo (ANCEY) : 1 ex. = *bitæniata* : 14, *sn/s*.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN C) : 35 ex. + 6 jj. ex. = *bitæniata* : 10-19(64), *v-n*, mostly *sn*, beach shells.

MEL Lifou (LAMBERT) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [*bitæniata* ex loco] : 19, *n*.

MEL Pins (LAMBERT B) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *bitæniata* : 14(59), 14, 17 (young), 23, *s-p*, depressed, extremities very broad.

MEL Prony (GERET) : 2 ex. = *bitæniata* : 12, central zone wanting, extremities slightly constricted, monstr.; 18(53), cylindrical, extremities broad, zones narrow, central zone wanting, white lines distinct. These two shells are the cotypes of *bitæniata* mentioned by GERET, J. de Conchyl., 51, p. 28 (1903), but only the smaller shell was marked as type in coll. DAUTZENBERG.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGE A) : 1 ex. = *bitæniata* : 31, rostrate, zone ferrugineous, figured in DAUTZENBERG, 1906 C, pl. 9, fig. 4-6, as monstr. *bougei*, but this varietal name was not indicated on DAUTZENBERG's label of this type specimen.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 6 ex. = *bitæniata* : 15-18, *s-v*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (DURAND) : 8 ex. f. = *asellus* : 11-18, *v*, lines very distinct.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (LAMBERT) : 1 ex. = *bitæniata* : 13, *vs/s*, worn.

SAM Lifuka (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *bitæniata* : 13, *s/v*.

SAM Haapai (LOYER) : 1 ex. = *bitæniata* : 13(57), *sn/sv*, extremities slightly attenuated.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 4 ex. = *bitæniata* : 13-16, *s-o/v*, bleached.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 13 ex. = *bitæniata* : 11-20(54-58)27 : 21, *s-o*, mostly *v/o*, fossula and dorsal lines recalling *asellus*, but extremities less attenuated.

SAM Wallis (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *bitæniata* ? : 11, pale fulvous, artificially discoloured by fire.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 4 ex. = *asellus* : 1 shell 11, *v*; 2 shells small, worn; 1 shell 23(52), *s/i*, subpellucid. — 43 ex. = various races.

84. — **Palmadusta (Palmadusta) clandestina** LINNÉ, 1767.

Races :	*moniliaris* LAM. 1810	*candida* PEASE 1865	*clandestina* LINN. 1767	*passerina* MELV. 1888
Distribution :	SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU	MOL^{B}, QUEE, MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC, POL	ERY, AFR, LEM, IND	CAP, AFR, LEM
Formula :	15(61)23 : 18	15(58)22 : 17	16(61)21 : 18	17(60)21 : 19
General shape :	ovate	ovate	subpyriform	pyriform
Extremities :	blunt	produced	produced	produced
4 tops of the lips :	blunt	acuminate	rather acuminate	rather acuminate
Columellar teeth :	less produced	more produced	less produced	less produced

(continued :)	*moniliaris*	*candida*	*clandestina*	*passerina*
Fossula :	concave	less concave	shallow	flattened
Fossular ribs :	with distinct denticles		hardly thickened within	cuneiform
Sinuous dorsal markings :	pale grey to flesh colour			saturate lilac grey
Extremities dorsally :	white	white	mostly white	orange

AFR Canal Mozambique (NICOLLON A) : 5 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *passerina* : 19-22, typical.

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU B) : 1 ex. = *clandestina* : 14, lab. dent. 19, worn, fossula shallow.

LEM Diego Suarez (DECARY B) : 1 ex. = *clandestina* : 14, dent. 22 : 17, worn, fossular ribs rather cuneiform.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 1 ex. = *passerina* : 14, lab. dent. 23, fossular ribs cuneiform, extremities orange.

LEM Madagascar (DURAND) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *passerina* : 20-21, fossular ribs cuneiform, dorsum pale pink, extremities white.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD B) : 10 ex. = *passerina* : 17-24, typical, dorsum *gp*, extremities orange; in two shells the extremities are very rich brownish-orange, recalling *Luria isabella*. The original label indicates that there were three specimens only.

LEM Maurice (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *passerina* : 20(65), monstr.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 112 ex. + 20 j. ex. + 3 jj. ex. = *clandestina* : 8-15, m. 11 (56-64, m. 60)19-22 : 18-21, rather oblong, extremities acuminate, fossula almost flattened, denticles rather obsolete, dorsum saturate, extremities often orange. — 1 ex. f. = *passerina* : 25, typical; we suppose it to be accidentally mixed among CHÉRUBIM's shells.

IND Ceylan (DUPUY) : 3 ex. = *clandestina* : 14-16, lab. dent. 25, typical, rather pale.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 12 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *moniliaris* : 11-17 (oblong to dilated). — (PRIESTER B) : 8 ex. = *moniliaris* : 13-16.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 2 ex. = *moniliaris* : 13 and 15, typical, but fossula shallow.

JAP Mer de Chine (DEYROLLE) : 2 ex. f. + 1 j. ex. f. = *passerina* : 19-21, fossular denticles obsolete, 1 shell with the extremities orange.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 1 ex. = *candida* : 12(65), typical, beach worn.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 117 ex. = *candida* : 9-18, m. 12(62-66)23 : 17, typical, rather saturate; mostly worn, the 4 largest shells are fresh, one of them is subrostrate, another shell is suffused with grey. — (GOUBIN B) : 1 ex. = *candida* : 10.

MEL Maré (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *candida* : 12, rather saturate.

MEL Pins (LAMBERT A) : 1 ex. = *candida* : 11(60), markings pale orange (subpellucid ?).

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 19 ex. = *candida* : 11-18, m. 14, subpyriform, saturate *pgr*, but extremities white; 1 shell has the central line of the dorsum suffused with ferrugineous; 1 shell has the hind top of the inner lip subrostrate and slightly suffused with greenish.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARIE A) : 1 ex. = *candida* : 16, central line of the dorsum suffused with pale flesh colour, markings obsolete.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MONTROUZIER B) : 1 ex. = *candida* : 11.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (RISBEC) : 2 ex. = *candida* : 15 and 17, saturate, extremities white.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (SOWERBY and FULTON C) : 1 j. ex. = young [*candida* ex loco] : 16(60), young, monstr.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie et Nou (A) : 22 ex. = *candida* : 14-23, pale, markings hardly visible.

SAM Haapai (coll. ign.) : 4 ex. = *candida* : 11-14, beach shells, in one shell the columellar teeth are much produced.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 13 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *candida* : 11-18, m. 14, rather pyriform, beach shells; the oliviform shell has the protoconch smooth, dark purple, the innermost whorls spirally lined and dark purple, then citrine white, with 5 rows of ferrugineous square spots, at last with 3 pale *gp* spots, the antecessors of the tortuous markings of adult shells.

SAM Samoa (HERVIER) : 1 ex. = *candida* : 15, monstr.

GEN Indian Ocean L : 18 ex., mostly *clandestina* and *passerina*.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. (« *artuffeli* ») = *clandestina* : 16, markings confluent, saturate, extremities orange. — 32 ex. = various races.

The characters of races indicated in our « Prodrome » have been confirmed by DAUTZENBERG's shells; but the Lemurian *clandestina* ranges as far as Northern Madagascar and the Iles Glorieuses.

85. — **Palmadusta (Palmadusta) artuffeli** JOUSSEAUME, 1876.

Distribution : JAP, MIC^{N}.

Formula : **17(61)21 : 18.**

JAP Tanabe (HIRASE) : 6 ex. : 13-16, beach shells.

86. — **Palmadusta (Palmadusta) saulæ** GASKOIN, 1843.

Races :	*jensostergaardi* INGRAM 1939	*nugata* IRED. 1935	*saulæ* GASK. 1843
Distribution :	MIC^{w} (unique)	QUEE, MEL^{w} (rare)	JAVA, SULU (very rare)
Formula :	17(58)18 : 17	22(55)19 : 18	22(54)20 : 17
Right side :	not margined ?	margined	margined
Posterior extremity :	hardly margined	margined	margined
Columellar teetth :	rather produced	produced	less produced
Fossular denticles :	distinct	distinct	obsolete
Columella :	smooth	ribbed	ribbed
Extremities dorsally :	white	paler coloured	rich pinkish orange
Interstices of teetth :	white	yellow	yellow

DAUTZENBERG did not possess this very rare species, the three living races of which need further research for lack of material in present times : we have examined 7 shells only, one shell each in the museums of Cambridge (coll. SAUL : holotype of *saulæ*), Paris (coll. JOUSSEAUME : *saulæ*), Berlin (*saulæ*), in the « École des Mines » in Paris (*saulæ*), in coll. TOMLIN (*nugata*), VAYSSIÈRE (*nugata*), and in our own coll. (*saulæ*). Outside of Europe, there are very few shells of *saulæ* and *nugata* preserved, and one shell only of *jensostergaardi* (coll. INGRAM). The shell from Celebes, mentioned in Zool. Meded. Leiden, 16, pp. 171 and 196 (1933), is a worn *P.* (*P.*) *ziczac*.

87. — **Palmadusta (Palmadusta) contaminata** SOWERBY, 1832.

Races :	*contaminata* SOW. 1832	*malaysiæ* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1940	*distans* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938
Distribution :	QUEE, MEL (rare)	JAVA, SULU, JAP (rare)	CAP, LEM (very rare)
Formula :	11(59)27 : 22	10(57)27 : 24	11(59)26 : 22
Extremities :	produced	produced	less produced
Inner lip :	flattened	less flattened	convex
Hind top of the inner lip mostly :	long	rather long	rather short
Fossular denticles :	less distinct	distinct	obsolete (ribs cuneiform)
Dorsum :	grey	grey	pale flesh colour
Terminal spots :	large	less conspicuous	less conspicuous
Base :	canary	mostly white	white
Basal spots :	blackish	brownish	brownish

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 1 ex. = *distans* : 9(59)23 : 19, worn, fossula much reduced, the first cuneiform rib hardly attaining the inner margin, the second one still much shorter, terminal spots hardly larger than the lateral spots, basal spots ferrugineous, restricted to its outer half, dorsum with traces of a central blotch; but the inner lip is acuminate and bent behind.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *malaysiæ* : 11(59)28 : 29, fossula with distinct denticles on its inner margin, terminal spots rather large, but extremities short, inner lip shortly acuminated behind, terminal spots rather small, base white, basal spots ferrugineous.

Recently, we received two shells of this species from Lifou and from Réunion. The former shell shows that *contaminata* spreads farther to the South than we supposed in the « Prodrome »; nevertheless, the indication Samoa (« Prodrome », p. 217, note 139) must be rejected, as SCHMELTZ's (= GRAEFFE's) specimen of « *contaminata* » preserved in coll. DAUTZENBERG proved to be a *hirundo rouxi* (see below). The shell from Réunion links the habitat of *distans* in the Seychelles and in Pondoland, but in another way than we supposed in the « Prodrome » (pp. 203-204). Besides, we learnt that the Eastern shells are separable into a Melanesian and a Malayan race, though several characters indicated above need confirmation.

88. — **Palmadusta (Palmadusta) lutea** GRONOVIUS, 1781.

Races : Distribution :	*lutea* GRON. 1781 IND, SUM, MOL^{n}, JAVA, SULU, JAP, MEL^{n}	*bizonata* IRED. 1935 DAMP (rare)	*humphreysii* GRAY 1825 QUEE, MEL, SAM
Formula :	16(58)21 : 18	17(58)21 : 17	18(60)19 : 18
Right side :	margined	less margined	margined
Labial teetth :	close	close	less close
Fossula :	shallow, denticles obsolete	with distinct denticles	with distinct denticles
Dorsal fulvous zones :	3, broad, well defined	3, broad, well defined	3-4, less broad, indistinct
Pale blotch in 1/4 of length :	absent	absent.	large, though often indistinct
Brown dorsal markings:	scattered regular spots	scattered spots mostly obsolete	crowded irregular specks
Lateral spots :	conspicuous	conspicuous	slightly smaller
Terminal spots :	conspicuous	conspicuous	obsolete

JAVA Poulo Condore (ANDRÉ A) : 2 ex. = *lutea* : 15 and 20, lab. dent. 23 and 21.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 2 ex. = *humphreysii* : 11 mm. each. — (GOUBIN C) : 11 ex. = *humphreysii* : 9-15(61)20 : 19, 3- or 4-zonate, typical.

MEL Lifou (LAMBERT) : 4 ex. = *humphreysii* : 10-11, worn.

MEL Nou (BOUGIER B) : 4 ex. = *humphreysii* : 15(62)19 : 19, trizonate; 21(61), lab. dent. 19, not fully grown; specks still rather scattered; 18 and 21, not zonate, but specks arranged in transversal rows.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARTEL A) : 1 ex. = *humphreysii* : 20, lab. dent. 21, with 3 narrow zones.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 4 ex. = *humphreysii* : 13-15, worn.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *bizonata* : 14(56)21 : 19 and 17(60)20 : 20, more pyriform than *lutea*, with the extremities more attenuated, dorsal spots pale and quite absent respectively. — 1 ex. = *humphreysii* : 11(60)19 : 17, worn, 4-zonate, lateral spots very numerous. — 1 ex. = probably *humphreysii* : 18, worn, terminal spots obsolete.

DAUTZENBERG did not possess any shell from Pinaki; therefore we cannot decide, whether the determination of *lutea* from this island (DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O, p. 280; « Prodrome », p. 219, note 152) is correct; we think, however, that the occurrence of *humphreysii* in the Tuamotu Is. is very improbable.

89. — **Palmadusta (Palmadusta) ziczac** LINNÉ, 1758.

Races :	*ziczac* LINN. 1758	*undata* LAM. 1810	*vittata* DESH. 1831	*misella* PERRY 1811
Distribution :	SUM[e], MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, MIC[w]	LEM[a], IND, SUM[a]	QUEE, MEL, SAM	ERY, PER, CAP, AFR, LEM
Formula :	16(62)23 : 20	15(62)23 : 20	16(61)22 : 21	18(63)22 : 18
Shape :	oblong-pyriform			inflated
Texture :	rather thin			solid
Posterior extremity :	rather blunt	more produced	more produced	rather blunt
Anterior columellar teeth :	rather fine	rather fine	rather fine	coarser
Fossular ribs :	impressed	slightly cuneiform	impressed	cuneiform, denticles absent
4 dorsal zones :	narrow, yellowish	often reduced, yellowish	conspicuous, brownish	conspicuous, fulvous
Zigzag-lines :	fine, close, acute-angled, yellowish	predominant, yellowish	coarser, obtuse-angled, brownish	distant, obtuse-angled, richly fawn

The formula expresses the development of the dorsal zones (*i*, *o*, *v*, *s*, *n*, *p*) and their colour.

AFR Mozambique (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. f. = *undata* : 18, *s/fa*, fossular denticles obsolete.

LEM Madagascar (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *misella* : 15(61), typical.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD A) : 13 ex. f. = *undata*, including : 5 shells, 13-18, *s-i/af*, and 8 shells, 15-22, *n/fba*; fossular ribs cuneiform with obsolete inner denticles. — (ROBILLARD C) : 7 ex. f. = *undata* : 14-20(62)23 : 18, mostly *i*/pale, fossular ribs slightly thickened within.

LEM Maurice (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. f. = *undata* : 12(58), dorsum suffused with *ga*, so that no markings are visible, fossular denticles obsolete.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 1 j. ex. = *misella* : 12, young, markings typical, fossula still with obsolete inner denticles.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *ziczac* : 13 and 14, young.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 2 ex. = *vittata* : 13, worn, and 14, *i*/pale, zigzag-lines obtuse-angled and distant, fossular denticles feeble.

SAM Haapai (LOYER) : 1 ex. = *vittata* : 13, worn, fossular denticles strong.

POL Tuamotu (coll. ign., « *cumingii* », the box contained also *punctata trizonata* and *serrulifera*) : 1 ex. f. = probably *vittata* : 11(57), worn, fossular denticles small.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 4 ex. = *misella* : 16, fossular ribs cuneiform, 18, fossular ribs crossing only the outer half of the fossula, 20, dorsal markings typical on the left side only, otherwise abnormal and less distinctly limited, 24, central row of whitish arrow-heads very narrow, anterior row of square dark spots replaced by a brownish-grey blotch.

The indications « Mauritius » are most probably incorrect, as LIÉNARD is the only author who reported the species *ziczac* from the Mascarene Is. before. Like in several other collections, the indication « Mozambique » seems to be arbitrarily copied from REEVE (Conch. Icon., *Cyprœa*, fig. 97), who figured an *undata*, while his « beautiful variety » (= *misella*) really came from that country.

90. — **Palmadusta (Palmadusta) diluculum** REEVE, 1845.

Races : Distribution :	*virginalis* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938 ERY, AFR[e], LEM	*diluculum* REEVE 1845 ERY, CAP, AFR
Formula :	16(61)20 : 17	24(61)19 : 17
Base :	flattened	less flattened
Aperture behind :	straight, excepted in its hindmost part	curved behind
Dorsal zones mostly :	obsolete or dissolving	well marked (in adult shells only)
Lateral and terminal spots :	less accentuated to absent	distinct

The first formula expresses the number of the dorsal zones (*i* = dissolving into zigzag lines, *4* = four dark zones, *3* = the two central zones confluent) / and their colour (*pel* = pellucid); the second formula indicates the size of the lateral spots / and of the anterior + posterior terminal spots.

AFR Cap Ste. Marie (DECARY) : 1 ex. = *virginalis* ? : about 18, dent. 19 : 15, quite worn, so that we could hardly determine the species; aperture much curved behind, base convex, anterior terminal blotch absent.

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU B) : 1 ex. = *virginalis* : 17(61)18 : 17, *i/pel* (ferrugineous), terminal spots $n + v$.

LEM Nosy Irandja (GIVENCHY B) : 1 ex. = *virginalis* : 19(61)22 : 16, *i/pel* (ferrugineous), fine/$s + i$.

LEM Diego Suarez (DECARY A) : 2 ex. = *virginalis* ? (both as worn as the shell from Cap Ste. Marie) : about 14, dent. 22 : 15, and 16, dent. 19 : 16, lateral spots distinct.

LEM Madagascar (ROÜAST C) : 3 ex. f. + 1 j. ex. f. = *diluculum* : 20-30, dent. 18-21 : 16-17, the adult shells are *4-3/bp-pn* and $n/n + n$, the largest shell exhibits the right lateral spots confluent; the young shell is *i/pb* and $v/n + n$.

LEM Bourbon (ROSSITER) : 1 ex. f. + 1 j. ex. f. = *diluculum* : 22, dent. 19 : 17, *4/bp*; 25, young, *3/pb*, lateral spots wanting.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM B) : 2 ex. + 2 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *virginalis* : 11, oliviform, *i/bp*, protoconch dark *pb*; 13-14(60)18-21 : 14-17, *4-3/bp-pb* and often fine/ $n + n$.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 1 ex. f. = *diluculum* : 23, *4/pel* (orange), terminal spots $n + i$.

GEN Indian Ocean K : 10 ex. = *diluculum* : 19-28.

GEN Indopacific D : 7 ex. f. = *diluculum* : 21-29, *3/pb*.

? Loc. ign. (BAVAY) : 1 ex. = *virginalis* : 16, dent. 22 : 18, dorsum typical, $n/n + n$.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. = *virginalis* : 14, *i*/suffused with white, $n/v + i$; 15, *3/bp*, $v/i + i$; 15(57)20 : 19, *i/bgp*, fine/$i + i$. — 12 ex. = *diluculum* : 5 shells 19-23, zones obsolete; 6 shells 20-25, with 4 or 3 zones, the largest shell is monstr.; 1 shell 23, *4/pel* (*lb*).

DAUTZENBERG's shells show that all coasts of Madagascar seem to be inhabited by *virginalis* only. The chief characters distinguishing the two races of *diluculum* consist in the size, in the straightness of the aperture, and in the dorsal markings, while the difference in dentition and in the terminal spots is not essential.

91. — **Palmadusta (Melicerona) lentiginosa** GRAY, 1825.

Distribution : ERY, PER, IND.

Formula : 26(60)17 : 14.

ERY Mer Rouge (HIDALGO) : 2 ex. f. : 20 and 21(59), pale *agc*, zonate, specks scarce.

IND Bombay (FULTON) : 1 ex. : 24(58), rather saturate.

92. — Palmadusta (Melicerona) felina Gmelin, 1791.

Races :	*pauciguttata* Schil.&Schil. 1938	*melvilli* Hid. 1906	*listeri* Gray 1825	*felina* Gmel. 1791	*fabula* Kien. 1843
Distribution :	Sum, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap	Aust^{a}, Quee, Mel, Sam, Oce, Mic^{s}	Ery, Lem, Ind	Cap, Afr, Lem^{w}	Ery, Per
Formula :	15(56)18 : 16	15(56)16 : 15	17(58)17 : 16	22(60)17 : 15	19(65)17 : 14
Shape :	cylindrical	cylindrical	cylindrical	subcylindrical	deltoidal
Dorsum :	depressed	depressed	depressed	depressed	gibbous
Base :	flat	flat	less flattened	rather convex	rather convex
Base in front :	concave	concave	concave	less concave	less concave
Aperture in front :	dilated	much dilated	less dilated	hardly dilated	hardly dilated
Columellar teeth :	short, close	short, close	short, close	produced, distant	much produced distant
Fossula :	rather broad	less broad	rather broad		
Fossular ribs :	vertical	projecting	vertical	thickened within	rather cuneiform
Dorsum :	olivaceous	olivaceous	bluish grey	greenish grey	yellowish grey
Dorsal specks :	close, confluent	close, confluent	discrete	close, confluent	very confluent
Lateral spots :	scarce, but large	numerous, intermixed with small points	numerous, large	large, distant	large, intermixed with fine specks
Margins :	yellowish	yellowish	white	yellow	yellow
Base :	white	white	white	yellow	yellow

Mex Panama (Chaper, among *robertsi*) : 1 ex. f. = *fabula* : 19 (dilated), saturate.

Ery Aden (Vimont) : 5 ex. = *fabula* : 17-24(64-73), typical.

Afr Tuléar (Petit A) : 1 ex. = *felina* : 17.

Afr Cap Ste. Marie (Decary) : 1 ex. = *felina* : 16, col. dent. 15, worn, with 5 large spots along the right margin, base white as it is bleached.

Afr Faux Cap (Decary « *melvilli* ») : 2 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *felina* : 15-20(55-58, one young shell is 61), col. dent. 13-14, worn, base evidently yellow, fossular denticles feeble, but distinct.

Afr Fort Dauphin (Decary B) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *felina* : 12(53)15 : 17, and 19(62), young, both typical.

Lem Ambovombé (Decary) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *felina* : 13-19(61-66), worn, base white (bleached), otherwise typical.

Lem Diego Suarez (Decary A) : 8 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *felina* : 15-21(60), typical.

LEM Mananara (DECARY) : 12 ex. + 2 j. ex. + 2 jj. ex. = *felina* : 12-20, m. 16(55-62, m. 60)17-18 : 13-17, typical.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 10 ex. = *felina* : 12-21(56-58)18 : 14, typical, but columellar teeth rather short and fossular ribs hardly impressed.

LEM Maurice (DURAND) : 3 ex. = *listeri* : 17-19(51), pale, typical.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD B) : 5 ex. f. = *melvilli* : 12(50)-19, typical, right margin acute, base concave in front, aperture dilated in front, dorsum saturate, lateral spots numerous.

LEM Maurice (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *listeri* : 15. — 1 ex. f. = *melvilli* : 14(50), like the shells from Maurice (ROBILLARD B).

SUM Balimbing (PRIESTER) : 3 ex. = *pauciguttata* : 11-14.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 1 ex. = *pauciguttata* : 13. — (PRIESTER B) : 1 ex. = *pauciguttata* : 14, with 3 spots on the right margin.

SUM Poeloe Babi (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *pauciguttata* : 12, not fully grown.

SUM Bantoer (GINER) : 3 ex. = *pauciguttata* : 12, 13, and 16(55), typical.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRÉ B) : 2 ex. = *pauciguttata* : 16 and 17(53), aperture very narrow, lateral spots scarce.

JAP Seto (HIRASE) : 2 ex. = *pauciguttata* : both 15(57), aperture narrow in front, lateral spots scarce.

MEL Buin (WACHÉ) : 1 ex. f. = *pauciguttata* : 16(55), worn, aperture narrow, lateral spots very scarce.

MEL Espiritu Santo (ANCEY) : 2 ex. = *melvilli* : 12 and 14, typical.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN B) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform : 6 mm., with 5 dark chestnut zones. — (GOUBIN C) : 85 ex. + 19 jj. ex. = *melvilli* : 12-19, m. 15(54-60), typical, but the aperture is less wide in a few callous specimens; the oliviform shells show 5 dark chestnut zones, the innermost whorls are plain yellowish white, with spiral lines, the protoconch is dark.

MEL. Pins (LAMBERT A) : 5 ex. = *melvilli* : 14-15, typical.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (var. coll. H) : 6 ex. = *melvilli* : 14-19, typical.

SAM Lifuka (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *melvilli* : 15.

SAM Haapai (LOYER) : 4 ex. = *melvilli* : 13-17.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 8 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *melvilli* : 13-16.

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 2 ex. = *melvilli* : both 18 mm.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 10 ex. + 2 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *melvilli* : 11-21, m. 14, typical.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 6 ex. = *felina*. — 1 ex. = *fabula*. — 12 ex. = various races.

DAUTZENBERG's shells show that *listeri* does not occur in *Madagascar* at all : the specimens published by him as « *melvilli* » from Cap Ste. Marie, Faux Cap, and Diego Suarez, proved to be typical *felina* with the base white on account of being bleached.

93. — Palmadusta (Melicerona) gracilis Gaskoin, 1849.

Races :	*gracilis* Gask. 1849	*notata* Gill 1858	*japonica* Schil. 1931	*macula* Angas 1867
Distribution :	Ind, Sum, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap, Mel	Ery, Per	Jap	Damp, Quee
Formula :	15(59)20 : 17	16(59)19 : 18	19(60)19 : 17	19(63)19 : 16
General shape :	oblong-ovate	oblong-ovate	pyriform	subovate to subpyriform
Outer lip in front:	straight	constricted	constricted	constricted
Aperture in front:	not dilated	dilated	dilated	dilated
Id. behind :	straight	rather curved	curved	curved
Anterior columellar teeth relatively :	hardly thickened	thickened	thickened	thickened
Fossula :	rather vertical		rather declivous	
Dorsum :	greyish	bluish to greenish	greyish	bluish
Dorsal specks :	rather profuse		profuse	discrete, paler
Central blotch :	mostly distinct	replaced by an interrupted central zone	large, indistinctly limited	small, but well defined
Base :	whitish	yellowissh	mostly tinged with pale flesh colour	
Terminal spots :	brownish purple, large and conspicuous both dorsally and ventrally	pinkish lilac to dark purple,	purplish brown, extending to the outlets	greyish indistinct, mostly restricted to the dorsal surface

Ecological varieties :

	A	*B*
in *notata* :	large, broad, greenish, terminal spots pinkish	small, oblong, bluish, terminal spots dark purple
in *japonica* :	large, pyriform, lateral spots large, racial characters well developed	small, oblong-ovate, aperture less dilated in front, fossula less declivous, lateral spots smaller, terminal spots more conspicuous, even basally (approaching *gracilis*)
in *macula* :	large, pyriform, terminal spots distinct	small, ovate, terminal spots still more reduced or absent

ERY Mer Rouge (JOUSSEAUME) : 2 ex. = *notata B* : both 14, one shell shows 5 anterior labial teeth tinged with purple.

ERY Aden (DEYROLLE) : 2 ex. = *notata A* : both 21, typical.

LEM Maurice (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. f. = *macula A* : 19, terminal spots greyish in front, ferrugineous behind, both dorsally and ventrally, where they are smaller; otherwise typical.

SUM Balimbing (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *gracilis* : 16.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 3 ex. = *gracilis* : 13, 15, and 17. — (PRIESTER B) : 2 ex. = *gracilis* : 15 and 16.

JAVA Poulo Condore (ANDRÉ B) : 1 ex. = *gracilis* : 17(59)19 : 15, typical, but lateral spots small, terminal spots rather greyish and almost restricted to the dorsal surface (recalling *japonica*), central blotch wanting, replaced by a central zone like in *notata*.

JAP Hong Kong (SOWERBY) : 1 ex. f. = *japonica A* : 21, typical.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 1 ex. = *gracilis* : 13(61)23 : 18, typical.

JAP Hirado (HIRASE B) : 6 ex. = *japonica A* : 17-20, typical.

JAP Tanabe (HIRASE) : 9 ex. = *japonica B* : 12-15(61-62)21 : 17, typical.

JAP Enoshima (CULLIÉRET) : 1 ex. = *japonica A* : 20, less pyriform.

JAP Yokohama (ROÜAST) : 3 ex. = *japonica A* : 15-19, worn.

JAP Boshu (HIRASE) : 3 ex. = *japonica A* : 22-23, pyriform, central blotch large.

GEN Indopacific A : 1 ex. = *macula B* : 14(63)22 : 18, typical, dorsal specks profuse, lateral spots scarce, extremities white, anterior extremity dorsally with pale grey spots.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *gracilis* : 14 and 17. — 1 ex. = *macula B* : 16(65).

DAUTZENBERG's shells prove that a small ecotype (*B*) exists in *japonica* too; we know it also from Hirado, Deshima, etc.

94. — **Palmadusta (Melicerona) fimbriata** GMELIN, 1791.

Races :	*marmorata* SCHRÖT. 1804	*fimbriata* GMEL. 1791	*durbanensis* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938	*unifasciata* MIGH. 1845
Distribution :	MOL, SULU, JAP, MEL^{n}, MIC^{w}	ERY, LEM, IND	CAP (rare)	SAM^{n}, POL, HAW
Formula :	10(57)23 : 23	12(57)22 : 21	14(57)21 : 19	11(54)23 : 21
General shape :	subpyriform	subcylindrical	subcylindrical, less solid	subcylindrical
Anterior extremity :	rather constricted	broad	broad	rather broad
Base :	often less convex	rather convex	flattened	convex
Aperture in front:	less dilated	much dilated	very wide	rather narrow
Id. behind :	narrow	narrow	wide	narrow

(*continued :*)	*marmorata*	*fimbriata*	*durbanensis*	*unifasciata*
Dorsal specks :	rather pale and less close			saturate, close
Dorsal central zones :	distinct, though mostly dilacerate		dissolved into longitudinal waving lines	rather continuous, less interrupted
Lateral spots :	minute and scarce			mostly wanting

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU A) : 2 ex. = *fimbriata* : 10 and 14, pale.

LEM Mananara (DECARY) : 1 ex. = *fimbriata* : 12(58)23 : 23, aperture less dilated in front, right margin with 3 spots only.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 2 ex. = *fimbriata* : 13 and 14, col. dent. 19, typical, but zones dissolved into waving lines, aperture very wide in front.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD A) : 2 ex. f. = *marmorata* : both 15, including 1 monstr.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 125 ex. = *fimbriata* : 9-15, m. 12(mostly 57-59)17-21 : 19, mostly worn; one shell is 17, pellucid ferrugineous.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER, « *microdon* » and « *gangranosa* ») : 4 ex. = *marmorata* : 10-13.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 1 ex. = *marmorata* : 16, col. dent. 19, aperture slightly dilated in front.

JAP Tanabe (HIRASE, among *microdon*, see below) : 1 ex. = *marmorata* ? : 12, dent. 23 : 20, base convex, aperture dilated in front, dorsum with one dilacerate zone.

JAP Japon (MARIE) : 1 ex. = *marmorata* : 16(57), col. dent. 19, dorsum with waving lines.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. f. = *marmorata* : 10 and 11, col. dent. 21, base flat, aperture not dilated in front, shells pale, bizonate.

SAM Wallis (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *unifasciata* : 11(58)22 : 23, right side slightly margined, obsoletely and irregularly pitted, with a distinct callosity above the posterior extremity, like in *punctata atomaria*, base convex, aperture narrow, hardly dilated in front, outer lip projecting behind, fossula steep, ribs impressed, dorsum worn, with one band, lateral spots absent, extremities with 4 pink spots.

POL Raiatea (CANQUE) : 2 ex. = *unifasciata* : 13 and 14, dent. 23 : 22, central zone dilacerate, otherwise typical.

POL Papeete (CULLIÉRET) : 2 ex. = *unifasciata* : 11 and 12.

POL Anaa (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *unifasciata* : 9, dent. 23 : 23, worn.

POL Tuamotu (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *unifasciata* : 11(55)23 : 23, worn.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 20 ex. = various races.

The indication Wallis points to a distribution of *unifasciata* farther West than credited before; we think, however, that it needs confirmation, though the shell seems to have been collected by HERVIER.

95. — **Palmadusta (Melicerona) minoridens** MELVILL, 1901.

Distribution : QUEE, MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC, POL.

Formula : 8(55)27 : 26.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 1 ex. : 8, col. dent. 23.
MEL Lifou (BYNE) : 1 ex. : 8, typical.
MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 352 ex. + 11 jj. ex. : 7-11(50-58)19-31 : 21-33, m. 9(54)25 : 27, typical. — (GOUBIN B) : 2 ex. + 1 jj. ex. : 8-10. — (GOUBIN E) : 4 ex.
MEL Pins (LAMBERT A) : 35 ex. + 1 jj. ex. : 7-10.
MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MONTROUZIER A) : 2 ex. : both 10, typical.
SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 4 ex. : 10-11.
POL Papeete (CULLIÉRET) : 1 ex. : 9.
POL Rairoa (CULLIÉRET) : 15 ex. : 6-8(49-51)27-31 : 21-27.
POL Fakahina (BOUGE A) : 8 ex. : 6-8(49)27-31 : 25-31.
POL Tuamotu (BOUGE K) : 21 ex. : 6-9(46-56)24-31 : 23-27.
POL Tuamotu (coll. ign.) : 29 ex. + 3 jj. ex. : typical.

The fossula of DAUTZENBERG's shells varies from rather steep to very declivous; in young shells it is often rather flattened, so that it superficially approaches *serrulifera*.

96. — **Palmadusta (Melicerona) serrulifera** SCHILDER & SCHILDER, 1938.

Distribution : POL (rare).

Formula : formerly 11(51)31 : 29; now 9(54)32 : 28.

POL Rairoa (CULLIÉRET) : 32 ex. : 6.6-8.9(49-63)25-37 : 27-31, m. 8(57)31 : 29, 10 shells are oblong (49-52), 14 shells subdeltoidal (55-61), and 8 shells deltoidal (61-63).
POL Marutea du Sud (BOUGE) : 2 ex. : 9(52)32 : 29 and 9(51)33 : 27, subdeltoidal.
POL Tuamotu (BOUGE E) : 15 ex. + 2 j. ex. : 6.2 (young, spire orange), 7.0-9.6(49-55) 29-37 : 23-33, m. 8(53)33 : 28; 12 shells are cylindrical to oblong (49-53), 4 shells are subdeltoidal (55), 1 shell is deltoidal (55). — (BOUGE H) : 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 6.1 (young), 6.9-7.9(59-61)29-33 : 24-30, m. 7.4(60)31 : 27, more or less deltoidal.
POL Tuamotu (coll. ign.) : 11 ex. : 6.4-10.1, dent. 31 : 29, 1 shell cylindrical, 5 shells subdeltoidal (53-57), 5 shells deltoidal.

The average formula of the 69 specimens preserved in coll. DAUTZENBERG is 8(55)32 : 28. Therefore they are smaller and mostly broader than the two

specimens described as holotype and paratype, which are extremely cylindrical, whereas two thirds of DAUTZENBERG's shells are more or less deltoidal; but the average number of teeth is nearly identical, and the characteristic features of the fossula quite agree with our original description, showing no tendency to approach any other species of this group. The habitat of *serrulifera* is evidently restricted to South Eastern Polynesia.

97. — **Palmadusta (Melicerona) waikikiensis** SCHILDER, 1933.

Distribution : HAW (very rare).

Formula : 13(54)24 : 28.

DAUTZENBERG did not possess this species, of which we know three shells only, one in the Museum at Leiden and two in our collection.

98. — **Palmadusta (Melicerona) microdon** GRAY, 1828.

Races :	*microdon* GRAY 1828	*granum* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938	*chrysalis* KIEN. 1843
Distribution :	SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP	MEL, SAM	ERY, AFR, LEM
Formula :	10(55)27 : 26	9(54)32 : 29	13(55)32 : 29
General shape :	subpyriform	pyriform, inflated	oblong
Extremities :	rostrate	rostrate	less rostrate
Base :	flattened	convex	less convex
Fossula :	concave	concave	less concave
Dorsum :	distinctly zonate	distinctly zonate	less zonate, often pellucid
Base :	white	white	yellowish

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU A) : 1 ex. = *chrysalis* : 12, purely white.

LEM Diego Suarez (DECARY A) : 1 ex. = *chrysalis* : 14(51)37 : 33.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD A) : 2 ex. = *chrysalis* : 10(47)31 : 27 and 10(48)33 : 34; the general shape recalls *minoridens*, while the fossula and the dentition are typical : very cylindrical, extremities hardly attenuated, base flat, aperture narrow, but both lips receding in front, fossula broad and concave, ribbed, inner margin projecting, with coarse denticles, columellar sulcus less broad, ribbed; the shells are subpellucid, white, with 2 interrupted zones, dorsal spots regular. — (ROBILLARD B) : 2 ex. = *chrysalis* : 13 and 14, posterior extremity short.

JAP Oshima (HIRASE B) : 1 ex. = *microdon* : 11(50)30 : 27, fossula concave, extremities pink.

JAP Osumi (HIRASE) : 2 ex. = *microdon* : 11(53)21-25 : 23-27; the cylindrical shape recalls *minoridens*, but the broadly concave fossula and the small anterior columellar teeth are typical.

JAP Tanabe (HIRASE) : 2 ex. = *microdon* : 9 and 10, dent. 27 : 27, cylindrical, so that the general shape recalls *minoridens*.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 46 ex. = *granum* : 8-13(53-55)31 : 30-31. — (GOUBIN C) : 5 ex. = *granum* : similar to the other shells from Lifou.

MEL Pins (BOUGIER) : 4 ex. = *granum* : 9-11.

MEL Pins (LAMBERT A) : 1 ex. = *granum* : 10.

MEL Nou (près le cimetière, BOUGIER A) : 1 ex. = *granum* : 12, recalling *chrysalis* (posterior extremity short), but fossula concave.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 1 ex. = *granum* : 11.

SAM Samoa (HERVIER) : 3 ex. = *granum* : 9-11.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *granum* : 10. — 3 ex. = *chrysalis* : 10, 11, and 15(53), posterior extremity rostrate.

The shells sent to DAUTZENBERG by HIRASE displace the Northern limit of *microdon* s. str. from the Philippines to Japan.

99. — **Blasicrura (Blasicrura) coxeni** COX, 1873.

Distribution : MEL (rare).

Formula : 21(51)18 : 18.

MEL Marovo (HEDLEY) : 2 ex. = 26(56)19 : 18, saturate, lateral callus extending dorsally, and 26(57)18 : 18, rather pale, callus not extending; both shells are unusually pyriform, with the dorsal markings smaller and irregularly dilacerate.

100. — **Blasicrura (Blasicrura) quadrimaculata** GRAY, 1824.

Races :	*quadrimaculata* GRAY 1824	*garretti* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938	*thielei* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938
Distribution :	SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, MEL, MIC^{w}	SAM^{w} (very rare)	DAMP, QUEE
Formula :	20(51)19 : 20	22(50)20 : 21	19(56)18 : 19
General shape :	elongate	elongate	ovate
Posterior extremity :	produced and recurved	produced and recurved	shorter, less recurved
Aperture in front :	not dilated	not dilated	dilated
Posterior columellar teeth :	produced and tuberculate	produced and tuberculate	less produced, hardly tuberculate
Dorsal specks :	crowded	crowded	less crowded
Terminal spots :	large	smaller	large

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (DE PRIESTER A, labelled « *depriesteri* SCHILDER ») : 1 ex. = *quadrimaculata* : 18(54)21 : ? (inner lip broken off).

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 4 ex. = *quadrimaculata* : 17-24.

JAVA Cap St. Jacques (DEYROLLE) : 2 ex. = *quadrimaculata* : 21 and 24.

SULU Borneo (MARIE) : 3 ex. = *quadrimaculata* : 21 and 21 (both 51, oblong) and 23(56, dilated).

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 2 ex. = *quadrimaculata* : 24(50) and 28(49), typical.

The shells from Oho Shima displace the Northern limit from Luzon to Southern Japan; moreover, we saw several pellucid shells of *quadrimaculata* labelled « Japan » in the Museum in Amsterdam.

101. — **Blasicrura (Blasicrura) pallidula** GASKOIN, 1849.

Races :	*pallidula* GASK. 1849	*simulans* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1940	*rhinoceros* SOUVERBIE 1865
Distribution :	SUM^{e}, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, MIC^{w}	DAMP (very rare)	QUEE^{n}, MEL, SAM
Formula :	19(56)22 : 17	20(54)23 : 16	18(55)23 : 18
Extremities :	attenuated	rather broad	rather broad
Hind top of the inner lip :	acuminate	rather blunt	rather blunt
Teeth :	produced, distant	less produced, distant	less produced, less distant
Dorsal zones :	interrupted	not interrupted	less interrupted
Lateral spots :	wanting	small, scattered, but distinct	small, scattered, but often distinct

SUM Djoeng Koelon (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *pallidula* : 18(58), col. dent. 14, worn.

JAVA Batavia (PRIESTER) : 1 j. ex. = *pallidula* : 21, col. dent. 16, subpellucid ?

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 1 ex. = *pallidula* : 23, col. dent. 19, worn, with four interrupted zones and possibly one spot on the right margin.

MEL Salomon (AUBIN) : 1 ex. = *rhinoceros* : 17(55), with 4 interrupted zones.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN C) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *rhinoceros* : 18 (young) and 19, with 4-5 spots on each side.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (STUER A) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [*rhinoceros* ex loco] : 15.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (VIMONT) : 5 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *rhinoceros* : 18-23(56-62) and 29(56); the last named shell shows the right side margined and the interstices of the labial teeth yellowish (recalling *chinensis*), lateral spots typical.

SAM Lifuka (DOISY) : 2 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *rhinoceros* : 12, oliviform, with two central zones of square spots; 13, worn; 15, col. dent. 13, central zones approaching each other.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 3 ex. = *rhinoceros* : 16; 16; 17(52)20 : 12, anterior extremity produced.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 1 ex. = *rhinoceros* : 15(52)23 : 19, four zones distant.
? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *rhinoceros* : 17, worn, and 21(58, rather dilated).

The specimen from Oho Shima displaces the Northern limit of *pallidula* s. str. from Luzon to Japan; moreover, *pallidula* was figured by HIRASE (A Collection of Japanese Shells, pl. 93, fig. 13, 1934) among the shells from Japan.

102. — **Blasicrura (Blasicrura) interrupta** GRAY, 1824.

Distribution : IND, SUM, MOL, SULU.

Formula : 20(53)25 : 21.

IND Ceylon (SOWERBY and FULTON A) : 1 ex. : 24, col. dent. 21, central zone slit.
SUM Balimbing (PRIESTER) : 5 ex. : 16-22.
SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 21 ex. + 2 j. ex. : 15-24. — (PRIESTER B) : 5 ex. + 2 j. ex. : 17-25.
SUM Djoeng Koelon (PRIESTER) : 2 ex. + 1 jj. ex. : 17-19.

103. — **Blasicrura (Derstolida) kieneri** HIDALGO, 1906.

Races :	*depriesteri* SCHIL. 1933	*schneideri* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938	*reductesignata* SCHIL. 1924	*kieneri* HID. 1906
Distribution :	SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP	QUEE, MEL, SAM	LEM	AFR, LEM[w]
Formula :	13(58)20 : 16	12(59)19 : 16	15(54)20 : 16	21(55)18 : 16
General shape :	oblong-ovate		cylindrical	
Dorsum :	depressed	depressed	depressed	not depressed
Extremities :	rather attenuated and produced	rather short and blunt, hind top of the inner lip less constricted	rather attenuated	less attenuated
Anterior extremity :	margined (even the whole right side)	less margined	hardly margined	hardly margined
Base :	flattened	flattened	rather flattened	rather convex
Aperture :	narrow	less narrow	wide	rather narrow
Columellar teeth :	becoming longer abruptly in the posterior half of the lip		becoming longer gradually from in front to behind	
Fossula :	broad, concave	broad, rather shallow	rather narrow and shallow	rather narrow and shallow
Fossular denticles :	distinct	distinct	distinct	less distinct
Bluish dorsal markings :	well defined, never reduced	well defined, never reduced	less defined, often reduced	less defined, less reduced
Lateral spots :	scattered		numerous	

AFR Faux Cap (DECARY) : 1 ex. = *kieneri* : 18(55), lab. dent. 19, markings confluent.

LEM Diego Suarez (DECARY A) : 1 ex. = *kieneri* : 20(57)20 : 15, markings confluent.

LEM Mananara (DECARY) : 1 ex. = *kieneri* : 16(54)17 : 17, slightly depressed, fossula very shallow, lateral spots scarce, otherwise typical.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 8 ex. = *kieneri* : 14-18(53-56), lab. dent. 19-21, ground colour of the dorsum often yellowish instead of white, and 19(63)20 : 14, very broad, all columellar teeth crossing the inner half of the lip, pale ovate anterior dorsal blotch wanting, lateral callus much extending dorsally.

LEM Réunion (VEDEL) : 1 ex. = *reductesignata* : 18, typical.

LEM Maurice (CRANE) : 3 ex. = *reductesignata* : 16-18(52) pellucid, dorsal markings ferrugineous.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD B) : 11 ex. = *reductesignata* : 11-22, markings rich bluish, slightly reduced, in one shell extremely reduced; one shell, 17(62), is dilated, dorsum profusely spotted; 1 monstr. : 16(53)19 : 16.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 31 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *reductesignata* : 3 shells are 14-17, lab. dent. 18-19, generally recalling *kieneri*, but more depressed; the remaining shells are 10-12(57)16-21 (m. 19) : 15, lateral spots rather scarce, shells generally recalling *depriesteri*, but anterior extremity more attenuated and less margined, columellar teeth becoming gradually longer from in front to behind, and fossula narrower; one shell is pellucid.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 2 ex. = *depriesteri* : 13 and 14.

SUM Noesa Kambangan (PRIESTER B) : 1 ex. f. = *kieneri* : 21, typical.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 1 ex. = *depriesteri* : 13(65, dilated), three anterior columellar teeth short, the following teeth crossing three quarter of the lip.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ A) : 1 ex. = *depriesteri* : 15, beach shell, fossula shallow, otherwise typical.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 7 ex. = *schneideri* : 10-14(62), rather broad, anterior extremity recalling *depriesteri*, margined, fossula rather broad, but shallow.

MEL Pins (LAMBERT A) : 7 ex. = *schneideri* : 9-12, several shells are very oblong.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 3 ex. = *schneideri* : 10, 11, and 15, rather broad.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (LAMBERT) : 40 ex. = *schneideri* : 8-13(54-58)19 : 16-17, margined, lateral spots numerous.

SAM Haapai (LOYER) : 3 ex. = *schneideri* : 10-12(56), anterior extremity attenuated, fossula narrow; in two shells the ring enclosing the pale ovate anterior dorsal blotch is dissolved.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 18 ex. = *schneideri* : 10-15(55)21 : 17, rather margined, markings sometimes reduced.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 3 ex. = *schneideri* : 8-11, anterior extremity rather broad, anterior blue ring dissolved in one shell, fossula narrow.

SAM Samoa (GRAEFFE) : 1 ex. = *schneideri* : 10(53)18 : 13.

GEN Indopacific H : 3 ex. = *depriesteri*. — 2 ex. = *reductesignata* : small variety. — 8 ex. = *kieneri* : 18-22.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON D) : 1 ex. = *reductesignata* : 16(62), markings reduced, monstr.

DAUTZENBERG's shells show that the two Eastern races are distributed farther than indicated before : *depriesteri* seems to reach Japan, and *schneideri* spreads from Melanesia eastward as far as Tonga and Samoa.

104. — **Blasicrura (Derstolida) owenii** SOWERBY, 1837.

Races : Distribution :	*owenii* SOW. 1837 LEM	*vasta* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938 CAP (very rare)
Formula :	15(62)19 : 15	23(63)19 : 14
Margins and extremities :	sharply edged	callous, tumid
Fossula and columellar sulcus :	rather reduced	concave, ribbed
Grey central dorsal zone :	absent	sometimes distinct
Lateral and terminal spots :	ferrugineous	blackish

LEM Madagascar (GIVENCHY A) : 1 ex. = *owenii* : 15(55), col. dent. 13.

LEM St. Pierre (EUDEL E) : 16 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *owenii* : 9-14(59-71), m. 10(63), worn.

LEM Maurice (CRANE) : 3 ex. – *owenii* : 11-14 (very oblong), pellucid.

LEM Maurice (EUDEL A) : 5 ex. = *owenii* : 15-17(60-64), reddish.

LEM Maurice (ROÜAST) : 4 ex. = *owenii* : 11(59)16 : 13, dorsum suffused with white and adorned with large irregular ferrugineous spots recalling *coxeni*; the three other shells are typical bluish, 12-15.

LEM Mascareignes (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *owenii* : 15(58), and 16(70).

IND Karikal (EUDEL) : 2 ex. f. *owenii* : 9 and 11, looking like the shells from St. Pierre.

SULU Borneo (HIDALGO) : 2 ex. f. – *owenii* : 13, bluish, and 14 (oblong), col. dent. 15.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 1 ex. f. = *owenii* : 16, worn.

POL Raiatea (CANQUE, « *hirundo* ») : 2 ex. f. = *owenii* : 13(55), col. dent. 14, and 14, both shells pellucid. Quoted in DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O, p. 278, as « *hirundo* ».

105. — Blasicrura (Derstolida) hirundo Linné, 1758.

Races :	*neglecta* Sow. 1837	*rouxi* Ancey 1882	*hirundo* Linn. 1758	*francisca* Schil. & Schil. 1938
Distribution :	Sum, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap, Damp, Mic	Quee, Mel, Sam, Oce	Ery, Per, Lem^{n}, Ind	Afr, Lem
Formula :	15(59)24 : 18	14(59)24 : 19	15(56)24 : 19	14(56)27 : 20
General shape :	rather ovate	broad, often more cylindrical	oblong, cylindrical	oblong, less cylindrical
Right side :	rounded	rather angular	rounded	distinctly margined
Left border of the aperture :	angular	angular	less marked	angular
Fossula :	more concave	more concave	rather shallow	concave
Dorsal markings:	greenish blue	greenish blue	paler greyish blue	pale pinkish grey
Pale ovate anterior blotch :	obsolete to wanting			often distinct
Dorsal specks :	scattered, irregular			rather regular
Terminal spots :	large, blackish			small, chestnut

The formula indicates the colour of the dorsum / and the size of the central blotch.

Lem Maurice (Dupuy) : 1 ex. = *francisca* : 13(62), col. dent. 21, *r/p*. — 15 ex. f. = *hirundo* : 10-18(50-60)27 : 19, *gc/i-v*, dorsal markings rather broad to confluent, right side obsoletely margined.

Lem Maurice (Robillard A) : 1 ex. f. = *hirundo* : 16(51), col. dent. 18, *cg/s*, typical.

Lem Mahé (Chérubim A) : 31 ex. = *francisca* : 10-18(57-61)26-31 : 18-19, rather worn, *r/n*, typical.

Sum Balimbing (Priester) : 2 ex. = *neglecta* : 12 and 16.

Sum Tjilaoet Eureun (Priester A) : 2 ex. = *neglecta* : 13(59)27 : 18 and 17(58)25 : 17, both worn, the second shell is subpellucid with the markings reduced.

Mol Amboine (Koller) : 3 ex. = *neglecta* : 16-17 (broad).

Java Cap St. Jacques (Deyrolle) : 2 ex. f. = *hirundo* : 16(56), *gc/v* and 20(57) *gc/n*, typical.

Jap Oho Shima (Ferrié B) : 15 ex. = *neglecta* : 10-18(60)25 : 18, beach shells, including 1 monstr.

Jap Oshima (Hirase B) : 7 ex. = *neglecta* : 16-20(57-66), mostly broad.

Mel Rua Sura (Aubin) : 2 ex. = *rouxi* : 12 and 13, worn.

Mel Lifou (Goubin C) : 3 ex. = *rouxi* : 12-13(61), distinctly margined though oblong, the largest shell has the markings reduced.

MEL Pins (LAMBERT A) : 8 ex. = *rouxi* : 12-17(58), rather margined, extremities produced.

MEL Prony (MARTEL) : 1 ex. = *rouxi* : 20(59), rostrate, dorsal markings typical, with the rather large central blotch dilacerate. This is the type specimen of *marteli* DAUTZENBERG, figured in DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, pl. 7, fig. 3-4.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 16 ex. = *rouxi* : 11-20(60)25 : 19, blotch *v-s*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (LAMBERT) : 50 ex. = *rouxi* : 11-19(55-63)23 : 18.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARIE B) : 2 ex. = *rouxi* : 14(60), *gv*, and 16(60), *agc*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (ROSSITER B) : 1 ex. = *rouxi* : 21(61), rostrate, worn.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *rouxi* : 15-17 (oblong), *gc/o-s*.

SAM Haapai (LOYER) : 2 ex. = *rouxi* : 11 and 12(60).

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 21 ex. = *rouxi* : 12-19(55)24 : 19, oblong, right side rather rounded and fossula less concave (both even in dilated shells), worn.

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *rouxi* : 16(58).

SAM Samoa (GRAEFFE, « *contaminata* ») : 1 ex. = *rouxi* : 14, worn.

GEN Indopacific H : 9 ex. = various races.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *rouxi* : 23(56), rostrate, rather worn.

The interesting shell from Samoa has been discussed above (see 87, *Palmadusta contaminata*).

106. — **Blasicrura (Derstolida) ursellus** GMELIN, 1791.

Races : Distribution :	*ursellus* GMEL. 1791 IND, SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP[a]	*amœba* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938 MEL, SAM
Formula :	13(61)27 : 21	10(62)27 : 20
General shape :	rather ovate, less inflated	pyriform, inflated
Right margin often :	attained by the central and posterior teeth	crossed by the posterior teeth only
Left anterior dorsal spot :	polygonal	longitudinal, comma-shaped
Lateral spots often :	distinct	rather obsolete

The letters *i*, *o*, *v*, *s*, *n*, and *p* express the size of the left anterior dorsal spot; a second letter indicates, that this spot is connected with the right anterior spot (*a*), or with the central blotch (*c*), or even with both (*ac*).

SUM Balimbing (PRIESTER) : 2 ex. = *ursellus* : 12, *i*, and 13, *n*.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 17 ex. = *ursellus* : 11-16; 1 shell *v*, 1 shell *s*, 1 shell *sc*, 4 shells *n*, 1 shell *na*, 2 shells *nc*. — (PRIESTER B) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *ursellus* : 14, young, *nac*; 15, *pac*.

SUM Djoeng Koelon (PRIESTER) : 2 ex. = *ursellus* : 10 and 13.

SUM Bantoer (GINER) : 1 ex. = *ursellus* : 12, *v*.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 1 ex. = *ursellus* : 13, *s*.

JAVA Tandjong Priok (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *ursellus* : 13, *pa*.

SULU Borneo (HIDALGO) : 1 ex. = *ursellus* : 16(59), *sa*, typical (« Prodrome », p. 167).

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 1 ex. = *amœba* : 10, *s*.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN B) : 1 ex. = *amœba* : 11, *n*. — (GOUBIN D) : 37 ex. = *amœba* : 8-13, m. 9(60)27-30 : 19-21; 6 shells *i*, 2 shells *o*, 6 shells *v*, 7 shells *s*, 1 shell *sa*, 10 shells *n*, 1 shell *nc*, 2 shells *nac*, 1 shell *p*, 1 shell *pac*.

MEL Lifou (LAMBERT) : 2 ex. = *amœba* : 9, *s*, and 10, *v*.

MEL Pins (LAMBERT A) : 4 ex. = *amœba* : 9-10, *i*, *v*, *s*, and *nac*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 2 ex. = *amœba* : 12, *pac* (the connection *c* is extremely broad), and 14, *pac*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (LAMBERT) : 7 ex. = *amœba* : 9-14, *s*, *s*, *n*, *na*, *na*, *p*, *pa*; slightly less pyriform.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 1 ex. = *amœba* : 11(58), *i*.

GEN Indopacific H : 1 ex. = *ursellus*.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 4 ex. = *amœba* : 8-15. — 1 ex. (« *rouxi* ») = *amœba* : 19(56)23 : 17, rostrate, posterior labial teeth attaining the dorsum (important difference from similar rostrate *hirundo rouxi* !); sinuous markings not visible, dorsum bluish white, with conspicuous chestnut specks becoming confluent along the longitudinal axis of the dorsum, thus showing the beginning melanism.

DAUTZENBERG's shells prove the characters of the central labial teeth and of the lateral spots to be less constant than the racial differences in size and shape of the shell, and in the outlines of the left anterior dorsal blotch. The race *amœba* spreads eastward as far as Tonga, and the race *ursellus* from Tandjong Priok fills up the gap in the Java region (« Prodrome », p. 209).

107. — **Blasicrura (Derstolida) erythræensis** SOWERBY, 1837.

Distribution : ERY.

Formula : 18(57)**22** : 19.

ERY Mer Rouge (DEYROLLE) : 1 ex. : 23(56), dorsal blotch twisted.

ERY Mer Rouge (SOWERBY and FULTON B) : 1 ex. : 19(62), rather dilated.

ERY Mer Rouge (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. : 16(57) and 16(62).

108. — **Blasicrura (Derstolida) stolida** LINNÉ, 1758.

Races :	*stolida* LINN. 1758	*crossei* MARIE 1869	*diauges* MELV. 1888	*brevidentata* SOW. 1870
Distribution :	IND, SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, MEL	MEL[a], SAM, OCE	CAP, AFR, LEM	DAMP, QUEE (rare)
Formula :	25(56)21 : 17	26(54)19 : 17	25(55)21 : 18	27(57)19 : 15
General shape :	cylindrical	oblong-ovate	rather pyriform	oblong-ovate
Dorsal profile :	angular	less angular	less angular	convex
Extremities :	produced	much produced	produced	rather short
Posterior columellar teeth :	produced	produced	less produced	less produced, distant
Fossula :	concave	concave	less concave	less concave
Columellar sulcus :	ribbed	denticulate within	shallow, ribbed, columella more venticose	shallow, denticulate within
Central blotch :	large, dilacerate		often smaller	small, well defined
4 dorsoterminal blotches :	mostly connected with the central blotch		isolated	absent
Teeth :	mostly ferrugineous	white	pale	white

The formula expresses the dorsal markings / and the colour of the teeth; the dorsal markings have been classified as follows : A = no markings, B = central blotch only, C = four dorsoterminal blotches only, $D = B$ and C combined, E = central and dorsoterminal blotches connected on the left side only, F = id. obsoletely connected on both sides, G = id. regularly connected; the teeth are a = white or b = ferrugineous (brownish).

ERY Mer Rouge (coll. ign., among *erythræensis*) : 1 ex. f. = *stolida* : 15, D/a.

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU A) : 1 j. ex. = *diauges* : 23, beach shell, white, aperture curved.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 1 ex. = *diauges* : 20, E/a, less pyriform, otherwise typical, not pellucid.

LEM Madagascar (GIVENCHY A) : 1 ex. f. = *stolida* : 20(52), D/b, typical.

LEM Maurice (VAYSSIÈRE) : 1 ex. = *diauges* : 25(54), D/a, subpellucid, typical.

LEM Maurice (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *diauges* : 20(59, broadly pyriform) and 29(53, oblong-ovate), both E/a, subpellucid. — 1 ex. f. = *stolida* : 21(50), $G/?$, pellucid, shape, fossula and columella typical.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 1 ex. = *!diauges* : 19(56), *E/a*, subovate, columellar teeth short for being covered by enamel, fossula and columellar sulcus more concave.

IND Ceylan (MABILLE) : 1 ex. = *stolida* : 27, *G/b*.

SUM Balimbing (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *stolida* : 25, worn.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 1 ex. = *stolida* : 25. — (PRIESTER B) : 1 ex. = *stolida* : 22.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 4 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *stolida* : 23, young, and 25-31(51); 2 shells *D/b* and 1 shell *F/b*.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRÉ B) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *stolida* ? : 19, young; 25(56)23 : 17 and 25(59)20 : 15, both less cylindrical, rather ovate, extremities short, aperture rather straight, posterior columellar teeth very long, columella with inner denticles only, dorsum worn, teeth probably *a*.

JAP Oshima (HIRASE C) : 2 ex. = *stolida* ? : 25(55)18 : 14, aperture equally curved, and 31(55)21 : 18; both oblong-ovate, extremities short, posterior columellar teeth long, fossula rather shallow, columellar sulcus almost ribbed, with strong denticles within, *D/a*.

MEL Buin (WACHÉ) : 1 ex. = *stolida* : 25(60), *G/b*, ovate, otherwise typical.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 1 j. ex. = very young. — (GOUBIN C) : 1 ex. = *crossei* : 26, worn/*b* ?, shape and the shallow columellar sulcus typical.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGE C) : 1 ex. = *crossei* : 46(53), rostrate, worn, right side extremely margined, base concave. — (BOUGE E) : 2 ex. = *crossei* : 33(60), rostrate, columellar sulcus ribbed, *G/a*, central blotch very large, attaining the posterior extremity; 41(57), extremely rostrate, columella denticulate within, *G/a*, dorsum quite melanistic, a small area above the anterior extremity excepted.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (GERET) : 1 ex. = *crossei* : 37(56), not rostrate, *G/a*, typical.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (LIENTARD) : 1 ex. = *crossei* : 35(49), rostrate, columellar sulcus very shallow, irregularly ribbed, *G/a*, central blotch very large.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 1 ex. = *crossei* : 27(63), worn/*a*, broadly ovate, but typical.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *crosseil* : 20, young, worn; 23 and 23(53), both *G/a*, typical.

GEN Indian Ocean A : 1 ex. = *diauges* : 27(55), *E*, typical. — 1 ex. f. = *crossei* ? : 31(60), *G/a*, ovate, columellar sulcus distinct.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *stolida* : 26, *D/a*, base suffused with enamel, so that the posterior columellar teeth look short; 26, *G*/pale yellow, aperture equally curved, all dorsal spots perforate like in *goodallii*. — 2 ex. = *diauges* : 16, worn, and 18, *F*.

DAUTZENBERG's shells amplify the area of distribution of *diauges* (Seychelles) and of *stolida* s. str. (Solomon Is.). The Japanese specimens rather agree with *crossei*, but we do not think them to belong really to the Pacific race, as we know typical *stolida* from Japan too; this question, however, needs further research.

109. — Cribraria (Talostolida) goodallii Sowerby, 1832.

Races : Distribution :	*fuscomaculata* Pease 1865 Sam, Oce	*goodallii* Sow. 1832 Pol
Formula :	12(56)29 : 24	11(56)29 : 25
General shape :	cylindrical	subpyriform
Right side :	acutely margined	less acute
Base :	flattened	less flattened
Outer lip in front :	declivous	less declivous
Fossula :	broad, concave	narrow, less projecting within
Terminal spots :	large	pale, small, or absent

Oce Apaian (Vimont, « *dautzenbergi* Hidalgo ») : 1 ex. = *fuscomaculata* : 11(58)23 : 22, base rather callous, so that the outer lip is less declivous in front, central blotch very large, perforate, 4 terminal spots large.

Pol Raiatea (Canque, « *fuscomaculata* ») : 3 ex. = *goodallii* : 8, 13 (posterior extremity slightly rostrate, central blotch saturate, not perforate), and 14; pyriform. anterior terminal spots small to obsolete.

Pol Papeete (Cullieret) : 1 ex. = *goodallii* : 12.

Pol Tahiti (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *goodallii* : 11.

Pol Rairoa (Cullieret) : 2 ex. = *goodallii* : 10 and 12.

Pol Anaa (Bouge A) : 1 ex. = *goodallii* : 12(57), bleached, purely white. — (Bouge D) : 1 ex. = *goodallii* : 8, worn and bleached.

Pol Marutea du Sud (Bouge) : 2 ex. = *goodallii* : both 10(53), central blotch very large and regularly perforate.

Pol Tuamotu (Bouge D) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *goodallii* : 11, young; 13, subcylindrical, more distinctly margined, fossula broader, but the anterior extremity of the outer lip and the terminal blotches are typical. — (Bouge J) : 7 ex. = *goodallii* : 8-11(55)25 : 25.

110. — Cribraria (Talostolida) teres Gmelin, 1791.

Races :	*teres* Gmel. 1791	*subfasciata* Link 1807	*pellucens* Melv. 1888	*alveolus* Tappar. 1882
Distribution :	Ind, Sum, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap, Damp, Mic	Quee, Mel, Sam	Oce^{n}, Pol, Haw	Ery, Cap, Afr, Lem
Formula :	27(54)24 : 23	25(54)24 : 23	28(53)23 : 22	30(55)23 : 22
General shape :	cylindrical	cylindrical	oblong-ovate	cylindrical
Extremities :	rather short	gradually attenuated	still more attenuated and slightly recurved	rather attenuated, outer lip projecting behind
Callosity above the posterior extremity :	less accentuated		more accentuated	less accentuated
Outer lip in front :	depressed, but less declivous		more declivous	depressed, less declivous
Left border of the aperture :	less accentuated	acutely edged	rather accentuated	hardly accentuated
Fossula :	more or less concave	more or less concave	more or less concave	less concave
Columellar sulcus :	rather concave	concave	rather concave	hardly concave, declivous
Central zones :	interrupted, but well marked			more dissolved into zigzag lines

In the three Western races at least, especially in *alveolus*, there are two ecotypes : the less frequent dilated *B* is ovate-pyriform, with the left margin of the aperture more edged, the columellar sulcus more concave, and the lateral spots larger, than in the oblong ecotype *A* of the same race.

Cap Afrique australe (Sowerby and Fulton B, « *latior* ») : 1 ex. = *alveolus B* : 29(61), with 3 saturate zones, lateral spots large.

Lem Diego Suarez (Decary A) : 2 ex. = *alveolus A* : 22(51) and 32(55), central blotch large, otherwise typical.

Lem Réunion (Morin) : 1 ex. = *alveolus A* : 18, thin, outer lip less projecting behind, but aperture curved, otherwise typical.

Lem Maurice (Robillard E) : 3 ex. = *alveolus B* : 28, dorsum suffused with green enamel, zones dissolved into scattered spots, lateral spots rather small; 31, trizonate; 31(57), lateral spots very large.

Lem Mahé (Chérubim B) : 2 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *alveolus B* : 21-29(55-56), dorsal zones interrupted, lateral spots large.

Sum Tjilaoet Eureun (Priester A) : 24 ex. + 3 j. ex. = *teres* : 19-33, including two rather dilated shells and one subpellucid specimen. — (Priester B) : 8 ex. = *teres* : 21-27.

SUM Poeloe Babi (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *teres* : 29.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 1 ex. = *teres* : 33, central blotch absent, lateral spots large, but scarce.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER et LEDRU) : 1 ex. = *teres A* : 38, lateral spots larger.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *teres B* : 28, young, and 30(59), lateral spots large.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 2 ex. = *teres* : 21 and 26.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 4 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *teres* : 22-34; the largest shell is subcylindrical with the right margin tumid and adorned with numerous large spots, columellar sulcus concave.

MEL Buin (WACHÉ) : 1 ex. = *subfasciata* ? : 28, not fully grown, much recalling *teres*.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 2 ex. = *subfasciata* : 17 and 20, typical.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN C) : 3 ex. = *subfasciata* : 23-30.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (ROSSITER A) : 3 ex. = *subfasciata* : 22(53); 29, dorsum and base suffused with green; 30(55), dorsal zones much interrupted.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 3 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *subfasciata* : 15 and 18, young; 19-34(52)23 : 24, rather worn, but typical.

POL Raiatea (CANQUE) : 4 ex. = *pellucens* : 24(49), col. dent. 23, rather cylindrical, lateral spots scarce; 28, 29, and 30(52), col. dent. 21, extremities gradually attenuate, columellar sulcus concave, central band dissolved into 2 rows of square spots, central blotch absent.

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE G) : 1 ex. = *pellucens* : 24(49), col. dent. 26, cylindrical, central labial teeth produced, fossula and columellar sulcus concave, dorsum bluish white, suffused (?), central zone interrupted.

HAW Hawaii (DURAND) : 3 ex. = *pellucens* : 29-35(49-55), col. dent. 23, typical (extremities attenuated and recurved).

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *alveolus B* : 30, with very few lateral spots arranged by pairs. — 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *alveolus* : 26-29(52), col. dent. 23, pellucid, orange dorsal zones dilacerate, otherwise typical. — 4 ex. = *teres*.

The racial characters and the distribution have been confirmed; the dilated ecotype (*B*, « *latior* ») occurs in all races, chiefly in *alveolus* (in Lemuria evidently as frequent as in South Africa). The occurrence of *subfasciata* in the Northern part of the Samoan region (Wallis) was not recorded before.

111. — Cribraria (Talostolida) rashleighana Melvill, 1888.

Races : Distribution :	*rashleighana* Melv. 1888 Mel[s] (very rare)	*eunota* Taylor 1916 Haw (rare)
Formula :	16(62)19 : 19	24(66)19 : 17
General colour :	bluish	pale grey
Terminal zones :	distinct	indistinct
Dorsal zones and lateral spots :	dark reddish brown	ferrugineous
Dilated and pellucid varieties :	unknown	frequent

Mel Lifou (Goubin A) : 2 ex. = *rashleighana* : 13(59)19 : 21, not fully grown; 18(66)20 : 21, broad and inflated, fossula less narrow, zones and lateral spots blackish brown.

Mel Pins (Lambert A) : 1 ex. = *rashleighana* : 15(62)23 : 20, anterior zone absent, central zone slit and interrupted.

Mel Nouv. Calédonie (Marie C) : 1 ex. = *rashleighana* : 18(62)19 : 20, with 4 interrupted zones, lateral spots large but scarce.

112. — Cribraria (Talostolida) subteres Weinkauff, 1881.

Distribution : Pol (rare).

Formula : formerly 21(47)26 : 28, now 21(47)27 : 27.

Pol Raiatea (Canque) : 1 ex. : 20, col. dent. 26, less extreme, central labial teeth slightly produced.

Pol Rairoa (Culliéret) : 1 ex. : 21(47)29 : 29, typical.

Pol Tuamotu (Bouge C) : 1 ex. : 26(47)26 : 26, less extreme, outer lip slightly thickened. — (Bouge E) : 1 ex. = 17(47)29 : 25, typical, thin, fossula narrow, dorsum pinkish. — (Bouge F) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 17, young, and 20-21(46-49) 26-27 : 25-27, less extreme.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 j. ex. : 19(54)24 : 24, young, thin, but less extreme, posterior extremity rather auriform.

There are evidently two varieties, the « less extreme » of which has less numerous teeth (m. 25 : 26 instead of 28 : 28), it is less thin, with the right side less acutely margined, the posterior callosity often recognizable, the flattened central part of the outer lip (with the teeth sometimes slightly produced) less contrasting to the declivous anterior part, the fossula broader and slightly more concave, the columella more regularly ribbed (but without any distinct sulcus), and the dorsum pale bluish or pinkish blue instead of lilac pink; it is, however

well separable from *teres* by the characters described in « Prodrome », page 168, *viz.* the finer teeth and the features of the central part of the outer lip, the hind top of the inner lip, and the absence of a dorsal blotch. There is evidently some analogy of the « less extreme » and the « typical » variety with the « races » *cleopatra* and *cumingii* in *Cribraria cumingii*.

113. — Cribraria (Ovatipsa) chinensis GMELIN, 1791.

(Pl. II, fig. 3, 6.)

Races :	*chinensis* GMEL. 1791	*sydneyensis* SCHIL.&SCHIL. 1938	*variolaria* LAM. 1810	*violacea* ROUS 1905	*tortirostris* SOW. 1906
Distribution :	SUM^e, MOL, SULU, JAP, MEL, OCE, MIC, POL^n, HAW	DAMP, QUEE (rare)	ERY, LEM	CAP, AFR (rare)	CAP (very rare)
Formula :	32(61)17 : 16	35(63)15 : 14	32(64)15 : 16	31(63)15 : 15	10(65)12 : 12
General shape:	oblong-ovate	mostly subdeltoidal	deltoidal	rather oblong	oblong-ovate
Extremities :	broad	less broad	attenuated	attenuated	anterior extremity often rostrate
Aperture :	narrow	less narrow	rather wide	wide	extremely wide
Labial teeth :	close	coarse	distant	distant	very distant
Fossula :	concave	narrow	flattened	flat, reduced	quite reduced
Inner denticles :	distinct	distinct	obsolete	absent	absent
Columellar sulcus :	distinct	shallow	shallow	absent	absent
Dorsum :	fulvous with pale lacunae	rather confused with irregular specks without lacunae			often zonate
Base :	white to pale yellowish		whitish	yellowish or purplish	
Interstices of teeth :	rich orange	yellow	yellow	mostly flesh colour	

CAP Afrique australe (SOWERBY and FULTON C) : 1 ex. = *tortirostris* : 12(55)0 : 13, aperture very wide, monstr.

AFR Canal Mozambique (NICOLLON C) : 2 ex. = *violacea* : 28(66), lab. dent. 16, aperture very wide though the shell is broad and callous, right side less margined than in similar callous specimens of *variolaria*; 36(62), typical; in both shells the fossular ribs do not attain the inner margin, the columella is rather smooth.

LEM Nosy Bé (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *variolaria* : 28(66), rather dilated, base yellowish, but fossular denticles typical.

LEM Diego Suarez (DECARY A) : 2 ex. = *variolaria* : 26(69), lab. dent. 15; 37(62); both shells show the dorsal specks confused, the base pale yellowish, and the

interstices of teeth rather pale orange. — The former shell may be regarded as type of var. *convergens* (Pl. 2, fig. 6) (DAUTZENBERG, 1932 M, p. 49), the latter as type of var. *colorata* (Pl. 2, fig. 3) (ibid.), though they are not labelled as types.

LEM Maurice (DURAND) : 1 ex. = *variolaria* : 31, dorsum with pale lacunae, base white, aperture and fossula typical. — 1 ex. f. = *chinensis* : 34, typical.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD B) : 4 ex. = *variolaria* : 27 and 35, lab. dent. 15 in both, typical; 34(63), lab. dent. 13, base lilac, and 37, both pale, with the dorsal specks scattered.

SUM Djoeng Koelon (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *chinensis* : 33(63), worn, but saturate.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 6 ex. = *chinensis* : 27-37(56-59), lab. dent. 17-18, typical.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 3 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *chinensis* : 30 and 32(56), monstr., both young; 34(58); 37(56), not callous, possibly subpellucid; 48(54), lab. dent. 16, dorsal markings rather confused.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *chinensis* : 30(64), lab. dent. 14, dorsum with a central blotch, fossula shallow.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 2 ex. = *chinensis* : 35 and 40, fossula less concave.

JAP Oshima (HIRASE C) : 2 ex. = *chinensis* : 33, typical, and 37(63), lab. dent. 16, with the lateral spots very rich purple.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. = *variolaria* : 27, 31, and 35, the latter slightly reticulate. — 5 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *violacea* : 31(56), with the specks arranged in rows, and 35, both young; 29, 30(61), 37, all typical; 23(67) and 39(64), both richly coloured (labelled as « var. *colorata* »), dorsal specks confused.

Now we believe that the North West Australian specimens (British Museum and Museum of Berlin) belong also to *sydneyensis*; therefore we have filled up the lacks in the diagnosis of this race.

114. — Cribraria (Ovatipsa) coloba MELVILL, 1888.

Races : Distribution :	*coloba* MELV. 1888 ERY (very rare)	*greegori* FORD 1893 IND, SUM[a], JAVA[c] (rare)
Formula :	23(71)15 : 15	26(73)15 : 14
Right margin :	less swollen	swollen
Aperture :	less narrow	narrow
Anterior and posterior columellar teeth :	less produced	much produced and thickened
Fossular denticles :	obsolete	distinct

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *coloba* : 27(61)16 : 16, typical, right side margined, but not swollen; ..., also typical (though the right margin is more tumid), base saturate, spots of its left margin suffused with brownish orange. — 5 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *greegori* : 18-31, typical, *i.e.* with all characters mentioned above.

115. — Cribraria (Cribraria) cribraria Linné, 1758.

Races :	*cribraria* Linn. 1758	*orientalis* Schil. & Schil. 1940	*fallax* Smith 1881	*comma* Perry 1811
Distribution :	Ery, Lem^{e}, Ind, Sum	Mol, Sulu, Jap, Mel, Sam, Oce, Mic	Damp, Aust^{w}, Quee (rare)	Cap, Afr, Lem (rare)
Formula :	23(57)19 : 18	22(57)20 : 19	30(60)17 : 17	24(61)19 : 16
General shape :	rather cylindrical	rather oblong-subpyriform, extremities attenuated	rather pyriform	subovate, extremities blunt
Inner lip behind :	straight	straight	bent to the left	blunt
Anterior columellar teeth :	hardly thickened	hardly thickened	thickened	much thickened
Fossula :	broad, concave	often less broad, concave	less concave	flat
Fossular ribs :	regular	regular	less impressed	cuneiform
Fossular denticles :	distinct	distinct	less distinct	absent
Columellar sulcus :	regular	less regular	shallow to indistinct	
Dorsal zones :	absent	absent	absent	pale flesh colour
Dorsal net-work :	yellow to brownish-fulvous			red-brown
Pale lacunae :	close	close	distant	rather distant
Lateral spots :	often small, scattered	absent	absent	usually absent
Inner lip :	white	white	white	often pale flesh colour

Lem Mananara (Decary) : 1 ex. = *comma* : 18(61), lacunae large, rather confluent.

Lem Madagascar (Roüast C) : 4 ex. = *comma* : 23-26, typical.

Lem Mahé (Chérubim A) : 1 ex. = *comma* : 12(58)20 : 17, like the following 15 shells, but bleached. — (Chérubim B) : 15 ex. = *comma* : 12-20(59-63)17-22 : 14-16, m. 16(60)19 : 15, posterior extremity sometimes produced, dorsal net-work mostly brownish-fulvous, all other characters typical.

Sum Tjilaoet Eureun (Priester A) : 8 ex. = *cribraria* : 14-27, one shell is dilated. — (Priester B) : 7 ex. = *cribraria* : 15-24, mostly inflated pyriform.

Mol Amboine (Koller) : 4 ex. = *orientalis* : 17, 22, 29, and 33, typical subcylindrical, extremities rather attenuated, fossula less broad than the shallow columellar sulcus; the third shell is monstr.

Mol Moluques (Guibout) : 1 ex. = *orientalis* : 22, extremities even more attenuated.

JAP Oshima (HIRASE B) : 2 ex. = *orientalis* : 23(64) and 24(67)18 : 16 both dilated, deltoidal base callous, first columellar tooth strong, but fossula narrower than the shallow columellar sulcus.

MEL Ouvéa (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *orientalis* : 19, subrostrate, three layers of the reddish-brown net-work not exactly covering each other, so that the lacunae become confused.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 23 ex. = *orientalis* : 16-24(59-64, m. 60), typical.

MEL Nou (BOUGIER B) : 9 ex. = *orientalis* : 17-26(57), typical, sometimes slightly zonate, the smallest shell is indistinctly rostrate with markings like in the shell from Ouvéa. — 1 ex. f. = *comma* : 26, typical.

MEL Poume (FOURCADE B) : 1 ex. = *orientalis* : 25, typical, possibly subpellucid.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (DURAND) : 2 ex. = *orientalis* : 28, *fb*, and 29, *fl*, typical. — 2 ex. f. = *comma* : 24 and 25, typical.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (ROSSITER B) : 4 ex. = *orientalis* : 21, dorsal lacunae very large and confluent, so that the brown markings are reduced to some irregular blotches which can hardly be recognized as relics of the brown net-work; 27, hind top of the inner lip rostrate and bent to the right, dorsum rather melanistic, as the layers of the saturate net-work do not cover each other; 29, obsoletely rostrate, markings confused but rather pale; 34(58), rather saturate, layers not absolutely covering each other, so that the lacunae appear annulated, each side with 3-5 obsolete spots.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (STUER B) : 1 ex. = *orientalis* : 28, lacunae large, but net-work still complete though thin.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 1 j. ex. = *orientalis* : 22, young.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 1 ex. = *orientalis* : 20(55), extremities very acuminate.

GEN Indian Ocean F : 5 ex. = *cribraria* : 15-18, subcylindrical, fossula broad.

? Loc. ign. (LESOURD) : 1 ex. = *cribraria* : 29. — 1 ex. = *comma* : 28, dark chestnut, right margin with several orange spots, inner lip white.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON B) : 2 ex. = *orientalis* ? : 22 and 23, both obsoletely rostrate, dorsum saturate and rather confused. — (SOWERBY and FULTON S) : 1 ex. = *orientalis* ? : 34(54), rather cylindrical, monstr.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 5 ex. = *cribraria* : 21-35, one shell with obsolete lateral spots, the largest shell with the aperture pathologically dilated, monstr. — 2 ex. = *orientalis* : 17, lab. dent. 20, worn; 24, hind top of the inner lip rostrate, anterior extremity hardly rostrate, dorsum melanistic, confused [mentioned by DAUTZENBERG, 1906, p. 266]. — 2 ex. = *comma* : 23, subconfused, and 24.

The Melanesian race *orientalis* (formerly called *melwardi* IRED) was not recorded from the Tonga Is. before. Besides, DAUTZENBERG's shells show that the East African *comma* lives also in the Seychelles, where it constitutes a dwarf, pale variety with less blunt extremities; some specimens, however, recently collected by Col. WINCKWORTH at Mahé, approach the typical *comma*, though they are still small (12-19).

116. — Cribraria (Cribraria) cribellum Gaskoin, 1849.

Distribution : Lem[s] (rare).

Formula : 14(56)18 : 16.

Lem Maurice (Robillard B) : 3 ex. : 12, lateral spots obsolete; 15; 16, dorsal line absent, lateral spots large.

Lem Maurice (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = 14, dorsal net-work rather confused; 15, oblong-ovate, base callous, inner lip white.

Pol Raiatea (Canque) : 1 ex. f. = 12(56)15 : 17, lateral spots absent, but shape, aperture, fossula, dorsal zones and fulvous inner lip typical. Mentioned in Dautzenberg and Bouge, 1933 O, p. 271.

117. — Cribraria (Cribraria) esontropia Duclos, 1833.

Distribution : Lem[s].

Formula : 26(61)17 : 16.

Lem St. Pierre (Endel E) : 1 ex. : 13(60), worn.

Lem Mascareignes (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. : 13(61)17 : 17, worn; the deltoidal shape, the aperture, the fossula, the lateral spots, and the white inner lip prove that this shell is not a dilated *cribellum*.

Quee Australie (Vimont) : 5 ex. f. : 13(59), 16(60), 26, 29, and 29.

Pol Raiatea (Canque) : 2 ex. f. : 19(65), typical; 23(54), pellucid. These two Lemurian shells are quoted in Dautzenberg and Bouge, 1933 O, p. 275 (« *esontropia* ») and p. 272 (« *cribraria* var. *translucida* »).

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. : 20(58)16 : 15, monstr.; 22(51), very oblong, pellucid, monstr.; 25(64), pellucid.

118. — Cribraria (Cribraria) catholicorum Schilder & Schilder, 1938.

Distribution : Mel (rare).

Formula : 14(63)21 : 20.

Quee Australie (Vimont, among several *esontropia*) : 1 ex. : 21(65)17 : 18, typical, 4 dorsal zones distinct, right margin with 26 spots, left margin with 8 spots.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. : 14(66), worn, but typical.

The occurrence of *catholicorum* in N.E. Australia is not impossible (« Prodrome », p. 214, note 128), but Vimont's indication « Australie » seems rather arbitrary.

119. — Cribraria (Cribraria) gaskoini Reeve, 1846.

Races : Distribution :	*fischeri* Vayss. 1910 Mel[s], Sam (rare)	*gaskoini* Reeve 1846 Haw (rare)
Formula :	12(61)21 : 18	22(62)22 : 20
Size of the shell :	small	large
Teeth, especially the columellar teeth :	less numerous	numerous
Lateral spots :	less fine and less numerous	very fine and numerous

Mel Lifou (Goubin C) : 1 ex. = *fischeri* : 12(57)20 : 20, rather oblong, subpyriform, with the hind top of the inner lip hardly bent to the left, and the lateral spots recalling *cumingii*, but otherwise agreeing with *gaskoini*, especially with regard to the fossula and to the columellar sulcus; the dorsum is slightly worn, but the dark lines surrounding the lacunae and the dorsal line are well recognizable.

Haw Haiku (Baldwin) : 1 ex. = *gaskoini* : 20(59), extremely pellucid, so that the dorsal markings become indistinct and confused, lateral spots ferrugineous. — 1 ex. f. = *fischeri* : 11(61)22 : 19, slightly worn, lateral spots larger and less numerous than in the larger specimen from Haiku. The small shell is labelled « cotype » of « *fischeri* », figured by Vayssière as figures 1-2 on plate 13 of his paper originally describing *fischeri* (J. de Conchyl., 58, 1910); therefore it cannot be regarded as a metatype only, as we suggested before (see Proc. Mal. Soc. London, 19, p. 59, 1930), but it is a real paratype. The specimen preserved in Vayssière's collection and figured by him as figure 3 should be regarded as holotype, because its dimensions — 13(61)21 : 18 — correspond to those indicated in Vayssière's diagnosis on page 302 and in the table on page 307 of his paper. The two other « cotypes », the dimensions of which have been published on page 307, are worn *Erosaria labrolineata* (see Zoolog. Anzeiger, 102, p. 300, note 19, 1933). Therefore Dautzenberg's specimen from Haiku has been figured by Vayssière, but not mentioned in the text of his paper; it is possible, however, that the type locality « Ile Maurice » mentioned in the description, but not in the table, is a misunderstanding of Dautzenberg's label « Côte de Haiku, Maui ». This locality, however, fits to the large shell only, the small shell has erroneously been put into the same box by Dautzenberg or by Ancey, we suppose, for the shell agrees with the Melanesian *fischeri*, and not with small specimens of *gaskoini* found in the Hawaiian Islands.

Haw Hawaii (Culliéret) : 1 ex. = *gaskoini* : 20, hardly pellucid, lacunae confluent to transversal bands.

Haw Hawaii (Geret B) : 1 ex. = *gaskoini* : 22, subpellucid, dark rings not visible.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *fischeri* : 11(64)22 : 17, worn, white, lateral spots ferrugineous. — 1 ex. = *gaskoini* : 27, pellucid, brown lines sourrounding the dorsal line only, monstr.

DAUTZENBERG's shells prove that the species *gaskoini* is not restricted to the Hawaiian Is.; in Eastern Melanesia there is a slightly different race, described as *fischeri*, the holotype of which came from Upolu. The distribution and the relative size of the two races of *gaskoini* (*fischeri* and *gaskoini*) correspond to those of *rashleighana* (*rashleighana* and *eunota*); they are closely allied morphologically, but well separated geographically, whereas *fischeri* and *catholicorum* are well separated morphologically, but live in adjacent regions. The former is more pyriform than *catholicorum*, with the right margin more sharply edged, the aperture abruptly curved behind, the outer lip more declivous in front, the inner lip bent to the left behind, the fossula steep and much narrower than the declivous and shallow columellar sulcus, and the lateral spots more distinct and numerous. The specimen from Lifou is an oblong variety of *fischeri*.

120. — Cribraria (Cribraria) cumingii SOWERBY, 1832.

Races : Distribution :	*cleopatra* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1938 POL (rare)	*cumingii* SOW. 1832 SAMP, OCE, POL
Formula :	22(52)28 : 32	11(54)40 : 34
Body whorl :	less inflated	inflated
Extremities :	less produced	produced
Outer lip in front :	less declivous	declivous
Labial teeth :	produced rather equally	rather short in the central third, but long in front behind
Dorsal lacunae :	small, more numerous	larger, less numerous
Lateral spots :	numerous	less numerous

POL Rairoa (CULLIÉRET) : 1 ex. – *cumingii* : 12.

POL Anaa (BOUGE C) : 2 ex. = *cumingii* : both 12, typical.

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE C) : 1 ex. – *cumingii* : 11.

POL Tuamotu (coll. ign.) : 10 ex. + 3 j. ex. = *cumingii* : 9-19, m. 11 (including one inflated shell : 58); one shell is 19, dent. 36 : 36, outer lip declivous in front, base white, the other shells vary from 9-14 mm.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. – *cleopatra* : 21, dent. 29 : 29, not fully grown, lacunae less defined and dorsal line absent (pathological ?), base brownish fulvous; otherwise typical.

121. — **Bernaya fultoni** Sowerby, 1903.

Distribution : Cap (very rare).

Formula : 58(67)16 : 11.

Dautzenberg did not possess this extremely rare species, mostly found in the stomach of fishes. We have seen four specimens only (three in coll. Tomlin, one in coll. Fulton); the type shell was sold to America, and the specimen figured in Proc. Malac. Soc. London, 21, pl. 18 (1934) has been brought back to South Africa.

122. — **Bernaya teulèrei** Cazenavette, 1846.

Distribution : Ery, Per (rare).

Formula : 49(72)14 : 0.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. : 43(70), dorsal area restricted to a narrow longitudinal band; 45(69), dorsal area dilated in its central part, but constricted in front and behind; 45(73), suffused with very pale fulvous, so that the dorsal markings are not visible, and the lateral spots are rather pale.

Though there are 1 or 2 specimens in most collections, we do not know any shell with an exact indication of habitat; nevertheles, the species evidently lives on the coasts of Southern Arabia.

123. — **Zoila venusta** Sowerby, 1846.

Distribution : Damp (very rare).

Formula : 75(66)17 : 12.

Damp Dampier (Sowerby and Fulton) : 1 ex. : 74(63)17 : 12 (25 labial and 15 collumellar teeth); dorsum pale pink, with reddish orange spots, which are different in size, but rather round and not confluent, extremities greyish pink, sides pinkish white, base white, but fulvous along the margins. Dautzenberg's label runs as follows : « Cet exemplaire a été figuré in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, pl. 26, fig. 1 »; therefore one would think it to be the holotype of *thatcheri* Cox. This figure, however, which is reproduced by Roberts in Tryon, Man. of Conch., 7, pl. 10, fig. 44 and 45 (1885) does not quite agree with Dautzenberg's shell : the arrangement of the dorsal spots is different, as is the number of teeth (24 labial, 14 columellar teeth), and all features of the anterior extremity, especially regarding the terminal ridge, which is obsolete in Roberts' figure, but distinct and followed by a smaller intercalated denticle in Dautzenberg's shell; therefore, Dautzenberg's shell can be regarded at most as the paratype mentioned by Cox (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p. 358, 1869).

This species, bought by DAUTZENBERG for £ 24/—/—, is extremely rare : we have seen but one shell each in the British Museum and in coll. SAUL (Cambridge), and very few other specimens have been collected in North Western Australia.

124. — **Zoila decipiens** SMITH, 1880.

Distribution : DAMP.

Formula : 53(67)17 : 14.

DAMP Broome (ROSENBERG) : 2 ex. : 53(71), not fully grown, base *bfg*, posterior tips of both lips chestnut; 57(66).

DAMP Australie occidentale (SOWERBY) : 2 ex. : 47(71)16 : 12; 48(70), not fully grown, both margins ferrugineous with chestnut spots never before observed in this species, base reddish brown.

125. — **Zoila friendii** GRAY, 1831.

Races :	*thersites* GASK. 1849	*friendii* GRAY 1831
Distribution :	AUST	AUST
Formula :	74(68)17 : 14	73(54)18 : 15
General shape :	ovate, humped	oblong, subrostrate
Base :	white along the aperture, otherwise radially striate or confusely spotted with dark brown	blackish as far as the teeth

The two other « races » possibly represent ecological varieties only : *contraria* IRED, 1935 — 70(68)18 : 13 — is paler than *thersites* for coming from deep waters, and *vercoi* SCHILDER, 1930 — 86(60) — is larger and more inflated than *friendii*.

AUST West Australia (SOWERBY and FULTON A) : 1 ex. = *friendii* : 82(55)19 : 0, dorsal spots rather scattered, central part of the inner lip pale, as the shell is probably not fully grown. — (SOWERBY and FULTON B) : 1 ex. = *friendii* : 45(59)17 : 0, not fully grown, dorsum with eight zones consisting of reddish fulvous spots, with scattered chestnut spots, base plain blackish chestnut.

AUST Swan River (WRIGHT) : 2 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *friendii* : 69(51), dorsum rather confused, the central line excepted, and 77(51); 71 and 72, both young, in the latter the chestnut base shows darker radial lines starting from the labial teeth and darker spots on the inner lip, dorsum with one spotted layer of enamel only. The two young shells are slightly worn and supposed to come from another locality, as we extracted a label « Australia » from the smaller shell.

AUST Port Lincoln (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *thersites* : 72, typcial.

AUST Mers australes (BERRY) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *thersites* : 67, young, dorsum saturate; 72, monstr.

AUST Australie (SOWERBY and FULTON B) : 2 ex. = *thersites* : 73(69), dorsum pale orange with large, discrete, partially confluent spots; 74, dorsum suffused with chestnut, but spots still visible; base typical in both.

126. — **Zoila marginata** GASKOIN, 1849.

Distribution : AUST (unique).

Formula : 59(62)21 : 17.

The only known specimen is preserved in the British Museum.

127. — **Siphocypræa mus** LINNÉ, 1758.

Distribution : CAR.

Formula : 40(71)16 : 16.

CAR Indes Occidentales (coll. ign. : 13 ex. + 3 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. : 30, oliviform, with 6 ½ whorls, dorsum with obsolete zigzag lines, spire spotted; 32, young, with zigzag lines and scattered spots; 37, with two rows of spots; 37; 37, with confluent blackish spots, tubercles obsolete; 38, not fully grown, with many chestnut spots; 38; 39, young, teeth developed, dorsum with zigzag lines and scattered spots, sides *bgf* without markings, but transversal labial striae developed; 40(66), extremities produced, almost subrostrate, the obsolete spire blotch and few spots chestnut, central line whitish, dorsum and sides white with greyish brown spots, which are not confluent to tortuous markings, extremities greyish brown; 41, spots numerous; 42, with an obsolete tubercle and blackish spots extending over the tortuous markings; 42, without tubercles, spots numerous, confluent; 45, with a spire blotch and two rows of scattered spots; 46, young, spots confused; 49, with two groups of spots; 49; 50.

CAR Maracaibo (CHAZALIE) : 2 ex. : 40, with a longitudinal central tubercle; 50, with a three-branched tubercle.

CAR Curaçoa Bay (COUSIN) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 38, with two rows of spots, but no tubercles; 39, young.

CAR Curaçao (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 ex. : 40(73), monstr.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON T) : 1 j. ex. : 36(72), young, pellucid, flesh colour, plain, spire blotch obsolete; tortuous markings, labial striae, and teeth pale ferrugineous. — (SOWERBY and FULTON V) : 1 ex. : 59(68), not callous, pale greyish pink, with obsolete zigzag lines and scattered spots, sides fulvous with darker spots, hardly extending dorsally.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign., « *bicornis* ») : 6 ex. : 39, pale, tortuous markings extending as far as the dorsal line; 40; 41; 42; 43, and 44, both rectangular.

128. — **Luria (Luria) cinerea** GMELIN, 1791.

Distribution : BER, CAR, BRA.

Formula : 26(63)24 : 18.

CAR Vera Cruz (SALLÉ B) : 1 ex. : 20(63), interstices of teeth dark.

CAR El Portete (PITTIER) : 1 ex. : 22(62), beach shell.

CAR Bahamas (LEBON) : 1 ex. : 26(59), blackish specks indistinct, interstices blackish purple.

CAR St. Thomas (GIVENCHY) : 2 ex. : 25(60) and 26(60), beach shells.

CAR Guadeloupe (BOUGE) : 1 ex. : 23 (suboblong), beach shell.

CAR Guadeloupe (MARIE) : 2 j. ex. : 28(68) and 31(68), both inflated.

CAR Guadeloupe (MONACO) : 1 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. : 18, oliviform, and 24. young.

CAR Martinique (GIVENCHY) : 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 21-34 (cylindrical to inflated); including 24(63), monstr.

CAR Martinique (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. + 2 jj. ex. : 22-23, suboblong, beach shells; 15 and 17, oliviform, protoconch projecting, smooth, spire flat, spirally ribbed, rich reddish-brown, inner whorls spirally striate, *bsp*, next whorls *afg*, with three *bgs* zones, suture pale *bs*.

CAR Martinique (JULLIEN) : 2 ex. : 21(67) and 27(63), beach shells.

CAR Indes Occidentales (JOUSSEAUME) : 1 ex. : 24(63), subovate, margins callous, fossula typical, dorsum freckled, interstices pale.

CAR Indes Occidentales (coll. ign.) : 15 ex. + 6 j. ex. : 16 and 19, young; 21-36, including 4 shells (« *clara* ») with dorsal specks, and 7 shells (« *sordida* ») with the margins, base, and interstices richly coloured; one shell, 28 (oblong), is subpellucid, orange, margins freckled and interstices coloured; another shell, 34(68), shows the columellar teeth crossing one quarter of the lip, with the interstices nearly black.

CAR Colon (JULLIEN) : 3 ex. : 19 (very oblong), 24 (rather dilated), and 30 (rather oblong), beach shells.

CAR Porto Cabello (EUDEL) : 1 ex. : 17(62).

CAR Porto Cabello (EUDEL) : 18 ex. : 18-37, all varieties in shape and colour mixed up, including one very broad specimen : 28(72), deltoidal.

BRA Bahia (IHERING) : 1 ex. : 21(64)25 : 17, beach shell; see below.

BRA Bahia (SERRES) : 2 ex. : 17(56)25 : 18 and 20(58)26 : 19, lateral specks indistinct, extremities pink, but interstices pale (their pinkish colour does not attain the aperture). — In the three Brazilian shells the fossula is very concave, rather smooth, with the 5-8 inner denticles abruptly thickened, so that they look like crowded round nodules instead of short transversal ridges.

POL Anaa (HAAS, « *arenosa* ») : 1 ex. f. : 23 (oblong).

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 20 and 24, both pellucid beach shells; 31, young.

The Brazilian shells differ from the Central American *cinerea* by the features of the fossula described above, and by the less coloured interstices of teeth. A shell from Pernambuco (« CHALLENGER » Expedition) : 18(57) ant three shells from Fernando Noronha (also in the British Museum) : 23-28(63), col. dent. 20-22, seem to exhibit the same characters; nevertheless, we hesitate to establish a Southern race of *cinerea*.

129. — **Luria (Luria) lurida** LINNÉ, 1758.

Races : Distribution :	*oceanica* SCHIL. 1930 ATLW	*minima* DUNKER 1853 GUI	*lurida* LINN. 1758 CAN, ALG, EUR
Formula :	36(62)22 : 18	32(59)21 : 17	39(59)20 : 17
General shape :	deltoidal, gibbous	subcylindrical, depressed	subpyriform
Anterior extremity :	dilated	dilated	constricted
Base :	convex	rather flattened	convex
Anterior extremity ventrally :	flattened	flattened	less flattened
Outer lip in front :	declivous	declivous	hardly declivous
Aperture :	narrow throughout	narrow behind at least	rather wide throughout
Dorsal zones :	*gb*, accentuated, as the interstices are pale	*gb*, accentuated, as the interstices are pale	*bg*, less accentuated, as the interstices are less pale
Terminal blotches :	very large	large	large

GUI Gabon (LE CHATELIER) : 1 ex. = *minima* : 26(56), subcylindrical, extremities and base less typical, dorsum saturate, worn.

GUI São Thomé (LE CHATELIER) : 3 ex. = *minima* : 21; 23, base extremely concave in front; 40, *gb*; beach shells.

GUI São Thomé (NOBRE) : 1 ex. = *minima* : 30(58), rectangular, beach shell.

GUI S. Thiago (BOUVIER) : 1 ex. = *minima* : 21(55)22 : 16, *bg*, extremities less broad.

GUI Branco (ALICE) : 2 ex. = *minima* : 26 and 29, *bp*, extremities attenuated, otherwise typical.

GUI Arch. C. Vert (BOUVIER) : 141 ex. + 61 j. ex. + 92 jj. ex. = *minima* : 17-53(55-67) 19-22 : 15-19, m. 35(60)20 : 17, dorsal zones rather *bg*, but their interstices typically pale greyish; we distinguished four varieties in shape : α) typical, though the anterior extremity is often rather attenuated; β) id., but callous, deltoidal; γ) anterior extremity still more attenuated, base convex (but outer lip declivous in front), aperture less narrow (but less wide than in *lurida* s. str.), dilated in front; δ) like the preceding, but callous, deltoidal. The varieties α and β are oblong and dilated typical *minima*, while γ and δ are oblong and dilated shells of a variety approaching *lurida* in some

respects; the number of adult shells and their formulae are as follows :

α) 49 shells : 23-53, m. 33(55-59, m. 57)20 : 15-18;
β) 8 shells : 20-37, m. 32(60-63, m. 62)21 : 18-19;
γ) 62 shells : 17-51, m. 38(55-67, m. 60)20-22 : 16-17;
δ) 22 shells : 29-42, m. 33(61-66, m. 64)19 : 17.

Four shells of γ are paler *fg*, while in two shells (α, δ) the base is brownish; there are four monstr. : 36, δ, 49, γ, and two young shells γ or δ. The oliviform shells vary from 7 to 42 mm., the inner whorls are plain, brown, spirally striated, while the large specimens exhibit three brown zones with pale grey interstices, with the suture chestnut and often even with traces of the four terminal spots.

GUI Arch. C. Vert (coll. ign) : 4 j. ex. = young [*minima* ex loco] : 26-44.

GUI Cap Vert (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *minima* : 56(54)21 : 17, *gf*. — 1 ex. f. = *lurida* : 59(58), *bf*.

GUI Bel Air (CHAUTARD) : 4 ex. = *minima* : 24, 26, 27, and 44, typical, *gb-gf*.

GUI Hann (CHAUTARD A) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *minima* : 27, young; 41(54), typical, rectangular, *gfb*, margins rich orange flesh colour.

GUI Dakar (CHEVREUX) : 1 ex. = *minima* : 30, not fully grown, anterior extremity attenuated, but flattened ventrally.

GUI Sénégal (GERET) : 2 ex. f. = *lurida* : 40 and 42, *bsg*, the larger shell is rather iridescent.

CAN La Luz (CULLIÉRET) : 4 ex. = *lurida* : 46, *gb*; 48, *bsg*, posterior blotches connected; 49, *fb*; 60(58)19 : 17, *gb*, extremities richly tinged with orange (« *maxima* », mentioned by MONTEROSATO in Journ. de Conchyl., 45, p. 157, 1897); all shells are typical *lurida* : anterior extremity narrow, base convex, not flattened in front, aperture wide, though the outer lip is slightly declivous in front, approaching *minima*.

CAN Fayal (DROUET) : 2 ex. = *lurida* : 36(61)19 : 15, *bfg*, monstr., and 41(61)18 : 16, oblong-ovate, anterior extremity slightly dilated, but not flattened ventrally, outer lip slightly declivous in front, aperture wide, dorsal zones *bg*. Both shells look like typical *lurida*, but the brownish fulvous colour of the margins extends farther on the lateral parts of the dorsum; besides, the number of teeth is unusually small, and the fossula exhibits 2-3 obsolete inner denticles only.

CAN Océan Atlantique (coll. ign.) : 11 ex. = *lurida* : including one shell suffused with greenish grey both dorsally and ventrally, with very fine particles of mud enclosed along the axis of the dorsum.

ALG Oran (GUIMET) : 4 ex. = *lurida* : 27-50, saturate, *b* or *g*, often tinged with *p*.

ALG Cherchell (CHEVREUX) : 1 ex. = *lurida* : 25(59), aperture and outer lip recalling *minima*.

ALG Alger (JOLY) : 2 ex. = *lurida* : 33, *bs*, and 48, *gbf*.

ALG Dellys (ANCEY) : 2 jj. ex. = oliviform, 8 and 12.

ALG Bône (ENNY) : 3 jj. ex. = oliviform, 11-14, protoconch rich *pb*, inner whorls *bsf*, spirally striate.

ALG Bône (HÉNON) : 5 ex. = *lurida* : 21-44, m. 31, mostly subpyriform, *bg* (worn); the largest shell is rather cylindrical (56), *sb* (worn).

ALG Sfax (DURAND) : 2 ex. = *lurida* : 45(63), columellar teeth long, and 49(56); both pale *bf*.

EUR Mer Ionienne (CONEMENOS) : 5 ex. = *lurida* : 28-38(58-62), *fb-bs*.

EUR Palerme (MARIE) : 1 j. ex. – very young, 26, *bsg*.

EUR Palerme (MONTEROSATO) : 4 ex. = *lurida* : 33-42, *bp* to *gb*, one shell shows the aperture less wide, the outer lip slightly declivous in front, and the columellar teeth more produced.

EUR Sicilia (TIBERI, called « *aurora* » by MONTEROSATO [paratype]) : 1 ex. – *lurida* : 34, worn (pale chestnut, not zonate).

EUR Naples (GERET) : 2 ex. = *lurida* : 43 and 49, subpyriform and oblong-ovate, both *bg*.

EUR Golfe Naples (TIBERI) : 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *lurida* : 37, young, *bsp*, with the longitudinal lines of growth becoming fine *bs* ribs; 24(59) and 52(58), both oblong-ovate, *gb*; 25(60), subpyriform, *bs*, monstr.; 52, monstr., suffused with *bf*, the aperture only is withish; 31(59), monstr., and 39, both suffused with *fvg* (labelled « *nebulosa* » by MONTEROSATO [paratypes]).

EUR St. Florent (CAZIOT) : 1 ex. = *lurida* : 41, oblong-ovate, *bg*.

EUR Nice (ZREN) : 1 ex. = *lurida* : 38, oblong-ovate, rich *bg*, monstr.

EUR Marseille (VIMONT) : 1 ex. = *lurida* : 42, oblong-ovate, *bg*.

EUR Mesquida (MONJO) : 1 ex. = *lurida* : 23(58)25 : 17, subpyriform, aperture less wide, outer lip more declivous, dorsum *bsg*.

EUR Medit. et Adria. (coll. ign., « *minima* ») : 9 ex. *lurida* : 19-25(58-62)19-20 : 15-17; two shells are suffused with *gv*.

EUR Méditerranée (DAMON) : 1 ex. – *lurida* : 35(64), lab. dent. 22, deltoidal.

EUR Méditerranée (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. – *lurida* : 37(58), monstr.

? Loc. ign. (HAAS) : 10 ex. = *lurida*; one shell is broadly ovate, not deltoidal : 36(65), *fb*.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *minima* : 18-19(57-58)21-22 : 14-15, recalling the shells from Arch. C. Vert (BOUVIER). — 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. – *lurida* : 25, young; 32, pellucid, pale chestnut, obsoletely zonate, terminal spots dark chestnut, margins fulvous; 41, deltoidal.

DAUTZENBERG's shells prove *minima* and *lurida* to be well separable, though the specimens coming from regions adjacent to their limits (*minima* from the Cape Verde Is., *lurida* from the Canary Is.) approach each other. Further investigations of more numerous shells from the Azores will probably show them to be separable as a local race.

130. — **Luria (Basilitrona) mexicana** STEARNS, 1893.

Distribution : CAL, MEX.

Formula : 33(56)30 : 26.

As we have united the Hawaiian *controversa* with *isabella*, the 130th species must be called *mexicana*; its chief difference from all races of *isabella* consists

in the margins, which are brownish fulvous instead of white; the accessory differences, *viz.* the less numerous teeth and the shallow fossula less angular at the anterior corner, confirm that *mexicana* is a distinct species; it lives on the other side of the Pacific. The formulae *n/1* and *p/2* will be explained below (*isabella*).

MEX Clipperton (BUTTON) : 1 ex. : 28(56)33 : 27, *n/1*, striolate, hardly zonate, margins brown, fossula projecting, smooth, with 8 denticles.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. : 46(56)33 : 22, *p/2* (the black spots are also confluent by pairs), right margin bent up, dorsum flesh colour, margins pale yellowish flesh colour, fossula shallow, less projecting, smooth, with 8 denticles.

131. — Luria (Basilitrona) isabella LINNÉ, 1758.

Races :	*controversa* GRAY 1824	*atriceps* SCHIL.&SCHIL. 1938	*lekalekana* LADD 1934	*rumphii* SCHIL.&SCHIL. 1938	*isabella* LINN. 1758
Distribution :	HAW	OCE[e], POL	MOL[n], QUEE, MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC	IND, SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, DAMP	ERY, CAP, AFR, LEM
Formula :	23(50)33 : 26	22(51)36 : 27	26(56)34 : 26	26(54)35 : 28	27(55)35 : 27
General shape:	cylindrical	cylindrical	cylindrical	cylindrical	often subovate
Dorsum :	often depressed		convex	convex	convex
Extremities :	attenuated, slightly produced	blunt	blunt	blunt	gradually attenuated
Right margin :	often subangular		regularly convex		
Base :	often flattened		less convex	convex	
Aperture behind :	curved	usually more or less straight			
Declivity of the outer lip in front :	steep, less distinct	steep, less distinct	steep to concave	depressed	depressed
Inner lip behind :	constricted, bent	rather blunt	rather blunt	often constricted	rather blunt
Inner margin of the fossula :	curved and projecting	mostly straight	straight	straight	straight
Terminal spots mostly :	*n*	*s*	*v-s*	*v-s*	*i-o*

In the two Eastern races, there are two well separable ecotypes, *A* and *B*, the relative frequency of which is about 4 or 5 to 1. The shells of *B* are smaller, depressed, with the margins (especially the right one) more angular, the base

flattened, and the outer lip less declivous in front. In the Hawaiian *controversa*, the difference in size is far more obvious than in the Southern *atriceps*: the Hawaiian *A* (= *controversa* s. str.) usually vary from 32-43, the Hawaiian *B* (= *atriceps* partim olim) from 18-21, while the Southern *A* (formerly thought to be *lekalekana* with incorrect indications of habitat) overlaps the Southern *B* (= *atriceps* partim olim, which name now should be restricted to the Southern race) in size: 20-37 and 16-27 respectively. The formulae of the ecotypes are as follows:

controversa	*A* : 38(56)32 : 27;	*B* : 20(49)33 : 26;
atriceps...	*A* : 29(55)36 : 28;	*B* : 20(50)36 : 27.

In the formulae the letters express the development of the black centres of the orange terminal blotches (black centre *i* = absent, *o* = obsolete, *v* = small, *s* = large, brown, *n* = large, black, *p* = extremely large, black) / and the figures express the size of the orange blotches: *0* = all blotches separate; *1* = the anterior pair only confluent; *2* = each pair of blotches confluent; see Proc. Malac. Soc. London, 21, p. 210 (1934) and Zool. Anzeiger, 119, p. 188 (1937).

AFR Canal Mozambique (NICOLLON A) : 5 ex. = *isabella* : 26-32, *i/0-1*, much striolated.

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU B) : 3 ex. = *isabella* : 25-30, *i/0-1*, inner lip constricted behind.

LEM Nosy Bé (MARIE A) : 1 ex. = *isabella* : 26, *i/0*, striolated with brown.

LEM Diego Suarez (DECARY A) : 11 ex. + 1 j. ex. – *isabella* : 19-29, m. 25(55)31 : 29, *i/1* (rarely *0* or *2*).

LEM Mananara (DECARY) : 3 ex. = *isabella* : 21-28(55), *i/1-0*, *bf-fb*, rather striolated.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 1 ex. = *isabella* : 23, worn.

LEM Maurice (BOUGIER) : 3 ex. = *isabella* : 26-28, *i-o/1-0*, typical. — 1 ex. f. *lekalekana* : 19, *s/0*, subpellucid, inner lip produced and much acuminated behind.

LEM Maurice (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. f. = *rumphii* ? : 17 and 27, worn.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM B) : 27 ex. + 7 j. ex. + 2 jj. ex. = *isabella* : 13-33, m. 24, *i-o* (in 3 shells : *v*)*/1-0*; one shell is inflated : 33(58); a young shell is 23(56), monstr.

LEM Séchelles (DURAND) : 4 ex. = *isabella* : 29-32, *i-v/1*, striolated with brown.

SUM Balimbing (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *rumphii* : 24.

SUM Toppershoedje (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *rumphii* : 30, *i/0*.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 19 ex. + 1 j. ex. – *rumphii* : 18-23, *i* (rarely *o-s/0* (rarely *1-2*). — (PRIESTER B) : 8 ex. – *rumphii* : 20-27.

SUM Djoeng Koelon (PRIESTER) : 1 j. ex. = *rumphii* : 33, *i/0*.

SUM Poeloe Babi (PRIESTER) : 2 ex. = *rumphii* : 26 and 28, worn.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 8 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *rumphii* : 24-34, m. 29, mostly *v-n/1* and fulvous, rather striolated.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 6 ex. *rumphii* : 17-23, *o-s/0-1*.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 6 ex. = *rumphii* : 17-31, mostly bleached, 1 shell is *s/0*.

JAVA Seboekoe (PRIESTER) : 4 ex. = *rumphii* : 24-26, worn.

JAVA Batavia (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *rumphii* : 29, *i/0.*

SULU Manila (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 ex. f. = *isabella* : 23, *i/1*, quite suffused with fulvous.

JAP Loo Choo (HIRASE D) : 10 ex. = *rumphii* : 26-33, m. 30, mostly *v-n/1-0* (in one shell *2*); in two shells the anterior black spots are also confluent.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 15 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *rumphii* : 21-38, m. 26, *i-n* (frequency equal)/mostly *1-0.*

MEL Buin (WACHÉ) : 5 ex. = *lekalekana* ? : 24-34, *s-i/0-1*, one shell is much striolated, outer lip less declivous in front.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 4 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *lekalekana* : 19-33, m. 27, *n-o/1-0.*

MEL Paparag (FOUCHER B) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *lekalekana* : 28, *i/1*; 30, young, *s/0.*

MEL Espiritu Santo (ANCEY) : 1 ex. f. = *atriceps B* : 17(51), *v/?*, worn, rather depressed, base flattened, fossular margin obsoletely projecting.

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN A) : 4 ex. = *lekalekana* : 15, *i/0*, 19, *i/1*, 22, *p/0* (!), 27, *v/1.*

MEL Nou (BOUGIER B) : 10 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *lekalekana* : 16-33, m. 25; three shells (mostly pale) are *i-o/0-1*, seven shells (fulvous, rather striolated) are *s-p/2-0*, one shell has the margins suffused with white.

MEL Nou et Pins (BOUGIER) : 1 ex. = *lekalekana* : 23, *i/0.*

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 1 ex. = *lekalekana* : 31(53), monstr. — (BOUGIER B) : 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *lekalekana* : 18-28, *s-i/1-0.*

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (STUER B) : 4 ex. = *lekalekana* : 27, *o/1*, sides suffused with white; 29, *i/1*, suffused with cream colour; 31, *i/1*; 36, *s/2*; dorsal striae obsolete or reddish.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *lekalekana* : 28, *o/1*, fossular margin slightly produced, otherwise typical.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 4 ex. = *lekalekana* : 22-31(53-55), *n/1-0.*

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *lekalekana* : 30, *o/0*, not fully grown.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 9 ex. = *lekalekana* ? : 17-26, m. 23; five shells *i/0-1* and four shells *v-n/0*, all shells are bleached with the base flattened and the outer lip steeply declivous in front (approaching *atriceps*).

SAM Samoa (HERVIER) : 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *lekalekana* : 16-24, *i-v/0-2.*

POL Raiatea (CANQUE) : 2 ex. = *atriceps* : 17, *B*, *i/0*, and 22(55), *A* ?, *s/2*; dorsum depressed.

POL Raiatea (CULLIÉRET) : 1 ex. = *atriceps A* : 24, *v/0*, striolated, outer lip much projecting behind, fossular margin straight.

POL Raiatea (DURAND) : 2 ex. = *atriceps A* : 31, *o/1*, and 32, *n/2.*

POL Papeete (CULLIÉRET) : 2 ex. = *atriceps B* : 20, *v/0*, and 23, *s/1*, much striolated; margins rather rounded.

POL Tahiti (BOUGE A) : 1 ex. = *atriceps B* : 16, *v/2*, typical. — (BOUGE B) : 3 ex. = *atriceps A* : 26(56), *p/2*, 30(56), *s/2*, 30(56), *i/1*; base convex, outer lip concavely declivous in front.

POL Anaa (BOUGE B) : 27 ex. + 7 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *atriceps*, mostly *B* : 14-24, one shell A : 31; *n-o/0-1* (rarely *2*), even the shell *A* has the margins more angular and the fossular margin slightly projecting.

POL Anaa (CULLIÉRET) : 3 ex. = *atriceps B* : 19-22(49), *s-n/1-0*, depressed, fossular margin mostly straight, dorsal striae absent to prevalent.

POL Anaa (coll. ign.) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform.

POL Fangatau (BOUGE) : 5 ex. = *atriceps* : two shells *A* : 25, *o/1* and 28, *n/1*; three shells *B* : 17-23, *i-v/0-1*, the largest shell shows the blackish striae covered by white specks.

POL Marutea du Sud (BOUGE) : 9 ex. + 3 j. ex. = *atriceps* : *A* : 37(53), *s/1*; the other shells *B* : 12-22, *n-p/0-1* (mostly bleached), dorsal striae often whitish.

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE C) : 5 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *atriceps* : *A* : 27(59), *n/1*; the other shells *B* : 18-20(49-51), *s-i/0-1*, rather striolated. — (BOUGE D) : 10 ex. = *atriceps* : 2 shells *A* : 29, *s/0*, not striolated, and 30, *o/2*, extremely striolated; 8 shells *B* : 16-23(47-53), mostly *n-s/0-1*, striolated.

HAW Hawaii ? (CULLIÉRET) : 3 ex. = *controversa B* : 20-24(49), *p-n/2-1*, the black spots partially confluent by pairs; shape and fossula typical. — These shells had been used as ornament by an indigenous woman.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *controversa A* : 27(58)34 : 31, *p/2* (black spots confluent in front), dorsum *lb*, not striolated; 33(54)27 : 26, *p/2*, dorsum *bl*, hardly striolated, margins callous. — 1 ex. = *lekalekana* : 35(52), quite suffused with *fb* and rostrate, monstr. — 3 ex. = *rumphii* or *lekalekana* : worn, 17(59), *i/0*, monstr.; 20(56), *i/0*, monstr., and 24(48), monstr. — 1 ex. = *rumphii* ? : 30(54), *s/1*, monstr. — 3 ex. = *isabella* : 26, *i/0*, quite suffused with *ff*, so that the terminal spots become hardly visible; 35(55), *o/1*, monstr.; 42, *i/1*, not striolated. — 48 ex. = various races, including 1 monstr. : 31(60).

DAUTZENBERG's shells show that there are two varieties occurring in the same localities of South Eastern Polynesia : the frequent recurrence of some large shells recalling Western races among the common small depressed *atriceps* proves that they cannot be regarded as erroneously mixed by some accident, as we suggested before. The characters distinguishing the two ecotypes (now called *A* and *B*) of *atriceps* correspond to those between the Hawaiian *controversa* and the smaller shells living in these islands and formerly referred to *atriceps* too; but in the Hawaiian shells the difference in size is far more striking. Therefore there is one only race in the Hawaiian region, including two ecotypes, and now there is no reason to separate this race *controversa* as a distinct species (see « Prodrome », p. 175). The American *mexicana*, however, should be treated as a distinct species, as before, on account of its brownish margins and of its other characters exceeding those of *controversa*. In the three Western races of *isabella* there are no distinct ecotypes, as the small shells are as convex and rounded as the largest specimens.

132. — **Luria (Basilitrona) pulchra** GRAY, 1824.

Distribution : ERY, PER.

Formula : 39(56)32 : 29.

ERY Red Sea (SOWERBY and FULTON A) : 4 ex. : 25, 26, 42, and 44.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. : 61.

133. — **Callistocypræa (Callistocypræa) nivosa** BRODERIP, 1827.

Distribution : IND, JAVA^{W} (rare).

Formula : 53(61)22 : 20.

LEM Maurice (BULOW) : 1 ex. f. : 60(62)21 : 21, rather cylindrical, aperture rather straight, inner lip rather blunt behind, fossula steep, but concave, with the inner margin straight; dorsum pale chestnut with the pale spots partially forming transversal chains connected with the dorsal line and becoming obsolete in the central part, margins very pale flesh colour, base yellowish white, interstices of columellar teeth pale orange. A fine shell, approaching VREDENBURG's Mergui-type rather than his socalled Mauritius-type (see Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 15, p. 137, 1919).

As we pointed out in « Prodrome », page 177, the occurrence of this rare shell in Mauritius needs confirmation.

134. — **Callistocypræa (Callistocypræa) broderipii** SOWERBY, 1832.

Distribution : LEM (very rare).

Formula : 71(66)21 : 21.

Not represented in DAUTZENBERG's collection. We know three shells only of this beautiful species said to come from Madagascar : the type shell in the British Museum and two specimens in coll. SAUL at Cambridge.

135. — **Callistocypræa (Callistocypræa) leucodon** BRODERIP, 1828.

Distribution : CAP ? (unique).

Formula : 83(71)18 : 16.

Also not represented in DAUTZENBERG's collection. The only known specimen is preserved in the British Museum.

136. — **Callistocypræa (Callistocypræa) aurantium** Gmelin, 1791.

Distribution : Mel, Sam, Oce, Mic, Pol^{c}.

Formula : 95(67)23 : 20.

Haw Sandwich (Wright) : 1 ex. f. : 94.
Gen Pacific A : 2 ex. : 91 and 101.
? Loc. ign. (Nivelon) : 1 ex. : 98.
? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. : 99

137. — **Callistocypræa (Chelycypræa) testudinaria** Linné, 1758.

Races : Distribution :	*testudinaria* Linn. 1758 Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap, Mel, Sam, Oce, Mic, Pol	*ingens* Schil. & Schil. 1938 Afr, Lem
Formula :	102(50)28 : 25	120(52)27 : 23
Aperture behind :	rather straight	distinctly curved
Outer lip behind :	hardly longer than the inner lip	distinctly produced
Hind top of the inner lip :	straight	bent to the left
Inner margin of the fossula :	slightly curved and projecting	straight
Dorsal spots :	dark, close, confluent	paler and less confluent
Base mostly :	rather dark grey to brownish	paler fulvous

Afr Tuléar (Gruvel) : 1 ex. = *ingens* : 140(48)27 : 21, typical.
Lem Nosy Bé (Dupuy) : 1 ex. = *ingens* : 108(54)27 : 21, typical, though the outer lip is less projecting behind.
Lem Maurice (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. f. = *testudinaria* : 86, saturate, aperture straight.
Mol Amboine (Koller) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *testudinaria* : 88-96, saturate, aperture straight.
Mol Amboine (Ledru) : 1 ex. = *testudinaria* : 84, less saturate, aperture straight.
Mel Buin (Waché) : 1 ex. = *testudinaria* : 103, rather pale, aperture straight.
Mel Loyalty (Bougier A) : 1 ex. = *testudinaria* : 104, aperture slightly curved behind, dorsal spots large, bluish and ferrugineous, less confluent.
Mel Poume (Fourcade B) : 1 ex. = *testudinaria* : 113(46)24 : 23, aperture slightly curved, anterior extremity attenuated, dorsal spots very large, but discrete, dark chestnut.
Mel Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *testudinaria* : 103, col. dent. 25, typical.
Pol Papeete (Culliéret) : 1 ex. = *testudinaria* : 102, dent. 29 : 25, aperture slightly curved, dorsal spots small and discrete, but purplish brown.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON B) : 1 j. ex. = *testudinaria* : 77(51), monstr.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 4 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *testudinaria* : 97-126, m. 109. — 2 ex. = *ingens* : 123 and 133, col. dent. 23 in both. — 1 jj. ex. = oliviform : 50.

DAUTZENBERG's shells and some specimens recently examined in other collections show that the differences between the Malayan *testudinaria* and the Pacific *testudinosa* PERRY (« Prodrome », p. 178) are no constant. According to the present state of knowledge, these two Eastern races should be united again. The Lemurian *ingens*, however, is well separable. The shells from New Caledonia and from the Fiji Is. seem to be much larger than the *testudinaria* from other regions East of Malaysia.

138. — **Trona (Trona) stercoraria** LINNÉ, 1758.

Races : Distribution :	*conspurcata* GMEL. 1791 GUI[w]	*stercoraria* LINN. 1758 ATL[e], GUI
Formula :	63(66)24 : 20 (*)	58(70)24 : 20 (*)
Longitudinal profile :	regularly convex	humped
Top of the dorsum :	rather central	farther behind
Transversal profile :	regularly convex	impressed above the sides
Right side in the central third :	mostly not margined	more or less distinctly margined
Extremities :	lesse margined	deeply impressed
Dorsal colour mostly :	greenish	bluish
Dorsal spots :	rather discrete	more confused

(*) In DAUTZENBERG's shells the relative height (dorsoventral diameter in per cent of the length varies in *conspurcata* from 46-53, in *stercoraria* from 50-61, the mean is 49 and 55 respectively.

Formerly we thought *conspurcata* and *stercoraria* to be ecological varieties only, as oblong and dilated shells occur along the whole coast of West Africa inhabited by the species (« Prodrome », p. 178). DAUTZENBERG's shells, however, showed that there may be two geographical races with the characters mentioned above, especially regarding the dorsal profile : thus *conspurcata* can be recognized even if dilated instead of typically oblong; and the humped top of the dorsum displaced towards the posterior extremity is visible even in young *stercoraria*. Nevertheless, this distinction of races should be regarded as a provisional attempt only.

ATL Praya Amélia (GRUVEL) : 1 j. ex. = *stercoraria* : 60(72), young, worn.

GUI Landana (BEQUAERT) : 6 ex. = *stercoraria* : 51-69(66-78), m. 60(75), typical.

GUI Landana (DIEDERRICH) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *stercoraria* : 41-64(66-79), m. 49(71), rather worn, dorsal spots large, rather confluent.

GUI Mayumba (LAMOTHE) : 2 ex. = *stercoraria* : 50(66) and 65(70), worn.

GUI Gabon (LE CHATELIER) : 1 ex. = *stercoraria* : 53(70), spots rather confused.

GUI Gabon (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 ex. f. = *conspurcata* : 83(66), monstr.

GUI Libreville (GRUVEL) : 2 ex. = *stercoraria* ? : 37(62), not fully grown, and 48(67), dorsal profile like in *conspurcata*; the ground colour is blue in both shells.

GUI Duala (FOURNEAU) : 11 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *stercoraria* : 33, young; 36-72(65-71), m. 48(67), typical, worn; the largest shell is 72(65), oblong, but the dorsal top is distinctly placed farther behind.

GUI Bel Air (CHAUTARD) : 1 ex. + 2 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *conspurcata* : 41-58(57-67); the oliviform shell has the protoconch *fb*, the next whorls plain *bs*, spire with longitudinal striae only, the next whorls with 12-13 distant low spiral ribs.

GUI Hann (CHAUTARD B) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *conspurcata* : 52(61) and 61(61), oblong, depressed, spots confused; 62(71), young, with the humped dorsum rather behind and the spire extremely projecting on account of being hurt : monstr.

GUI Almadies (CHAUTARD) : 1 ex. = *conspurcata* : 61(68), spots rather confused.

GUI M'Bau (CHAUTARD) : 1 ex. = *conspurcata* : 68(68), worn.

GUI Dakar (CHAPER) : 1 ex. = *conspurcata* : 57(64).

GUI Dakar (CHEVREUX) : 5 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *conspurcata* : 61(63), young; 65-82(60-74), m. 71(66); three shells with small particles enclosed in the dorsal enamel, which is suffused with grey in the central part in one shell; even in the broad shells the top of the dorsum is rather central, the dorsal spots are small.

GUI N'Gaparou (GRUVEL) : 1 ex. = *conspurcata* : 79(69), not fully grown.

GUI (Sénégal) (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 ex. = *conspurcata* : 61, monstr. — 1 ex. f. = *stercoraria* : 78 (oblong), monstr.

GUI Sénégal (coll ign.) : 1 ex. = *conspurcata* : 75(66), rather inflated, but not humped.

GUI Afrique occidentale (MARJOLIN) : 1 ex. = *conspurcata* : 97(63), margins and base callous, but dorsum depressed, with the top central, monstr.

GUI Afrique occidentale (coll. ign.) : 9 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *conspurcata* : 34-81, m. 59, including three unusual shells : 72, dorsum confused, chestnut, with traces of a pale dorsal line, the pale fulvous lateral callus extends far on the dorsum; 63, dorsum chestnut, with a pale dorsal line, shining through a layer of pale grey enamel, which is adorned with discrete small spots; 81, dorsum suffused with chestnut, monstr. — 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *stercoraria* : 52-72(64-86), m. 61(77), mostly callous, twe shells show the top of the dorsum suffused with chestnut.

LEM Nosy Bé (DUPUY) : 1 ex. f. = *stercoraria* : 76(70), lateral spots slightly protruding on the base. (DAUTZENBERG noted that the locality is erroneous.)

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *conspurcata* : 48 and 54, young; 76; 77(62), rather rostrate behind, outer lip concave in front and much curved behind, dorsum confused. — 1 j. ex. = *stercoraria* : 67.

DAUTZENBERG's shells of *conspurcata* were collected in Senegambia, but all *stercoraria* between Cameroon and Angola; shells in other collections prove that the latter spreads as far as Liberia.

139. — Trona (Macrocypræa) zebra LINNÉ, 1758.

Races :	*zebra* LINN. 1758	*dissimilis* SCHIL. 1924
Distribution :	BER, CAR	BRA
Formula :	73(54)24 : 22	63(52)22 : 21
Anterior extremity :	hardly margined	often distinctly margined; sometimes even the right side slightly margined
Base :	rather convex	often less convex
Aperture :	narrow	slightly wider
Fossula :	deeply concave	often less concave
Columellar sulcus :	distinct	shallow to obsolete
Chestnut blotches adorning the dorsum above the extremities :	less marked	conspicuous
Lateral spots :	ocellated with dark brown	obsoletely or not ocellated

CAL Californie (coll. ign., « *cervinetta* ») : 1 ex. f. = *zebra* : monstr.

CAR Nicaragua (GUESNE) : 1 ex. = *zebra* : 52, rather ovate, lateral ocelli regular.

CAR Old Harbour (PITTIER) : 1 ex. = *zebra* : 76, cylindrical.

CAR Guadeloupe (MARIE) : 1 ex. = *zebra* : 64, cylindrical, right margin callous and slightly angular, dorsum rich brown.

CAR Martinique (DURAND) : 1 ex. = *zebra* : 95, inflated, aperture less narrow, otherwise typical.

CAR Martinique (GIVENCHY) : 1 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *zebra* : 46, oliviform, 4 zones almost interrupted; 85, cylindrical, saturate, dorsal spots large, subconfused, lateral spots large, without dark ocelli.

CAR Antilles (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. = *zebra* : 44, 58, and 74, the latter rather suffused with fulvous, spots pathologically distorted.

CAR Indes occidentales (coll. ign.) : 7 ex. + 6 j. ex. + 7 jj. ex. = *zebra* : 38-69, oliviform; 67-92, young; 88-103, adult, one shell, 103(52), is monstr.; another shell, 100, is pale fulvous, with the dorsal spots obsolete and the lateral spots not ocellated.

CAR Taganga Bay (CHAZALIE) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [*zebra* ex loco] : 28, with 4 zones.

BRA Pernambouc (VIGNAL) : 1 ex. = *dissimilis* : 55(50)25 : 22, fossula rather concave, columellar sulcus obsolete, but ribbed, dorsum rather saturate, dorsoterminal blotches not very large, lateral spots rarely ocellated; this shell recalls eleven shells from Pernambuco, collected by O. SCHUBERT (Mus. Frankfurt on Main), varying from 47-69, m. 54.

? Loc. ign. (GERET A) : 1 ex. = *dissimilis* : 78(53), chestnut terminal blotches large, lateral spots not ocellated, fossula and columellar sulcus less concave, monstr.
? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON K) : 1 ex. = *zebra* : 41, typical.
? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 j. ex. = *zebra* : 51, bleached.

DAUTZENBERG's shells confirm the existence of the Brazilian race *dissimilis*.

140. — **Trona (Macrocypræa) cervus** LINNÉ, 1771.

Distribution : BER, CAR.

Formula : 100(57)24 : 21.

We distinguish two ecotypes : *A* with the aperture rather narrow, the central columellar teeth distinctly produced, and the fossula and the columellar sulcus distinctly concave, but both characters less developed than in *zebra*; *B* with the aperture very wide, the columellar teeth short, often less regular, the fossula shallow and reduced, and the columellar sulcus obsolete or quite absent; the shells of *B* are mostly larger and more inflated. The chief character distinguishing cervus *A* from *zebra* consists in the lateral spots never ocellated and always becoming gradually smaller towards the edge.

CAR Vera Cruz (SALLÉ A) : 1 ex. : 90(53)22 : 21, *B*, but subcylindrical, fossula and columellar sulcus less reduced; dorsum and inner lip rich chestnut.
CAR Antilles (coll. ign.) : 8 ex. : 88, *A*, chestnut, margins suffused with grey; 115, *A*, ochraceous, dorsal spots larger, otherwise typical; the other shells belong to *B* : 78, pale chestnut, spots subconfused; 78, chestnut; 107, dorsal spots larger; 108; 120, fawn; 125.
? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON C) : 2 ex. : 97(61), fawn, dorsal spots larger, monstr.; 123(58), *A*, dorsal spots small and large, partially confluent to irregular stars.

DAUTZENBERG's shells show that the characters attributed to a living Bermudian race in « Prodrome », page 179, are those of an ecological variety (*A*), found in other regions too. Therefore the racial name *peilei* should be restricted to Pleistocene shells from the Bermuda Is. The Southern limit of distribution of *cervus* seems to be the island of Cuba; it does not live in the Lesser Antilles, as the indication Tortugas (« Prodrome », p. 179) evidently refers to the island South of Florida, not to the island opposite to the coast of Venezuela.

141. — **Trona (Macrocypræa) cervinetta** KIENER, 1843.

Distribution : CAL, MEX, GAL.

Formula : 63(50)22 : 20.

MEX Salinas (PITTIER A) : 1 j. ex. : 70, oblong-ovate, zonate only.
MEX Escaleras (PITTIER) : 1 j. ex. : 57, very young.

MEX Panama (BUCQUOY) : 2 ex. : 44 and 52.

MEX Panama (CHAPER) : 5 ex. + 2 j. ex. : 42-76, m. 61, cylindrical; the smallest shell has the fossula malformed, the largest shell is quite suffused with greenish fulvous enamel.

MEX Panama (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. : 80; 82, base pale lilac grey.

MEX (Panama) (coll. ign.) : 4 ex. : 45-72, including : 49, dorsal spots large and partially confluent; 72, fulvous, spots close.

GAL Ecuador (COUSIN) : 4 ex. : 62-73(47-54), cylindrical, the broadest shell, 73(54), has the aperture curved behind and the fossula less flattened, another shell, 71(47), has the inner lip suffused with lilac.

CAR Colon (JULLIEN) : 1 ex. f. : 48(48), dorsal spots less close, base *bp*, fossula shallow.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 6 ex. : 40-83, including : 83, with the small spots almost obliterated on the dorsum; 83, with the dorsal spots large and confluent longitudinally; 82, monstr.

142. — Talparia (Arestorides) argus LINNÉ, 1758.

(Pl. II, fig. 5.)

Races :	*argus* LINN. 1758	*ventricosa* GRAY 1824	*contrastriata* PERRY 1811
Distribution :	IND, SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, DAMP	MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC	AFR, LEM
Formula :	70(52)25 : 22	78(53)25 : 22	75(51)26 : 22
General shape :	cylindrical	oblong-ovate	cylindrical
Anterior extremity :	abruptly shortened	gradually attenuated	attenuated and produced
Right margin :	rounded	rounded	callous
Base :	rather convex	rather convex	flattened
Aperture behind :	straight	straight	slightly curved
Its left margin :	less accentuated	accentuated, often thickened	rather accentuated
Outer lip :	rather broad	rather broad	less broad, especially behind
Id. behind :	short	longer than the inner lip	mostly short
Labial teeth :	produced	produced	mostly still more produced
Central columellar teeth :	produced	restricted to the edge	produced
Fossula :	concave	less concave	less concave
Blotches of the outer lip :	mostly distinct	mostly distinct	mostly obsolete

The formula indicates the size of the 4 basal blotches, *viz.* of the anterior and posterior labial and the anterior and posterior columellar blotch, by the letters : *i*, *o*, *v*, *s*, *n*, *p*, *pp* (extremely large); confluent blotches are united by +.

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU B) : 1 ex. = *contrastriata* : 58(49)26 : 23, *i.i.v.s.*, dorsal rings large, moderately close, central columellar teeth crossing two fifth of the lip, outer lip short behind.

LEM Ste. Marie (DECUGIS) : 2 ex. = *contrastriata* : 63(52)25 : 22, *o.i.s.s.*, and 77(49)27 : 23, *v.o.n.n*; rings large and distant in both.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD A) : 2 ex. = *contrastriata* : 88(54), *o.o.p.n*, rings large and distant; 89(50)25 : 22, *p.n.p.p*, rings large and small.

LEM Séchelles (coll. ign.) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [race indeterminable] : 61.

SUM Sumatra (WEYERS) : 1 ex. = *argus* : 47, *i.i.s.s*, columellar edge distinct, otherwise typical.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 3 jj. ex. = oliviform [*argus* ex loco].

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 4 ex. = *argus* : 76, *n.s.p.n*, and 84 *n* (dissolved in three transversal lines).*s.p.p*, rings large and small in both; 74, *s.o.p.n* (approaching *ventricosa* !), and 95, *n.o.p.p*, rings large of very large.

SULU Borneo (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 ex. = *argus* : 59(53), *n.v.n.p*, suffused with greenish enamel, rings large and small, but distant.

SULU Philippine Is. (SOWERBY and FULTON A) : 1 ex. f. = *ventricosa* : *pp* + *p.p.p*, rings large and small, the rings of the upper layer slightly displaced.

MEL Salomon Is. (WACHÉ B) : 1 ex. = *ventricosa* : 72, *p.n.n.p*, rings large and small, rather distant, displaced.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 2 ex. = *ventricosa* : 93(55), columellar teeth long, rings large and very distant; 97, *p.p.pp.pp*, some large and many small rings. — (BOUGIER B) : 14 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *ventricosa* : 66(56), *v.n.p.p*, 68(54), *n.p.n.n*, 78(52), *n.p.n.p*, 80, *n.s.p.p*, and 98, *n.s.p.p*, all with large and rather large rings; 76, *n.n.p.p* (recalling *argus* in some respects), 80(55, dilated), *n.n.n.p*, columellar teeth longer, 80(57), *n.n.n.p*, columellar teeth longer, 87, *p.n.p.p*, subpellucid, and 89, *s.v.n.n*, all with large and many small rings; 74(52), *n.n.n.p*, 90, *n.p.p.p*, 94(48), *p.p.pp.pp*, and 96(53)26 : 23, *s.n.n.p*, columellar teeth longer, all with large and a few small rings; 86, young, labial teeth and basal blotches not yet developed.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 5 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *argus* : 81, *s.v.p.n*, and 84, *n.s.p.p*, with large and very numerous small rings (cotypes of var. *concatenata* (Pl. II, fig. 5)); 59(51), *n.v.p.p*, fossula rather shallow, aperture slightly curved, 76, *n.p.p.p*, 96, and 61, young : *i.i.o.o*, all with large and small rings. — 6 ex. = *ventricosa* : 70, *p.n.p.p*, 78(56), *p* + *p.p* + *p*, 79, *p.n.n.p*, 85, *p* + *p.n.p*, 85(60), *n.s.p.p*, and 88(55)23 : 22, *n.p.p.p* (outer lip narrow behind !), all with large and a few small rings. — 2 ex. – *contrastriata* : 48, *i.i.n.n*, and 49, *o.i.s.v*, rings large.

DAUTZENBERG's shells confirm and complete the racial characters indicated in « Prodrome », pages 179-180, so that we could determine all specimens from unknown localities without difficulty.

143. — Talparia (Talparia) talpa Linné, 1758.

(Pl. IV, fig. 4.)

Races :	*talpa* Linn. 1758	*saturata* Dautz. 1903	*imperialis* Schil. & Schil. 1938
Distribution :	Ind, Sum, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap	Mel, Sam, Oce, Mic, Pol, Haw	Ery, Per, Capn, Afr, Lem
Formula :	60(53)33 : 26	68(55)32 : 26	64(52)32 : 27
General shape :	rather cylindrical	rather cylindrical	ovate to pyriform
Anterior extremity :	less attenuated	rather attenuated	much attenuated
Right side :	equally depressed (rounded or margined)		bent up in its central part, mostly thickened
Base :	rather flattened	rather convex	rather convex
Aperture in front :	narrow	dilated	rather narrow
Id. behind :	less curved	less curved	more curved
Inner lip behind :	straight, rather blunt	slightly bent to the left and less blunt	
Labial teeth in front :	less produced	produced	rather produced
Fossula :	distinctly concave		less concave
Fossular margin :	curved	curved	less curved
Id. denticles :	less coarse	coarse	less coarse

Lem Nosy Bé (Marie C) : 1 ex. = *imperialis* : 74(51), extremities less produced, right side not thickened, but bent up, dorsum and base pale.

Lem Ste. Marie (Decugis) : 1 ex. = *imperialis* : 57, col. dent. 29, right side not thickened, but bent up, shell pale.

Lem Madagascar (Reclus, labelled « *imperialis* ») : 1 ex. = *imperialis* : 60(51), col. dent. 28, typical.

Lem Maurice (Robillard B) : 1 ex. f. = *talpa* : 59, typical.

Sum Tjilaoet Eureun (Priester A) : 2 ex. = *talpa* : 43, oblong, and 49, rather dilated. — (Priester B) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform : 37.

Mol Amboine (Koller) : 3 ex. = *talpa* : 65(57), 66(53), and 73, all shells rather saturate; the largest shell was labelled « *imperialis* Haas » [sic !].

Java Batavia (Priester) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *talpa* : 53, young, and 55, both pellucid; 54, rather saturate.

Java Java (Durand) : 1 ex. = *talpa* : 46(50), rather pale, aperture curved behind.

Jap Loo Choo (Hirase F) : 1 ex. = *talpa* : 65(53), anterior extremity attenuated, aperture narrow in front, curved behind, outer lip concave in front, with the labial teeth produced, fossula recalling *imperialis*, dorsum pale, hardly zonate.

Mel Rua Sura (Aubin) : 1 ex. = *saturata* : 65(51), subcylindrical, beach shell.

Mel Salomon (Waché B) : 1 ex. = *saturata* : 66, lateral callus extending dorsally.

MEL Pins (BOUGIER) : 4 ex. = *saturata* : 67-79, rather pale; one shell, 70, shows dark spots on the inner lip, radiating from the columellar teeth.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 6 ex. + 3 j. ex. = *saturata* : 55-87(48-56), m. 71(53), rather saturate; two shells with traces of lateral spots, two shells are margined; one shell, 73(53), may be regarded as type specimen of *saturata* (Pl. IV, fig. 4).

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (STUER B) : 1 ex. = *saturata* : 78, oblong, pale, hardly zonate.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *saturata* : 71(49), rather pale.

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *saturata* : 73, rather pale, some characters recalling *talpa*.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 1 ex. = *saturata* : 54(54), callous, margined (margin hardly bent up), with several spots on the right side of the dorsum.

POL Takaroa (BOUGE) : 3 ex. = *saturata* : 60-76, rather pale, extremities much produced, though the shells are rather callous.

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE G) : 2 ex. = *saturata* : 58(48), with eleven small spots on each side; 69(51), callous, extremities short and broad.

POL Tuamotu (CULLIÉRET) : 1 ex. = *saturata* : 80(48), pale.

GEN Indian Ocean J : 1 j. ex. = *imperialis* : 74, young, right side bent up.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. = *saturata* : 52-68(47), all oblong. — 2 ex. – *imperialis* : 57 and 73, saturate. — 15 ex. = *talpa* and *saturata* mixed : 40-86, including one very callous margined shell with 4 and 7 large spots on the right and left side respectively.

DAUTZENBERG's shells confirm the racial characters; the chief differences between *talpa* and *saturata* concern the anterior extremity, the base, and the hind top of the inner lip.

144. — **Talparia (Talparia) exusta** SOWERBY, 1832.

Distribution : ERY (rare).

Formula : 69(56)37 : 34.

ERY Red Sea (SOWERBY and FULTON C) : 1 ex. : 60(53), zonate, chestnut callus restricted to the sides.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = 64(55), the chestnut lateral callus extends over the dorsum as far as the dorsal line which is brownish, hardly zonate, and only 6 mm. broad.

145. — **Mauritia (Leporicypræa) valentia** PERRY, 1811.

Distribution : MEL^{W} (very rare).

Formula : 92(71)24 : 24.

MEL Warrior Reef (COX) : 1 ex. : 87(73)24 : 24; dorsum with irregular *fb* markings recalling *Zonaria arabicula*, with a central transversal zone, in which these markings are more saturate and distinctly interrupted by pale lacunae,

especially laterally; sides with large spots recalling *mappa viridis*; the brown lines encircling the spire as far as half the way to the top of the dorsum, evidently originated from zigzag lines of the young shell, and must not be confounded with the concentric chestnut lines placed on the ground of deep furrows in the terminal callosities.

In 1888, MELVILL enumerated 6 shells of this beautiful species, preserved in the British Museum (2 shells), in Amsterdam, in coll. SAUL, in coll. Cox (Sydney), and in an uncertain coll.; the last indication may refer to PERRY's type specimen, we suppose. DAUTZENBERG's shell, bought from FULTON for £ 75/—/— in 1917, had formerly been in coll. MCANDREW, who received it from J. C. Cox; therefore it is probably the shell mentioned by Cox in Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 6, p. 539 (1882). We have seen no other specimens in the collections of Europe than the 5 shells named above; we do not know whether PERRY's shell is still preserved in any private collection.

146. — Mauritia (Leporicypræa) mappa LINNÉ, 1758.

Races :	*mappa* LINN. 1758	*viridis* KENYON 1902	*geographica* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1933	*alga* PERRY 1811
Distribution :	MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, DAMP, MELP	QUEEP, MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC, POL	SUM (rare)	ERY, AFR, LEM
Formula :	74(64)25 : 22	71(64)25 : 22	62(62)25 : 23	67(61)25 : 22
General shape :	inflated	inflated	rather inflated	cylindrical
Sides and base :	hardly callous	callous	callous	less callous
Posterior extremity :	rather short	rather short	produced	short
Hind top of the inner lip :	acuminated, bent to the left	thickened, less bent	acuminated, bent to the left	acuminated, but short, straight
Dorsal markings mostly :	fulvous	chestnut	chestnut	chestnut
Lateral spots :	small to obsolete, scattered, retricted to the sides	large, scattered, restricted to the sides	large, numerous, extending to the base	small, numerous, extending almost to the aperture
Id. :	pale brown	dark brown	dark brown	purplish grey
Central blotch of the inner lip mostly :	pale to obsolete	dark	obsolete	distinct
Aperture :	pale yellow	rich orange	rich orange	rich orange

In many shells the dorsum / or base is suffused with more or less intensely coloured enamel; double letters indicate rich suffusion.

LEM Ste. Marie (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *alga* : 69(59), typical.

LEM Madagascar (DUPUY) : 1 ex. f. = *mappa* : 79(59), suffused *r/rr*.

LEM Maurice (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. f. = *viridis* ? : 72(68), cylindrical, hind top of the inner lip acuminately produced and slightly bent, lateral spots medium size to small, numerous, but greyish brown, base suffused *-/r*, extremities rich *rr*, inner lip with a dark blotch.

MOL Amboine (BULOW) : 1 ex. = *mappa* : 66(71), suffused *b/rr*.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 1 ex. = *mappa* : 76(63), suffused *-/r*, monstr.

MOL Amboine (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *mappa* : 71(60), oblong, lateral spots small, but numerous.

MOL Batjan (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *mappa* : 78 (inflated), suffused *r/r*.

SULU Manille (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. = *mappa* : 73, hind top of the inner lip less curved; 74, less inflated, suffused *-/r*; 81, suffused *-/rr*; all typical, pale, lateral spots small to obsolete.

MEL Loyalty (BOUGIER B) : 2 ex. = *viridis* : 77(60); 85(65), much inflated, less callous.

MEL Nord Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *viridis* : 67(60), subcylindrical, left hind top callous, basal blotch absent.

MEL Pins (GOUBIN) : 1 ex. = *viridis* : 55(64), very callous, basal blotch absent.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 1 ex. = *viridis* : 72(68), not fully grown.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (CROSSE) : 1 ex. = *viridis* : 74(66), the ferrugineous colour of the columellar teeth is confluent along the aperture and spreads towards the obsolete central blotch.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARTEL A) : 10 ex. = *viridis* : 73-87(55-65), a fine series showing the gradual development of rostrate and melanistic varieties : 76(64) and 84(65) are typically inflated; 73(58), *b* (dorsal line rather dark)/*rr*, with the lateral spots small, 75(59), with the basal blotch purplish, and 79(61), with the lateral spots small, very numerous, and extending over the outer half of the base, are all oblong to subcylindrical; 65(55) dorsum chestnut (the dorsal line excepted), lateral spots as above, base with a large blotch also on the outer lip, shell very oblong, but not rostrate; 73(58), margins *rf*, and 79(59), margins *ga*, both oblong, posterior extremity slightly rostrate, dorsum laterally suffused with chestnut; 78(56), dorsum almost plain blackish, base *gp*, aperture rich red (not orange), and 87(59), dorsum chestnut, with particles of mud enclosed, dorsal line obsolete, margins thickly suffused with pale grey, both shells subrostrate. — 1 ex. f. = *alga* : 71(58), typical. (We extracted a label « *C. mappa* » from the aperture, the handwriting of which proves that the shell did not belong originally to MARTEL's series.) — (MARTEL B) : 1 ex. = *viridis* : 78(55), very oblong and subrostrate, dorsum plain black, margins suffused with *fg*, blotch on the inner lip very large and purplish.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (SOWERBY and FULTON A) : 2 ex. = *viridis* : 53(64), oblong, but callous, base white, blotch absent, and 75(73), (height = 59 per cent. of length), deltoidal and humped, dorsum light, pale (subpellucid ?), but base callous, lateral spots, basal blotch and aperture typical.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. = *viridis* : 65 (oblong, almost subrostrate behind), suffused *v/vg*, lateral spots small, very numerous; 80 (subinflated), suffused *v/r*; 80 (callous), suffused *v* (with particles of mud enclosed)/*rrb* (but *v* along the aperture).

? Baaba « (ubi ?) » (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *viridis* : 85(63), typical.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *mappa* ? : 78, suffused *r/rr*. — 12 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *viridis* (partially evidently coming from New Caledonia) : 63, very young, six anterior columellar teeth protruding like in *Pustularia*, and 66, young, dorsum still unspotted; 69; 58, base white; 81, base pinkish white; 72, rather pale; 85, pale; 61, pale, suffused -/*r*, dorsal markings interrupted like in *arabica dilacerata*; 73, dorsal line 11 mm. broad, but not branched, suffused -/*rr*; 68, subcylindrical, suffused -/*ar*; 72, deltoidal, dorsal markings confluent, slightly melanistic, the lateral spots emit transversal clouds attaining the teeth; 72, suffused *gv* (with many particles concealing the markings)/*rrb*; 81, both extremities rostrate, dorsum chestnut with particles enclosed, base *pgr*, aperture rich red (« *nigricans* »); 56, monstr. — 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *alga* : 60-79, including : 62, with the purple spots attaining the aperture; 73, with the dorsal line and the pale lacunae absent; 71(61, dilated).

147. — Mauritia (Arabica) scurra GMELIN, 1791.

Races :	*indica* GMEL. 1791	*retifera* MENKE 1829	*scurra* GMEL. 1791
Distribution :	SUM^a, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, QUEE, MEL	SAM, OCE, MIC, POL, HAW	AFR, LEM, IND, SUM, DAMP
Formula :	39(52)36 : 27	36(50)35 : 26	37(55)33 : 25
General shape :	broadly cylindrical	cylindrical	oblong-ovate
Right side :	rounded	rounded	subangular
Anterior extremity :	hardly margined	hardly margined	conspicuously margined
Posterior extremity :	equally rounded, without distinct pits		with a distinct pit on each side
Base :	less convex	convex	rather flattened
Exterior outline of the hind top of the inner lip :	rather impressed	convex	impressed
Lateral spots :	large, scattered	larger, less numerous	small, crowded
Terminal spots :	conspicuous	very large	less conspicuous
Base mostly :	paler yellow	rich fawn	rather pale

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM B) : 1 j. ex. = *scurra* : 41(64)32 : 26, zonate only.

IND Ceylan (RIQUET) : 1 ex. = *scurra* : 33(51)34 : 25, dorsal lacunae small and close, lateral spots small, but distant.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 1 ex. = *scurra* : 34, worn. — (PRIESTER B) : 2 ex. = *scurra* : 34, lateral spots very small, and 37.

SUM Djoeng Koelon (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *scurra* : 37(57), typical.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 1 ex. = *indica* : 44, dorsal lacunae distant.

JAVA Seboekoe (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *indica* : 38(56), typical.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 1 ex. = *indica* : 40(52)38 : 27, lacunae distant, base rather dark.

MEL Paparag (FOUCHER B) : 1 ex. = *indica* : 36, posterior pits indistinctly impressed.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 2 ex. = *indica* : 45 and 46, base rather saturate; the latter shell has the four tips of the base suffused with bluish grey.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (ROSSITER A) : 1 ex. = *indica* : 49, base pale, dorsal lacunae pathologically distant.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 3 ex. = *indica* : 36-43, lacunae close, base mostly rather saturate. — 2 ex. f. (now labelled « Océan Indien » by us) = *scurra* : 36(56)30 : 24 and 42(58)37 : 27; in both shells the right side is margined and bent up in its central part, labial teeth longer, lacunae small, base pale.

POL Rairoa (CANQUE) : 4 ex. = *retifera* : 25-33(48), lacunae close, base moderately saturate, but terminal spots very large.

POL Rairoa (CULLIÉRET) : 3 ex. = *retifera* : 37(55, inflated), 38(49, cylindrical), and 42 (intermediate); lacunae large, base rather saturate, the cylindrical shell has both extremities unusually impressed.

POL Fakarava (BOUGE) : 1 j. ex. = *retifera* : 36, young, extremities dark.

POL Anaa (BOUGE B) : 8 ex. + 1 j. ex. + 6 jj. ex. = *retifera* : 26-30, cylindrical; the innermost whorls of the oliviform shells are reddish brown, the next whorls are white with reddish brown zigzag lines.

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE D) : 1 j. ex. = *retifera* : 29, young, terminal spots unusually large. — (BOUGE G) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *retifera* : 29-35, base dark, one shell shows several lateral lacunae ocellated by the dark lateral spots.

POL Tuamotu (VAYSSIÈRE) : 1 ex. = *retifera* : 34, lacunae small, close, base rather pale.

HAW Hawaii (DURAND) : 2 ex. f. = *scurra* : 42(54) and 47(57)37 : 26; right side rather angular, dorsal lacunae large, close, otherwise typical.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *retifera*. — 1 ex. = *scurra* : 34.

DAUTZENBERG's shells show that the Melanesian shells belong to the East Malayan *indica*, and not to the Polynesian *retifera*, as we indicated before (« Prodrome », p. 182); for the characters of the hind top of the inner lip, connected with those of size, shape, and of the lateral spots, seem to be more essential than the colour of the base.

148. — Mauritia (Arabica) eglantina Duclos, 1833.

(Pl. II, fig. 4; Pl. III, fig. 2.)

Races :	*couturieri* Vayss. 1905	*eglantina* Duclos 1833
Distribution :	Sum^{e}, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap, Damp, Mel	Mel, Sam, Oce, Pol^{w}
Formula :	53(57)26 : 23	50(59)26 : 22
General shape :	cylindrical	oblong-ovate
Sides :	rounded or narrowly margined	more or less callously swollen, or bent up
Fossula :	less concave	more concave
Dorsal pale lacunae :	well developed	scarce to obsolete
Lateral spots :	smaller, numerous	larger, less numerous

Many New Caledonian shells are rostrate or melanistic in some degree, they have been marked by the letters *i*, *o*, *v*, *s*, *n*, and *p* in the formula indicating the degree of rostration / and of melanism. These *eglantina* are well separable from rostrate and melanistic *arabica niger* by the spire blotch, which is always more or less recognizable, by the smaller lateral spots, and by the more numerous teeth.

Lem Maurice (Robillard A) : 2 ex. f. = *couturieri* : 55(61), rather ovate with larger and less numerous lateral spots; 60(58), typical, but suffused with grey dorsally and with greenish fulvous ventrally.

Lem Séchelles (Durand) : 2 j. ex. f. = *couturieri* ? : 42(60)26 : 21 and 43(59)28 : 20, both young, with zigzag lines only, lateral spots becoming rather large, but numerous, fossula moderately concave.

Sum Poeloe Babi (Priester) : 1 ex. = *couturieri* : 40(60), worn.

Mol Amboine (Koller) : 4 ex. = *couturieri* : 59, 62, 67(58), and 76(49); base pinkish, lacunae prevalent (the largest shells excepted); the third specimen contains remainders of a Paguride.

Java Batavia (Priester) : 1 ex. = *couturieri* : 44.

Mel Pins (Lambert A) : 1 ex. = *eglantina* : 53, rostr. *n/s*.

Mel Nou et Prony (Bougier) : 5 ex. = *eglantina* : 45-52, right margin bent up to swollen, dorsal lines sometimes dilacerate, the largest shell suffused with grey dorsally and with greenish fulvous ventrally.

Mel Port Boisé (Bouge B) : 4 ex. = *eglantina* : 56 (inflated), markings rather typical; 41 and 51, dorsal markings rather confused; 44 rostr. *o/o*.

Mel Nouv. Calédonie (Bougier B) : 43 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *eglantina* : 41-67(54-64), m. 53(61), mostly typical, at least regarding the majority of characters, including : 1 subpyriform shell, 4 shells suffused with pale greenish, and 1 rostr. *v/v*; the spire blotch varies as follows : 3 *i*, 1 *o*, 6 *v*, 6 *s*, 8 *n*, and 3 *p*.

Mel Nouv. Calédonie (Couthenis) : 1 ex. = *eglantina* : 58, rostr. *n/s*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (GERET) : 1 ex. = *eglantina* : 62(58), col. dent. 22, rostr. *n/n*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARTEL A) : 9 ex. = *eglantina* : a fine series showing various degrees of rostration : 56, *o/v*, 53 and 62, *v/s*, 54, *s/v*, 65, *s/s*, 49, *s/n*, 65, *n/n*, 66, *p/n*, 76, *p/p*; the last shell is a monstr. figured by DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, pl. 7, fig. 7 and 8.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (ROSSITER B, labelled « *histrio* var. *luctuosa* ») : 1 ex. = *eglantina* : 65(58), with 27 columellar teeth, *i.e.* col. dent. 19 only; nevertheless this shell is a typical though slightly dilated *eglantina*, rostr. *s/p*. It must be regarded as type specimen (Pl. III, fig. 2) of *luctuosa* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 331, which must be classified as a variety of *eglantina* instead of a variety of the Lemurian *histrio*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (SOWERBY and FULTON C) : 1 ex. f. = *couturieri* : 45, pellucid, dorsal markings and teeth orange.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 5 ex. = *eglantina* : 51, not fully grown, and 4 slightly rostrate shells : 47, *v/o*, 48, 53, and 54, all *s/s*, base pinkish white, in the shell of 48 mm. only rich fulvous.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie ? (coll. ign., labelled « *histrio* ») : 1 ex. = *eglantina* : 69, rostr. *n/v*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (var. coll. H) : 6 ex. = *eglantina* : various degrees of rostration : 47 and 55 (base thickly suffused with *af*, inner lip with a suffused central blotch), both *v/s*; 56, *n/s*; 56, *n/n*; 65, *p/n*, monstr.; 55, *p/p*, dorsum plain black.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (var. coll. J) : 3 ex. = *eglantina* : 55(60), typical; 46(59) and 78(59), both suffused with grey dorsally and with greenish fulvous ventrally.

GEN Indian Ocean J : 1 ex. = *eglantina* : 53(57), rostr. *n/s*, monstr.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.). : 3 ex. = *couturieri* (labelled « var. *pallida* » [cotypes (Pl. II, fig. 4)]) : 45-54(56-62), dorsal markings and teeth pale orange, spire blotch saturate (these shells look like the *arabica* artificially decolorated by fire, but the dark spire blotch proves them to be natural varieties). — 2 ex. = *couturieri* : 53(58), monstr., and 58(53), monstr. — 1 ex. = *couturieri* ? : 45(53), monstr. — 1 ex. = *eglantina* : 73, rostr. *p/p*. — 2 ex. = *eglantina* ? : 62 and 67(62), dorsum suffused with *af* or *ar*, lacunae numerous. — 28 ex. + 1 j. ex. = mostly *eglantina*, suffused or with a tendency to rostration : 40, lab. dent. 28, young; the breadth of the adult shells varies from (56) to (63).

149. — **Mauritia (Arabica) grayana** SCHILDER, 1930.

Distribution : ERY, PER, AFR^{n}, LEM.

Formula : **47(60)26 : 23.**

ERY Obock (CULLIÉRET) : 2 ex. : 37 and 39, subpyriform, spire blotch *i* and *vs*.

ERY Djibouti (MOAZZO) : 4 ex. : 36-38, rather humped.

ERY Aden (ROSSIGNOL) : 1 j. ex. : 36, humped.

ERY Aden (coll. ign.) : 1 j. ex. : 53(56), col. dent. 22, monstr.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 2 ex. : 34(60)27 : 22, and 39(59)26 : 23, both scarcely humped, otherwise typical, dorsal lacunae large, spire blotch absent, lateral spots small, base pale yellowish.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON T) : 1 ex. : 72(56), base flattened, sloping towards the aperture, dorsum with prevalent lacunae, spire blotch rather large, lateral spots numerous, rather small, inner lip with short lines radiating from the teeth, monstr. Such giant *grayana* mostly come from Karachi (see « Prodrome », p. 183).

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 5 ex. : 33 and 33, both subpyriform, spire blotch absent; 41, extremely humped, lateral spots larger, base pinkish (such shells often come from Muscat); 53(63), dorsal lacunae scarce, spire blotch distinct; 55(62), humped.

This species has not been found in Madagascar before. But the shape of DAUTZENBERG's shells from Madagascar approaches that of the shells from the Seychelles, mentioned in « Prodrome », page 183, so that the existence of a rare Lemurian race of *grayana* becomes still more probable.

150. — **Mauritia (Arabica) arabica** LINNÉ, 1758.

Races :	*arabica* LINN. 1758	*asiatica* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1939	*niger* ROB. 1885
Distribution :	SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU	JAVA[B], SULU, JAP	MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC, POL
Formula :	**46(63)23 : 21**	**54(63)23 : 20**	**46(65)23 : 19**
Dorsum :	subcylindrical (especially by lateral view)		
Posterior extremity :	blunt	acuminate	blunt
Sides :	often swollen	angular	often swollen
Lateral thickening :	relatively broad even in oblong shells		
Base :	slightly convex		
General colour :	paler	rather saturate	saturate
Dorsum :	mostly greenish grey		
Dorsal markings :	fulvous brown, lacunae scarce	brown, lacunae scarce	chestnut, lacunae numerous, well defined
Lateral spots :	rather small, rather confluent	large, less confluent	large, blackish, rather confluent
Teeth :	fulvous brown	chestnut	chestnut
Base :	whitish, pale yellowish, or pale flesh colour		

Races :	*westralis* Ired. 1935	*dilacerata* Schil. & Schil. 1939	*immanis* Schil. & Schil. 1939
Distribution :	Damp, Quee, Mel[w]	Lem, Ind, Sum[n], Java[w, c]	Cap, Afr, Lem
Formula :	57(58)24 : 22	55(60)24 : 21	72(63)22 : 21
Dorsum :	regularly convex		
Posterior extremity :	attenuated	short, acuminate	short, blunt
Sides :	angular	sharply edged	steep, but less edged
Lateral thickening :	narrow, less extending towards the dorsum		
Base :	flat or even concave		
General colour :	saturate	mostly pale	saturate
Dorsum :	mostly pale yellowish		
Dorsal markings :	chestnut, lineate longitudinally	paler, dilacerate and irregularly confluent transversally	chestnut,
Lateral spots :	small,	small,	large,
	less crowded		
Teeth :	chestnut	fulvous	red-brown
Base :	whitish, pale yellowish or pale flesh colour		mostly orange, chestnut lines emitted from the teeth

Ery Mer Rouge (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. f. = *immanis* : 71, base *rfl.*

Afr Tuléar (Gruvel) : 1 j. ex. = *immanis* : 65, base *flb.*

Afr Sarodrano (Petit) : 2 ex. = *immanis* : 59(59), and 62(63), dorsal striae prevalent, base *bf*; right side slightly margined in both.

Afr Ampalaza (Petit) : 5 ex. = *immanis* : 53-81, m. 66(64), dorsal markings often subconfused, base *ra* to *lb* or almost chestnut.

Afr Cap Ste. Marie (Decary) : 1 ex. = *immanis* : 74; not fully grown, base *bl.*

Afr Fort Dauphin (Decary A) : 1 j. ex. = *immanis* : 74, young, base flesh colour.

Lem Maromandia (Decary) : 1 ex. = *immanis* : 72, not fully grown.

Lem Nosy Bé (Marie A) : 1 ex. = *immanis* : 63, typical. — 1 ex. f. = *arabica* : 48.

Lem Diego Suarez (Decary A) : 1 j. ex. = *immanis* : 70, young, base pale flesh colour.

Lem Ambodifototra (Tissier) : 1 ex. = *immanis* : 76(59), monstr.

Lem Tamateve (Petit) : 1 ex. = *immanis* : 55(71), right margin tumid, base orange.

Lem Réunion (Vedel) : 1 j. ex. = *immanis* ? : 55, very young, rather saturate.

Lem Maurice (Robillard A) : 1 ex. = *immanis* : 62(60), dorsum suffused with *gv*, base orange, extremities rather acuminate.

Lem Mahé (Chérubim B) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *immanis* : 63, young, dorsal line branched like in *mappa*; 75, not fully grown, base fulvous; 77, dorsal striae predominant and rather confused, base orange, with the margins bluish grey and the chestnut lines radiating from the teeth much produced in front and behind.

IND Inde (STEVENS) : 1 ex. = *dilacerata* : 42(60), rather pale.

SUM Sumatra (WEYERS) : 2 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *arabica* : 25, oliviform; 38(71) and 43(66), both callous.

SUM Balimbing (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. + 3 j. ex = *arabica* : 35-44, young; 46, rather broad.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. + 9 jj. ex. = *arabica* : the adult shell is 50, rather broad. — (PRIESTER B) : 3 ex. + 4 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *arabica* : the adult shells are 35, 35, and the monstr. 38(58).

SUM Djoeng Koelon (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *arabica* : 54(65), rather dilated.

SUM Poeloe Babi (PRIESTER) : 8 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *arabica* : 39-52(68), worn.

SUM Zuid Java (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *arabica* : 40(60), pellucid, ferrugineous, lateral spots rather dark.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER et LEDRU) : 15 ex. = *arabica* : 35-53(61-63), m. 46.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 3 ex. + 8 j. ex. = *arabica* : 38-50, young; the adult shells are 50-58 (oblong), worn.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 1 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = young [*arabica* ex loco] : 33 and 39.

JAVA Seboekoe (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *arabica* : 38, young, oblong; and 44(66), dilated.

JAVA I. Hoorn (VERWEY) : 4 ex. = *arabica* : 34-43, m. 39(58); all shells are oblong, saturate, base *fb*.

JAVA Tandjong Priok (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *arabica* : 44, rather oblong, saturate.

JAVA Batavia (PRIESTER) : 4 ex. = *arabica* : 34(59), slightly pellucid, rather callous; 39 and 53, oblong; 46, dilated.

JAVA Bangkok (VIGNAL) : 1 ex. = *asiatica* : 52(62), rather solid, posterior extremity much acuminated, dorsum worn.

JAVA Poulo Condore (DEYROLLE) : 2 ex. = *asiatica* : 51(54), cylindrical; 61(64), more solid.

SULU Tonkin (BOUTAN) : 1 ex. = *asiatica* : 56(64), solid, lateral spots rather large.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *asiatica* ? : 46, young; 45, worn, lateral spots rather small.

MEL Blanche Baie (BULOW) : 1 ex. = *niger* ? : 48(64), dorsum suffused with pale chestnut, but the lines and the lacunae are well visible, lateral spots small, base pale grey.

MEL Buin (WACHÉ) : 5 ex. + 22 j. ex. + 2 jj. ex. = *niger* : 30-45(64-70), callous, lateral spots large and confluent.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *niger* : 39-43(66), margins tumid.

MEL Salomon (WACHÉ A) : 3 ex. = *niger* ? : 39-46(59-66), lateral spots rather small.

MEL Paparag (FOUCHER B) : 4 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *niger* : 35-47 (oblong to dilated).

MEL Lifou (GOUBIN B) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [*niger* ex loco] : 10, protoconch *bl*, inner whorls *bs*, the next whorls *af*, with 5 *bns* zigzag zones.

MEL Lifou (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 j. ex. = *niger* ? : 45(57), young, monstr.

MEL Hienghène (ROUEL) : 15 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *niger* : 42-55(60-64), solid to callous, rather saturate, dorsum with few lacunae to almost reticulated, lateral spots large, base orange, two shells suffused with pale grey.

MEL Port Boisé (BOUGE B) : 2 ex. = *niger* : 52 and 59(63), dorsal striae predominant.

MEL Prony (BOUGIER) : 4 ex. = *niger* : 45, 57, and 59(66), margins tumid, lateral spots very large and confluent; 56(63), dorsum suffused with almost black, so that the markings become quite concealed, but the extremities are not rostrate.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 1 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *niger* : 48-53.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (ENGLER B) : 1 j. ex. = very young [*niger* ex loco] : 38(60), monstr.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARIE A) : 1 ex. = *niger* : 50, lateral spots large.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (STUER B) : 1 ex. = *niger* : 63(62), subcylindrical, anterior extremity truncate, posterior extremity slightly produced, but not rostrate, base rather concave in front, dorsum suffused with chestnut, but markings visible, lateral spots large, suffused with *fgv* enamel.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (SUG...) : 1 ex. = *niger* : 60(60), monstr.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 13 ex. = *niger* : 46-66, striae predominant, lateral spots large. — 5 ex. f. = *arabica* : 36-50, rather oblong. — 1 ex. f. = *dilacerata* : 48.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 1 j. ex. = very young [*niger* ex loco] : 52, bleached.

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *niger* : 53-69(67), striae predominant, lateral spots rather small, base orange.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 2 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *niger* : 46, oliviform; 54 and 58, both young.

GEN Indian Ocean E : 1 ex. = *asiatica* : 61(58), lateral spots small and discrete, otherwise typical.

GEN Indian Ocean J : 1 ex. = *arabica* : 53(64), monstr.

? Loc. ign. (DAUTZENBERG) : 1 ex. = *arabica* : 42(74), dilated.

? Loc. ign. (PRIESTER) ; 1 ex. = *arabica* : 37, oblong, pale orange, which colour is probably caused by heat, though there are no cracks visible.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON P) : 2 ex. = *arabica* : 39(62), monstr., and 46(61), monstr.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 22 ex. = *arabica* : 13 shells : 36-60; 4 shells 44-51 (possibly coming from Tjilaoet Eureun); 64(75), margins extremely tumid (pathological ?), suffused with *fv*, the dorsum including many particles of mud; 53, dorsum and base reddish yellow, showing many cracks, so that this abnorm colour is probably caused by heat; 33(70), monstr.; 45(67), monstr.; 51(65), monstr. — 4 ex. = *arabica* ? : 40, pale; 50 and 54, rather oblong; 59(59), posterior extremity acuminated, base convex, lateral spots small, dorsum suffused with *gv* and quite covered with particles of mud, base less suffused. — 1 ex. = *asiatica* ? : 41, suffused with *gf*. — 20 ex. + 14 j. ex. = *niger* : 11 young shells : 34-46; 17 adult + 2 young shells : 47-66; 52, young, 49, and 59, each with two pale zones caused by heat (« décoloration artificielle »); 51(67), monstr., figured in DAUTZENBERG, 1921 T, pl. 6, fig. 9-10. — 1 ex. = *dilacerata* : 56. — 16 ex. + 4 j. ex. – *immanis* : 4 shells : 58-65, young; 1 shell : 47, not fully grown; 14 shells : 59-84, adult; 1 shell : 71, monstr. — 1 ex. + 3 j. ex. + 12 jj. ex. = race indeterminable : 36, monstr.; 52, very young, 2 shells young and 12 shells oliviform.

DAUTZENBERG's collection does not contain any *arabica niger* from regions East of Tonga Is. and Wallis I., so that we doubt, whether the indications Society and Paumotus (GARRETT), Tahiti (SEURAT : coll. VAYSSIÈRE), Tahiti (MOLLER : Mus. Copenhagen,) Huahine and Paumotus (both : GODEFFROY : Mus. Hamburg) are really correct.

151. — **Mauritia (Arabica) histrio** GMELIN, 1791.

Distribution : AFR, LEM, IND, SUM, DAMP.

Formula : 57(62)25 : 20.

AFR Tuléar (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. : 41(58) and 57(59); both less gibbous, lacunae and spire blotch small.

LEM Mayotte (DORR) : 1 ex. : 68(58), less gibbous, lacunae large, net-work fine, but spire blotch obsolete.

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU B) : 1 ex. + 2 j. ex. : 54(63), callous, lacunae rather distant, spire blotch obsolete; the two young shells, 61 and 64, are more pyriform, with dorsal striae and lacunae, and the spire blotch distinct.

LEM Mahé (ALLUAUD) : 1 ex. : 56(68), callous, gibbous, dorsal markings orange (subpellucid ?), lacunae distant, spire blotch rather large.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 8 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 51-67(61-65), gibbous, dorsal lacunae large, spire blotch mostly large; in two shells the left border of the aperture is ferrugineous. — (CHÉRUBIM D) : 1 j. ex. + 12 jj. ex. : 53, young; the oliviform shells vary from 6-52 mm. : the innermost whorls (6 mm.) are plain reddish brown, shells of 7-14 mm. are trizonate, shells of 15-21 mm. are white with rather broad reddish brown zigzag lines, which become much thinner and reddish fulvous in still larger shells; therefore, the general colour of these oliviform shells is much paler than in *arabica*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 1 ex. f. : 70(65), gibbous, margined, dorsum reticulate, spire blotch very large, base pinkish white.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 12 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 40(53)-79(63), including : 53, monstr., and 70, young, monstr.; in one shell of 65 mm. the spire blotch measures 10 mm. in every direction.

In the adult shells from Tuléar, Mayotte, and the Glorieuses, the terminal ridge is distinctly more produced than in the other *histrio*; these shells are also less humped, with the dorsal lacunae less close, and with the spire blotch less developed; but we do not think them separable as a South-Western race of *histrio*, as such shells occur sporadically in other regions too.

152. — **Mauritia (Arabica) maculifera** SCHILDER, 1932.

Distribution : SAM, OCE, MIC, POL, HAW.

Formula : 55(68)22 : 18.

MEL Prony (BOUGIER) : 1 ex. f. : 53(73)17 : 19, typical.

POL Raiatea (DURAND) : 1 ex. : 54(77), typical.

POL Moorea (BOUGE) : 9 ex. : 43-55, typical; blotch of the inner lip distinct, excepted in one shell, 49, with the base callous and the dorsal lacunae large and recalling *histrio*; in another shell, 54, the dorsum and the margins are uniformly suffused with yellowish ferrugineous, but the base is typical : this shell was « recueilli vivant dans l'épave du « Kersaint », sa coloration est due à la rouille des ferrailles de ce navire ».

POL Papeete (CULLIÉRET) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 42, young; 58(72), basal blotch obsolete.

POL Makatea (BOUGE) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 45, young; 52, typical.

GEN Pacific F : 1 ex. : 49, dorsum suffused with rich green, base typical.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON T) : 1 ex. : 42, not fully grown, basal spots and blotch more saturate, as the last layer of enamel is still absent.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 16 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 39-73(62-80), m. 59(69) : dorsal markings brown, rarely pale of blackish, rarely dilacerate or subconfused, lacunae small and distant to very large (like in *histrio*), basal blotch mostly conspicuous; in a very callous shell, 54(80), it is not visible, but replaced by a callous swelling of the inner lip in this part; another shell 60(68), is suffused with pale grey both dorsally and ventrally; the smallest shell, 39(73), recalls *depressa* in size and in the smallness of the dorsal lacunae, but differs by the blackish teeth more produced and by the well developed basal blotch; the young shell, 45, is humped like *histrio*, but the right side is margined and the terminal ridge is oblique, the dorsal net-work composed by double lines, as the last layer is displaced.

153. — **Mauritia (Arabica) depressa** GRAY, 1824.

Races : Distribution :	*depressa* GRAY 1824 SULU, JAP, MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC, POL, HAW	*dispersa* SCHIL. & SCHIL. 1939 LEM, IND, SUM
Formula :	35(72)22 : 16	37(72)22 : 17
Teeth :	cuneiform	more produced
Dorsal lacunae :	rather distant	close
Brown markings :	broad	narrow
Lateral spots :	small	less small
Base mostly :	white to pale greyish	pale yellowish

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 1 ex. = *dispersa* : 44(71)22 : 18, lacunae distant, base white, otherwise typical.

LEM Sumatra (WEYERS) : 1 ex. = *dispersa* : 37(70), lacunae small, but less close, otherwise typical.

MEL Nouv. Hébrides (ROSSITER) : 1 ex. = *depressa* : 37(71), col. dent. 19, callous, lacunae large and distant, lateral spots large and less numerous, base pale pinkish, teeth short.

MEL Prony (BOUGIER) : 1 ex. = *depressa* : 33(73), col. dent. 17, typical.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 1 ex. = *depressa* : 42(67), col. dent. 21 [!], outer lip suffused with *gb*, inner lip *fa* in front, chestnut in the central part recalling the blotch of *maculifera*) and grey behind. — (BOUGIER B) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *depressa* : 36, young, with zigzag lines; 36 and 41, the latter with the columellar teeth more produced, but base *ag* in both.

POL Raiatea (coll. ign.) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform, probably *depressa* : 29.

POL Makatea (BOUGE) : 2 ex. = *depressa* : 34, dorsum subconfused, and 38.

POL Takaroa (BOUGE) : 4 ex. = *depressa* : 32-39, col. dent. 13-16, dorsal markings dilacerate in two shells; the two smallest shells show the base pale *fg* and the columellar teeth produced.

POL Marutea du Sud (BOUGE) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform, probably *depressa* : 19.

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE G) : 4 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *depressa* : 28 and 34, young; 32-42, adult, typical, base *ag* or *afg*.

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE et CULLIÉRET et VAYSSIÈRE) : 5 ex. + 3 j. ex. = *depressa* : 37, young; 39-44, dorsal lacunae close to distant, base *a*, *ag*, *ac*, or *af*.

HAW Sandwich (BALDWIN) : 1 ex. = *depressa* : 36(71)21 : 16, base *aaf*.

? Loc. ign. (GILLE) : 1 j. ex. = *depressa* : 28(64), lacunae small, their interstices striolated, base white.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *depressa* : 30 and 44, col. dent. 14 and 18. — 3 ex. = *dispersa* : 32-43, col. dent. 16-18. — 1 ex. = *dispersa* : 42(69), col. dent. 17, monstr. — 3 j. ex. = young (race indeterminable) : 26, 40, and 38, the latter is monstr.

154. — Mauritia (Mauritia) mauritiana LINNÉ, 1758.

Races :	*regina* GMEL. 1791	*calxequina* MELVÈ & ST. 1899	*mauritiana* LINN. 1758
Distribution :	IND, SUM, MOL, JAVA, DAMP	MOL[a], SULU, JAP, QUEE[a], MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC, POL, HAW	ERY, PER, CAP, AFR, LEM
Formula :	72(74)18 : 15	73(71)18 : 15	79(68)17 : 15
Spire :	distinctly projecting	distinctly projecting	short, hardly projecting
Anterior extremity :	rather attenuated	rather attenuated	often dilated
Margins :	sharply edged	sharply edged	less sharply edged
Base :	flattened	flattened	less flattened

(*continued* :)	*regina*	*calxequina*	*mauritiana*
Aperture :	rather wide	less wide	wide
Outer lip in front :	declivous	declivous	less declivous
Anterior : central : posterior labial teeth :	long : short : short	long : short : long	equally long; or long : rather long : rather long
Fossula and columellar sulcus :	rather shallow	more concave	very shallow
Inner denticles of both:	less marked	distinct	obsolete
Dorsal lacunae :	large and discrete	large and discrete	small or confuse
Sides mostly :	suffused with bluish grey		dark chestnut

AFR Canal Mozambique (NICOLLON C) : 1 j. ex. = *mauritiana* : 66, very young.

AFR Sarodrano (PETIT) : 1 ex. – *mauritiana* : 90(68), dorsum confuse.

LEM Nosy Bé (MARIE A) : 1 ex. = *mauritiana* : 87(73), margins and lacunae recalling *regina*.

LEM Mananara (DECARY) : 2 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *mauritiana* : 45, oliviform; 72(72) and 73(66), both with the dorsal markings less confuse and the margins greyish black.

LEM Ste. Marie (DECUGIS) : 1 ex. = *mauritiana* : 66(66), margins more edged, dorsal lacunae distinct, left margin with traces of dark spots.

LEM Maurice (ROBILLARD E) : 1 ex. = *mauritiana* : 55(68), lacunae rather dilacerate, lateral spots visible on both margins.

LEM Maurice (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *mauritiana* : 89(68), base flattened, lacunae large and confluent, margins *gc*, otherwise typical.

LEM Rodriguez (PRIESTER) : 1 j. ex. = *mauritiana* : 79, lacunae small, distant.

MOL Amboine (DURAND) : 1 ex. = *regina* : 79(66), monstr.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 4 ex. = *regina* : 67-78(63-81); two shells are subconfuse.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 4 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *regina* : 66 and 71, young; 72-88(70-74), including : 72(74), monstr., and 74(72), monstr.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 1 ex. = *calxequina* : 63(68), lacunae rather confluent.

MEL Salomon (WACHÉ B) : 1 j. ex. = very young [*calxequina* ex loco] : 70.

MEL Paparag (FOUCHER C) : 1 j. ex. = very young [*calxequina* ex loco] : 67.

MEL Hienghène (ROUEL) : 5 ex. = *calxequina* : 69-86(67-71), base less flattened, anterior labial teeth much more produced than the posterior teeth.

MEL Pins (LAMBERT A) : 2 jj. ex. = oliviform [*calxequina* ex loco] : 18 and 28.

MEL Nou (BOUGIER A) : 1 ex. = *calxequina* : 76(68), posterior labial teeth less produced.

MEL Oubatche (coll. ign., labelled « *atra* ») : 1 ex. = *calxequina* : 92(66), hardly rostrate, but base more concave in front, dorsum plain black, margins *fgv* with traces of *fs* spots, base *gfv*, teeth and extremities of the lips chestnut.

This shell is possibly the type of *atra* from « Northern New Caledonia », mentioned by ROSSITER and described by DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 322.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 5 j. ex. = very young [*calxequina* ex loco] : 50-73.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *calxequina* : 59(73), all labial teeth produced.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie et Nou B : 3 ex. + 7 j. ex. = *calxequina* : 56-91(71-77 in adult shells), typical.

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *calxequina* : 78(66), typical.

MIC Ogasawara (MITSUKURI) : 1 ex. = *calxequina* : 84(66), labial teeth rather equally long, fossula less concave, dorsal lacunae subconfuse, sides *nb*.

POL Fakarawa (BOUGE) : 5 ex. = *calxequina* : 61-79(75-76), lacunae slightly dilacerate, three shells with the dorsum suffused with white, spreading from its top, margins *ngc*, in one shell paler *cg*.

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE D) : 1 j. ex. = very young [*calxequina* ex loco] : 63.

POL Marquises (BOUGE) : 2 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *calxequina* : 62-69(72-77 in adult shells), spire short, concealed, aperture much curved, labial teeth very long, but the central teeth less produced.

HAW Hilo (THAANUM) : 2 ex. = *calxequina* : 72(70) and 89(68), spire short, base convex and sides *nb* like in *mauritiana*, but labial teeth much produced in front and behind, while they are much shorter in the central part of the lip.

GEN Indian Ocean J : 1 ex. = *regina* : 82(70), monstr. — 2 ex. = *mauritiana* : 83(76), monstr., and 94.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON H) : 1 ex. = *mauritiana* : 91(78), lacunae white, sides *cg*. — (SOWERBY and FULTON N) : 1 ex. = *calxequina* : 81, not rostrate, but dorsum suffused with black, so that the markings become concealed, sides *ng*, base paler *bgv*.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 11 ex. = *mauritiana* : 61-107(65-71), including several shells with the dorsum confuse; 89, suffused with chestnut; 61(65), dorsum and sides suffused with pale fulvous; 93(71), monstr., probably coming from the same locality as the monstr. 83(76) from Indian Ocean J. — 8 ex. + 5 j. ex. + 3 jj. ex. = *regina* and *calxequina* : 35-58, oliviform; 45-78, including : 45(69) with lateral spots; 67 and 78, suffused with dark chestnut, but markings shining through the enamel; 70(76), monstr.; 51, with the posterior extremity bleached by fire.

155. — Cypræa (Cypræa) tigris Linné, 1758.

(Pl. III, fig. 1, 5.)

Races : Distribution :	*pardalis* Shaw 1795 Sum, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap, Mel[n]	*lyncichroa* Melv. 1888 Quee, Mel, Sam, Oce, Mic, Pol, Haw	*tigris* Linn. 1758 Ery[s], Cap[n], Afr, Lem, Ind
Formula :	78(71)18 : 16	85(68)18 : 16	89(69)17 : 17
General shape :	ovate	ovate	inflated pyriform
Margins :	less angular	rather angular	regularly rounded, even in callous shells
Aperture :	less wide	less wide	wide, sinuous
Outer lip in front :	rather declivous	declivous	less declivous
Columellar teeth :	coarse	coarse	often slightly finer
Fossula :	less concave	concave	shallow
Fossular denticles :	less accentuated	accentuated	indistinct
Dorsum :	mostly white	mostly white	often yellowish
Dorsal spots :	large	often smaller	often smaller

The formula indicates the general colour of the dorsum, *viz.* the ground colour : the size of the spots / and the colour of the paler shadows surrounding the blackish spots; o = spots small and scattered, v = spots small, but numerous, s = spots rather small, n = spots large, p = spots confluent, pp = dorsal markings confused.

Dautzenberg arranged all specimens according to the varieties 1-17 described by Hidalgo. Dautzenberg wrote the habitat on the base of many shells in ink, but these indications are often hardly legible, he did not add any label.

Ery Mer Rouge (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. f. = ***pardalis*** : 69(71), col. dent. 16, $af : v/rp$.

Afr Tuléar (Petit A) : 1 ex. = ***tigris*** : 90(69), $fr : s/gr$.

Afr Tuléar (coll. ign.) : 13 ex. = ***tigris*** : 79-98(65-74), m. 91(70); 7 shells $a : v\text{-}n/cr$, including two shells with the dorsal spots subpellucid pale fg; 1 shell pathological, a with chestnut longitudinal blotches; 2 shells $f : o/c$ and $f : p/$chestnut; 3 shells dorsum nebulous fulvous and chestnut [cotypes of ***nigricans*** Dautzenberg (Pl. III, fig. 5)]; among these varieties six shells show 1-3 large, irregular chestnut blotches along the central part of the dorsum, and three shells are suffused with citrine, fulvous, or chestnut.

Lem Nosy Bé (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = ***tigris*** : 81(73), callous, but left margin rather rounded, fossula concave, top of the dorsum confused chestnut, margins ($a : n/c$) extending almost as far as the top.

Lem Diego Suarez (Decary A) : 2 ex. = ***tigris*** : 73(73), $fa : s/r$; 96(67), $a : n/r$, with a large central chestnut blotch.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 5 ex. = *tigris* : 89-107(69-73), m. 98(71); 1 shell *a* : *v*/*r*; 2 shells *fr* : *v-n*/*r*; 2 shells suffused with orange, spots small and sparse.

LEM Maurice (BAVAY) : 1 ex. = *tigris* : 107(70), dorsum chestnut, confuse, its central part is suffused with bluish white enamel adorned with small spots.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM C) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *tigris* : 69(70), *f*, spots chestnut, confused; 79(72), *fr* : *s*/*gc*; 95, very young, with transversal rows of ferrugineous spots.

LEM Séchelles (coll. ign.) : 4 ex. = *tigris* : 86-95(69-70); 3 shells *fr* : *n*/*cg*, 1 shell spots chestnut, small, but rather confused.

MOL Kaimana (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *pardalis* : 77(65), *fa* : *s*/*c*, monstr.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *pardalis* : 60-86(70-75), m. 71(72), *a-fa* :*v-n* /*f-rp*, in one shell the central part of the dorsum is suffused with chestnut.

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 5 ex. + 1 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *pardalis* : adult shells 56-86(68-72), m. 75(70), mostly *af-f* : *s-n*/*c*, one shell is suffused with fulvous, another shell, 82(68), is monstr.

MOL Moluques (GUIBOUT) : 1 ex. = *pardalis* : 66(71), *ar* : *n*/*cg*.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 1 j. ex. = *pardalis* : 75, young, with longitudinal [!] rows of chestnut spots.

JAVA Tigres (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *pardalis* : 81, dilated, margins rather angular, dark *bs* : *v*/*g*.

JAVA I. Leiden (K...) : 1 ex. = *pardalis* : 85(69), *a* : *n*/*r*, the whole shell is suffused with iridescent bluish enamel.

JAVA Batavia (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *pardalis* : 70, *fs* : *n*/*g*.

SULU Philippines (HIDALGO A) : 1 ex. = *pardalis* : 72(65), *a* : *o*/*r*, a longitudinal zone of the dorsum and the dorsal part of the extremities are suffused with rich golden enamel.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [*pardalis* ex loco] : 43.

MEL Buin (WACHÈ) : 2 ex. = *lyncichroa* : 63(73), *a* :*n*/*b* and 64(71), *ar* : *s*/*cg*.

MEL Hienghène (ROUEL) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *lyncichroa* : 92, young; 89(66), *af* : *n*/*fs* (confluent), monstr.

MEL Nou (BOUGIER A) : 1 ex. = *lyncichroa* : 76(67), *fra* : *n*/*cr*.

MEL St. Vincent (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *lyncichroa* : 112(76), *a* : *o*/*r* and still smaller chestnut spots, dorsum suffused with rich golden enamel, base typical, aperture and fossular denticles recalling *tigris*.

MEL Amédée (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. f. = *tigris* : 114(76)16 : 13, *fs* : *np*/*c*, top of the dorsum suffused with chestnut.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 7 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *lyncichroa* : 73, young; 81-106(60-75), m. 94(69), mostly *af* : *s-p*/*c*, three shells excepted : 106(67), *a* : *v*/*r* and chestnut spots; 106, *a* : *s* (but transversally confluent !)/*bs*; 93(75), very callous, spots small and distant, dorsum suffused with rich orange, sides with fulvous, base with *af*, monstr. [lectotype of var. *rossiteri* DAUTZENBERG] (Pl. III, fig. 1).

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MCANDREW) : 1 ex. = *lyncichroa* : 92(54), extremities pathologically rostrate and quite covered with greenish fulvous enamel, dorsum sulcate longitudinally, monstr.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (VIMONT) : 1 ex. = *lyncichroa* : 81(72), dorsum suffused with orange, so that the rather large pale fulvous spots are almost concealed [paratype of var. *rossiteri* DAUTZENBERG].

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 10 ex. + 3 j. ex. = *lyncichroa* : 64-99, young; 75-99 (67-74), m. 90(70), mostly *af* : *s-p/c*, *r*, or *bs*; including : 99(71), *af* : *s/rr* (confluent), 95(67) with confused mostly pale *fg* spots, and 90(70), suffused with fulvous, spots obsolete.

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 3 ex. = *lyncichroa* : 80(74), *fr* : *n/cg* (confluent), spots confusely confluent along the dorsal line; 95, *fra* : *p/pr*; 98(75), *a* : *s/r*, with a narrow zone suffused with pale orange along the dorsum, showing the origin of the rich golden orange varieties.

POL Raiatea (coll. ign.) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [*lyncichroa* ex loco] : 23, *fa*, with 3-4 zones, inner whorls plain *bp*.

? Conflict I. (STALKER) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [race unknown] : 38, with 4 zones, longitudinal zigzag lines and small distant ferrugineous spots, inner whorls plain *bp*.

GEN Indian Ocean G : 1 ex. = *pardalis* ? : 83(74), callous, dorsum suffused with *ag*, spots small, scattered, black and chestnut, the pathologically humped top shows a transversal pale chestnut blotch.

GEN Indian Ocean J : 2 ex. = *pardalis* : 65(55), dorsum confused, chestnut, monstr.; 73(73), *fr* : *n/gr*. — 1 ex. = *lyncichroa* ? : 70(69), *a* : *v/c* (confluent), suffused with *gb*, monstr.

GEN Pacific B : 1 ex. = *lyncichroa* : 58(77), *af* : *o/r*, with chestnut spots intermixed.

GEN Pacific C : 1 ex. = *pardalis* : 72(69), *fs* : *n/cg* (confluent).

? Loc. ign. (PRESTON) : 1 ex. = *pardalis* ? : 78(67), monstr.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON E) : 1 ex. = *pardalis* : 78(78), *af* : *n/rg*, monstr. — (SOWERBY and FULTON Q) : 1 ex. = *tigris* ? : 88(65), *f* : *n/bs*, monstr. — (SOWERBY and FULTON T) : 1 ex. = *lyncichroa* : 91(61), spots small, monstr.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 2 ex. = *pardalis* ? : 64(74), *a* : *n/cg*, monstr., and 75(70), *a* : *n/cg*, monstr. — 5 ex. = *lyncichroa* : 64 and 85, both dilated, *a* : *v/r*; 71, *af* : *v/gc* + *r*, dorsum slightly suffused with transparent enamel and surrounded by a ring of grey enamel suffusing the margins; 90(67), dorsum suffused with orange enamel, concealing the very small spots, and adorned with transversal ferrugineous furrows, monstr. (this shell was described by HIDALGO as var. 14); 104(62), monstr. — 1 ex. = *tigris* ? : 92(70), dorsum longitudinally suffused with golden enamel, dorsal spots very small and scarce, purplish brown, margins suffused with fulvous, base suffused with yellowish white. — 56 ex. + 12 j. ex. + 10 jj. ex. = various races : the oliviform shells vary from 17-65, one shell is 85 mm. (!) : shells of 17-18 mm. are *bp* or *bg*, shells of 28-31 mm. are zonate, larger shells are spotted with pale chestnut; the young shells vary from 53-107, m. 79, they show pale longitudinal zigzag lines, more or less concealed by several transversal zones of chestnut spots, which may become confluent : one young shell, 75, is chestnut with many small still darker spots, and a shell of 99 mm. is monstr.; the adult shells vary from 59-114, m. 87, including many varieties in colour : *a* : *v/r* (4 shells, often with ferrugineous spots intermixed), *a* : *n/c* (6 shells), *a* : *n/cr* (10 shells), *a* : *n/r* (2 shells), *a* : *p/r-cr* (3 shells),

af : *n*/*rp* (6 shells), *af* : *p*/*c* (1 shell), *fa* : *s*/*rc* (1 shell, regarded as typical by DAUTZENBERG), *fr* : *v*-*s*/*c* (8 shells), *fr* : *p*/*g* (1 shell), *ra* : *s*/*c* (1 shell); 65, *a* : *v*/*r*, suffused, the ferrugineous dorsal line excepted; 69, *fa* : *v*/*r*, suffused with fulvous, which enamel is adorned with ferrugineous blotches; 102, spots *fg*, subpellucid, dorsum suffused with enamel enclosing particles of mud; 85, with a fulvous central blotch; 94, with two chestnut blotches along the dorsal axis; 104, *a* : *v*/*c*, with a chestnut blotch slightly suffused with grey; 69(67), with very large spots confluent along the dorsal line; 60, monstr.; 81(73), *a* : *n*/*c*, monstr.; 89, monstr.; 90, *fr* : *v*/*c* (confluent), monstr.; 93, monstr.; 99, monstr.

156. — Cypræa (Cypræa) pantherina SOLANDER, 1786.

(Pl. III, fig. 3, 4.)

Races : Distribution :	*catulus* SCHIL. 1924 ERY[a] (very rare)	*pantherina* SOL. 1786 ERY
Formula :	70(65)19 : 18	68(61)19 : 20
Extremities :	less produced	produced
Margins :	less angular	rather angular
Lowermost lateral spots :	orange or brownish	orange

The dorsal colour has been designed as in *tigris*; but spots of the size « *n* » in *pantherina* are about as large as « *s* » in *tigris*; the abbreviations of colour, put in brackets after the letter indicating the size of the spots, indicate unusual colours of the spots themselves. In his collection, DAUTZENBERG arranged the varieties of *pantherina* like those of *tigris*.

ERY Mer Rouge (SOWERBY and FULTON D) : 1 ex. = *pantherina* : 54(63), *fs*, spots subconfuse, monstr.

ERY Mer Rouge (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *pantherina* : 67(62), *a* : *n*/*pr*, monstr.

ERY Djibouti (BOUGE) : 2 ex. = *pantherina* : 58 and 65, *ar* : *n*/*c*.

ERY Djibouti (DORR) : 1 ex. = *pantherina* : 75, *ar* : *n*/*cg*, partially suffused with irregular chestnut blotches.

LEM Maurice (DEYROLLE) : 1 ex. f. = *pantherina* : 91(55), *a* : *s*/*r* + *f*, monstr.

JAVA Batavia (DARBOIS) : 2 ex. f. = *pantherina* : 52, *aaf* : *v*/*pr*; 62, *aaf* : *n* (subconfuse) /*rp*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 3 ex. f. = *pantherina* : 58, *a* : *v*(*bl*)/*fs*; 64, *af* : *s*/*pr*; 65, *af* : *n*/*bl*.

GEN Indian Ocean B : 1 ex. f. = *pantherina* : 72, rich chestnut, dorsal line pale.

GEN Indian Ocean J : 1 ex. f. = *pantherina* : 67(61), monstr.

? Loc. ign. (DURAND) : 1 ex. = *pantherina* : 84, *a* : *s* (subpellucid *afg*), the lateral spots are *v*/*bp*.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON E) : 1 ex. = *pantherina* : 63(57), *ar* : *n*(*pb*)/*rp*, monstr. — (SOWERBY and FULTON N) : 2 ex. = *pantherina* : 52(62), *a* :*n*/*r* + *c*, monstr.; 71(58), *a* : *v*(*bl*)/-, monstr. — (SOWERBY and FULTON P) : 1 ex. = *pantherina* : 65(61), suffused with chestnut, monstr.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 48 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *pantherina* : 55-102, m. 78, including many varieties in colour : *a* : *v-o*(*lb-bl*) (4 shells); *a* : *v*(*pr*) (2 shells, one of which shows the markings hardly visible, as the dorsum is suffused with *fg*; *a* : *s*(*bl* + *p*) (3 shells, including 53, monstr.); *a* : *s*(*pr*) (1 shell); *a* : *n*(*bl*) /*bl* (1 shell); *a* : *n*(*bn*)/*c* (blue shadows expanded) (4 shells); *af* : *v*(*lb*) (1 shell); *afr* : *s-v*/*p* (2 shells); *fra* : *s*/*g* (2 shells); *fr* : *n*(*bl*)/*pr* (1 shell : 101, dent. 19 : 22); *f* : *n*(*f-bl*) (6 shells); *ra* : *s*/*c* (1 shell); *sb*, spots confused (1 shell); *lb* : *v-n*(*bp*) (2 shells); *bl* : *n* (3 shells); *bl*, spots confused (1 shell : 62, monstr.); suffused with *bl*, so that the original markings *a* : *v*(*bp*) are visible in two lacunae only (1 shell); quite *bl* (even the dorsal line is absent) (4 shells, one of which is 98, dent. 21 : 21); nearly black, spots not visible (1 shell : 60 mm.). Subpellucid shells are rare : three shells are *af* : *n* (pale *f*) : 102, dent. 19 : 19; 93(63), inflated, with short extremities and two large pale chestnut blotches; one shell with large dilacerate blotches recalling the shell figured by SCHILDER in Zeitschr. Morph. Oekol. Tiere, 19, p. 159, fig. 46 (1930). Three other shells are stunted like the type of *catulus*, but the other characters agree with typical *pantherina* : 55, *sf* : *s*(*bl*), 55(65)17 : 18, and 58(66)20 : 20, the two last named shells irregularly freckled with confuse *bl* and *pg* blotches. One shell, 64, is monstr., the young shell is 60 mm. long.

157. — Cypræa (Lyncina) lynx LINNÉ, 1758.

(Pl. III, fig. 3, 4.)

Races :	*vanelli* LINN. 1758	*caledonica* CROSSE 1869	*lynx* LINN. 1758	*williamsi* MELV. 1888
Distribution :	IND, SUM, MOL, JAVA, SULU, JAP, DAMP	QUEE, MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC, POL, HAW	CAPE, AFR, LEM	ERY
Formula :	34(60)21 : 17	36(61)21 : 17	38(61)21 : 17	48(58)20 : 17
Extremities :	acuminate	less acuminate		rather blunt
Posterior extremity :	produced	produced	less produced	short
Right side relatively :	rather margined	slightly less margined	hardly margined	rounded
Right lateral rim:	often distinct	indistinct	absent	absent
Basal carinae :	sharply marked	less marked	less marked	obsolete
Outer lip in front :	less declivous	declivous to concave	less declivous	less declivous
Aperture :	narrow	narrow	often slightly wider	wide
Id. :	straight	curved behind	rather straight	equally curved
Fossula :	concave	often less concave	mostly less concave	flattened
Base :	mostly white	mostly white	mostly white	often pale flesh colour

The letters *i*, *o*, *v*, *s*, *n*, and *p* express the intensity of the bluish grey enamel suffusing the profusely spotted dorsum.

ERY Mer Rouge (DURAND) : 3 ex. f. = *vanelli* : 31-34(63), *n*, typical.

ERY Djibouti (MOAZZO) : 1 ex. = *williamsi* : 35(65)23 : 19, rather worn, but typical, the left basal carina is indistinct and approaching the margin, so that the inner lip looks flat.

AFR Mozambique (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 ex. = *lynx* ? : 48(56), monstr.

AFR Ile Europa (PETIT B) : 1 ex. = *lynx* : 32(67), *v*, but sides very callous [type shell of var. *incrassata* DAUTZENBERG] (Pl. III, fig. 4).

AFR Tuléar (PETIT A) : 2 ex. = *lynx* : 33, *v*; 34(65), *n*, callous.

AFR Sarodrano (PETIT) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [*lynx* ex loco] : 27.

AFR Ampalaza (PETIT) : 1 j. ex. = *lynx* : 29(59), aperture very wide.

AFR Cap Ste. Marie (DECARY) : 2 ex. = *lynx* : 40(64), *v*, and 43(66), *s*, aperture wide.

AFR Fort Dauphin (DONZÉ) : 1 ex. = *lynx* : 31(60), *v*, aperture unusually narrow and fossula concave; otherwise typical.

LEM Anjouan (DECARY) : 2 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *lynx* : 28, oliviform; 35(61), *n*, and 37(61), *s*, both callous, posterior extremity produced, margins tumidly margined, fossula rather concave, but aperture rather wide.

LEM Zaoudzi (DORR) : 1 ex. = *lynx* : 28(63), margins callous, but rounded.

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU B) : 2 j. ex. = *lynx* : 33 and 39, both oblong.

LEM Andrano (PETIT) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *lynx* : 29, young; 36(65), *n*, purplish pink.

LEM Nosy Bé (MARIE A) : 2 ex. = *lynx* : 33, rather oblong, subpellucid ?; 46(57), fossula rather concave, but aperture wide and basal carinae obsolete.

LEM Diego Suarez (DECARY A) : 3 ex. = *lynx* : 25-38, rather oblong, *s-v*.

LEM Mananara (DECARY) : 4 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *lynx* : 31-44(61-65), *s*, rather callous.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 2 ex. = *lynx* : 37 (oblong) and 41(59, almost subrostrate), both *v*, aperture wide, fossula shallow.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM B) : 5 ex. + 4 j. ex. + 11 jj. ex. = *lynx* : 8-33, oliviform; 25-39, young; 35(59), *n* (purplish pink), and four shells 38-47, gibbous, *v-n*.

IND Ceylan (SOWERBY and FULTON B) : 1 ex. = *vanelli* ? : 26(63), *n*, dark spots small and scarce, fossula and columellar sulcus shallow, but aperture rather narrow and basal carinae acute.

SUM Balimbing (PRIESTER) : 2 ex. = *vanelli* : both 33 [possibly coming from Poeloe Babi ?].

SUM Toppershoedje (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *vanelli* : 34, rather oblong, beach worn.

SUM Palabuan (LEDRU) : 2 ex. = *vanelli* : 28, oblong, *v*; 35, suboblong, *sn* (pink).

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 5 ex. + 2 j. ex. + 4 jj. ex. = *vanelli* : m. 33, suboblong. — (PRIESTER B) : 1 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *vanelli* : 16, oliviform; 29, oblong.

SUM Djoeng Koelon (PRIESTER) : 4 ex. = *vanelli* : 27-39, rather oblong.

SUM Poeloe Babi (PRIESTER) : 15 ex. = *vanelli* : 24-36, m. 32(56).

MOL Amboine (DURAND) : 3 ex. = *vanelli* : 21-23(62), *sn*, typical.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 5 ex. = *vanelli* : 30-37(51-64), m. 34(59), *o-s*.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER et LEDRU) : 22 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *vanelli* : 22-46(58), mostly *n* (pinkish lilac).

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 16 ex. + 10 j. ex. = *vanelli* : 25-37, mostly oblong (58), but four shells of 28-36 mm. are dilated.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 5 ex. = *vanelli* : 30-36, oblong to dilated, worn.

JAVA Seboekoe (PRIESTER) : 14 ex. = *vanelli* : 31-39, m. 35(59)21 : 18, worn.

JAVA I. Hoorn (VERWEY) : 2 ex. = *vanelli* : 40-45(58), *v-s*, posterior extremity rather blunt, base of the smaller shell fulvous.

JAVA Batavia (PRIESTER) : 3 ex. = *vanelli* : 32, with the base blackish (smeared with tar after the animal's death ?); 33, oblong, *v*; 34, very oblong, pellucid.

JAVA Poulo Condore (DEYROLLE) : 2 ex. = *vanelli* : 42(55), *v*, and 44(60), *n*, both typical.

SULU Borneo (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 ex. f. = *lynx* : 55, rather oblong, *n* (white), spots small and scarce.

SULU Philippine Is. (SOWERBY and FULTON B) : 1 ex. = *vanelli* ? : 49(58), *o*, dorsal spots dark chestnut, base and lower part of the margins suffused with orange, posterior lateral spots raised like small tubercles.

JAP Loo Choo (HIRASE B) : 1 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *vanelli* : 35-38(64), *n*, right margin tumid, base callous.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 1 ex. = *vanelli* : 45(57), beach worn, typical.

MEL Buin (WACHÉ) : 3 ex. + 14 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *caledonica* : 27, oliviform; 26-36, young; 31-40(61-67), *v-s*, typical.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 1 j. ex. = young [*caledonica* ex loco] : 36.

MEL Salomon (WACHÉ A) : 2 j. ex. = young [*caledonica* ex loco] : 34-35.

MEL Paparag (FOUCHER A) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *caledonica* : 36, young; 35(63), *s*, spots small.

MEL Pins (BOUGIER) : 5 ex. = *caledonica* : 33-51(64), *v-n*.

MEL Nouméa (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 ex. = *caledonica* : 47, suboblong, base partially tinged with orange.

MEL Port Boisé (BOUGE A) : 1 ex. = *caledonica* : 34, slightly rostrate, lateral spots very large.

MEL Prony (coll. ign.) : 5 ex. = *caledonica* : 44, rather rostrate; 43 and 50, both rostrate, *s*, spots very large; 45, rostrate, with many particles of mud enclosed; 54(46, extremely rostrate), *i*, dorsum freckled with *fl*, dorsal and lateral spots very large, but not numerous.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER B) : 18 ex. + 3 j. ex. = *caledonica* : 28-39, young; 29-38, oblong (9 shells) and 34-44, callous (8 shells), *v-p* (mostly *n*); one shell, 40(57), *i*, is subrostrate at both extremities, base thick, dorsal spots large and close. — (BOUGIER C) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *caledonica* : 39, young, very elongate; 58(54), aperture rather wide and equally curved, the shell is suffused with pinkish orange both dorsally and ventrally.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (LAMMENS) : 1 j. ex. = young [*caledonica* ex loco] : 32.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARIE E) : 1 ex. = *caledonica* : 34, subrostrate, bluish enamel absent, but spots typical, base pale fulvous.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (SOWERBY) : 1 ex. = *caledonica* : 41(49), extremely rostrate, dorsal spots large but discrete, slightly suffused with *fb*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (STUER B) : 1 ex. = *caledonica* : 50(58), *n*, spots very small.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *caledonica* : 35, oblong, aperture curved, dorsal spots rather confuse, base suffused with flesh colour.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 5 j. ex. + 4 jj. ex. = *caledonica*; the young shells are rather inflated : 26-41(70).

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *caledonica* : 12, oliviform; 34-38, oblong, *s-n*.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 10 ex. = *caledonica* : 32-47(63)21 : 17, *s-p*, callous, fossula less concave.

POL Raiatea (CANQUE) : 1 ex. f. + 1 jj. ex. f. = *lynx* : 22, oliviform; 42(65), aperture rather wide, basal carinae and hind top of the inner lip less marked, fossula and columellar sulcus rather shallow, dorsal markings orange, bluish enamel restricted to a band along the dorsal line, spots very large, base pale orange.

POL Papeete (CULLIÉRET) : 3 ex. = *caledonica* : 43-50, m. 47(59)21 : 16 including : 50(58), monstr.

POL Tuamotu (CULLIÉRET) : 2 ex. = *caledonica* : 43(67), callous, suffused with *af* dorsally and ventrally; 43(70), monstr.; [these shells are the cotypes of var. *globosa* DAUTZENBERG] (Pl. III, fig. 3).

GEN Indian Ocean J : 1 ex. = *vanelli* : 40, very oblong, almost subrostrate.

? Loc. ign. (DURAND) : 2 ex. = *williamsi* : 60 and 62, similar to the shells of SOWERBY and FULTON J.

? Loc. ign. (PALLARY) : 1 j. ex. = *caledonica* ? : 36(62), monstr.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON H) : 1 ex. = *williamsi* : 71(57)19 : 17, *s*, dorsal spots scarce, subpyriform, aperture wide, sinuous, basal carinae reduced, fossula rather concave, but columellar sulcus obsolete. — (SOWERBY and FULTON J) : 1 ex. = *williamsi* : 66(62)19 : 17, *n*, spots small and distant, basal carinae still more reduced, and fossula shallow.

? Loc. ign. (VAYSSIÈRE) : 1 ex. = *caledonica* ? : 24(rather dilated)18 : 16, slightly margined, aperture wide, fossula quite flattened.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 6 ex. = *vanelli* : 27 and 35, oblong; 34, elongate, interstices of teeth bleached; 31 and 33, both with a large black blotch on the dorsum; 36(62), suffused with fulvous, monstr. — 1 ex. = *caledonica* : 41(56), *v*, rostrate, dorsum rather dark, spots scarce, base rounded instead of carinate as it is in other rostrate varieties. — 4 ex. = *lynx* : 23 and 25, *i*, lateral callus extended dorsally, spots scarce; 26(70), extremely callous, columellar carina tinged with brown; 30(63), monstr. — 7 ex. = *williamsi* : 56 and 58, typical; 51, 51, and 51, base suffused with orange; 57, almost subrostrate, left margin of the aperture suffused with pale orange; 58(57), suffused with fulvous, so that the dorsal spots become concealed, dorsum with many longitudinal and transversal cracks, but we do not think these characters caused artificially. — 109 ex. + 46 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = various races, mostly 25-45, oblong, inflated, or dilated, *i-p*, including : 51(55), monstr.

158. — Cypræa (Lyncina) vitellus Linné, 1758.

(Pl. IV, fig. 3.)

Races :	*vitellus* Linn. 1758	*polynesiæ* Schil. & Schil. 1939	*dama* Perry 1811	*orcina* Ired. 1931
Distribution :	Sum, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap, Damp, Austw	Mel, Sam, Oce, Mic, Pol, Haw	Erys, Cap, Afr, Lem, Ind	Quee
Formula :	41(63)21 : 18	57(64)21 : 18	50(64)21 : 18	52(64)21 : 18
General shape :	ovate	often subdeltoidal	ovate	subpyriform
Posterior extremity :	less produced	produced (especially the outer lip)	short	short
Right margin :	rather depressed			slightly bent up
Base :	less convex	rather convex		
Inner lip behind :	rather blunt	acuminate	rather blunt	rather blunt
Aperture :	narrow	narrow	mostly rather wide	
Id. :	rather straight	rather sinuous		more curved behind
Its left border :	well marked	less accentuated	still less marked	
Fossula :	concave	concave	less concave	less concave
Columellar sulcus :	distinct	less concave	rather obsolete	
Inner denticles behind :	distinct	less marked	mostly obsolete	
Characters in colour :	dark varieties more frequent	in Eastern Polynesia the dorsal spots are larger, the general colour is rather *bg* instead of *bf*	often fulvous to fawn	the sandlike striae are more conspicuous and running farther onto the dorsum

The formula indicates the colour of the dorsum, or of the dorsum / and the lateral callus.

Afr Canal Mozambique (Nicollon B) : 1 ex. = *dama* : 42(63), *fg/bl*, columellar sulcus concave.

Afr Tuléar (Gruvel) : 2 ex. = *dama* : 43 and 48, *lb*, base callous, columellar sulcus concave.

Afr Sarodrano (Petit) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [*dama* ex loco] : 31, pale *frg*, with 3-4 *fg* zones.

AFR Manitsay (PETIT) : 1 j. ex. = very young [*dama* ex loco] : 32; it differs from *carneola* of the same stage by the band, which divides the central pair of dark zones; it is less pale than the two other pale bands; besides, the zones are *fb* instead of *fr*.

LEM Glorieuses (BUREAU A) : 1 j. ex. = very young [*dama* ex loco] : 36.

LEM Diego Suarez (DECARY A) : 3 ex. + 3 j. ex. = *dama* : 31-49, m. 36, mostly *bl-fg*, typical.

LEM Ste. Marie (DECUGIS) : 3 ex. = *dama* : 35(62), *lf*; 36(62), *fl*; 51(65), *fl*; typical.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 5 ex. = *dama* : 43, *lf*, and 45, *vf*, both oblong (60), aperture less wide and fossula more concave than in the three more inflated shells 50-51(66), *lf*.

LEM Tamatave (PETIT) : 1 jj. ex. = oliviform [*dama* ex loco] : 40.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM A) : 1 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *dama* : 39-48, *gv/lb* (adult) and *lb-lf* (young); aperture rather narrow.

LEM Séchelles (DURAND) : 1 ex. = *dama* : 54, subpyriform, *lb*, aperture wide, fossula shallow.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 1 j. ex. = *vitellus*.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER et LEDRU et FOUCHER) : 37 ex. + 6 j. ex. = *vitellus* : 32-68(60-66), m. 44, including the following varieties in colour : 3 shells *f-fb*, 15 shells *fl-lf*, 1 shell *fl/bn*, 16 shells *bl-l*, 6 shells *bg*, 1 shell *gv*, 1 shell *rf*; in 2 shells the spots are small, in 2 shells confuse, in 1 shell the lateral callus bearing confuse spots runs far onto the dorsum leaving a small central area only uncovered; 2 shells are slightly malformed.

MOL Moluques (GUIBOUT) : 1 ex. = *vitellus* : 49, oblong, *bl*, columella less concave throughout.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *vitellus* : 31, young, *bg*; 40, *bl*, columellar sulcus obsolete.

JAVA I. Edam (VERWEY) : 1 ex. = *vitellus* : 43(61), *gb*, dorsum with many particles of mud enclosed.

JAVA Batavia (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *vitellus* : 51, *bg*.

JAVA Poulo Condore (DEYROLLE) : 2 ex. = *vitellus* : 40 and 50, *bl*, aperture less narrow, columella less concave.

JAP Loo Choo (HIRASE C) : 2 ex. = *vitellus* : 38, *lb*, with particles of mud; 49, *fb*.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 2 j. ex. = *vitellus* : 44 and 50.

JAP Hirado (HIRASE A) : 1 j. ex. = *vitellus* : 64, *lbg*, typical.

MEL Loyalty (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* ? : 46, pale citrine, with many cracks (artificially decolorated by fire); aperture less narrow, but inner lip acuminate behind.

MEL Hienghène (ROUEL) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 48, oblong, dark *bv*.

MEL Nouméa (coll. ign.) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 75(64)21 : 19, *fl*, spots large but scarce, aperture rather wide, inner lip blunt behind, fossula and columella less concave.

MEL Ducos (BOUGE B) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 39(65), base callous, extremities thickened but hardly produced.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARTEL A) : 1 ex. f. – *vitellus* : 32(70), *fl/bg*.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (ROSSITER A) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 46, *lf*, extremities produced [holotype of var. *subrostrata* DAUTZENBERG] (Pl. IV, fig. 3).

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (SOWERBY and FULTON B) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 46, *bgp/bpg*, monstr.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (STUER B) : 3 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 50-56, suffused with *ag* enamel enclosing particles of mud.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (coll. ign.) : 4 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *polynesiæ* : 63 and 69 (both 64), *fb*, aperture very narrow and sinuous; the other 4 shells are 38-54, *fl-lf*. — 2 ex. f. = *orcina* ? : 57 and 62 (both 68), *fb*, inflated, aperture wide, posterior extremity short.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (var. coll. F) : 26 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *polynesiæ* : 31-57, m. 43 (the broadest shell is 71), including the following varieties in colour : 1 shell *fa*, 5 shells *f-fb*, 13 shells *fl-lf*, 5 shells *bl-lb*, 3 shells *bg*; several shells are rather callous, with the columellar sulcus more accentuated, one shell has the base much thickened, which character may be interpreted as a slight tendency to rostration.

SAM Fiji Is. (SOWERBY and FULTON) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 78(51), suffused with fulvous.

SAM Lifuka (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 37(64), lateral spots rather large.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY et DOISY) : 9 ex. + 2 j. ex. + 2 jj. ex. = *polynesiæ* : the adult shells vary from 37-53, m. 44, including : 1 shell *fb*, 1 shell *lf*, 4 shells *bl-lb* (in one of which the left margin is citrine, for being decolorated by fire), 2 shells *fg-lg*, 2 shells *bv-vf*.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 4 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 36-61, m. 46, *bg-lf*, spots mostly large.

POL Papeete (CULLIÉRET) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 39, *lf*, typical.

HAW Sandwich (ROTHSCHILD) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 68(63)20 : 20, *flr*, spots very large, almost confluent, dorsal enamel with particles of mud enclosed, aperture rather straight and wide.

? « 6 g » et « 80 a » (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *vitellus* ? : 38(66), pale citrine, which colour probably was caused by heat.

GEN Indian Ocean J : 2 ex. = *dama* ? : 42(70), *ff*, monstr.; 51, pinkish brown, spots rather confuse.

? Loc. ign. (DENIS) : 1 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 68(56), slightly rostrate, base extremely thickened (the thickness of the outer lip is about 13 mm. !).

? Loc. ign. (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *dama* ? : 95(61), *fb*; we have mentioned this shell in Zool. Anzeiger, vol. 85, p. 133 (1929).

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON N) : 1 ex. = *vitellus* ? : 38(68), pellucid, orange, dorsal spots obsolete.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 17 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *vitellus* : 25-70; including 3 citrine shells, 32-36(63), with pinkish white extremities (recalling *Erronea barclayi* !); we think them to be suffused varieties, as their base is thickened, while 2 young shells, both 49, evidently are bleached only; 35(71), monstr.; 51(63), monstr. — 5 ex. = *polynesiæ* : 37-53, including 52(55), dorsum almost citrine, anterior extremity much produced, almost subrostrate. — 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *orcina* ? : 73-75, adult, and 82, young, pyriform. — 52 ex. + 15 j. ex. = various races, including : 51(63), with an unspotted pale fulvous broad ring (7 mm. !), separating the *fl* dorsum from the lateral callus; 54 and 55, both suffused with *fv* enamel with particles of mud enclosed.

DAUTZENBERG's shells prove that the Lemurian race (called *sarcodes* in « Prodrome », p. 187) cannot be separated from the East African race *dama*, as it is in allied species (*tigris, lynx, carneola*) too. The habitat of the giant shells, which we refer to *orcina*, is unfortunately unknown, so that the characters of the East Australian race remain doubtful.

159. — Cypræa (Lyncina) camelopardalis PERRY, 1811.

Distribution : ERY.

Formula : 51(60)20 : 20.

ERY Mer Rouge (VIMONT) : 3 ex. : 41, subovate; 51(57), oblong; 63, typical.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 6 ex. : 62, typical; 61, with all dorsal spots forming transversal streaks; 53, *lg*, and 66, *gb*, both unspotted, with the lines of growth deeply sulcate, so that the dorsum looks ribbed longitudinally; 60, suffused with white, but spots visible; 70, suffused with iridescent greenish grey enamel, by which the spots become concealed, base typical.

160. — Cypræa (Lyncina) ventriculus LAMARCK, 1810.

Distribution : MEL, SAM, OCE, MIC, POL, HAW.

Formula : 50(67)19 : 17.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (MARTEL A) : 1 ex. : 57, rather saturate.

POL Tahiti (DURAND) : 1 ex. : 74(67), a giant shell, almost as long as the largest specimen known : 75(65)19 : 17 (our coll., n° 1280), see Zool. Anzeiger, 85, p. 133 (1929).

POL Takaroa (BOUGE) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 42-45, zonate area mostly broad.

POL Fangatau (BOUGE) : 2 ex. : 44, very dark, and 47.

POL Marutea du Sud (BOUGE) : 2 jj. ex. : 35 and 37; these oliviform shells differ from *carneola* as follows : ground colour *gp* (especially behind), zones more brownish red, narrow, equally distant (especially the two central zones are more separated each from the other).

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE D) : 2 j. ex. : 37 and 47. — (BOUGE G) : 6 ex. + 4 j. ex. : 38-58, m. 43, rather saturate, so that the lateral edges may become rich *fl*, but in several shells the dorsal zones are obsolete, as they are suffused with whitish enamel, while in a young shell, 58, the two central zones are really absent.

POL Tuamotu (CULLIÉRET et VAYSSIÈRE) : 4 ex. : 38-56, saturate; the largest shell is not fully grown, its sides are *ag*, the lateral edges *bg* with irregular traces of brown and white spots.

GEN Pacific A : 4 ex. : 39(70), very broad; 60, saturate; 53, dorsal area narrow (only 3 mm. broad !), not zonate, chestnut ring very broad, lateral edges *fg*; 56, with irregularly undulate longitudinal bands.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 4 ex. + 2 j. ex. : 35-58, the largest shell shows traces of irregular whitish and brownish spots along the margins.

161. — Cypræa (Lyncina) reevei Sowerby, 1832.

Distribution : Aust.

Formula : 35(65)28 : 22.

Aust Nouv. Hollande (Haas) : 1 ex. : 31, *g*, with *gb* zones, extremities rosy.
Aust Australie (Sowerby and Fulton A) : 1 ex. : 34(69, inflated), of the same colour.

162. — Cypræa (Lyncina) carneola Linné, 1758.

(Pl. IV, fig. 5, 6.)

Races :	*carneola* Linn. 1758	*propinqua* Garr. 1879	*sowerbyi* Anton 1839	*crassa* Gmel. 1791
Distribution :	Sum, Mol, Java, Sulu, Jap, Damp	Quee, Mel, Sam, Oce, Mic, Pol, Haw	Cap, Afr, Lem, Ind	Ery, Per
Formula :	34(60)24 : 20	35(61)24 : 19	33(62)24 : 20	33(64)23 : 19
General shape of the oblong ecotype :	cylindrical	ovate	oblong	deltoidal
Id. of the dilated ecotype :	ovate	rhomboidal	ovate	gibbous
Anterior extremity :	broad	attenuated and acuminate	acuminate	acuminate
Posterior extremity :	rather broad	attenuated and acuminate	produced	less produced
Maximal diameter :	placed about in the middle			behind
Central part of the sides :	rather depressed		more bent up	
Base :	rather flattened	more convex	rather convex	rather convex
Aperture :	narrow	narrow	wider	wider
Lilac dorsal ring:	distinct	often obsolete	less marked	conspicuous
Base :	pale	often fulvous	pale	pale

Ery Suakin (Jousseaume) : 2 ex. = *crassa* : 29; 34(63).
Ery Obock (Culliéret) : 1 ex. = *crassa* : 27, col. dent. 18.
Ery Djibouti (Moazzo) : 2 ex. = *crassa* ? : 28(61) and 41(62), col. dent. 20 in both, the shape and the less marked ring recall *sowerbyi*.
Afr Canal Mozambique (Nicollon A) : 2 ex. = *sowerbyi* : 31(66), col. dent. 18, typical; 39(62), probably abnormal, monstr.
Lem Glorieuses (Bureau B) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *sowerbyi* : 31-47, typical.
Lem Nosy Bé (Lesourd) : 1 ex. = *sowerbyi* : 35(64), typical, ring pale.
Lem Diego Suarez (Decary A) : 5 ex. + 1 j. ex. + 2 jj. ex. = *sowerbyi* : 20-33(59-67), aperture rather narrow, dorsum greyish red.

LEM Mananara (DECARY) : 7 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *sowerbyi* : 17-35(59-70), *rg*, aperture less wide.

LEM Ste. Marie (DECUGIS) : 1 ex. = *sowerbyi* : 29, typical.

LEM Ambodifototra (TISSIER) : 2 ex. = *sowerbyi* : 25 and 34, aperture rather narrow.

LEM Mahé (CHÉRUBIM D) : 18 ex. + 11 j. ex. + 20 jj. ex. = *sowerbyi* : 10-30, oliviform; 24-51, young; most adult shells are 21-34(62-66), m. 25(64), typical [including the lectotype of var. *minor* DAUTZENBERG, 1903] (Pl. IV, fig. 6); two giants are 40(59) and 45(58), rather subcylindrical, but with the extremities attenuated and the aperture wide.

SUM Tjilaoet Eureun (PRIESTER A) : 6 ex. + 5 j. ex. + 4 jj. ex. = *carneola* : 16-37, m. 24; including a dilated, deltoidal shell, 22(65), orange, ring absent. — (PRIESTER B) : 5 j. ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *carneola* : 23-27.

SUM Djoeng Koelon (PRIESTER) : 2 ex. = *carneola* : 32 and 44, both rather oblong, worn.

SUM Poeloe Babi (PRIESTER) : 3 ex. = *carneola* : 22-26, oblong.

MOL Amboine (KOLLER) : 22 ex. = *carneola* : mostly 22-31, m. 28, cylindrical, including 5 very narrow shells (53-54); there are also two giant, but otherwise typical shells : 50(56) and 60(55).

MOL Amboine (LEDRU) : 1 ex. = *carneola* : 21.

MOL Nouv. Guinée (PRIESTER) : 8 ex. = *carneola* : 27-41, m. 33(56), rather oblong.

JAVA Seboekoe (PRIESTER) : 5 ex. = *carneola* : 22-30, oblong.

JAVA Batavia (PRIESTER) : 1 ex. = *carneola* : 29, oblong.

JAVA Poulo Condore (DEYROLLE) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *carneola* : 21, young; 43, cylindrical; in the third shell, 41, the aperture is wide and curved, the ring is lilac, and the lateral sand-like striae are much expanded dorsally.

JAP Loo Choo (HIRASE A) : 3 ex. = *carneola* : 47-54(56-57)22 : 18, yellowish or pinkish red, ring fulvous to obsolete, shell subcylindrical with acuminate extremities, aperture rather wide; the largest shell has slightly protruding whitish spots along the marginal edges.

JAP Oho Shima (FERRIÉ B) : 13 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *carneola* : 28-44(61-65)22 : 19, oblong-ovate rather than cylindrical, aperture narrow, dorsum greyish red, mostly worn.

MEL Buin (WACHÉ) : 1 j. ex. = *propinqua* ? : 36, young.

MEL Rua Sura (AUBIN) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 34, typical.

MEL Paparag (FOUCHER C) : 2 ex. + 5 j. ex. = *propinqua* : 26-41.

MEL Hienghène (ROUEL) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 38, ring whitish.

MEL Pins (BOUGIER) : 4 ex. + 1 jj. ex. = *propinqua* : 37(61); 42(55); 69(57); 72(53)26 : 20; these adult shells are subcylindrical with the extremities acuminate, the margins rounded, the aperture narrow and straight; therefore they are large *propinqua* as is the giant shell from New Britain described in Zool. Anz., 119, p. 190 (1937), and well separable from the Eastern *leviathan*, though the dorsal ring is absent in the four shells.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (BOUGIER A) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 33, suffused with fulvous enamel. — BOUGIER (B) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 45(67), recalling *sowerbyi*, but aperture narrow, ring absent.

MEL Nouv. Calédonie (var. coll. J) : 6 ex. = *propinqua* : 29-56, ring obsolete.

SAM Lifuka (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 33, subcylindrical, ring absent.

SAM Vavau (DEGUERRY) : 5 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *propinqua* : 24-38(60-67), rather rhomboidal, beach worn.

SAM Vavau (DOISY) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 33, oblong-ovate, dorsal zones less distinct.

SAM Wallis (HERVIER) : 1 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *propinqua* : 22 and 22, young; 34(59), oblong, ring pale lilac.

POL Raiatea (DURAND) : 1 ex. f. + 1 j. ex. f. = *sowerbyi* : 30, young; 33, oblong, aperture wide, extremities less acuminate than in *propinqua*.

POL Papeete (CULLIÉRET) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 23, greyish red, ring pale lilac, base pale yellowish (Pl. IV, fig. 5); this shell was described, as « var. *minima* VAYSSIÈRE », in DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O, p. 270.

POL Anaa (BOUGE B) : 3 ex. + 1 j. ex. + 7 jj. ex. = *propinqua* : 23-27, oliviform; 33-48, oblong to rhomboidal (64), ring white, anterior extremity not margined.

POL Fangatau (BOUGE) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 32(64), subrhomboidal, ring very pale, sand-like striae expanded.

POL Tuamotu (BOUGE A) : 1 ex. + 2 j. ex. = *propinqua* : 41-47, subcylindrical, ring obsolete. — (BOUGE C) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 37(64)23 : 23, rhomboidal, fresh, ring obsolete, margins spotted with white, base fulvous. — 1 ex. f. = *carneola* : 40(50), cylindrical, worn, but typical. — (BOUGE G) : 1 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *propinqua* : 28, young; 36, subrhomboidal, ring very pale.

POL Marquises (BOUGE) : 1 ex. = *propinqua* : 35(70)23 : 19, rhomboidal, greyish red, ring obsolete, sides bent up, much marmorate, base fulvous.

? Loc. ign. (HAAS) : 13 ex. = *sowerbyi* ? : 21-26, oblong.

? Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON N) : 1 ex. = *sowerbyi* : 32(66), monstr.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 13 ex. + 1 j. ex. = *carneola* : 18-31, subcylindrical, and one percylindrical shell 53(51). — 3 ex. = *propinqua* : 35, with white spots on the dorsal border of the sand-like striae; 36(57), subrostrate, extremities margined, ring absent; 63(53), cylindrical, ring absent. — 8 ex. = *sowerbyi* : 25(64) and 31(68), both suboblong, with one to three orange undulate longitudinal lines (1.5 to 3 mm. broad), which evidently are abnormal, but much recall the ring of *Monetaria annulus*; 45(59) and 46, both pellucid; 24(62), monstr.; 29(68), monstr.; 30(61), monstr.; 34(67), monstr. — 6 ex. = *crassa* : typical. — 53 ex. = various races : including 5 globose shells, 22-57, and 1 monstr. : 57(62).

The shells from New Guinea (PRIESTER), said to come from the North coast of the « Vogelkop » (Bird's Head, N.W. New Guinea), evidently belong to *carneola*, while the shells collected a short distance farther East, at Manokwari, belong to the Eastern *propinqua*.

163. — Cypræa (Lyncina) leviathan Schilder & Schilder, 1937.

(Pl. IV, fig. 1.)

Distribution : Pol, Haw.

Formula : 74(58)26 : 21.

Mol Amboine (Koller) : 1 ex. f. : 74(54), cylindrical, differing from the *carneola* of the same box by the margined outer lip, the more flattened base, the aperture dilated in front, the pinkish dorsum, and the absence of the dorsal ring; the right margin exhibits whitish wart-like spots.

Pol Papeete (Culliéret) : 1 ex. : 70(57)24 : 20, margined, aperture curved behind, dorsum pink, ring white.

Pol Marutea du Sud (Bouge) : 1 ex. : 70(61)24 : 20, much recalling the inflated shell from the Sandwich Is., but with the right margin rather tumid.

Pol Tuamotu (Bouge G) : 1 ex. : 67(55)23 : 21, right side rounded, aperture narrow, dorsum reddish rather than pink, but the constricted hind top of the inner lip and the absence of the dorsal ring are typical.

Haw Sandwich (Tissot) : 1 ex. : 69(64)24 : 18, ovate-inflated, extremities hardly margined, right side rounded, aperture rather narrow and equally curved, hind top of the inner lip less constricted, dorsum reddish-yellow, ring absent.

? Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) : 6 ex. : 63-80, m. 70, cylindrical to oblong, pink to flesh colour; the smallest shell only is subinflated and reddish; one shell shows a series of whitish warts along the outer margin of the concave anterior extremity of the outer lip. The margined extremities, the wide aperture (which is curved behind, so that the outer lip projects), the anteriorly more concave outer lip with the teeth more produced in this part, the pinkish flesh colour dorsum, and the absence of the dorsal ring are typical, while the constricted hind top of the inner lip should not be regarded any more as an essential specific character. — 1 ex. : 85(69)26 : 22, right margin tumid, ring pale brownish fulvous, otherwise typical [holotype of *carneola* var. *major* Dautzenberg] (Pl. IV, fig. 1).

The existence of the dilated-inflated ecotype of *leviathan* (Marutea du Sud and Sandwich Is.) confirms our opinion, that *leviathan* cannot be regarded as a giant oblong ecotype of *propinqua*.

164. — Cypræa (Lyncina) sulcidentata Gray, 1824.

Distribution : Haw.

Formula : 43(70)22 : 18.

Haw Hawaii (Durand) : 1 ex. : 35, rather pale.

Haw (Hawaii) (Sowerby and Fulton A) : 2 ex. : 40, rather rich *rp*; 41, rather pale *rg*.

165. — Cypræa (Lyncina) arenosa Gray, 1824 (6).

Distribution : Sam^{n}, Oce^{c}, Pol, Haw.

Formula : 33(68)26 : 21.

Ery Mer Rouge (Durand) : 4 ex. f. : 30-33, typical.

Pol Raiatea (Canque) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 26-27(67).

Pol Makatea (Bouge) : 2 ex. + 1 j. ex. : 29(64), oblong; 31(74), dilated.

Pol Takaroa (Bouge) : 2 ex. + 2 j. ex. : 27-31(64), the largest shell is monstr.

Pol Anaa (Bouge B) : 25 ex. + 34 j. ex. + 24 jj. ex. : 13-32, oliviform; the other shells vary from 22-37(60-76), m. 29(68).

Pol Anaa (Cullirét) : 1 ex. : 30(73).

Pol (Anaa) (Haas) : 6 ex. + 1 j. ex. : one shell, 34(73), shows the margins irregularly callous and the posterior extremity very blunt.

Pol Marutea du Sud (Bouge) : 3 ex. + 7 j. ex. : 24-33, young; 27-33(71-74); in one shell, 33(71), the whitish layer, which is covered immediately by the arenaceous lateral deposit of enamel, extends dorsally, so that its dilacerate dorsal border conceals the chestnut ring surrounding the zonate area.

Pol Tuamotu (Bouge B) : 9 ex. + 6 j. ex. : 28-33, including one shell, which shows *rg* zones on *gc* ground instead of *sb* zones on *gr* ground, and one shell monstr. — (Bouge D) : 2 j. ex. : young. — (Bouge G) : 4 ex. + 8 j. ex. : 22-31, the breadth of the adult shells is (74).

Pol Tuamotu (Vayssière) : 1 ex. : 30, monstr.

DAUTZENBERG'S TYPE SPECIMENS.

1. The following list contains the varietal names published by Dautzenberg in various papers, with notes on the type specimens of these varieties. The sign || indicates names which must be rejected on account of being preoccupied by previous homonyms. The abbreviations of references will be explained in the next chapter.

(3) *Pustularia bistrinotata sublævis* var. || *quadrimaculata* Dautzenberg & Bouge, 1933 O, p. 276. The small shell (12 mm., with distinct basal blotches) from Tahiti (Bouge B) must be regarded as holotype (pl. I, fig. 1). The varietal name was not established by Hidalgo, as Dautzenberg and Bouge believed, for *Cypræa globulus* var. 2 Hidalgo, Mem. Ac. Cienc. Madrid, 25, p. 371 (1907) is described as a nameless variety; besides, the figures quoted by Hidalgo represent typical *Pustularia globulus globulus*.

(12) *Staphylæa staphylæa consobrina* var. *depravata* Dautzenberg, 1903 C, p. 374, pl. 7, figs. 9 and 10. The figured type shell is not represented in Dautzenberg's collection, it belonged to Rossiter.

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(6) The specific name is evidently preoccupied by Dillwyn (1823); therefore *arenosa* has been called *schilderorum* by Iredale in Austral. Zoologist, 9, p. 303 (1939).

(12) *Staphylæa staphylæa lævigata* DAUTZENBERG, 1932 M, p. 52. The young shell from Faux Cap (DECARY), labelled « *lævigata* » by DAUTZENBERG, should be regarded as type specimen (pl. I, fig. 2). The varietal name was not established by HIDALGO, as DAUTZENBERG believed, for the var. 1 of *staphylæa* (HIDALGO, *lac. cit.*, p. 519), to which DAUTZENBERG refers, is nameless. DAUTZENBERG's varietal name has been used for designating the Western race (subspecies) of *staphylæa* in our « Prodrome » (p. 129).

(12) *Staphylæa staphylæa lævigata* var. *expallescens* DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O, p. 287. The type shell (pl. II, fig. 7), said to come from *Raiatea* (CANQUE), has proved to be a subpellucid variety of the Western race *lævigata*; it undoubtedly came from the Western Indian Ocean.

(23) *Erosaria spurca atlantica* var. || *elongata* DAUTZENBERG and FISCHER, 1906 A, p. 39. A shell from Ilot Branco (ALICE), the formula of which is 15(57)19 : 17, should be regarded as lectotype (pl. I, fig. 3).

(24) *Erosaria helvola callista* var. || *minor* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 369. We have selected the broadest shell, with dark margins (14,5 mm.) from Nouvelle-Calédonie (ROSSITER A) as lectotype (pl. I, fig. 4).

(25) *Erosaria caputserpentis argentata* var. || *minor* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 323. The type shell of 19 mm. is said to come from Papeete (CULLIÉRET); such a shell is not rerpesented in DAUTZENBERG's collection, as the only authentic shell from Tahiti (CULLIÉRET) is much larger, and the two small shells probably have been placed in the same box later on, as they belong to the Hawaiian race.

(25) *Erosaria caputserpentis argentata* DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O, p. 269. Among the cotypes from Tuamotu (BOUGE D) we have selected the smallest shell (28 mm.) as lectotype (pl. I, fig. 6); DAUTZENBERG's varietal name has been used for designation of the Eastern race (subspecies) in our « Prodrome » (p. 136).

(27) *Erosaria poraria scarabæus* var. *insignis* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 368, pl. 7, figs. 11 and 12 is not represented in his collection.

(28) *Erosaria erosa chlorizans* var. *protracta* DAUTZENBERG, 1906 C, p. 266, pl. 9, figs. 10-12. The shell from Ducos (BOUGE A) was indicated as holotype.

(28) *Erosaria erosa lactescens* DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O, p. 274. Such a shell said to come from Tuamotu (BOUGE) is not represented in DAUTZENBERG's collections. This varietal name has been adopted for designation of the Eastern race (subspecies) in our « Prodrome » (p. 137).

(36) *Monetaria annulus nouméensis* var. || *rostrata* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 339. This name was indicated as a synonym of *nouméensis*, said to be established by WEINKAUFF, but WEINKAUFF did not establish this name in the paper which DAUTZENBERG quoted as reference.

(38) *Monetaria moneta barthelémyi* var. || *maxima* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 333. The indicated length (42 mm.) refers to the fig. 123 of SOWERBY's Conch. Illustr. (1837), which must be regarded as type; in DAUTZENBERG's collection no shell from New Caledonia attains this size. The figured shell probably belongs to the Eastern race *barthelémyi*.

(38) *Monetaria moneta barthelémyi* var. || *candida* DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O, p. 284. There is a white shell from Hikueru (BOUGE) which fits to the description, but it cannot be regarded as type, as the type locality of *candida* is Rairoa.

(70) *Erronea walkeri brégeriana* var. *rossiteri* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 352. We think that the shell from Nouméa (CULLIÉRET) should be regarded as type (pl. I, fig. 7). The varietal name *rossiteri* was established twice in the same paper (see *Cypræa tigris*);

as there is no law of page priority in Zoological nomenclature, we think it advisable to declare the variety of *tigris* as a later homonym, so that the varietat name of *walkeri* could be used for the New Caledonian race, if, by future investigation, *brégeriana* should prove to belong to another race.

(72) *Erronea errones cœrulescens* var. || *minor* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 348. As no New Caledonian shell in DAUTZENBERG's collection is designated as « *minor* », we have selected a shell measuring 16 × 9 mm. from the 13 « *minor* » from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) as lectotype (pl. I, fig. 8).

(72) *Erronea errones cœrulescens* var. || *major* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 348. There is no New Caledonian shell measuring 43 × 23 mm. in DAUTZENBERG's collection; therefore we have selected, from the three shells labelled « *major* » among the shells from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.), one specimen (42 mm., base convex) as lectotype (pl. I, fig. 9), as it looks like coming from New Caledonia.

(72) *Erronea errones cœrulescens* var. *compressa* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 349, pl. 7, figs. 13 and 14. The figured shell is not preserved among similar monstrosities from Nouvelle-Calédonie (ROSSITER A), but among the shells from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.), as we stated in the « Systematic part ».

(72) *Erronea errones cœrulescens* var. || *albida* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 349. The type shell is said to be in the museum in Bordeaux.

(72) *Erronea errones cœrulescens* var. *pallidior* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 349. The suffused shell from Nouvelle-Calédonie (BOUGIER B) evidently must be regarded as holotype (pl. I, fig. 10). In Fossilium Catalogus, 1/55, p. 190 (1932) *pallidior* provisionally was regarded as belonging to *Erronea ovum* [subsp. *chrysostoma*], but the type specimen showns that it belongs to *errones cœrulescens*.

(74) *Erronea caurica obscurata* var. || *pallida* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 317. The type shell is said to come from the island Nou (BOUGIER); among the shells labelled « Nouvelle-Calédonie » (BOUGIER A) there is a pathologically suffused shell (40 mm., lab. dent. 15) which seems to answer to the description given by DAUTZENBERG and which we propose to regard as type specimen (pl. II, fig. 1).

(74) *Erronea caurica quinquefasciata* var. || *nigricans* DAUTZENBERG, MS. In Mém. Inst. Égypte, 11, p. 96 (1926), PALLARY identified the figure given by SAVIGNY in Descr. Égypte, 1, Hist. Nat., Coqu., pl. 6, fig. 32 (1817) as *Cypræa erosa* var. *nigricans* DAUTZENBERG. As DAUTZENBERG never established such a variety, and as the quoted figure most probably represents a dark variety of *caurica quinquefasciata*, the preoccupied name *nigricans* PALLARY should be put among the synonyms of the latter.

(82) *Palmadusta punctata iredalei* var. || *rostrata* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 360. The type shell is said to be in the museum in Bordeaux.

(82) *Palmadusta punctata punctata* var. *berinii* DAUTZENBERG, 1906 A, p. 28. The holotype from Ambodifototra (TISSIER) is preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection (pl. II, fig. 2).

(83) *Palmadusta asellus bitæniata* var. *bougei* DAUTZENBERG, 1906 C, p. 266, pl. 9, figs. 4-6. The figured holotype is preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection, with the figure indicated on the label, but the varietal name is not mentioned there, nor the exact type locality Prony Bay, as the label runs « Nouvelle-Calédonie » (BOUGE A).

(84) *Palmadusta clandestina candida* var. || *marteli* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 358, pl. 7, figs. 1 and 2. There is no shell in DAUTZENBERG's collection which could be identified with the published figure. In Foss. Cat., 1/55, p. 197 (1932) this varietal name was

stated as preoccupied, while the same name given by DAUTZENBERG to a variety of *hirundo* (see below) in the same paper was indicated as valid (p. 193); this decision should be regarded as final.

(89) *Palmadusta ziczac vittata* var. || *decolorata* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 355. The type shell is said to be in the museum in Bordeaux.

(105) *Blasicrura hirundo neglecta* var. *abbreviata* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 311, was established on a figure of WEINKAUFF; the figured shell came from Borneo and belonged to the Malayan race *neglecta*.

(105) *Blasicrura hirundo rouxi* var. *marteli* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 311, pl. 7, figs. 3 and 4. The figured holotype from Prony (MARTEL) is preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection.

(105) *Blasicrura hirundo hirundo* var. *subulata* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 311, was established on another figure of WEINKAUFF; the type is said to come from Mauritius, where the race *francisca* lives, but the figured specimen undoubtedly belongs to the Indian race *hirundo*, of which *subulata* becomes a synonym.

(113) *Cribraria chinensis variolaria* var. *convergens* DAUTZENBERG, 1932 M, p. 49. No shell from Diego Suarez (DECARY A) was labelled as type specimen in DAUTZENBERG's collection; but it is evident, that the broader of the two shells from this locality must be regarded as holotype of *convergens* (pl. II, fig. 6).

(113) *Cribraria chinensis variolaria* var. *colorata* DAUTZENBERG, 1932 M, p. 49. The holotype from Diego Suarez (DECARY A) also was not labelled as type specimen in DAUTZENBERG's collection (see above) (pl. II, fig. 3).

(115) *Cribraria cribraria orientalis* var. || *rostrata* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 361. The type shell is said to be in the museum in Bordeaux.

(129) *Luria lurida minima* syn. *majet* DAUTZENBERG, 1891 C, p. 42. The barbarous name « *Le majet* » was given by ADANSON to several Cypræidæ in a not binominal book published in 1757; therefore DAUTZENBERG was wrong in quoting a binominal name « *Cypræa majet* ADANSON » among the synonyms of *lurida* and *stercoraria* (see below), with the figures of ADANSON illustrating *Luria lurida minima* and *Trona stercoraria conspurcata* respectively.

(138) *Trona stercoraria conspurcata* syn. *majet* DAUTZENBERG, 1891 C, p. 42. See above. The erroneous quotation was uncritically copied by LAMY in 1908. (Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., 14, p. 286.)

(142) *Talparia argus argus* var. || *minor* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 296. This variety was established on a figure of LISTER, which seems to represent the Malayan race (*argus*) of the widely spread *Talparia argus*; DAUTZENBERG possessed several still smaller shells belonging to this race (from Sumatra) and to the Western *contrastriata* (from Loc. ign.).

(142) *Talparia argus argus* var. *concatenata* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 296. From the two cotypes labelled « *concatenata* », from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.), we have selected the larger shell (84 mm.) as lectotype (pl. II, fig. 5).

(143) *Talparia talpa saturata* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 302. There is no habitat given, but we adopted this varietal name for designation of the Pacific race (subspecies) of *talpa* in our « Prodrome » (p. 180), as DAUTZENBERG treated chiefly New Caledonian shells in this paper. Therefore, we have now selected a shell from « Nouvelle-Calédonie » (BOUGIER B) as lectotype : it is 73(53), saturate, but without lateral spots (pl. IV, fig. 4).

(143) *Talparia talpa imperialis* (DAUTZENBERG, 1923 M, p. 44 *nomen nudum*) SCHILDER and SCHILDER, 1938. In this paper on the shells of Madagascar, DAUTZENBERG mentioned

a variety of « *Cypræa talpa* », named « *imperialis* HWASS MSS. » and preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection. As C. H. HWASS, in the eighteenth century, evidently never published a cowry named *imperialis*, we do not doubt that DAUTZENBERG's indication arose from a misspelling : for his largest *talpa* from Amboine (KOLLER) was labelled « *imperialis* HAAS ». When we established the Western race of *talpa*, in our « Prodrome » (p. 180), we did not find any synonym or varietal name available for being adopted as racial name; so we have chosen *imperialis*, which name was a *nomen nudum* in DAUTZENBERG's paper and by no means established in a valid way before, but which seemed to be a fitting designation for the Western race, as it was mentioned first in connection with a locality of this region. The type of *imperialis*, which was established by us before knowing DAUTZENBERG's specimen from Madagascar (RECLUS), is the figure of LISTER quoted in the « Prodrome ».

(146) *Mauritia mappa viridis* var. *montrouzieri* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 325. This name was proposed by DAUTZENBERG to replace *nigricans* CROSSE (1875), which name is preoccupied by *eglantina* var. *nigricans* CROSSE (1869); therefore, the specimens figured by CROSSE in Journ. de Conchyl., 23, pl. 8, fig. 5, and pl. 9, fig. 3 is to be regarded as holotype. It is not preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection, but the melanistic rostrate specimen from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) (81 mm.) is very similar, though distinctly smaller.

(148) *Mauritia eglantina couturieri* var. || *pallida* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 328. The largest shell, 54(62), among the three specimens from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.), labelled « var. *pallida* », is selected by us as lectotype (pl. II, fig. 4).

(148) *Mauritia eglantina eglantina* var. *luctuosa* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 331. The holotype (pl. III, fig. 2) from « Nouvelle-Calédonie » (ROSSITER B), was described as a variety of *histrio*; our examination of this shell, which was still labelled « *histrio* var. *luctuosa* », proved it to be a melanistic rostrate *eglantina*, and not a variety of *histrio*, which species is restricted to the Indian Ocean. It is closely allied to *eglantina* var. *nigricans* CROSSE, while the large lateral spots of *niger* ROBERTS, the type which was figured by SOWERBY (Thes. Conch., *Cypræa*, figs. 282-283, 1870) first, prove it to be a similar variety of *arabica*.

(150) *Mauritia arabica niger* var. || *atra* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 327. The holotype is said to be in BOUGE's collection; therefore we cannot decide, whether it really is a variety of *arabica niger*, or also a rostrate melanistic *eglantina eglantina*, to which all similar shells of DAUTZENBERG's collection belong.

(151) *Mauritia histrio* var. *luctuosa* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 331, is a variety of *eglantina eglantina* (see above).

(154) *Mauritia mauritia calxequina* var. *atra* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 322. We suggest that the shell from Oubatche (coll. ign.) may be the specimen mentioned by ROSSITER in 1882 from Northern New Caledonia and called *atra* by DAUTZENBERG; following Foss. Cat. 1/55, pp. 137 and 138 (1932) this varietal name is valid, whereas *arabica* var. *atra*, published in the same paper (see above) should be regarded as a preoccupied homonym.

(155) *Cypræa tigris lyncichroa* var. || *rossiteri* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 342. Though quoting a figure of WEINKAUFF, DAUTZENBERG evidently intended to establish this variety with shells collected by MARIE and by BOUGIER as types; therefore we selected the suffused shell from « Nouvelle-Calédonie » (BOUGIER A), which shows the dorsal line pathologically impressed, as lectotype, and the similar shell from « Nouvelle-Calédonie » (VIMONT, which means that it may have been collected by MARIE !) as paratype. The name *rossiteri* should be regarded as preoccupied (see above).

(155) *Cypræa tigris tigris* var. *flavida* DAUTZENBERG, 1893 S, p. 5, is not represented in his collection; the type shells were collected, in the Seychelles, by ALLUAUD and by FAUVEL.

(155) *Cypræa tigris tigris* var. || *nigricans* DAUTZENBERG, 1923 M, p. 44. DAUTZENBERG evidently established this variety on shells from Tuléar, quoting HIDALGO's var. 6 [by a typographical error spelt « b »] as description; therefore we selected one of the three nebulous shells from Tuléar (coll. ign.) as lectotype : its length is 79 mm., the dorsum is suffused with chestnut (pl. III, fig. 5).

(157) *Cypræa lynx caledonica* var. || *globosa* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 346. The two shells mentioned [as cotypes] from « Iles Poumotou » are still preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection; we selected the callous, suffused, but not malformed shell from Tuamotu (CULLIÉRET) as lectotype (pl. III, fig. 3).

(157) *Cypræa lynx lynx* var. *incrassata* DAUTZENBERG, 1929 M, p. 460. DAUTZENBERG indicated two localities, Ile Europa and Ambodifotatra [sic !], but there is only one shell in his collection, the characters of which agree with the description, and which may be regarded as type specimen : the callous shell from Ile Europa (PETIT B) (pl. III, fig. 4).

(158) *Cypræa vitellus polynesiæ* var. || *subrostrata* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 344. The holotype is said to be collected by ROSSITER at the peninsula Ducos; the only shell from Ducos, however, is not rostrate, and it was sent to DAUTZENBERG after his paper was published, so that the subrostrate specimen from « Nouvelle-Calédonie » (ROSSITER A) must be regarded as holotype (pl. IV, fig. 3).

(162) *Cypræa carneola propinqua* var. || *minima* (VAYSSIÈRE) DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O, p. 270. VAYSSIÈRE (in Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Marseille, 18, p. 47, 1923) evidently did not establish varietal names by indication of the variability in size by the terms « Maxima :... Moyennes :... Minima :... »; therefore the preoccupied name *minima* was established by DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE. The holotype from Papeete (CULLIÉRET) is preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection (pl. IV, fig. 5).

(162) *Cypræa carneola sowerbyi* var. || *minor* DAUTZENBERG, 1893 S, p. 82, is not represented in DAUTZENBERG's collection; but he established the same variety once more in a later paper.

(162) *Cypræa carneola sowerbyi* var. || *minor* DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 301. There is no type locality indicated, so that we are allowed, we think, to designate a small adult shell from Mahé (CHÉRUBIM D) as lectotype : it measures 21(62) (pl. IV, fig. 6).

(163) *Cypræa leviathan* syn. « *carneola* var. » || *major* DAUTZENBERG, 1929 M, p. 443. The holotype (85 mm.) is preserved in his collection; it is labelled Loc. ign. (coll. ign.) (pl. IV, fig. 1).

2. Besides, DAUTZENBERG possessed many shells, which were mentioned, described, or even figured by him in various papers, but never named. Therefore, such specimens cannot be called types. We do not think it necessary to publish a complete identification of the published shells with the corresponding specimens preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection, as they can easily be traced from the systematic part of the present paper; consequently, we restrict this paragraph to the indication of the figured or well characterized shells :

Cypræa annulus monstr. *nouméensis* in DAUTZENBERG, 1906 C, p. 265, pl. 9, figs. 1-3 = (36) *Monetaria annulus nouméensis* from Nou (BOUGE A).

Cypræa annulus in DAUTZENBERG, 1921 T, p. 334, pl. 6, figs. 7 and 8 = (36) *Monetaria annulus camelorum* from Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON F).

Cypræa moneta monstr. *barthelemyi* in DAUTZENBERG, 1906 C, p. 264, pl. 9, figs. 7-9 = (38) *Monetaria moneta barthelemyi* from Nou (BOUGE B).

Cypræa caurica var. *obscura* in DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 316, pl. 7, figs. 5 and 6 = (74) *Erronea caurica obscurata* from Nou (BOUGIER C).

Cypræa undata in DAUTZENBERG, 1895 G, p. 116 = (90) *Palmadusta diluculum virginalis* from Glorieuses (BUREAU B).

Cypræa tabescens var. *elaiodes* in DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 314 = (110) *Cribraria teres subfasciata* from Nouvelle-Calédonie (ROSSITER A).

Cypræa eglantina var. *nigricans* in DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 328, pl. 7, figs. 7 and 8 = (148) *Mauritia eglantina eglantina*, the largest shell from Nouvelle-Calédonie (MARTEL A).

Cypræa arabica in DAUTZENBERG, 1921 T, p. 334, pl. 6, figs. 9 and 10 = (150) *Mauritia arabica niger*, the shell 51(67) from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.).

3. The following shells must be regarded as type specimens of cowries described by other writers :

(6) *Pustularia childreni novæcaledoniæ :* the largest shell, 26(66), from Pomme (FOURCADE A) is the holotype of the race (subspecies) *novæcaledoniæ* established by us in the present paper (pl. IV, fig. 2).

(24) *Erosaria helvola callista :* the large, broad shell from Tahiti (PRESTON) is the paratype (pl. I, fig. 5) of *callista* SHAW (Proc. Malac. Soc. London, 8, p. 311, 1909).

(35) *Erosaria turdus winckworthi :* the shell from Zanzibar (MONTEROSATO) is a paratype of *zanzibarica* SULLIOTI (Commun. Malac., 4, Porto Maurizio, 1911), the holotype of which belongs to *turdus pardalina.*

(83) *Palmadusta asellus bitæniata :* the small shell from Prony (GERET) is the holotype, the other shell the paratype of *bitæniata* GERET (Journ. de Conchyl., 51, p. 28, 1903); the name of this monstrosity was proposed for designation of the Melanesian race in our « Prodrome », p. 157.

(119) *Cribraria gaskoini fischeri :* the small shell from Haiku (BALDWIN) is a paratype of *fischeri* VAYSSIÈRE (Journ. de Conchyl., 58, p. 302, 1910).

(129) *Luria lurida lurida :* the largest shell from La Luz (CULLIÉRET) is a paratype of var. || *maxima* MONTEROSATO (Journ. de Conchyl., 45, p. 157, 1897); it was mentioned by him in the head of this page.

(129) *Luria lurida lurida :* the two suffused shells from Golfe Naples (TIBERI) are paratypes of var. || *nebulosa* MONTEROSATO (*l. c.*, p. 158, pl. 6, fig. 3, 1897).

(129) *Luria lurida lurida :* the shell from Sicilia (TIBERI) is a paratype of var. || *aurora* MONTEROSATO (*l. c.*, p. 158, pl. 6, fig. 2, 1897).

We may add that a shell formerly preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection, but dedicated to us in 1928, became the holotype of *Erosaria cernica tomlini* SCHILDER (Proc. Malac. Soc. London, 19, p. 51, 1930).

4. Besides, many shells preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection have been described by other writers, without naming them.

HIDALGO described, from DAUTZENBERG's shells, in his monograph (Mem. Ac. Cienc. Madrid, 25, 1906-1907) four species, which were not represented in his own collection nor in the Museum of Madrid : *Erosaria boivinii* (called *Cypræa listeri* var. *boivinii*), *E, caputdraconis, Cribraria subteres,* and *Zoila venusta*; but three other species, also not represented in any collection in Spain, were not yet represented in DAUTZENBERG's collection at the time of the publication of HILDAGO's monograph : *Blasicrura coxeni, Callistocypræa nivosa,* and *Mauritia valentia.* Besides, HILDAGO described the following varieties from DAUTZENBERG's specimens :

Cypræa gangrenosa var. 5. (p. 365) = (20) *Erosaria gangranosa reentsii* from Loc. ign. (GRANGER).

Cypræa listeri var. 1. (p. 401, *boivinii*) = (21) *Erosaria boivinii*, probably the shell from Loc. ign. (SOWERBY and FULTON A).

Cypræa punctata var. 1. (p. 483) = (82) *Palmadusta punctata punctata* from Ambodifotra (TISSIER); this shell was named *berinii* by DAUTZENBERG immediately before the publication of HIDALGO's monograph.

Cypræa asellus var. 2. (p. 274) = (83) *Palmadusta asellus bitæniata*, GERET's type shells from Prony (GERET).

Cypræa cumingii var. 1. (p. 325) = (120) *Cribraria cumingii cumingii* from Tuamotu (coll. ign.); a slight abnormity which can often be observed in this species (= *compta* PEASE).

Cypræa exanthema var. 2. (p. 347) = (139) *Trona zebra zebra*? We could not identify this variety; we suspect it to refer to the *cervus* from Vera Cruz (SALLÉ A).

Cypræa argus var. 1. (p. 270) = (142) *Talparia argus*. We are not sure to which specimen HIDALGO's variety refers.

Cypræa mappa var. 9. (p. 416) = (146) *Mauritia mappa viridis*, the rostrate melanistic shell (81 mm.) from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.).

Cypræa amarata var. 2. (p. 253) = (147) *Mauritia scurra indica*? This shell, which was also described by DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C, p. 297, is not represented in his collection.

Cypræa histrio var. 2. (p. 383) = (148) *Mauritia eglantina eglantina* from « Nouvelle-Calédonie » (ROSSITER B).

Cypræa tigris var. 14. (p. 543) = (155) *Cypræa tigris lyncichroa*, a large abnormal shell (90 mm.) from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.).

Cypræa tigris var. 6. (p. 542) = (155) *Cypræa tigris tigris*, the shell from Tuléar (coll. ign.) which we regard as lectotype of var. *nigricans* (see above).

Cypræa vinosa var. 10. (558) = (156) *Cypræa pantherina pantherina*; one subpellucid shell, 93(63), from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.), was indicated as « var. 10 » : it is inflated, with short extremities, dorsum white, slightly tinged with flesh colour and spotted with hyaline fulvous, laterally adorned with a large, pale chestnut, semilunar blotch on each side, marginal spots minute, purplish, with bluish shadows.

Cypræa lynx var. 1. (p. 409) = 157) *Cypræa lynx vanelli*, two shells from Loc. ign. (coll. ign.), each with a large blackish blotch on the left side of the dorsal line in the central (31 mm.) or in the posterior part (33 mm.) of the dorsum.

Besides, HIDALGO mentioned many shells of DAUTZENBERG's collection, which were the smallest or largest known to him; most of these minima and maxima were listed by SCHILDER in Zoolog. Anzeiger, 79, pp. 18-21 (1928). As a supplement to this catalogue of the smallest and largest shells of living *Cyprœidæ*, SCHILDER published, in Zoolog. Anzeiger, 85, p. 133 (1929), the exact length of 22 extreme shells (13 minima and 9 maxima) measured in DAUTZENBERG's collection in 1928; the giant *vitellus* mentioned in this paper as being preserved in the collection of DE PRIESTER, was dedicated by him to DAUTZENBERG later on, as well as the two largest known *Erosaria ocellata* (35 and 36 mm.).

In Zeitschr. Morphol. Oekol. Tiere, (A) 19, pp. 146-157 (1930), SCHILDER shortly described 13 monstrosities preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection, two of which were illustrated by rough sketches on page 159 (figs. 31 and 38).

DAUTZENBERG'S PAPERS ON LIVING CYPRÆIDÆ.

The following list contains the papers with descriptions or catalogues of living *Cyprœidæ*, published by DAUTZENBERG in a period of fifty years (1883-1933). They have been abbreviated, in the present paper, in the way proposed by SCHILDER in 1932 (Fossilium Catalogus, 1/55, *Cyprœacea*), whereas papers of other writers referred to in our present treatise, have been quoted in full. We have added to this list short notes on the contents of the papers.

DAUTZENBERG, 1883 G = Journ. de Conchyl., 31, p. 329.

The list of shells collected in Gabes contains two species of *Cyprœidæ*, preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection with the collector's name (GUILLIOU).

DAUTZENBERG, 1889 A = Résult. camp. sci. Prince de Monaco, 1. p. 39.

One species is quoted from the Azores; but DAUTZENBERG did not possess it in these times, nor even did he see authentic specimens.

DAUTZENBERG, 1890 C = Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 3, pp. 155 and 166.

List of four cowries from the Canary Is. and from Dakar, preserved in the collection with the collector's name (CULLIÉRET).

DAUTZENBERG, 1891 C = Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 4, pp. 23 and 42-43.

List of four cowries from the Canary Is. and from Dakar, preserved in the collection with the names of the collectors (CHAUTARD and CHEVREUX).

DAUTZENBERG, 1893 S = Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 18, p. 82.

List of 23 species collected by ALLUAUD, FAUVEL and DE JOANNIS in the Seychelles, two of which (*reticulata* and *icterina*) evidently are incorrectly determined. DAUTZENBERG possessed only a few specimens, which were collected by ALLUAUD and by DE JOANNIS but no shell collected by FAUVEL. Two new varieties were named.

DAUTZENBERG, 1895 G = Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat. Ouest de France, 5, pp. 114-117.

List of 13 species from the « Iles Glorieuses », two of which were described. Most species are preserved in the collection with the collector's name (BUREAU).

DAUTZENBERG, 1895 T = Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 8, p. 368.

One species from Southern Tunis, collected by the « MELITA » expedition in 1892; specimens are preserved in the collection with the collector's name (CHEVREUX)

BUCQUOY, DAUTZENBERG and DOLLFUS, 1898 R = Mar. moll. Roussillon, 2, pp. 793-794.

Several localities of cowries in the Southern France are indicated.

DAUTZENBERG, 1899 S = Ann. Soc. Malac. Belgique, 34, p. 4.

Three of the 4 enumerated species are preserved in the collection with the collector's name WEYERS.

DAUTZENBERG, 1900 A = Crois. du yacht « CHAZALIE » dans l'Atlantique, Moll., pp. 49-50 (Paris).

Four species from Eastern America and West Africa, preserved in the collection.

DAUTZENBERG, 1903 C = Journ. de Conchyl., 50, pp. 291-380, pl. 7 (with 14 figures of 7 shells). This part of the « Journal de Conchyliologie » was published January 16, 1903, so that the date « 1902 » quoted by most writers, HIDALGO and DAUTZENBERG himself (1906 C, p. 265) included, is incorrect.

A review of the cowries living in New Caledonia. DAUTZENBERG enumerated 63 species, 13 of which undoubtedly do not live in New Caledonia : *fimbriata*, *felina*, *fabula*, *owenii*, *arenosa*, *histrio*, *pantherina*, *pallida*, *undata=diluculum*, *cribellum*, *esontropia*, *turdus*, and *gangranosa*; besides, several important « varieties » credited to New Caledonia by DAUTZENBERG do not live there : *subcylindrica*, *reticulata* = *maculifera* (s. str.), *icterina*, *obvelata*, *lamarckii* (s. str.), and *miliaris*. Many collector's have contributed their New Caledonian material for this local monograph, but BOUGIER is the only collector from whom plenty of shells are still preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection, while the shells received from LAMBERT, MARIE, MARTEL, and ROSSITER are far less numerous, and there are a few shells from MONTROUZIER and no shells from ALRIC nor BRÉGER. DAUTZENBERG described many varieties, 27 of which (partially not coming from New Caledonia) were named by new names, which mostly are preoccupied homonyms, and he figured 7 rostrate shells.

DAUTZENBERG, 1906 A = Journ. de Conchyl., 54, pp. 28-29.

List of 18 species from Ambodifototra (spelled Ambodifoutra) in Madagascar, 1 new variety included; the shells are preserved in the collection with the collector's name (TISSIER-SOLIER).

DAUTZENBERG, 1906 C = Journ. de Conchyl., 54, pp. 263-266, pl. 9 (with 12 figures of 4 shells).

List of the rostrate varieties known in *Cypræidæ* and description of those of 5 species; two varieties are new. The described shells are preserved in the collection.

DAUTZENBERG, 1906 V = Journ. de Conchyl., 54, p. 260, figs. 1 and 2.

Cypræa pantherina, found in a Franco-Merovingian grave; archaeological notes concerning ihe use of cowries.

DAUTZENBERG and FISCHER, 1906 A = Rés. camp. sci. Prince de Monaco, 32, pp. 38-39.

Three species from West Africa, one new variety included, which is preserved in the collection; they were collected by the « Alice ».

DAUTZENBERG and FISCHER, 1906 I = Journ. de Conchyl., 53, pp. 396-403.

List of 6 species collected in Cochin China; one species is preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection, with the collector's name (MANSUY).

DAUTZENBERG, 1910 A = Act. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, 64, pp. 69 and 164.

One species from several localities in West Africa; shells from two localities are preserved in the collection with the indication « Mission GRUVEL ».

DAUTZENBERG, 1910 H = Bull. Inst. Océanogr. Monaco, 161, p. 3.

List of 4 species collected by DJIN SENG OE in the Moluccas; the shells are not preserved in the collection.

DAUTZENBERG, 1910 R = Journ. de Conchyl., 58, pp. 28-29.

List of 24 species from Rua Sura, Solomon Is.; many shells are preserved in the collection with the collector's name (AUBIN).

DAUTZENBERG, 1912 A = Ann. Inst. Océanogr. Monaco, 5/3, pp. 39-41.

Three species collected in West Africa by the Mission GRUVEL, in 1909-1910, and preserved in the collection, as are several shells collected by LE CHATELIER and BOUVIER in the same region and mentioned in the paper.

DAUTZENBERG, 1913 N = Journ. de Conchyl., 61, p. 121.

Two cowries, « *barclayi* » [determination undoubtedly incorrect] and *citrina*, in the collection of A. BONNET, were sold; they are not preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection.

DAUTZENBERG, 1917 M = Journ. de Conchyl., 63, p. 67.

One species, collected by LECOINTRE in Western Morocco; no shells are preserved in the collection of DAUTZENBERG.

DAUTZENBERG, 1921 C = Revue Zool. Afric., 9/2, pp. 141-148.

Two species were collected in Cameroon; the bibliography of these species is indicated in a most complete way. Specimens of both species are preserved in the collection, with the collector's name (FOURNEAU).

DAUTZENBERG, 1921 T = Journ. de Conchyl., 65, p. 334, pl. 6, figs. 7-10 (4 figures of 2 shells).

Two pathological cowries with the spire unusually projecting are described and figured; both are preserved in the collection (Loc. ign.).

DAUTZENBERG, 1923 M = Journ. de Conchyl., 68, pp. 41-44.

A preliminary list of 42 species credited to live in Madagascar : one of these species does not exist at all (*hebræa*) and 7 species surely do not occur in Madagascar : *cylindrica*, *eburnea*, *eglantina*, *errones*, *madagascariensis* (aut.) = *granulata*, *reticulata* = *maculifera*, and *turdus*, as well as the varieties *coffea* = *ursellus*, *panerythra*, and *icterina*. DAUTZENBERG quoted many former writers, but he saw also plenty of specimens, many of which are still preserved in his collection, with the names of collectors (DECUGIER, DECUGIS, GIVENCHY, MARIE, PETIT). In this paper he first mentioned the varietal name *imperialis*.

DAUTZENBERG, 1929 M = Faune des Colonies françaises, 3, pp. 449-465.

This paper contains the same species and varieties, with references, which were credited to Madagascar in DAUTZENBERG, 1923 M, with three additional species,

one of which really occurs there (*globulus*), while two species (*camelopardalis*, *miliaris*) were incorrectly determined by former writers. The indications of habitat are also more complete, as DAUTZENBERG received, after 1923, many shells from Madagascar, most of which are preserved in his collection with the names of collectors (DECARY, DONZÉ, DORR, DUPUY, GRUVEL, LESOURD, PETIT, ROÜAST). He established two new varietal names (*carneola* var. *major*, *lynx* var. *incrassata*).

DAUTZENBERG, 1932 M = Journ. de Conchyl., 76, pp. 47-53.

A supplement to DAUTZENBERG's paper 1929 M; it contains 5 species not enumerated in the two previous papers on the shells of Madagascar, and many new localities of the other species. All specimens were collected by DECARY, and most of them are preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection, the type specimens of the three new varieties included.

DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE, 1933 O = Journ. de Conchyl., 77, pp. 266-291.

A list of 49 species credited to the French colonies of the Central Pacific (chiefly Society Is. and Tuamotu Is.), with references and many indications of localities and of collectors; 10 species, however, do not live in these regions : *cribellum*, *cribraria* var. *translucida*, *cylindrica*, *esontropia*, *helenæ* = *labrolineata*, *hirundo*, *histrio*, *lutea*, *madagascariensis* = *granulata*, and *microdon*. Many specimens are preserved in DAUTZENBERG's collection, with indications of their collectors, especially BOUGE, CANQUE (several shells of whom came from the Indian Ocean), CULLIÉRET, MARTEL, and VAYSSIÈRE (whose shells were collected by SEURAT). DAUTZENBERG and BOUGE established 6 new varietal names in this paper.

Besides, DAUTZENBERG wrote a popular book with a few figures of cowries (Atlas de poche coqu. côtes de France, Paris, 1897; 2d éd. : 1913), and there are many papers treating species of the other families of *Cypræacea* (the former « genera » *Erato*, *Trivia*, *Pedicularia*, *Amphiperas* = *Ovula*, etc.), but not living *Cypræidæ* : they have been listed in Fossilium Catalogus, 1/55, pp. 21-22 (1932). A complete list of DAUTZENBERG's papers on mollusca was published in Journ. de Conchyl., 79, pp. 192-203 (1935).

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

OF THE SPECIES, SUBSPECIES AND DAUTZENBERG'S VARIETIES

(The names preceded by an * are DAUTZENBERG's types.)

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