Hutton.—New Species of Tertiary Shells.

Art. LVI.—New Species of Tertiary Shells.

By Captain F. W. Hutton, F.G.S.

[Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 2nd July, 1885.]

In this paper I give descriptions of a few more fossil shells. The list of New Zealand tertiary mollusca now numbers about 460 species, of which about 250 still remain unfigured.

**Cylichna (Volvula) reflexa**, n. s.

Shell sub-cylindrical, mucronate posteriorly, smooth, a few distant spiral lines at the anterior end. Aperture narrow, rather effuse anteriorly, the inner lip being strongly reflected over the columella. Length, 0·12 inch.

**Locality.** White Rock River, South Canterbury.

**Murex espinosus**, n. s.

Shell fusiform, with a moderate canal and no spines. Whorls 5½ – 6½, the first embryonic, the others spirally and longitudinally ribbed. Longitudinal ribs rounded, distant, 8 or 9 on a whorl; spiral ribs strong, scaly, close, about 10 on the penultimate, and 25–30 on the body whorl; those just below the suture smaller than the others. Aperture oval, rather suddenly contracted into the moderate and slightly bent canal, which is more or less closed. Length, 1·2 inch; breadth, 0·6 inch.

**Locality.** Petane.

Distinguished from *M. octagonus* by the complete absence of spines.

**Nassa socialis.**

Nassa compta, Hutton, "Trans. N.Z. Inst," vol. ix., p. 296, pl. xvi., fig. 9; not of Adams.

**Columbella angustata**, n. s.

Shell elongato-fusiform, spirally grooved, the spire longer than the aperture. Whorls 6–7, flattened, the suture distinct; spiral grooves narrow and rather distant, 7 on the penultimate, and about 15 on the body whorl. Aperture elongately-oval, not contracted in the middle; the outer lip thin (?) (broken). Length, 0·43; breadth, 0·15; aperture, 0·2 inch.

**Locality.** Petane. A single specimen.

**Pleurotomaria plicatella**, n. s.

Shell fusiform, the spire turreted, but not much larger than the body whorl. Whorls 8½, the first 1½ embryonic, the others spirally striated. Spire whorls longitudinally ribbed below the sinus area, and slightly so at the suture; about 15–17 in a whorl. The spiral striations extend over the whole surface, but are reduced to two in the sinus area. On the body whorl the
longitudinal ribs are obsolete, except at the suture, where they are tolerably strong; the spiral ribs are strong and irregular, the intermediate grooves sometimes as broad as the ribs, sometimes narrower. Aperture oval, with a very short anterior canal; the sinus deep, situated some distance below the suture. Length, 0.92; breadth, 0.88; aperture, 0.42 inch.

Locality. Wanganui.

**Drillia æquistriata, n. s.**

Whorls 8; the first 1½ embryonic, smooth, and expanded into a papilla, the others spirally striated and longitudinally ribbed in the centre, except the body whorl, on which the longitudinal ribs become gradually obsolete. There are 15 oblique longitudinal ribs on a whorl, crossed by numerous low and subequal spiral ribs. Sinus area concave and covering the suture, but spirally ribbed like the rest. Aperture oval; canal very short; posterior sinus small but distinct; the inner lip with a large posterior callus. Length, 0.75; breadth, 0.2; aperture, 0.34 inch.

Locality. Petane.

The spiral sculpture is much stronger than in *D. alabaster*.

**Natica darwini.**

*Natica solidâ*, Sowb., in Darwin’s “Geol. Obs. on South America,” p. 255, pl. iii., f. 40-41 (1846); Zittel “Reise der Novara,” Pale, p. 42, taf. xv., f. 6; not *N. solidâ*, Blainville, Malac., pl. 36, f. 8 (1825).

As Sowerby’s name must sink into a synonym, I have called this species after the illustrious naturalist who collected it.

**Natica (Neverita) gibbosa.**


Shell large, solid, smooth, globose, the spire almost buried; the body whorl gibbous posteriorly. Aperture semicircular, the columellar callus very large, filling the posterior portion of the aperture, and eventually covering the whole umbilical region. Length, 2 inch; breath, 2 inch.

Locality. Trellisic Basin; White Rock River, and many other places.

Distinguished from *N. darwinii* by the short spire, the gibbous body whorl, and the covered umbilicus.

**Cerithium nodosum.**


**Bittium cinctum, n. s.**

Distinguished from *B. terebelloides* by its larger size, by the spire whorls having four, instead of three, spiral ribs, and by the body whorl having 6–8 spiral ribs.

Locality. Wanganui and Petane.
I have revived for this species the name which I formerly bestowed on _B. terebelloides_, Martens.

**Struthiolaria calcar.**


This species has been found by Dr. von Haast at Tengawai Cliffs, South Canterbury; and, as it keeps its characteristic claw with great constancy, I think it deserves a specific name.

**Struthiolaria spinosa.**


I have now no doubt but that _S. tuberculata_, and its variety β. of my catalogue, are distinct species, and I propose to retain the name of _tuberculata_ for the variety as more appropriate, and to call those forms with spinous tubercles _S. spinosa_. This latter species is found in the Trelissic Basin, etc., while _S. tuberculata_ comes from White Rock River, etc.

**Cyclostrema obliquata, n. s.**

Shell large, spiral, depressed, smooth (?), with a spiral groove above the periphery. Whorls 4, increasing rather rapidly. Suture deep; umbilicus wide. Aperture oval, very oblique. Peristome continuous, sharp. Greatest diameter, 0·8; least, 0·62; height, 0·63 inch.

*Locality.* Wanganui.

A single specimen sent by Mr. Drew. As the shell is worn, it is impossible to describe its external surface.

**Waldheimia ovalis, n. s.**

Shell thin, elongated, oval, the greatest width rather in front of the middle, tapering gradually towards the beak; front margin rounded. Surface smooth or with very fine concentric growth-lines. Valves nearly equally convex, the brachial valve regularly arched. Lateral margins nearly straight, anterior margin slightly sinuate, concave dorsally. Beak moderate, angled on each side; the foramen rather small, the deltoidal pieces well developed. Loop reaching nearly to the anterior margin, not much expanded; septum extending through half the length of the brachial valve. Length, 2·1; breadth, 1·5; depth, 1·1 inch.

*Locality.* Wanganui; Napier.

This species combines the shape of _W. vincentiana_ with the small foramen of _W. lenticularis._