March 22, 1842.

William Horton Lloyd, Esq., in the Chair.

A letter from the Society's Corresponding Member, E. L. Moore, Esq., dated Newfoundland, February 7, 1842, was read, and a young Harp Seal (*Phoca Grælandica*, Müller) presented by that gentleman was exhibited.

The following paper, by Mr. Lovell Reeve, entitled "Descriptions of new species of Shells, principally from the collection of Hugh Cuming, Esq.," was then read.

Genus BULIMUS.

BULIMUS SMARAGDINUS. *Bul. testâ oblongo-ovatâ, nitidâ, viridi, apicem versus subpurpureâ; fasciâ albâ per anfractuum suturas decurrente; aperturâ rotundato-ovali, peristomate albo, reflexo.* Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 173. fig. 6.

Hab. ad insulam Mindanao, Philippinarum.

Long. $2\frac{3}{8}$; lat. $1\frac{3}{8}$ poll.

The whorls of this shell exhibit a pleasing gradation of colour; commencing at the apex in deep purple, it passes through pale yellow to a bright sea-green.

Genus HELIX.

HELIX VALTONI. *Hel. testâ ovatâ, depressâ, anfractibus ventricosiusculis, ultimo supernè productione; rubido-fuscâ, radiis longitudinalibus obsolete pictâ; epidermidetenui, peculiariter maculosâ, indutâ; aperturâ subquadrato-ovali, marginibus nigerrimis, disjunctis; labro acutissimè reflexo.* Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 166. fig. 23.

Hab. ad insulam Ceylon.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$; lat. $1\frac{5}{8}$ poll.

I name this remarkable shell in honour of my friend William Walton, Esq., a zealous and assiduous collector; it is of a dark ruddy brown colour, and has a very black polished lip; it is, however, especially characterized by its curiously speckled epidermis.

Genus SIPHONARIA.

SIPHONARIA CHARACTERISTICA. *Siph. testâ orbiculari, conicâ, extus longitudinaliter costatâ, costis irregularibus, interstitiis nigricantibus, apicem versus valdè decorticatis; intus nigerrimofuscâ, impressione musculari scabrâ, profundè notatâ; impressione siphonali characteristicè imbutâ.* Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 138. fig. 3.

Hab. in sinu Panamensi.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$; lat. $1\frac{7}{8}$; alt. $1\frac{1}{4}$ poll.

This shell approaches very closely to the *Siphonaria gigas* of Sowerby; we venture, however, after a close comparison between specimens of each in different stages of growth, to pronounce it a distinct species. It is of a more irregular form, and the separate impressions of the muscle and the siphon are remarkably distinct.

Genus PARMOPHORUS.

PARMOPHORUS CORRUGATUS. *Parm. testâ elongato-quadratâ, tenui, depressâ, extûs leviter corrugatâ; vertice obtuso, propè ad partem posticam inclinato.* Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 139. fig. 1.

Hab. ad insulam Madagascar.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$; lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ poll.

Principally distinguished by the position of the vertex, which is more posterior than in any other species; the wrinkled sculpturing upon the outer surface is also a well-defined peculiarity.

PARMOPHORUS INTERMEDIUS. *Parm. testâ ovatâ, elevatiusculâ, anticè attenuatâ; extûs radiis asperimis, quasi serratis, ornatâ; vertice prominulo, incurvo; margine crenulato.* Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 139. figs. 5 and 6.

Hab. ad insulam Bohol, Philippinarum.

Long. $\frac{3}{4}$; lat. $\frac{3}{8}$ poll.

This beautiful little shell, which may be considered as intermediate in its generic characters between the *Parmophori* and the *Emarginulæ*, is most elegantly radiated on the outer surface, and the only species of this genus at present known that is serrated at the margin.

Genus EMARGINULA.

EMARGINULA CONOIDEA. *Emarg. testâ conoideâ, albicante, extûs striis numerosis creberrimè radiatâ; vertice centrali, acuto; margine valdè crenato, sinu marginali profundè inciso.* Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. pl. 140. fig. 7.

Hab. — ?

Long. $\frac{7}{8}$; lat. $\frac{5}{8}$; alt. $\frac{1}{2}$ poll.

A very characteristic shell, in the collection of William Walton, Esq.

Genus CALYPTRÆA.

CALYPTRÆA CINEREA. *Cal. testâ suborbiculari, extûs a vertice radiatâ, radiis spinis parvis numerosis irregulariter ornatis; intûs cinereo nitente, cyatho magno, albo, subpellucido, lateraliter flexuoso.* Reeve, Conch. Syst., vol. ii. p. 144. fig. 4.

Hab. Cape Horn.

Diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$; alt. 1 poll.

An immense number of these shells, just brought to England, were found attached to a single log of wood floating off Cape Horn. The interior is lined with a very dark, ashy, highly polished enamel, but the cup is of a pure transparent white, offering a remarkably rich contrast of colour. The exterior of the shell is irregularly covered with numerous small spines, becoming, as in most of the *Calyptrææ*, obsolete with age.