This article was downloaded by: [JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY]
On: 15 March 2015, At: 21:23
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,
London W1T 3JH, UK

Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5

Publication details, including instructions for
authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah11>

XXXIX.—Description of a new species of *Acme* and varieties from the conglomerate beds at Menton

Geoffrey Nevill C.M.Z.S.

Published online: 29 Jan 2010.

To cite this article: Geoffrey Nevill C.M.Z.S. (1879) XXXIX.—Description
of a new species of *Acme* and varieties from the conglomerate beds at
Menton , *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5*, 4:23, 341-342, DOI:
[10.1080/00222937908679845](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937908679845)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937908679845>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all
the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our
platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors
make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy,
completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions
and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of
the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis.
The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be
independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and
Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings,

demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

graptidæ of the genera *Diplograptus* and *Glimacograptus*, together with *Lastograptus* and *Azygograptus* &c.

France &c.—*Didymograptus Murchisoni* and its allies occur in the inferior division of the Schiste ardoisier of Bretagne* in association with Crustacea of Llandeilo type. It is found also in similar strata near Oporto in Portugal†.

[To be continued.]

XXXIX.—*Description of a new Species of Acme and Varieties from the Conglomerate Beds at Menton.* By GEOFFREY NEVILL, C.M.Z.S.

Acme Foliniana.

Testa turrito-clongata, imperforata, cornea, lævis et nitida; spira subrecta, paululum prope apicem obtusum eversa; anfract. 6 aut $6\frac{1}{2}$ (rarissime 7), convexiusculi, sutura distincta separati, interdum inferne linea incisa (more *Eulimidarum*) circumdata; apertura subverticalis, subquadrangularis, marginibus callo lævi junctis; columellaris subrecta; peristom. album, percrassum, duplex.

Typi anfr. 6·5; long. 5·5, diam. 1·75; apert. alt. 1·5, lat. 1·1 millim.

This was an exceedingly abundant form, often in a perfect state of preservation, at three different levels; a few specimens had seven well-developed whorls, the others 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$, increasing very gradually and regularly, moderately convex, the last two approximately of equal breadth; apex blunt and obtuse, the apical whorls with a slight inclination to the right (away from the axis of the shell); perfectly smooth, polished, shining, of a more or less pale horny colour, sometimes so transparent that the columella can be traced from the apex to the base; suture distinct, with a more or less obsolete incised line close below it, as in many species of *Eulima* &c.; aperture a trifle everted, subquadrate, with a remarkable, pure white, callous rib close to the peristome, imparting a duplex appearance to the latter; a thin callosity joins the margins.

I have much pleasure in naming this, the giant of its genus, after my friend the Marquis de Folin of Bayonne, whose researches connected with minute marine species are so highly valued and appreciated.

* Tromelin and Lebesconte, 'Catalogue des Fossiles Siluriens,' 1875, p. 46, &c.

† Sharpe, "Geology of Neighbourhood of Oporto," Q. J. G. S. vol. v. p. 147.

Type, Indian Museum, Calcutta; also in coll. Marquis de Folin, Mons. J. René Bourguignat, Coombe Williams, P. Joly, P. Fagot, and Colonel Godwin-Austen.

Var. *emaciata*, nov.

This is a dwarf form, apparently varying in every specimen, and of which it seems to me impossible to grasp any thoroughly constant character. Taking an extreme specimen, it is distinguished by its smaller size, by the more regularly turreted spire being quite upright, 6 whorls, of almost equal size, slightly more convex, especially the last, which is also proportionally very short; aperture smaller, a trifle more vertical and scarcely everted; callosity joining margins well developed; peristome does not present the duplex appearance of the preceding, except at the columella. Rare in middle deposit only.

Long. 4·13, diam. (vix) 1·5 millim.

Type var., Indian Museum, Calcutta; also in coll. Marquis de Folin and Mons. J. René Bourguignat.

Var. *pachystoma*, nov.

(An potius *A. pachystoma*, sp. nov.?)

This, unlike the preceding, is an exceedingly well-marked and distinct form, unmistakable at a glance. I think it extremely probable Mons. Bourguignat is correct in regarding it as a distinct species. It can be known from the typical form by its much less distinct suture, by the shorter, less elegantly and regularly turreted spine, composed of only six more rapidly increasing whorls, the apical two compressed, the others scarcely convex, almost cylindrical, especially the last, which is proportionally much longer, the antepenultimate one much broader than the others (not the case in type form); the apical portion of the spire considerably more diverted from the axis of the shell, with the aperture very much everted, imparting a still stronger resemblance to certain species of *Eulima*; the thick, white peristome is surrounded by a still more callous rib, especially noticeable at its termination, about the middle of the columella, which is slightly oblique; the duplex character of this outer lip is still more distinctly and clearly marked. This form was by no means uncommon, though much less abundant than typical *A. foliniana*, with which it was associated.

Long. 5, diam. 1·9 millim.

Type var., Indian Museum, Calcutta; also in coll. Marquis de Folin and Mons. J. René Bourguignat.