Genus Conus, Linnaeus.

Testa conica, ad basin leviter emarginata, anfractibus convolutis, non descendentibus; spirà variâ, apice obtuso, non unquam subacuto; apertura longitudinali, plerumque angustâ; columella rectâ; labro simplici, tenui, acuto, superfìe emarginato. Operculum cornuem, plerumque minutum.

Shell conical, slightly emarginated at the base; whorls closely rolled upon their axis, not descending; spire variable, sometimes acuminate, sometimes flat; apex obtuse, occasionally rather sharp; aperture longitudinal, generally narrow; columella straight; lip simple, thin and acute, emarginated at the upper part. Operculum horny and generally very small.

The word Conus, or one of somewhat analogous interpretation, has been attached in all ages to this highly esteemed genus. The shells which are referred to it exhibit an extraordinary variation of painting, and they present so great a uniformity of structure, that the determination of species is in some instances rather a matter of fancy or speculation. The only elaborate memoir of this group prior to Lamarck is that published by Bru guière in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' from the writings of M. Hwass, a distinguished collector of Copenhagen, and little has been added by subsequent writers. Sowerby has contributed figures of several new species in his 'Conchological Illustrations,' but they are not accompanied with descriptions; these, therefore, together with many of still more recent discovery, render the genus one of considerable interest.

Species 1, a and b. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus Stainforthii. Con. testà conico-turbanata, leviter flexuosa, albida, rubro purpureaque tincta, ad basin rosacea; granosa, granis minutis, rubido-carnocea-albis, in seriebus equidistantibus parallelis transversaliter dispositis; spirà mediocris convexus, tuberculis asperis regulariter coronata; apicem mucronatum, symmetricâ acuto; apertura subinflata, labro solidusculo, intus extusque albo.

Stainforth's Cone. Shell conically turbinated and slightly flexuous, whitish, irregularly stained with a warm reddish tint and dark purple; granular, grains minute, of a reddish or fleshy-white colour, transversely arranged in equidistant parallel rows;

spire moderately convex, very regularly coronated with a row of sharp tubercles; apex very sharply pointed; aperture somewhat inflated; rather solid, white both internally and externally.

Hab. ——?

The richly variegated purple painting of this new and very beautiful shell (which I respectfully dedicate to its possessor), with the rows of light small granular pimples standing out in relief, renders it eminently characteristic.

There is another specimen in Mr. Cuming's collection.

Species 2.

Conus nobilis. Con. testà subcylindrata, plus minuue lutolà, maculis sparsi albis trigono-rotundatis profuso pictâ, et lineis transversis, fulvo alboque articulâtis, plerumque ornâtâ; spirà plano-concavâ, apice mucronato.

The Noble Cone. Shell rather cylindrical, more or less inclining to yellow, profusely painted with white, triangularly-rounded, scattered spots, and generally ornamented with transverse lines, articulated with white and yellow; spire flatly concave, pointed at the apex.

Variety a. (Fig. 2 c, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testà pallide luteco-citrinâ; maculis cordiformibus granidis; lineis transversis fère oboletis. Shell pale lemon-colour; spots large, and heart-shaped; transverse lines almost obsolete.


Martini, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 62. f. 689.

Hab. Philippine Islands, Moluccas, &c.

This shell, the well-known typical variety described by Linnaeus, is widely distributed throughout the tropical regions.

Variety β. (Fig. 2 a, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testà luteo-castaneâ, maculis trigonis parvis saturatâ; dupliciter zonatâ, zonis lineis transversis vividè fusco-punctatis; apice rosco-tincto.

Shell chestnut-yellow colour, profusely covered with small triangular spots; doubly banded; bands with the transverse lines vividly spotted; apex stained with rose-colour.
CONUS.—Plate I.


Hab. Philippine Islands, Moluccas, &c.

Chemnitz seems to have been the first to notice this variety under the facious title of Maritus formosus.

Variety γ. (Fig. 2 b, Mus. Cuming.)

Testá magis cylinradceá, versus spiram attenuatá, luteo castaneá, maculis trigonis, pungicibirubis; indistincte zonatá, lineis transversis nullis aut obsoletis.

Shell more cylindrical, attenuated towards the spire, yellowish chestnut-colour, with the spots triangular and fewer in number; indistinctly zoned; transverse lines wanting or obsolete.

Hab. Island of Cuyo, Philippines.

A new and very distinct variety collected by Mr. Cuming at the above-mentioned island.

Species 3. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus vexillum. Con. testá subobeso-conicá in medio albo-fasciá, fasciá fuscó-maculatá, lineis luteolis flexuosis longitudináliter venutá; spirá fuscó-maculatá, levissimá, obtusá, apice lutea; basi nigricante.

The Flag Cone. Shell rather stoutly conical, white-banded in the middle; band interrupted with dark blotches, and veined longitudinally with undulated yellowish lines; spire brown-spotted, smooth and obtuse, apex yellow; base of the shell blackish.

Martini, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 57. f. 629.

Hab. Philippine and Society Islands, Moluccas, &c.

The magnificent shell here figured was collected by Mr. Cuming at the Island of Capul, one of the Philippines. The central band is extremely variable in this species; it disappears, indeed, in the shell before me on the obverse side to that exhibited in the plate. Lamark quotes as a variety of the above a shell figured by Chemnitz under the name of Conus mutabilis; it is however exceedingly difficult to say what species that figure is intended to represent.

Species 4. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus zonatus. Con. testá solidá, violacea-cæsiá, tessellis albis alternatís zonatá, filis croceis transversis equidistantibus, parallellis, viresce pictá; spirá obtusá convexit, fortissimume coronatá; apice truncata.

The zoned Cone. Shell solid, violaceous sky-colour approaching to dull green, zoned with alternate white square spots; zones vividly marked out with transverse yellowish lines, equidistant, and parallel to each other; spire obtusely convex, and very strongly coronated; apex truncated.


Chemnitz, Conch., vol. x. pl. 139. f. 1286 to 1288.

Hab. Asiatic Ocean; Hwass.

Chemnitz, who appears to have been the first to figure and describe this shell, called it Murus lapidius, from the imagined resemblance of its marking to the tracings of a stone wall. The specimen here represented was received in a collection of shells from Calcutta, without mention of its locality.

Species 5. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus victor. Con. testá subcylinradceus-conicá, fuscá, maculis albis inspersis, fasciis daubus moniliformibus, brunneo-castaneis, laitis, concinnsiter ornátá; spirá convexa, circulatim excavata, apice subacuto.

The Conqueror Cone. Shell rather cylindrically conical, yellow, sprinkled with white spots and neatly ornamented with two broad, dark chestnut-coloured necklace bands; spire convex, excavated round the tops of the whorls; apex rather pointed.


Hab. ———?

There is another similar specimen of this new and striking shell in the collection of the Rev. A. Harford.

Species 6. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus crocatus. Con. testá oblongo-conicá, crocatá; maculis albis, subtrigonis, paucis, irregulariter inspersis; transversis et longitudináliter striátis, striis ferè obsoletis; spirá convexa-angulata, anfractuum margine superiori rotundát.

The Saffron-Coloured Cone. Shell of an oblong-conical form, saffron-coloured, irregularly sprinkled with a few white, somewhat triangular spots; transversely and longitudinally striated, strie nearly obsolete; spire convex and acute; upper edge of the whorls rounded.


Hab. Matnog, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

A splendid specimen of this shell, lately collected by Mr. Cuming, enables me to illustrate (I believe for the first time) a most interesting species described many years ago by Lamark.
**CONUS.**

**PLATE II.**

Species 7. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**CONUS AUGUR.** Con. testà pyramidato-conici, albido-flavescente; punctis brunneis numerosissimis seriatim inspersis; maculis largis furvo-nigrimentibus vivide bizonata, zonis saxè inimīūs interruptis; spirā obtusa, leviter striatā.

The Augur Cone. Shell pyramidal conical, faintly yellowish, sprinkled with a considerable number of small brown specks disposed in transverse rows; strikingly banded in two places with large dusky blackish spots or patches, bands often much interrupted; spire obtuse, lightly striated.


Martini, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 58, f. 641.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

This is an excellently defined species; I am not aware of any other that could be at all confounded with it. The shell here represented is a very characteristic example, the bands being more clearly defined than in the generality of specimens.

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Species 8.

**CONUS THALASSIARCHUS.** Con. testà cylindraceo-conici, in medio plerunque leviter attenuatī, lineis variè pictā, spirā plus minusve depressī.

The New Admiral Cone. Shell cylindrically conical, generally a little attenuated in the middle, variously painted with lines, spire more or less depressed.

Gray, MSS. British Museum.

Variety a. (Fig. 8 d, Mus. Cuming.)

Testā albida, lineis furvo-nigrimentibus, acutissimè et triangulariter undulatis, profusè pictā; lineis saxè in medio quasi fasciā interruptīs.

Shell whitish, profusely painted with dusky blackish lines, very sharply triangularly undulated, and mostly interrupted in the middle so as to leave a transverse band.

Hab. Puteao, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

The specimen here figured is the largest of a number collected by Mr. Cuming at the island of Luzon, and far exceeds the average size of them. On the obverse side to that which I have represented the lines become interrupted in the middle of the shell, so as to leave an open space like a band, a character much more clearly developed in the smaller specimens; the lines too vary in those in assuming a more triangular style of pattern, and in being fewer and more scattered.

Variety β. (Fig. 8 b, Mus. Cuming.)

Testā lineis, paululum undulatis, longitudinaliter porrectis; aut fasciā aut nullā.

Shell with the lines finely waved in a longitudinal direction, sometimes leaving a white band, sometimes not, as in variety a.

Hab. Puteao, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

This very pretty variety, in which the lines do not assume the triangular pattern characteristic of variety a, was collected by Mr. Cuming with the former; very few specimens were found, however, at all approaching in size and extreme regularity of pattern to the one figured.

Variety γ. (Fig. 8 α, Mus. Cuming.)

Testā in medio vivide fasciātā, fasciā irregulariter punc-tatā, lineis paucioribus, subsparsīs, supra triangulariter infrā porrectē depictīs, interstitiis croceo-tertīcis.

Shell strongly banded in the middle, band irregularly dotted; lines fewer in number and somewhat scattered, disposed to assume the triangular form above the band, the straightforward waved form below it; and the interstices, more particularly near the band, are stained with saffron-yellow.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines.

This variety exhibits a pleasing yellow tint, of which there is no indication in the two previous ones; in pattern it partakes of the character of both.

Variety δ. (Fig. 8 c, Mus. Cuming.)

Testā majore, bizonatā, zonis latis, croceis, transversim regularius punctatis; lineis supra et infrā perpaucis, undulatīs, obliquē depictīs.

Shell larger, doubly zoned; zones broad, saffron-coloured, spotted across with more regularity, lines running down the spaces above and below the zones obliquely waved and comparatively few.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines.

This variety, of which Mr. Cuming only collected one or two specimens, presents so striking a contrast with
the rest that it almost requires the representation of a
dozen intermediate varieties to show the connection. The
abundant means of comparison which a tolerable number
of these shells, collected together in the same group of
islands, the Philippines, have afforded, leave no doubt of
their complete specific relation. They were found by
Mr. Cuming upon mud-banks at low water, and, there
is every reason to suppose, are confined to that locality.

This beautiful series of the Conus thalassiarthrius forms
a most interesting addition to the genus, the species
having been only known hitherto by a few miserable spe-
cimens, such as were figured by Sowerby, for want of
better, in his 'Conchological Illustrations,' fig. 80 and 85.

Species 9. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus miles. Con. testa solid, pallide flavescence, fasci-
ia fusco-ferruginea transversim, filisque flexuosis
pallidioribus longitudinaliter picta; fascia interdum
at rar obsoleta; spirale plano-obtusa, flavidia; basi
nigerrimo-fusca.

The soldier Cone. Shell solid, pale yellowish colour,
painted transversely with a single dark ferruginous
band, longitudinally with undulated thread-like
lines of a paler colour; band sometimes but rarely
obsolete; spire flatly obtuse, yellowish; base black-
ish brown.

Martini, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 59. f. 663 and 664.
Hab. Ceylon, Mauritius, Moluccas, &c.

No one can fail to distinguish this species, which, being
widely distributed over the globe, is brought in great
abundance. The shell here represented is of large
dimensions, and the markings are unusually clear and
well-defined.

Species 10. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus glaucus. Testa obeso-conica, quasi turgida,
glaucoceraulescente, lineis fuscis numerosis, inter-
ruptis, conflertis, cincta; spirale Obtuso-convexa, mu-
cronata, nigerrimo-fusca maculata; basi striata.

The grey Cone. Shell stoutly conical, as though
swollen, greyish blue, surrounded with numerous,
close-set, interrupted lines; spire obtusely convex,
pointed, spotted with dark black-brown triangular
patches; base striated.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin edit.), p. 3382.
Hab. Moluccas, Philippines, &c.

The grey colour of this shell is perhaps its most
striking characteristic, for there are many dwarf vari-
eties of the Coni betulinus and Suratensis which approach
very near to it in other respects.
CONUS.

Species 11.

**Conus ammiralis.** Cons. testa turbinata, aut levii, aut granulatâ, albida, flavo subtillisimis reticulata, brunneo transversâm fasciata; fasciis plus minusve latis et numerosis, maculis albis trigonis vivide inspersis; spirâ concavo-acutâ, aut levii, aut coronatâ.

The Admiral Cone. Shell turbinated, whitish, very finely reticulated with yellow, painted transversely with broad brown bands crossed and recrossed with darker lines of the same colour, and vividly sprinkled with triangular white spots; spire concave and acute, the tops of the whors being either smooth or coronated.

LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin edit.), p. 3378. 
Hob. Society Islands, Philippines, Moluccas, &c.

Before describing the varieties of this highly-valued species, esteemed in all ages for its rarity and beauty, it is important to explain that I differ entirely from my predecessors, in taking the dark brown painting to be the ground character of the shell. Instead of describing the shell, like Bruguière and Lamarck, to be brown, with yellow net-work bands, I describe it as yellow, with brown bands. An examination of the Coronated Admiral, Fig. 11 c, a variety apparently unknown to those conchologists, will testify the correctness of this view. The bands in this species are so exceedingly variable in their distribution (still within a very limited degree) that I propose to include the nine varieties noted by Lamarck under notice of four, the coronated variety making five. Attaching so much importance to slight variations tends rather to confuse than to simplify. After carefully examining a long series of these Cones, I have come to the conclusion that they may be more conveniently classed under the following five heads:—

1. a, one or two uninterrupted broad bands; 2. b, several bands, or two broad bands with one or more narrow bands running between them; 3. γ, two or more bands of paler colour with spots very large; 4. δ, shell small, granulated, sometimes slightly coronated, and variously banded; 5. ε, shell strongly coronated, bands variable, but generally narrower and more distant.

**Variety a.** (Fig. 11 b, Mus. Cuming.)

Testá bifasciata, interdum aut rarú unifasciata, fasciis laitis, maculis profuse inspersis.

Shell two-banded, sometimes but rarely singly banded; bands broad, and profusely sprinkled with spots.

**Conus ammiralis, var. b**? and **g**, Lamarck.

The two-banded shell may be regarded as the common typical variety of the species. That which I have selected for illustration was found by Mr. Cuming at the island of Ticao; it is however very generally distributed amongst the Philippine, Society and other islands in the tropical regions.

**Variety β.** (Fig. 11 c, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testá fasciis tribus aut pluribus; plerumque duabus, latis, und perangustâ interveniente.

Shell with three or more bands; generally two broad bands with a very narrow one intervening.

**Conus ammiralis, var. a, b and i**, Lamarck.

Under this head I include all those in which the two broad bands of the first variety are divided into three or more.

**Variety γ.** (Fig. 11 d, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testá plerumque majore; fasciis duabus aut pluribus, pallide castaneis, maculis maximis.

Shell generally larger; bands two or more, pale chestnut colour; spots very large.

**Conus ammiralis, var. e and f**, Lamarck.

This is a very characteristic variety.

**Variety ε.** (Fig. 11 a, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testá minore, superficie granulatâ, diversè fasciata.

Shell smaller, surface granulated, variously banded.

**Conus ammiralis, var. c and d**, Lamarck.

The granulated variety appears to be always of smaller size.

**Variety η.** (Fig. 11 e, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testá plerumque majore, albida; fasciis tribus aut pluribus, angustioribus, interruptis, interstitiis irregulariter reticulo-pictis.

Shell generally larger, whitish, with three or more narrower interrupted bands; spaces between them filled with very irregular net-work.

This beautiful shell exhibits a great peculiarity of marking, besides that of being coronated. The bands
are very much broken up by the confusion of white spots, and the net-work which covers the rest of the surface differs essentially from that in any other. It is exceedingly irregular, forming triangular spots of all dimensions, miscellaneously intermingled.

Species 12. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus Sumatrensis.** Con. testà subobus-conico albo-lutescente, lineis latis, fuscis, longitudinaliter confluentibus, vividè pictâ, quibusdam in medio interruptis; spirà obtusa, variegatâ.

The Cone of Sumatra. Shell rather stoutly conical, pale yellow, vividly painted with broad brown lines, running together in a longitudinal direction, some of them being interrupted in the middle, spire obtuse and variegated.


The longitudinal markings of this shell are very characteristic.

Species 13. (a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus Dux.** Con. testà cylindraceo-conico, rubido-fusco nebuloso, transversim tenuis et striato, tenuîs fusco alboque articulatis; spirà convexo-exserta, apice obtuso.

The Leader Cone. Shell cylindrically conical, clouded with reddish brown, transversely striated, and crossed with small riband-like bands, articulated with brown and white; spire convex and rather prominent, apex obtuse.

Martini, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 52. f. 571.
Hab. Matnog, Island of Luzon, Philippines, &c.

I am unacquainted with the yellow variety from the collection of M. Hwass, described and figured in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' and copied by Lamarck, and Schubert and Wagner; it might probably have been a worn specimen.

Species 14. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus Floccatus.** Con. testà ovato-conico, lacco-rubido nebuloso et leviset undulato, lineis brevibus longitudinalibus transversim tenuis, maculis albis irregularibus quasi floccis quasi minusve inspersis.

The Snow-Flaked Cone. Shell ovately conical, clouded and lightly waved with a ruddy lake-colour; transversely filleted with short longitudinal lines, and more or less sprinkled with irregular white spots like flakes of snow.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 112.
Hab. Matnog, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

This beautiful shell has been confounded by some authors with the **Conus dux**.
Species 15. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus ponticalis.** Con. testa ovata-turbinate, coronatâ, albus; epidermise olivaceo-lutea in medio tannum latissimâ fuscicata; spirâ maximâ, obexit, elevatâ, apice subobtusâ.

The pontical Cone. Shell ovately turbinated, coronoated, white, very broadly banded, in the middle only, with bright olive-yellow epidermis; spire very large, stout, and elevated, apex rather obtuse.


Delessert. Recueil de Coquilles, pl. 40. f. 15, a, b. Hab. Tasmania, Lamarck.

The broad transverse band of yellow epidermis is a very striking character in this shell, and the coronated row of white tubercles standing out in clear relief above presents a neat and most delicate contrast.

Species 16. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus Solandrî.** Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinate, subcoronatâ, transversè striatâ; striis frequentibus, aut inferne, aut ubique granulosis; pallide aurantîd, interdum aurantio-coccineis, interdum spadiceo-laceis, fasciculâ bâta in medio, costâ maculâtâ et punctâtâ; spirâ mediocris, rudi, leviter striatâ.

Solander’s Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinated, more or less inclined to be coronated, transversely striated; striae frequent, granulated over either the lower or entire portion of the shell; colour of the shell yellow, yellowish scarlet or rich brown lake, banded round the middle with white, spotted with patches and dots of chestnut; spire of ordinary dimensions, rude, slightly striated.


Gray. Zoology of Beechey’s Voyage, pl. 33. f. 3.

Delessert. Recueil de Coquilles, pl. 40. f. 11, a and b. Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines.

Several varieties of this pretty shell, which was known to the learned doctor after whom it is named, were collected by Mr. Cuming at the south end of the above island in the Straits of Bernardino; they vary from pale orange to deep rich crimson lake colour.

Species 17. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus Orbigny.** Con. testa tenui, subfusciformi, gracilîne turbinate, versus basin valde attenuatâ, transversâ costatâ, costis levibus, planissimis; albus, maculis spadiceis sparsis plus minusve irregulariter pictâ; spirâ elevato-acutâ, minutiissimâ maculiferâ coronatâ.

D’ Orbigny’s Cone. Shell thin, somewhat fusiform, slenderly turbinated, very much attenuated towards the base; transversely ribbed, ribs smooth and peculiarly flat; white, more or less irregularly painted with scattered reddish brown spots; spire elevated, acute, and finely coronated, in a beaded manner.


The peculiar contour of this shell is as characteristic a feature as the flatness of the ribs by which it is encircled. I only know of few specimens.

Species 18. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus Suratensis.** Con. testâ subobeso-conicâ, prope basin attenuatâ, quasi folliciformâ; albida, maculis nigricantibus, subquadratis, linearibus, caeruleo-nebulosis, seriatim cinetâ, allis infra alios descendendatibus; basi flavida, interdum immaculata; spirâ convexusculâ, solidâ, fusco undatim maculatâ.

The Surat Cone. Shell rather stoutly conical, attenuated near the base, balloon-shaped as it were; whitish, surrounded with rows of square linear blackish spots, clouded in places with blue; spots mostly descending in regular order one under the other; base yellow, sometimes clear and unspotted; spire rather convex, solid and spotted with waved outspreading spots.


**Conus betulinus linearis**, Chemnitz, Conch., vol. xi. pl. 181. f. 1752 and 1753.

Hab. Province of Misamis, Island of Mindanao, Philippines. (Found in mud in the clefts of rocks at low water.)

We are here indebted to Mr. Cuming for having collected very remarkable specimens of a species which we might have otherwise accounted to be but a casual variety of the Conus betulinus.

Jan. 1843.
Species 19. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus australis.** *Con. testá elongátá, cylindraceo-turbinátá, transversim lirátá, liráis nucum levibus, nunc granosis; albidus, maculis grandibus sareispísimi bizarótá, minoribus linearibus ubique venósis; spírál elevátá, acutá.*

**The Southern Cone.** Shell rather long, cylindrically turbinated, transversely ridged, ridges sometimes smooth, sometimes granular, generally doubly banded with large chestnut spots and veined over the entire surface with smaller linear ones; spire elevated and acute.

CHRNMZ, Conch., vol. xi. pl. 183. f. 1774 and 1775.

**Hab.** Swan River.

The specimen selected for illustration is small and perfectly smooth; the granular variety is scarcely of sufficient importance to require especial notice.

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Species 20. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus lithoglyphus.** *Con. testá turbinátá, versus basin granulátá, rubro-fuscá, infernè nigrícenté, maculis conspicuis niveis supernè et mediana fuscátestá; spíral medícei, subobtús.*

**The Pebble-Carved Cone.** Shell turbinated, granulated towards the base, reddish brown, blackish at the basal extremity, banded round the middle and upper parts with clear snowy white spots; spire ordinary, rather obtuse.


*Ammonites Petreus,* CHRNMZ, Conch., vol. x. pl. 140. fig. 1298.

**Hab.** Island of Ticao, Philippines, &c.

The two bands of snowy white spots which encircle the middle and upper portion of this shell make it especially easy to distinguish.

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Species 21. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus centurio.** *Con. testá dilatato-turbinátá, versus basin sulcatá; albidus, fasciis tribus aurantii cingulátus, interstitii tinctus, obliquè et vivide undatis, venisciscint ic pictis; spírál convexe-convex, anfractuam angulis superosis fusco-so-maculátis; spíral obtuso.*

**The Centurion Cone.** Shell dilately turbinated, sulcate towards the base; white, encircled with three orange bands having the interstices elegantly painted with strong oblique zigzag lines; spire concavely convex, brown-spotted round the upper angle of the whorls; apex obtuse.

BORN, Mus., pl. 7. f. 10.

*Vigilieranx projectus,* Martini, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 59. f. 655.

**Hab.** —?

This shell is not unlike some varieties of the *Conus Malacicus*; they are, however, well distinguished from each other, the former being the more dilated, and well characterized by the zigzag lines.

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Species 22. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus Adamsoni.** *Con. testá cylindraceo-conicó, ventricosia superás, supérnè attenuátá, nitente quasi porcellánum, albidus, zonis tribus roseo-nebulósis cingulátus, interstitiis punctuatedri tríquetrís, diagonaliter dispositi, elegantes ornatis; anfractibus supra infráque sulcátio; spíral depresso-plánd, sulcátio et striátio.*

**Adamson's Cone.** Shell cylindrically conical, rather ventricose, attenuated at the upper part, shining as if it were porcelain; white, encircled with three clouded rose-tinted zones, the spaces between them being elegantly filled up with small three-cornered dots ranged in diagonal order; upper and lower parts of the whorls sulcated; spire flatly depressed, grooved and striated.

**Gray, MSS. British Museum.**


**Hab.** Australia.

This beautiful rose-tinted porcelain shell appears to have been first introduced by Sowerby; I am forced, however, to adopt the manuscript title subsequently attached to it by Gray, because the name first proposed had been already used by Lamark in reference to another species. Care must however be taken not to confound Gray's *Conus Adamsoni,* named after a distinguished amateur conchologist of Newcastle, with Lamark's *Conus Adamsoni,* dedicated to the memory of the celebrated malacologist of Senegal.
CONUS.

PLATE V.

Species 23. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Saul.)

Conus solidus. Con. testa conico-cylindraced, transversum striatum, maculis longitudinalibus nigricantibus et aureis reticulatim superpositis; spirá planisulcata, substriatá, acuminatá.

The solid Cone. Shell conically cylindrical, transversely striated, reticulated over with black and orange longitudinal blotches and net-work; spire rather smooth, a little striated, and acuminate.

Sowerby (not of Chemnitz), Conch. Illus., f. 76.

Textilis striatum? Chemnitz, Conch., vol. x. pl. 141. f. 1311.

Hab. Society and Philippine Islands; Cuming.

No one can fail to detect the very marked specific peculiarities of this shell, the dark blotching in some specimens of which occupies more than half the entire surface of the shell. The Conus solidus of Chemnitz (vol. x. pl. 141. f. 1310) appears to be the dark variety of Conus cedo-nulli.

Species 24. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus informis. Con. testa tenuiculata, oblongo-turbinatá, sepe informis; albá, striis irregularibus fulvo-cestaneis longitudinaliter pictis; spirá convexo-acutá.

The mis-shapen Cone. Shell somewhat thin, oblong, turbinated, often mis-shapen; white, painted longitudinally with irregular light chestnut-colour streaks.


Hab. American Ocean; Bruguierë.

Lamarck seems to have perpetuated an error which originated with Bruguierë, in referring this shell to Chemnitz's figures e, f, g, h, pl. 141. The Conus informis is a light turbinated shell, not much unlike (as Bruguierë himself noticed) a young Strombus; whilst the figures e and f, above alluded to, are intended to represent a shell of that short, solid growth of which the preceding species (Conus solidus) may be quoted as an example.

Species 25. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus pertusus. Con. testa oblongo-turbinatá, rosae, longitudinale tincta, albifasciata, maculis albis subdistantibus, medianè et superne nebulosa; striis pertusis undique cinetis; spirá convexa, apex subobtusæ.

The pricked Cone. Shell oblong, tumid, rose-coloured, stained longitudinally here and there with flesh-colour, flaked with white, and clouded round the middle and upper portion of the shell with rather distant white blotches; everywhere surrounded with striae, very faintly pricked with small holes; spire convex, apex rather obtuse.


Hab. Island of Ananai, Pacific Ocean (on the reefs); Cuming.

This beautifully rose-tinted shell very much resembles the Conus annabilius; it may, however, be fairly distinguished by its more graceful form, and by its surface being more or less faintly flaked with white.

Species 26. (Mus. Saul.)

Conus leonis. Con. testa turbinatá, albá, maculis figuratis fuscinibus, numerosis, contiguis, interdum longitudinaliter confluentibus, distinctæ fasciatis; spirá planisulcata, mucronatá.

The lion Cone. Shell turbinated, white, distinctly banded with numerous brown spots and figures, sometimes flowing together in a longitudinal direction; spire flattish, sharp-pointed.


Hab. Coasts of Mexico and the West India Islands.

In some varieties of this shell the spots are so clouded together as to assume the character of blotches; in the specimen here figured they are unusually clear and distinct.

Species 27. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus granulatus. Con. testa cyindraceo-turbinatá, transversim sulcata, leviter granulosa, coccina.

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CONUS.—PLATE V.

fascid alba in medio cingulatd; liratd, liris purpureopunctatd; spirid convexo-acute, canaliculatid, variegatid.

The granulated Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinated, transversely sulcate, slightly granulated; scarlet, encircled round the middle with a white band; ridged, ridges purple-dotted; spire convplexy acute, canaliculated, variegated.

LINNEAUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3391; Enc. Meth. pl. 339. f. 9.

Hab. Island of Antigua.

This pretty scarlet Cone is rather inappropriately named, the granulations, which are often obliterated, being rarely more than feebly developed.

Species 28. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS DESHAYESII. Con. testa cylindraceo-ovata, tenueculatd, inflatd, pallide olivaceo-fusculd, profuso rubido-punctatulatd, maculis albis grandibus, perpaucis, sparso in et irregulariter nebulo; spirid depresso-planatd, apice macronatd; aperture dehiscente, fauce, quasi politd, nitente.

Deshayes' Cone. Shell cylindrically ovate, thin, inflated, of a pale fawn-colour, profusely sprinkled with faint ruddy dots, and irregularly clouded with a few large scattered patches of white; spire flatly depressed, apex sharp-pointed; aperture rather large and open, interior highly enamelled.


Conus cerasus, Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 94.

Hab. Swan River.

Only a few specimens of this very characteristic species, which may be readily recognised by its peculiar buff-tinted colour and light inflated growth, are at present known. It has been supposed hitherto to be the Conus cerasus, but having lately examined, in the collection of M. Delessert, the identical shell described under that title by Lamarck, with the description of that illustrious author attached to it in his own handwriting, I am enabled (vide also Plate XXII.) to rectify an error which has unfortunately gained considerable circulation.

By the title now substituted for cerasus in reference to the species under consideration, I wish to honour my kind and amiable friend M. Deshayes, now zealously occupied in completing the conchological portion of the new edition of Lamarck's 'Histoire des animaux sans vertébres,' the publication of which has been long anxiously looked for.

Species 29. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS AURISIACUS. Con. testa oblongo-turbinatd, roseo albqae zonatd, transversim liratd, liris granulatid, albo fuscoque tessellatis; spirid subdepressid, canaliculatid, tessellatid, apice obtusid.

The orange Admiral Cone. Shell oblong, turbinated, zoned with white and rose-colour, transversely ridged; ridges granulated, tessellated with white, and square, crimson, blackish brown spots; spire somewhat depressed, canaliculated, tessellated, apex obtuse.

LINNEAUS, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3392.

Martini, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 57. f. 636 and 637.

Hab. Moluccas; Hinds.

The alternate zones of white and rose-colour in the shell here figured are very beautifully defined, and the ridges, which seem strongly developed, are distinctly granulated.
CONUS.

PLATE VI.

Species 30. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NEPTUNUS. Con. testa elongato-conicis, spiris acuminatis, striatis, apice acuto; pallide carnoso, linea maculique rubidis ubique nebulos et venosi; versus basis leviter sulcata, sucis subdistantibus; columna et aperture fauce subrosata.

The NEPTUNE CONE. Shell elongately conical, spire acuminated, apex sharp; pale flesh-colour, everywhere veined and clouded with dull reddish spots and flexuous lines; faintly grooved towards the base, grooves rather distant; columnella and within the aperture faintly tinged with rose.


Hab. Joana, Island of Bohol, Philippines (found on the reefs at low water); Cuming.

This new and interesting Cone is at present unique in the collection of Mr. Cuming, being the only one of the kind found by that gentleman during his long and searching sojourn amongst the Philippine Islands.

Species 31. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming. Vignette, vide Title-page, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS GLORIA-MARIS. Con. testa elongata, cylindraceo-turbinata, alba, lineis subtilissimis trigonis rubidis usquequeque reticulata, fascis tribus aurantii interruptis cinclis; anfractusus supere rotundatis; spiris acuminatis, apice vix acuto.

The GLORY-OF-THE-SEA CONE. Shell long, cylindrically turbinated, white, encircled with three interrupted, orange, blotched bands; whorls rounded at the upper part; spire acuminated, apex scarcely sharp.


Hab. Jacna, Island of Bohol, Philippines (found on the reefs at low water); Cuming.

Having already represented a full-size specimen of this highly esteemed shell on the title-page, I have selected a smaller but more richly-marked example collected by Mr. Cuming at the above island, for the sake of noting its exact place of habitation. I intended to have also figured a very young specimen collected by Mr. Cuming at the same time, scarcely exceeding an inch and a half in length, but the reticulations are so extremely fine as to defy the skill of the lithographer.

Species 32. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MAGNIFICUS. Con. testa cylindraceo-turbinata, obesa, anfractusus supra rotundatis, spiris levii, sub-acuminatis, apice vix obtuso; rosaces, lineis ovato-trigonis, laco aut purpureo-rubris, usquequeque reticulata, maculis periacuis grandissimis bifasciatis cinclis.

The MAMIFICENT CONE. Shell cylindrically turbinated, stout, whorls rounded at the upper part; spire smooth, somewhat acuminated, apex very obtuse; faint rose-colour, reticulated over with ovately-triangular dark lake or purple reddish lines, and doubly banded with one or two very large spots or blotches of the same colour.


Hab. Matnog, Island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

No one can fail to distinguish this roseaceous stout-shouldered Cone from the well-known Conus auratus, to which it is most nearly allied.

Species 33. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS JANUS. Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, versus basini sulcati; spiris subcanaliculatis, striatis, esurto-acuti; alba, castaneo longitudinaliter uncarata.

The JANUS CONE. Shell oblong, turbinated, grooved towards the base; spire slightly canaliculated, striated, sharply exserted; white, longitudinally waved with chestnut.


Hab. ——?

Martini appears to have included this shell with varieties of the Conus generalis (Conch., vol. ii. pl. 58.) without noting any specific difference in it.

Species 34. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS MUSTELINUS. Con. testa turbinata, ad basin striata, viridescente-lutea, medianæ et supræ albo-fasciata, fascis ambabus serie duplici maculorum nigricantum vividi ornatiss; spirid plano-obtusi, nigro-guttati.

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CONUS.—PLATE VI.

The Ermine Cone. Shell turbinated, striated at the base, greenish yellow, white-banded round the middle and upper part, bands ornamented with a double row of vivid black spots; spire flatly obtuse, black-spotted.


Hab. Islands of Bohol, Ticao, &c., Philippines. (Found in loose sand and coral on the reefs at low water.)

This shell often attains a larger size than that of the specimen selected for illustration, but the spots in that state are much less clearly developed.

Species 35. (Mus. Belcher.)

Conus archon. Con. testa conica, spiræ concavo-exsertæ, apice acutissimè acuminata; albd, maculis graudibüs flavo-castaneis longitudinaliter nebuloa, punctulis albis subdistantibus tenuis.

The Magistrate Cone. Shell conical; spire concave, exserted, apex very sharply acuminated; white, longitudinally clouded with large yellow chestnut spots, filleted with a number of rather distant white small spots.


Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 38.

Hab. Central America; Bay of Montija, Cuming; Gulf of Nicoya, Hinds. (Found in sandy mud in from twelve to eighteen fathoms water.)

The painting of this interesting Cone reminds one somewhat of the C. cedo-nulli. Five specimens only were found by Mr. Cuming, and the shell here represented is one of three brought home by Capt. Belcher in the "Sulphur."
CONUS.

PLATE VII.

Species 36. (Fig. a, b, c, Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus princeps.** *Con. testá turbinatá, coronatá, roseo vel croceo, lineis longitudinalibus lineátis aut striatá.*

**The Prince Cone.** Shell turbinated, coronated, rose-colour or yellow, longitudinally lined or streaked with brown.

**Variety a.** (Fig. 36 a.)

*Testa rosea, striis nigro-purpureis subdistantibus, interdum ramosis, vivide virgata.*

Shell rose-colour, vividly striped with rather distant, sometimes branched, blackish purple streaks.


*Conus regius,* Chemnitz, Bruguère, Lamarck.

*Hab.* Bay of Panama; Cuming.

**Variety β.** (Fig. 36 b.)

*Testa croceo vel flavo, lineis castaneis frequentibus, interdum irregularibus, longitudinaliter inscripta.*

Shell yellow, longitudinally inscribed with frequent, sometimes irregular, chestnut lines.


Sowerby, Conch. Illus., 30 a and b.

*Hab.* St. Helena, Central America, and Panama; Cuming.

**Variety γ.** (Fig. 36 c.)

*Testa aurantio-croceo, lineis raribus aut obsoletis.*

Shell orange-yellow, lines few or obsolete.


*Hab.* Monte Christi, West Columbia; Cuming. (All found in soft and sandy mud in the crevices of rocks.)

The *Conus princeps* has often a very peculiar tufted epidermis; and it sometimes attains a much larger size than that of either of the specimens here figured. Linnaeus's description of this shell is so brief and inadequate, that it was supposed by Chemnitz and Bruguère to refer to the little striped variety of the *Conus Hebraeus.* In accordance with that impression the species was introduced by those authors under the new title of *Conus regius,* subsequently adopted by Lamarck. It has been ascertained however by Mr. Cuming, on a late visit to Upsal, that the very specimen described by the ancient Professor of that city, still retained in the University Museum, is precisely identical with that here represented at Fig. 36 a.

Species 37. (Mus. Stainsforth.)

**Conus obesus.** *Con. testá obeso-turbinatá, obsolete coronatá, albó, roseo et violaceo subulatá, punctis niveis, maculisque et punctis nigro-rimo-fuscis, profusé pictá; spirá concave-obtusá, mucronatá.*

**The stout Cone.** Shell stoutly turbinated, obsolescently coronated, white, clouded with faint rose and violet, and profusely painted with snowy spots, and very dark spots and blotches; spire concave, obtuse, pointed.


*Conus Ceylonicus,* Chemnitz, Conch., vol. x. pl. 142. f. 1318.

*Hab.* Ceylon, &c.

The blotches arising from the partial distribution of the spots often assume the arrangement of two obsolescent bands, a character least distinctly exhibited in the smallest specimens.

Species 38. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus terribilis.** *Con. testá cylindraceo-turbinatá, elongatá, albidó, cineréa aut rubellá, striis elevatis fasciisque binis inceptis; spirá convexa obtusissima.*

**The Borer Cone.** Shell cylindrically turbinated, long, pale ash or reddish brown colour, encircled with two bands and a number of elevated striae; spire convex, very obtuse.

Martini, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 52. f. 577.

*Conus terrestris,* Born, Bruguère, Lamarck.

*Hab.* Islands of Ticao, Masbate, &c., Philippines; Cuming.

To avoid confusion, I have restored to this well-known shell the original appellation given to it by Martini.

Species 39. (Mus. Stainsforth.)

**Conus terminus.** *Con. testá cylindracea, elongatá, leví, albó, violaceo-tinentí, maculis graniisbus perpunctis irregularibus, lateo-fuscis, sparse ornatá; spirá convexo-acuta, canaliculatá, anfractuum marginibus elevati.*

**The Border Cone.** Shell cylindric, long, smooth-white, stained with pale violet, ornamented with a

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few large, irregular, scattered, yellowish brown blotches; spire convex and acute; edge of the whorls elevated almost into a border.


Hab. Ceylon, Mauritius, &c.

The base of this shell is strongly striated, and some specimens are ornamented with a number of small, longitudinal, interrupted white flakes.

Species 40. (Mus. Saul.)

Conus splendidulus. Con. testa turbinata, solidiuscula, luteo-brunneo alboque alternatim fasciata, lineis fusci, subflexuosis, plus minusve interruptis, vivida cincta; spiris concaviusculis, acutis, anfractuim marginibus nigro-guttatis.

The splendid Conus. Shell turbinated, rather solid, alternately banded with yellowish brown (softening into yellow) and white, and vividly encircled with a number of more or less interrupted, rather flexuous brown lines; spire rather concave and acute; edge of the whorls stained with large black spots.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 53.

Hab. —?

I have just received from J. Dennison, Esq. (unfortunately too late for figuring) a beautiful variety of this shell, in which the brown bands are irregularly blotched upon a white ground, without any indication of yellow.
CONUS.

PLATE VIII.

Species 41. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS NICOBARIUS. Con. testa turbinata, albicante, furvo-nigrante irregulariter reticulata, bifasciata; spiræ depressa-plant, coronata, apice subelato; anfractibus superiori conico-canalicularis; fauce lutae.

The NICOBAR CONE. Shell turbinated, whitish, irregularly reticulated with dusky black, doubly banded; spire flat, depressed, apex somewhat raised; whorls conceivably canaliculate round the upper part; interior tinged with yellow.


In the Conus araneus and Nicobaricus the lower band is the broader, but in this species it is vice versa. The reticulations of the shell under consideration are, comparatively speaking, very regularly and distinctly portrayed; it may be recognised moreover by its warm fleshy ground colour.

Species 44. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ARANEOUS. Con. testa turbinata, pallide carneold, rubido-fusco confertum et subtillisissime reticulatum, fasciis diabos vel tribus cinigulatam, infima latissimam; spiræ conico-depressa, coronata, apice obtusa.

The CONEWEB CONE. Shell turbinated, pale flesh-colour, very finely and closely reticulated with reddish brown hair lines, and encircled with two or three bands, the lowest of which is the broadest; spire concavely depressed, coronated, apex obtuse.

Hab. Ceylon, Philippine Islands, &c.

This shell which often attains a much larger size than that of the specimen here represented, may very fairly be distinguished from the C. Nicobaricus to which it is most nearly allied; the reticulations are very much finer, and the spire is not so flat, the shell is moreover of much stouter growth and never exhibits any colour in the interior.

Species 45. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VIDUA. Con. testa turbinata, albâ, fusco subtilissime reticulata, reticulis rupestri subparsiis; fasciis binis nigerrimo-fusco, maculis albis sparsis, irregulariter punctatis, cinetâ; spiræ conico-depressa, coronata, apice subobtuso.

The WIDOW CONE. Shell turbinated, white, very finely
CONUS.—PLATE VIII.

reticulated with brown scattered broken lines, and encircled with two broad bands of very dark brown, irregularly dotted and blotched with white spots; spire concavely depressed, coronated, apex rather obtuse.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (on the reefs); Cuming.

This curiously mottled Cone presents a very different style of painting from any hitherto described species. Several specimens were found by Mr. Cuming, such as the one represented at Fig. b, but only one of the age and dimensions of the other.

Conus.

PLATE IX.

Species 46. (Fig. a to g, Mus. Stainforth and Cuming.)

Conus cedo-nulii. Con. testa turbinata, auranti, vel olivaceo-fulva, vel olivaceo-castanea, vel purpureo-migrante, nigro articulatam punctatum, maculis albis, disjunctis ante confluentibus, irregulariter pieto; spire concaevam elati, indistincte coronatam.

The matchless Cone. Shell turbinated, either orange, or olivaceous or chestnut, or purple black, articularly dotted with black, and irregularlypainted with white spots, disjoined or flowing together; spire concavely raised, indistinctly coronated.

Klein, Tent. Ost., p. 70. No. 46.

Brequiere, Enc. Meth. vers, vol. i. part ii. p. 602. pl. 316. f. 1 to 9.

Hab. West Indies (in deep water).

Such are the normal characters of this far-famed Cone; but so variably are they developed in every specimen I have examined, that to be able to establish a strict conventional set of varieties is beyond all hope. This has been nevertheless attempted; Bruguère in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique' particularizes nine varieties, and not only enters into an elaborate exposition of each, but distinguishes them by the following titles, C. c. ammiraalis, mappa, Carassaviensis, Trinitarius, Martinicanus, Dominicanaus, Surinamensis, Grenadensis and Caraccanus.

By these additional names it would appear that seven varieties out of the nine described by this author, who is strictly followed by Lamarck, are confined to the particular localities which their names indicate. If varieties of the Conus cedo-nulii could be defined and shown moreover to be of local nature, a better mode of arrangement could not well be introduced; but I doubt if this is to be proved. The species is of very rare occurrence, and I must therefore be content to describe the individual specimens before me, believing them to exhibit as great and magnificent varieties of colour and marking as any that have been hitherto collected together.

Variety a. (Fig. 46 a, Mus. Cuming.)

Testa auranti alboque nebulosa, auranti albo-punctulato, albo auranti-punctulato. Shell clouded with orange and white, the white dotted with orange, the orange dotted with white.

This shell is the most delicate of the series; the colour being light orange upon a faint purplish white ground.

Variety b. (Fig. 46 b, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testa olivaceo-castanea, nigro alboque articulatam cincta, maculis albis interdum undatum confluentibus. Shell olive chestnut articulately encircled with black and white, the white spots flowing together in places in a zigzag direction.

The painting of this shell is remarkably striking; the white zigzag and beaded spots, being shaded as it were on the outer side by a black border, appear to stand out in relief upon the rich olive ground. It is very distinct from any variety that has been either figured or described.

Variety c. (Fig. 46 c, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testa purpureo-alba, maculis punctisque olivaceo-castanibus parce variegata. Shell purplish white, sparingly variegated with olive chestnut dots and patches.

The distribution of colour in this shell is not much unlike that in Var. a; instead however of being a light bright orange it is a rich dark olive chestnut. This specimen may probably be the Conus cedo-nulii Caraccanus of Bruguère, figured by Schubert and Wagner in their Supplement to the 'Conchylien Cabinet,' pl. 220. f. 3034.

Variety d. (Fig. 46 d, Mus. Cuming.)

Testa olivaceo-fulva, maculis albis, sappissimae conjunctis, fasciata, punctulis albis et nigris articulatim cincta. Shell olive yellow, banded with white spots, for the most part joined together, and articulately encircled with numerous rings of black and white black-bordered dots.

This shell has a lighter ground-colour than that of any except Var. a and b, the white spots are arranged in narrow bands, and the spire in this specimen is peculiarly depressed.

Variety e. (Fig. 46 e, Mus. Stainforth.)

Testa purpureo-nigrigrae, maculis purpureo-albis longitudinaliter confluentibus in medio ornata, punctulis purpureo-albis et nigris articulatim cincta. Shell purple-black, ornamented round the middle with

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CONUS.—Plate IX.

longitudinally zigzag flowing purple-white spots, and articulately encircled with rings of black and purple-white dots.

A dark-jet purple shell of surpassing rarity and beauty, to which neither figure nor description can do justice.

Variety f. (Fig. 46 f, Mus. Stainforth.)

*Testa olivaceo-salva, maculis irregularibus, purpureo-albis, superna et in medio fasciata, puncticulis purpureo-albis et nigris articulatim cincta.*

Shell olive-yellow, banded round the middle and upper parts with irregular purple-white spots, and articulately encircled with rings of black and purple-white dots.

I believe this variety to be the *Conus cedo-nulli ammiralis* of Bruguier, *Conus cedo-nulli verus seu principalis* of Lamarck, the type of the series and very distinct from any other. The shell here represented, in the finest possible condition, is of a bright olive yellow colour, hence we may infer that Lamarck’s cinnamon-coloured specimens (*eurantio-cinnamomea*), figured in Delessert’s ‘Recueil de Coquilles,’ may be worn or discoloured.

Variety g. (Fig. 46 g, Mus. Stainforth.)

*Testa olivaceo-castanea, albo nigro-puncticulato superna,* mediane et inferne fasciata; *puncticulis albis et nigris articulatim cincta.*

Shell dark olive chestnut, banded round the lower, middle, and upper parts with black-dotted white, and articulately encircled with rings of black and white dots.

There is a rich but smaller specimen of this variety in the magnificent collection of M. B. Delessert at Paris (‘Recueil de Coquilles,’ pl. 40. f. 7.).

I may be censured probably by many for not adhering to the scale of varieties adopted by Bruguier and Lamarck; few, however, could have laboured more patiently to arrange their specimens in accordance with the views of those authors, and none to less advantage, for the painting of this species is of infinite character and colour.

The *Conus cedo-nulli* being an inhabitant of deep water, and therefore rarely cast ashore, is a shell highly to be prized by collectors; its rarity and surpassing beauty have been expatiated upon by writers from Klein to those of the present day, and it may still be said to merit the title of “I yield to none.”
Species 47. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus Barbadoensis.** *Con. testa abbreviato-conicad, obovata, coronata, spire subdepressa, basi granulata; albada, costata-ruticae, bifasciata variegata, lineis fusci brevibus, intactis, ubique picta.*

**The Barbadoes Cone.** Shell shortly conical, stout, coronated, spire slightly depressed, base granulated; white, variegated with light reddish chestnut in the form of two bands, and everywhere painted with short, interrupted brown lines.

Hab. West Indies; Bruguière.

The dark transverse lines are long and well-defined upon the coloured portion of this shell; but on the white ground they are very much broken, and might perhaps with propriety be called linear dots.

Species 48. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus Generalis.** *Con. testa elongata-conicad, spirae acute angulata, apice valde acuminata; albada, citrina aut fusco fasciata et variegata, basi nigra.*

**The General Cone.** Shell elongately conical, spire sharply angular, apex very strongly acuminated, white, banded and variegated with brown or citron-colour, base black.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

**Variety a.** (Fig. 48 a.)

**Testa alba, citrina fasciata, etrigis longitudinalibus nigris, undatis, plus minusue ornata.**

Shell white, banded with citron-colour, and more or less ornamented with black longitudinal waved streaks.

**Variety b.** (Fig. 48 b.)

**Testa alba, fusco irregulariter variegata et fasciata.**

Shell white, irregularly variegated and banded with dark brown.

I include all the varieties of this species under the two foregoing heads, in order to avoid the confusion that must arise from the too close definition of characters so variable. It approximates very closely to the *C. Maldivus*, but may be for the most part distinguished by its elongated form and more elevated spire.

Species 49. (Mus. Dennison.)

**Conus Malaccanus.** *Con. testa turbinatad, levi, basi sulcata, spirae convexissculad, canaliculatad, apice acusdissinre macrocnad; albada, aurantio-helio bifasciata, fascia inferiorea, latior, super sublaque fusco variegata, lineisque puciis, fusco alboque articulatis, concenatis, cinetad.*

**The Malacca Cone.** Shell turbinated, smooth, base sulcated, spire gently convex, canaliculated, apex very sharply pointed; white, doubly banded with pale orange red, the lower band being the broader, and curiously variegated above and below with dark brown, encircled also with short lines of brown and white articulated and linked together.

Hvass, Enc. Meth. vers, vol. i. part 2. p. 645. pl. 325.

**Conus canaliculatus,** Chemnitz, Conch., vol. ii. pl. 181. f. 1748 and 1749.

Hab. Straits of Malacca.

I am much indebted to my kind friend J. Dennison, Esq. for the loan of the magnificent shell here represented. The singular style of painting which distinguishes this species is most characteristically portrayed, and the size of the specimen greatly exceeds any that I have hitherto seen.

Species 50. (Fig. a, Mus. Belcher; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus Omaicus.** *Con. testa albicante, maculis aurantioc-fuscid, subquadrate, irregularibus, numerosissimis, lineariter dispositis, cingulatad; maculam lineis sapor in fasciis duabus et tribus densissimse approximatis; spirae subcanaliculata, apice macrocnata.*

**The St. Oma Cone.** Shell whitish, encircled or studded with a number of irregular square orange-brown spots, arranged in regular transverse lines; the lines of spots often very thickly approximated together in two or three places so as to form bands; spire slightly canaliculated; apex sharp-pointed.

April 1843.
Two magnificent specimens of the Conus omaicus, in the finest possible state of preservation, enable me to furnish a more complete illustration of this species than has hitherto been published. In the specimen represented at Fig. a the brown spots are small, exceedingly numerous, and disposed in bands, whilst in that represented at Fig. b they are broader and more detached. The dark orange brown is the only colour in the shell.
Species 52. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus reticulatus.** *Con. testa abbreviato-turbinata, solida, albida, lineis fuscis, subdistantibus, interdum interruptis, transversè picta; interstitiis lineis longitudinalibus brevibus, arcuatis, subirregulariter reticulatâ, reticulis fusco hinc illic nebulosis; spirà convexo-obtusa, laevi, maculis fuscis reticulatis tessellâtâ; basi sulcata.*

The reticulated Cone. Shell abbreviately turbinated, solid, white, transversely painted with rather distant chestnut-brown lines, interrupted in places, the interfaces between which are somewhat irregularly reticulated with short, curved, longitudinal lines of the same colour, the reticulated spaces being blotched or clouded here and there with chestnut-brown; spire convexly obtuse, smooth, tessellated with blotches of reticulated brown; base grooved.

*Conus lucidus* ?, Wood (undescribed).

*Hab.* Island of La Plata (found in coarse sand); Cuming.

I know of no Cone that can be at all confounded with the species under consideration; the brown lines, painted upon a clear, bluish-white ground, look as though they had been ruled by artificial process.

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Species 53. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus pulchellus.** *Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, in medio leviter constricta, furvo-aureantia, maculis grannibus sinuatis mediocri et superne ornata, punctisque fuscis numerosis ubique seriatim cincla; spirà depressed, spiritaliter canaliculata et striata; basi pallide purpurea, leviter nodulosa, fauce purpurea.*

The pretty Cone. Shell oblong-turbanated, slightly contracted in the middle, ornamented round the top and near the middle with a row of large irregularly sinuated white blotches, and encircled throughout with rows of very fine brown dots; spire depressed, spirally canaliculated and striated; base pale purple, slightly nodulous, purple within.


Variety β. (Vide Plate XXIII.)

*Testa largior, tumidior, bifasciata, punctis indistinctis; spirâ pallide purpurea, non canaliculata.*

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**Conus cinctus, Swainson, Zool. Illus., 1st series, vol. ii. pl. 110.**

*Hab.* — ?

This shell is rarely to be found with its specific peculiarities so distinctly portrayed as in the specimen here figured; Swainson appears indeed to have been singularly misled by it. The sinuated spots are ordinarily clouded into each other, and in var. β. (which is not uncommon in collections) they become altogether lost, assuming the character of a broad uninterrupted band. The shell in this state (var. β.) is the *C. cinctus* of the same author, a name perhaps better known to English collectors than the one I have adopted; the French collectors, however, have it marked *C. pulchellus,* and I follow them in this respect, because I think it prudent to preserve the title of that variety which represents the species in its most characteristic state. My attention was not drawn to the affinity here described until I observed the common variety thus marked in the Paris collections; and as this happened after the accompanying plate was engraved, I must refer the reader to Pl. 23 for a figure and further account of it. The variety in question approaches very closely in form and general appearance to the *C. linearis* or *vitrinus* (I believe Swainson's *C. vitrinus,* var., pl. 128. of the same series of 'Illustrations' to be nothing more than a pale specimen of the species under consideration), but neither of these Cones exhibit the least indication of that clear bright purple which forms so distinguished an ornament to the *C. pulchellus.*

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Species 54. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus Capitaneus.** *Con. testa turbinate, olivaceo-flavida, fuscis duabus albis, nigerrimo-fusco-maculata, lineisque punctatis cincla; spirae obtuso-convexa, alba, olivaceo-fusco tessellata, punctis striisque corrugatis subtilissimâ reticulâtâ; basi striata, fauce carinato-purpurea.*

The Captain Cone. Shell turbinated, olive-yellow, encircled with two white blackish-brown spotted bands and a number of blackish-brown dotted lines; spire obtusely convex, white, tessellated with olive-brown, and very finely reticulated with indented dots and striæ; base striated, bluish-purple within.

*Linneus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3376.*

June 1843.
Hab. Asiatic Seas; Philippine Islands; Cuming.

This species, like all that we have in common, offers innumerable varieties, differing more or less in size, colour, and character of painting; it may nevertheless be identified with tolerable accuracy, though passing very nearly in some instances into Conus vexillum or Sumatrensis.

Species 55. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus tendineus. Con. testa elongata, cylindracea, transversim striata, striis elevatusculis, interdum granulosis; albida ult pallide violacea, castaneo-fusco transversim et longitudinaliter inquinata; spirà convego-elatâ, apice violacea, mucronato; basi intus exsuse violaceo.

The Outstretched Cone. Shell elongated, cylindrical, transversely striated, striæ rather elevated, sometimes slightly granulated; white, clouded with yellow or orange, and everywhere encircled with rows of blackish-brown dots; spire convexly raised, apex finely pointed.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3390. 

Conus terebra, Chemnitz.

Hab. Philippine and Society Islands; Cuming.

This shell is said to have been first found at a small island called the Island of Nussatella; it is abundantly distributed throughout the tropical regions, and exhibits little variation of character. Sowerby distinguishes a small variety found by Mr. Cuming at the island of Annaa, in which the spots are fewer and more distant from each other (vide Pro. Zool. Soc., 1834, p. 18; Conch. Illus., f. 62); but I do not think it important.

Species 57. (Mus. Cuming)

Conus amabilis. Con. testa turbinata, rotata, purpureo pallidissimè nebulata, maculis granibus albis, triangulariter undata, spirà convexe elatâ, apice violacea, mucronata; basi intus exsuse violaceo.

The Lovely Cone. Shell turbinated, rose-coloured, very palely clouded or washed with purple, encircled round the middle and upper parts with large white triangularly waved spots, and ornamented at the base also with a very few indistinct spots; slightly prickled across; spire obtusely convex, variegated with rose-colour and white, and very finely reticulated with fine striæ and punctures.


 Variety β.

Testa striis elevatis transverse lirata. 
Shell transversely ridged with strong raised striæ.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This richly coloured shell approximates very closely to the Conus pertiusus in its general detail, but I still think Lamarck is right in describing them as separate and distinct species. There is a certain tenuity and graceful contour in the C. pertiusus which is not to be found in the C. amabilis, and a peculiarity in the white-flaked painting of the former serves to distinguish them at a glance. The variety β above noted, covered with fine ridges, has a very pretty appearance.
Species 58. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus varius. Con. testa oblongo-turbinate, granulata, granulis grandibus, subdistantibus; spirá solidis, elatát, coronata; albí, maculis castaneis grandibus variegatá, interstitiis castaneae punctatís.

The Freckled Cone. Shell oblong, turbinated, granulated, granules large and rather distant; spire solid, raised, coronated; white, variegated with large chestnut spots, interspaces spotted with chestnut.


Papysrus marmoratus, Chemnitz.
Hab. Philippine Islands, &c.

The chestnut spots which ornament this shell, appear to increase gradually in size and intensity of colour, as it advances in growth; and towards the base of the shell they so closely approximate as to assume the nature of a band. The granules are large and of very peculiar character.

Species 59. (Fig. a, Mus. Belcher, fig. b and c, Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus gubernator. Con. testa elongato-turbinate, superne ventricosa, solidi, medio subattenuata, basin versus sulcata; spirá concavo-elatá, canaliculatá; albí, maculis fuscis aut purpureis longitudinaliter undatis, variegatá, codem colore pallidiore nebuloso.

The Governor Cone. Shell elongately turbinated, solid, and ventricose round the upper part, slightly attenuated in the middle, grooved towards the base; spire conceavely raised, canaliculated; white, variegated with longitudinally waved purple or pinkish brown blotches, and clouded with a faint wash of the same colour.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

The form of this species is peculiar and constant, but the painting is variable in the extreme, some specimens being ornamented with large deep-coloured blotches, whilst others exhibit no ornamental character beyond a few scattered longitudinal lines or slips. The variety represented at Fig. 59 a, from the collection made by Sir Edward Belcher in H.M.S. Sulphur, differs materially from any that I remember to have seen, and is remarkable for its very delicate distribution of light and shade.

Species 60. (Mus. Dennison.)

Conus imperialis. Con. testa oblongo-turbinate, basin versus subangustata; spirá depressa, tuberculis majusculis coronata; albí, luteo-castaneo bifasciata, punctis lincisue solidiis interrupitis purpureo-nigrantiibus cinctis, cervulo hic illic tinctis.

The Imperial Cone. Shell oblong turbinated, rather narrowed towards the base; spire depressed, coronated with rather large tubercles; white, encircled with two yellow chestnut bands, and a number of purple black dots and solid interrupted lines of the same colour; stained also here and there with blue.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin) p. 3374.
Hab. Philippine Islands, &c. (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

The painting of this beautiful shell is certainly of the most elaborate character that can well be conceived.

Species 61. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus montile. Con. testa oblongo-turbinate, basin versus angustata; spirá depressa, subcanaliculata, apice macronato; albidi, rubello plus minusve tinctis, maculis lineisque rubido-fuscis seriatis, cinctis.

The Necklace Cone. Shell oblong turbinated, narrowed towards the base; spire depressed, slightly canaliculated, apex pointed; whitish, more or less stained with a wash of bistre red, and encircled with rows of reddish-brown spots and lines.

Hwass, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 646.
Chemnitz, Conch., vol. x. pl. 140. f. 1301 to 1303.
Hab. Ceylon, &c.

In some specimens the spots are slightly extended in a longitudinal direction.

Species 62. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus aurora. Con. testa subcylinndraceo-turbinate, tenui, ventricosa, levi; spirá convexa, rostrata, punctis cinereo-albis, fuscocente pallide umbatis, sparsim

May 1843.
et irregulariter variegata, punctis medio et inferne fasciata.

The Morning Cone. Shell rather cylindrically turbinated, thin, ventricose, smooth; spire convex, rose-colour, sparingly and irregularly variegated with ashy white dots, palely shaded with faint brown, and encircled round the middle and base with a narrow band of the same spots.


*Conus rosaceus*? Chemnitz.

_Hab._ Cape Natal, Southern Africa; Dr. Kranz.

Chemnitz's figure of this species, quoted by Lamarck, is evidently copied from a worn specimen; it is a light ventricose shell, and cannot well be confounded with any other.
CONUS.

Species 63. (Mus. Belcher.)

**CONUS PATRICIUS.** Con. testă pyriformi, tumidii, carnei. epidermide lutea inducta, spiră conceuo-elata, minutìa tuberculato coronatâ, apice valde acuminato; anfractus ultimo transversè striato, strici leviter undulatìs, superne plicato, infrèn valde attenuato; labro tenue, acuto.

The patrician Cone. Shell pyriform, swollen, flesh-coloured, covered with a smooth, yellow, semi-transparent epidermis; spire concavely raised, minutely coronated with tubercles, apex very sharply acuminate; last whorl transversely striated, striae slightly waved, plaited round the upper part, very much attenuated towards the lower; lip thin and acute. Hinds, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1843.

Hab. Gulf of Nicoya, Central America ( dredged from sandy mud at the depth of seven fathoms); Hinds.

The chief peculiarity of this elegant little shell appears in the angle of the whorls being finely plaited. As one whorl lodges in its turn upon the other, the lower portion of the plaits becomes, of course, concealed, and the spire thus assumes the appearance of being most minutely coronated.

Species 64. (Mus. Belcher.)

**CONUS COLLERS.** Con. testă subpyriformi, spiră levi, rotundati, apice mucronato; albă, ad apicem basique violatâ, epidermide corned., olivaceae, crassae, inductâ; transversè lineatâ, lineis elevatâ, equidentatibus.

The bachelor Cone. Shell somewhat pyriform, spire smooth, rounded, apex pointed; white, violet at the base and apex, covered with a thick, horny, olive-coloured epidermis; transversely lineated, lines elevated equidistant.


Hab. Ambow, Feejee Islands (found on the coral reefs); Hinds.

The colour and sculpture of this shell are precisely the same as that of the *Conus terebellum*, from which it appears to differ in size, in the short rounded character of the spire, and in the nature of the epidermis. These however are no more than the common indications of early growth, and I now strongly suspect that the *Conus culeba* of Mr. Hinds, a shell which, from the deceptive character of its epidermis, I certainly was at one time as much struck with as himself, may prove to be merely a young specimen of the *Conus terebellum*, the epidermis being of the same thick and horny nature as in that species.

Species 65. (Mus. Hinds.)

**CONUS MARCHIONATUS.** Con. testă abbreviato-turbinatâ, laxe, basin versus sulcata, alba, fusco latè reticulatâ; spirâ depressa, leviter canaliculata, spiraliâ striatâ; apice mucronato.

The Marchioness Cone. Shell shortly turbinated, smooth, grooved towards the base, white, widely reticulated with brown; spire depressed, slightly canaliculated, spirally striated; apex sharp-pointed. Hinds, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1843.

Hab. Port Anna Maria, Nuhuhiwa, Marquessas ( dredged from a sandy floor at the depth of from seven to ten fathoms); Hinds.

This shell somewhat resembles a small *Conus marmoreus*; it differs however in not being coronated, the spire is more depressed, and the reticulated painting of the shell is more open.

Species 66. (Mus. Rucker.)

**CONUS NIMBUSUS.** Con. testă cylindrico-turbinatâ, spirâ depressa, apice mucronato; transversim sulcata, sulcis numerosis, angustis; pallide rosâ, rubido-fusco obsolete bifasciata, punctis lineatâs rufo-purpureis aut fusco ubiqui cicatiz.; fuscus rosâ.

The rainy Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinated, spire depressed, apex pointed; transversely grooved, grooves numerous and narrow; pale rose-colour, faintly banded in two places with reddish brown, and everywhere encircled with brown or reddish purple dots and small lines; interior pink. Hwass, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 732.


Hab. Ceylon.

I know of no species that can be at all confounded with this; the painting is of very peculiar character.

Species 67. (Mus. Taylor.)

**CONUS BETULINUS.** Con. testă obeso-turbinatâ, solidd;

May 1843.
basin versus sulcātā; spirāl rotundātā, convexiusculā, fusco vivide maculātā, apice mucronatō; citrinā, maculā punctisque fuscæ varīce cinctā.

The butter-fish Cone. Shell stoutly turbinated, solid, grooved towards the base; spire rounded, rather convex, vividly spotted with brown, apex pointed; citron-coloured, variously encircled with brown dots and spots.


Lamarck enumerates six varieties of this well-known species, differing more or less in the number, shape and arrangement of the dots and spots.

Species 68. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus tornatus.** Con. testā elongato-turbinatā, subfusiformi, leviter sulcatā; spirā valde elatā, turrito-aeruleatā, apice acute; alba, fusco-nigrificante bifasciātā nebulosa, punctis fuscescē irregularibus ubique cinctā.

**The turned Cone.** Shell elongately turbinated, rather fusiform, slightly grooved; spire very elevated, turrited, apex sharp; white, clouded with blackish brown so as to form two faint bands, and everywhere encircled with rows of dark irregular dots.


Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 25.

Hab. Xipixapi, Central America (found in sandy mud at the depth of from ten to twelve fathoms); Cuming.

The *Conus interruptus*, from which this species may be readily distinguished by the turrited elevation of the spire, is perhaps the nearest allied to it.

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Species 69. (Mus. Adamson.)

**Conus furvus.** Con. testā elongato-turbinatā, angustā, levi, spirā elatā; luteolā, fuscē dubius, latīs, fuscō-fuscā, cinctātā; apertura linearī.

**The dusky Cone.** Shell elongately turbinated, narrow, smooth, spire elevated; yellowish, encircled with two broad, dusky brown bands; aperture linear.

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**Conus pyriformis.** Con. testā symmetricō pyriformē, transversā subtilissimā striatā, basin versus leviter sulcātā; anfractibus suprā rotundatās, spirāl convexiusculā, spirāli sulcātā, apice elato, basi paulum recurvā; albidus, carneo eximīus cinctus.

**The pear-shaped Cone.** Shell symmetrically pyriform, transversely very finely striated, slightly grooved towards the base; whorls rounded superiorly, spire gently convex, spirally grooved, apex raised, base a little recurved; whitish, delicately tinged with flesh-colour.

Hab. Bays of Caracass and Montija, West Columbia (dredged from sandy mud at the depth of from seven to ten fathoms); Cuming.

This shell attains a much larger size than that of the specimen, which I have here selected on account of the extreme delicacy of its colour.

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Species 71. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus artoptus.** Con. testā cylindraceā, angustā, transversā granuloso-striatā; spirā convexus, rotundatā; albidus, aurantiō-fusco trifasciātā nebulosā, interstices punctatīs; apertura linearī.

**The banded Cone.** Shell cylindrical, narrow, transversely granulously striated; spire convex, rounded; whitish, banded in three places with clouded spots of orange-brown, the interstices being dotted with the same colour; aperture linear.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 35.

Hab. —?

There can be no doubt of the specific importance of this shell; in form it bears some resemblance to the *Conus clausus*, but it differs materially in all other respects from any species of the genus.
CONUS.

PLATE XIV.

Species 72. (Fig. a & b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS BRUNNEUS.  Con. testæ turbinatæ, crassæ, fortiter coronatæ; fuscæ, maculis albis, longitudinaliter sinuatis, fasciatis dispositis, cinétæ; spiræ subprominulæ, albo fuscoque maculatæ, spiraliter sulcatis, coronatæ, tuberculis solidis, granibus; basi lineatæ, lineis elevatæ, subgranatis.

The BROWN Cone. Shell turbinated, thick, strongly coronated; brown, encircled with two bands of longitudinally sinuated white spots; spire rather prominent, spotted with brown and white, spirally grooved, coronated, tubercles large and solid; base lineated, lines slightly granulous.


Variety β. (Fig. 72 b.)

Testa grissior, obscurior, immaculata, tota fuscæ, lineis satiationibus transversis et longitudinalibus vivide picta.

Shell thicker, stouter, entirely brown, vividly painted with transverse and longitudinal lines of a darker brown.


Hub. Puerto Portero, Panama, and the Gallapagos Islands (found in clefts of rocks); Cuming.

The colour of this shell is a very clear bright brown, and it does not exhibit the slightest tinge of any other colour. The spire varies considerably in its elevation in the two specimens now before me, being much flatter and more depressed in the darker variety; both are remarkably strongly coronated.

Species 73. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS AURANTIA.  Con. testæ oblongo-turbinatæ, coronatæ, transversim striatæ, nigro alboque varie marmoratæ, maculis albis sepissimè subrubiginis; spiræ concavè-canaliculatæ, obtusæ, tuberculis coronatæ, tuberculis et interdum subobsoletis.

The MARBLE Cone. Shell oblong, turbinated, transversely striated, variously marbled with black and white, white spots generally of a triangular form; spire concavely canaliculated, obtuse, coronated with tubercles, tubercles sometimes nearly obsolete with age.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), no. 3374.


The spots, though excessively varied in the specimen here figured, are generally more or less cordiform or triangular.

Species 75. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VITTATUS.  Con. testæ turbinatæ, fusco-violacea aut rosæ, fusco subtilliissimè punctatæ, punctis in seriebus parallelis dispositis, zonæ fusco alboque tenuatæ et maculatæ cinétæ; spiræ convexæ, maculis fuscis alboque arcuatis tessellatæ, apice rosacea.

The RIBBED-BOUND Cone. Shell turbinated, brownish-violet or rose-colour, finely dotted with brown; dots arranged in parallel rows, and encircled round the middle and lower parts with a white zone spotted and filleted with brown; spire convex, tes-
sold with arched spots of white and brown, apex

tinged with rose.

pl. 335. f. 3.


Hub. Bays of Panama and Montija, West Columbia
(found in coarse sand at the depth of from seven to
eleven fathoms); Cuming.

Considerable doubt is still entertained by collectors as
to whether the shell here figured is the true C. viitatus
of Lamarck, on account of its apparent dissimilitude both
with his description and the figure to which he refers in
Knorr's 'Vernugen.' The fact is, that Lamarck not
only described shells in many instances from worn or
polished specimens (as his collection, now in the pos-
session of M. Delessert, fully testifies), but referred to
bad figures. This was, however, from necessity, not
from choice; Lamarck detected in his worn and imper-
fect specimen of the shell, here figured in its perfection,
an indication of characters different from those of any
hitherto described species, and he felt confidence in
doing what none but the most experienced should ha-
azard. The attentive consideration which has been given
by modern travellers to the collection and preservation
of shells in a state of perfection, enables us to illustrate
the species with a degree of accuracy hitherto unknown;
and it is especially pleasing to be able to verify and
elaborate, as in the present instance, the surmises of an
earlier writer.
CONUS.

PLATE XV.

Species 76. (Fig. 77 a*, Mus. Belcher.)

**CONUS SINENSIS.** Con. testá obeso-fusiformi, transversim sulcatá, sulcis interdum latís, subtilissimé perlutis; albidá, ferruginó-fusco pallidé maculátæ et variérat; labro tenui, acuto, arcuato, juxta spiram emarginato; spírá valdè elátæ, striatæ, angulatocarinated, apice murocronato.

The Chinese Cone. Shell stoutly fusiform, transversely grooved, grooves sometimes broad, very finely pricked; whitish, spotted and variegated with light rusty brown; lip thin, sharp, arched, emarginated next the spire; spire considerably elevated, striated, angularly carinated, apex pointed.

**Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 56.**

**Hab.** Fieje Islands (found on a reef); Hinds.

The remarkable elevation of the spire forms a very characteristic peculiarity in this shell. The spots assume a rhomboidal form, separated with some degree of regularity on the upper portion of the shell, but ranging in longitudinal streaks on the lower.

Species 77. (Fig. 77 b, Mus. Cuming.)

**CONUS ARCUATUS.** Con. testá obeso-fusiformi, superne subangulatá; longitudinaliter striatá, striis arcuatis; transversim sulcatá, sulcis angustissimis subdistantibus; albidá, castaneo marmoratá et striatá; labro tenui, acuto, arcuato, juxta spiram emarginato; spírá elátæ, acutissimé carinatá, apice valdè exserto.

The Arched Cone. Shell stoutly fusiform, rather angulated at the upper part, longitudinally striated, striæ arched; transversely grooved, grooves narrow and rather distant; whitish, marbled or streaked with chestnut-brown; lip thin, sharp, arched, and emarginated next the spire; spire elevated, sharply carinated, apex exserted like a fine screw.


**Hab.** Near Mazatlan, Pacific Ocean.

The spire is less proportionably elevated in this species than in the preceding, though the first four or five whorls are considerably more erect and pointed. The grooves are not pricked in this shell, and the painting is of a somewhat different style and pattern, more streaked and much more sparingly distributed. The emargination of the lip next the spire, in both, presents a strong indication of the affinity supposed to exist (vide Conch. Syst. vol. ii. p. 269) between the Cones and the Pleurotomæ.

Species 78. (Mus. Cuming.)

**CONUS TAHEETENSI S.** Con. testá subsolido-turbinatá, transversim striatá, basem versus sulcatá, olivaceo violaceo-violascante, superne maculis albis grandibus, inferior punctis sparsis ornatá; spírá obtuso-convexá, olivaceo alboque tessellátà; aperture fave violacea.

The Tahiti Cone. Shell rather solidly turbinated, transversely striated, grooved towards the base; olive or blackish violet, ornamented round the upper part with large white spots, round the lower with scattered white dots; spire obtusely convex, tessellated with white and olive; aperture violet within.

**Hwass, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 713.**

**Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 502.**

**Variety β.**

**Testa laxior, in medio albo-maculata, maculis fasciatis commissis.**

Shell smoother, white-spotted round the middle, spots intermingled with each other, assuming the nature of a band.

**Conus rattus, Lamarck.**

**Hab.** Islands of Taheite, Annaas, &c. (found on the reefs); Cuming.

I have attentively examined the shell described by Lamarck under the title of C. rattus, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be an ordinary variety of the common C. Taheetensis, as above described. The species varies in the size and distribution of the spots, as also in being more or less strongly grooved from the base up, but not considerably.

June 1843.
Species 79. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus catus. Con. testá obeso-conicá, solidiuscula, basem versus sulcatá, liris intervinsertibus nodulosé; abídd, oliveaceo-vel rubido-fusco variegátá; spirá rotundato-conica, spiráleri striátá, striis subprofundé incisiis; apice rosaceo, acute.

The cat Cone. Shell stoutly conical, rather solid, grooved towards the base, intervening ridges nodulose; white, variegated with olive- or reddish-brown; spire rotundately convex, spirally striated, striae rather deeply cut; apex sharp, rose-colour.


Variety β.

Testa angustior, punctis lunatis cæruleis et fuscis ornato, liris basalisbus vix nodulosis.
Shell narrower, ornamented with numerous lunar-shaped blue and brown specks, basal ridges scarcely nodulose.

Hab. Island of Taheite (found on the reefs); Cuming.

West Indies, Senegal, Mauritius; Lamarck.

This shell varies exceedingly, being stouter or narrower, and more or less noduled and specked.

I follow my predecessors in calling it the cat Cone, but do not give that word as the translation of catus; (gr. cautus a caveo.)

Species 80. (Fig. a & c, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

Conus spectrum. Con. testá cylindraceo-turbínata, tenuis, inflátæ, inferne sulcatæ, sulcis pertusiis, subdistantibus; albi, maculis striatis aureantis vel rufos-fuscis, longitudinaliter flexuosis, variis pictis; spirá subdepressa, apice mucronato, elato; aperturá dehiscente.

The spectre Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinated, thin, inflated, lower part grooved, grooves rather distant, faintly pricked; white, variously painted with orange or reddish-brown longitudinally waved spots or streaks; spire rather depressed, apex raised, pointed; aperture gaping.

Linneus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin’s edit.), p. 3395.


Hab. Mauritius, Mollucæas, &c.

A light, open, characteristic species, but which cannot nevertheless be separated without difficulty in many instances from varieties of the C. striateus.

Species 81. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus genuanus. Con. testá turbínata, fulvo, roseo et cæruleo pallido tinctæ, tenues distinctis inaequalibus fusco alboque articulatis circitæ, tenues alternis sepia-simæ majoribus; spirá plano-obtuso, apice mucronato.

The gartered Cone. Shell turbinated, stained with a faint intermixture of colours, chiefly yellowish-brown, pink, and blue, encircled with a number of distinct unequal fillets of articulated white and dark chocolate-brown, the alternate fillets being generally the larger; spire flatly obtuse; apex pointed.

Linneus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin’s edit.), p. 3381.


Hab. Mollucæas, Senegal; Lamarck. Sierra Leone (found in crevices of rocks); Belcher.

The shell here figured is selected on account of the bright development of its colours. It often exceeds this in size, but I am unacquainted with any large specimen that is not more or less worn or polished. The species is too well known to require any remark, further than that the fillets vary considerably in different individuals, both in width and regularity.
CONUS.

Species 82. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus obscurus.** Con. testa oblonga, tenui, inflata, violacea, maculis castaneo-fuscis varie nebulata, maculis lineis transversis saturioribus violaceo-punctatis ornatis; spirillum subelatum, siualiter striatum, apice rosso, macronato; basi cermate, sulcata; aperture delicatissima, fuscus violacea.

The Obscure Cone. Shell oblong, thin, inflated, violet-colour, variously clouded with bright chestnut-brown blotches, blotches ornamented with violet-dotted lines of a darker brown; spire slightly raised, spirally striated; apex rose-colour, finely pointed; base delicately grooved; aperture wide open, violet within.

Humphreys, MSS.


_Hab._ Island of Masbate, Philippines (found under stones on the reefs at low water); Cuming.

As this interesting little shell has been confounded with the _C. geographus_, it is important to note the characters by which it is clearly distinct from that species. In the first place, the violet spaces, which exhibit the ground-colour of the shell, are not painted longitudinally with waved lines; secondly, the spire does not present the slightest indication of being coronated; and thirdly, the shell is finely grooved about one-third up from the base, whilst that part of the _C. geographus_ is perfectly smooth, beyond the irregularities occasioned by the ordinary striae of growth crossing in a contrary direction. It agrees rather in these respects with the _C. tulipa_, but that shell is always more or less indistinctly coronated; the _C. obscurus_ has moreover a partially tufted epidermis, and was dredged by Mr. Cuming in places where he did not find a single specimen of either the _Coni tulipa_ or _geographus._

Species 83. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus meiotic.** Con. testa ovato-turbinata, basem versus attenuata, albicante aut pallide carula, fusco fasciata et varie fuscata, fasciis lineis pallide flavescentibus, subtilissime undatis, longitudinaliter pictis; spirillum conicae-elata, spiralis striata, basi leviter sulcata.

The Merchant Cone. Shell ovately turbinated, attenuated towards the base, whitish or pale blue, reticulated like a band or otherwise with brown, interstices between the bands longitudinally painted with faintly-waved yellowish lines; spire convexly raised, spirally striated; base slightly grooved.

_Linnæus_, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3383.


_Hab._ West Indies (found at Nevis, on the sands, by Capt. Powers).

The pretty net-work which serves to distinguish this species sometimes covers the shell entirely; it is however rarely to be met with in that state.

Species 84. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus cylindracus.** Con. testa cylindraceo-fusiformis, transversim subtilissime striata, striis inferioribus fortioribus, granulosis; flavido-fusco, albo irregulariter striata; spirillum rotundato-pyramidali, valde elata, apice macronata.

The Cylindrical Cone. Shell cylindrically fusiform, transversely very finely striated, striae stronger and granulous towards the base; yellowish-brown, irregularly streaked with white; spire rotundately pyramidal, very much elevated; apex pointed.

Variety β. (Fig. b.)

_Testa rubido-fusco, superne albo-fusci, fasciis lineis fusci subtilissimis longitudinaliter pictis._

Shell reddish-brown, upper part encircled with a broad white band, crossed longitudinally with very fine brown lines.


_Hab._ Ulietea, Society Islands (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The most remarkable feature in this Cone is its very elevated spire, caused by the comparatively rapid descent which each whorl makes in its volvation round the pillar.

Species 85. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus legatus.** Con. testa cylindraceo-turbinata, angusta, albo, aurantiaco, roseo-cerise variegata, lineis irregulariter reticulata, fusco strigata; striis fusciis

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maculis cordatis, albis, sparsis, vivide notatis; spirā levi, apice roseo.

The ambassador Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinate, narrow, white, variegated with white, orange and rose-colour, irregularly reticulated with very fine lines, and streaked with brown; streaks vividly marked with small, scattered, white, heart-shaped spots; spire smooth, apex rose-colour.


Conus musivum, Broderip.

Hab. Philippine Islands (found on the sands); Cuming.

I have selected a small example of this Cone, as exhibiting most distinctly the rich orange-shaded brown streaks characteristic of the species. In larger specimens this peculiarity becomes gradually more obsolete until the species passes into the C. canonicus.

Species 86. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus abbreviatus. Con. testā abbreviato-turbinātā, solidō, obsoletē sulcātā, caeruleo-glācicō, in medio pallidē fasciātū, punctis fascis subdistantibus ubique serīntim circum; spirā subdepressō-convexus, oblique coronātā; basā attenuātā, apice fusco.

The abbreviated Cone. Shell abbreviatedly turbinate, solid, obsolete grooved, bluish-grey, palely banded in the middle, and everywhere encircled with rows of rather distant dark brown dots; spire rather depressely convex, obliquely coronated; base attenuated, brown within.

Nuttall, MSS.

Hab. Wahoo, Sandwich Islands.

This is a very distinct species, and may be recognised by the neat arrangement of the dark brown dots.

Species 87. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus zebra. Con. testā oblongo-turbinātā, infernē angustātā, albīdē, incarnato pallidē tinctō, flammis rubido-fuscis longitudinaliter striātā; spirā depressōconvexus, non striātā, apice elato; basi sulcātā.

The zebra Cone. Shell oblong, turbinate, narrow towards the base, white, stained with pale flesh-colour, longitudinally streaked with reddish-brown flames; spire depressely convex, not striated, apex raised; base grooved.


Sowerby, Conch. Illus., pl. i. f. 4.

Hab. Salango, Central America (dredged from sandy

mud at the depth of twelve to sixteen fathoms); Cuming.

A shell very rarely found in good condition.

Species 88. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus balteatus. Con. testā abbreviato-conica, basēn versus sulcātā, pallidē caeruleo-flavescēnte, olivaceo-fuscō medianē et infernē balteātā, basi subpurpureā; spirā depressō-convexus, coronātā, spirālīter striātā; apice roseo.

The belted Cone. Shell abbreviatedly conical, grooved towards the base, pale bluish-yellow, belted round the middle and lower parts with olive-brown; base faintly stained with purple; spire depressely convex, coronated, spirally striated; apex rose-colour.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 58.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (found on the reefs); Cuming.

I have no doubt of the specific importance of this shell, though it may be very intimately connected with the Conus lividus; it has a very peculiar cast of colour, and the rose-tinted apex is characteristic.

Species 89. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus Mediterraneanus. Con. testā subfiato-turbinātā, cinereo-virescente, caeruleo, fuscō et fulvo variā nebūtā, lineās alīs fuscoque articulātās circumdēcit, et pallidē fasciātū; spirā convexō-elātā; basi striātā, apertūrā levicō debīscēnta, fuscō violaceo-fuscō.

The Mediterranean Cone. Shell rather inflato-turbinate, ashy green, variously clouded with mixed tints or dashes of blue, brown and yellow, encircled with articulated lines of black and white; and palely banded; spire convexly raised; base striated; aperture rather open, stained with violet-brown.

Hwass, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 701.


Varieties?

{ Conus Jamaicaensis, Lamarck.

{ Conus pusiō, Lamarck.

Hab. Mediterranean.

The C. pusiō and Jamaicaensis of both M. Delessert's collection (formerly Lamarck's) and of that of the Jardin des Plantes are neither of them anything more than varieties of the C. Mediterranean. I have examined them with attention and am unable to discover the least specific difference. The species under consideration is so well known, that nothing need be added to the above description.
Species 90. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus stercus-muscarum. Con. testá cylindraceo-turbinitá, albidd, seriatim nigerrimo-punctatá, punctis subquadratis identidem convolutis, interstitialis sparsim albiteniatís; spirá convexo-obtusá, canaliculatá, apice rosaco; aperturá subamplá, fauce incarnato tinctá.

The fly-dung Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinated, whitish, encircled with rows of jet-black dots, dots somewhat square, here and there heaped together, the spaces being sparsely filleted with opake white; spire convexly obtuse, canaliculated, apex rose-tinted; aperture rather large, interior stained with flesh-colour.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin’s edit.), p. 3385.


Hab. Ceylon, Ambouya, &c.

I have selected three species for illustration in the plate now before me, approximating in some measure in general appearance, but remarkably distinct on examination. They are the Coni stercus-muscarum, arenatus, and pullicarius; the first may be recognised by its cylindrical form, by the spire not being coronated, and by the small size, dark colour, regularity, and profusion of the dots; the second by its more stout and solid growth, by the spire being very strongly coronated, and by the lighter colour and promiscuously sprinkled character of the dots; and the third by the large size and more sparing distribution of the spots, which are moreover not set in parallel rows as in the first species, from which it further differs in having the spire coronated.

Lamarck particularises a variety of the species under consideration, C. stercus-muscarum, with the spots red; but I think he must have described it from a worn specimen. I am not aware of any decided red-spotted variety, analogous, for example, to that of the Conus eburneus (vide Plate XIX. f. 106 a.)

Species 91. (Fig. a & b, Mus. Cuming.)

Conus luteus. Con. testá elongato-turbinitá, basim versus attenuatá; luteis, monilibus castaneis, exilibus, cinctá, maculisque nigro-castaneis albo eximiae limbatís, in spirum et in anfractúse medium tessellatá; spirá obtusus-productá, apice mucronatá.

The sandy Cone. Shell stoutly turbinated, white, promiscuously sprinkled with small reddish-brown dots; dots sometimes, but rarely, disposed in bands; spire convexly flat, strongly coronated, apex pointed; faintly stained with flesh-colour within the aperture.

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Species 92. (Mus. Dennison.)

Conus arenatus. Con. testá obeso-turbinitá, albidd, punctis minutiss milo-fuscis acervum conspersa; punctis interdum, autem raro, fasciatim dispositi; spirá convexo-planulatá, fortiter coronatá, apice mucronatá; aperturá fauce pallide incarnato tincta.

The sandy Cone. Shell stoutly turbinated, white, promiscuously sprinkled with small reddish-brown dots; dots sometimes, but rarely, disposed in bands; spire convexly flat, strongly coronated, apex pointed; faintly stained with flesh-colour within the aperture.
CONUS.—Plate XVII.

Conus stercus-muscārum, var., Linnaeus.
Hab. Ceylon, &c.
Linnaeus seems to have regarded this shell as a coronoated variety of the C. stercus-muscārum; a proper examination of the form of the shell, and of the character and distribution of the dots, will, however, convince the most sceptical enemy to species-founding that it is specifically distinct.

Species 93. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

Conus bullatus. Con. testae cylindraco-ovata, ventricose, puniceo et albo plus minusque fasciatam variegata; spirae depressae, planiuscula, apice clato, acute; aperture leviter inflata, fumae puniceae tincta.

The bubble-like cone. Shell cylindrically ovate, ventricose, variegated with white and scarlet, more or less disposed in bands; spire depressed, rather flat, apex raised and sharp-pointed; aperture rather inflated, stained within with scarlet.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3395.
Hab. Molucca and Philippine Islands, &c.

Variety β. (Fig. 93 b.)
Testa pallidior, tanis puniceo et albo articulatis, cineta.
Shell paler, encircled with fillets of articulated white and scarlet.

No one can fail to recognise this beautiful shell, peculiar in its form, as well as in its delicate style of colouring.

Species 94. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus fulicarius. Con. testae turbinata, albid, interdum ferrugineo-auroante pallide fasciata ut striatata, guttae nigri subovulibus, inferne coarcervatis, vivide pictae; spirae subdepressae, coronata, apice mucronata.

The flea-bitten cone. Shell turbinated, white, sometimes faintly streaked or banded with pale rusty-orange, and vividly painted with rather oval black spots, heaped together towards the base of the shell; spire rather depressed, coronated, apex pointed.


Variety β.

Testa plerumque minor, guttis majoribus, deformibus, interdum confluentibus.
Shell generally smaller, with the spots larger, more irregularly shaped and sometimes flowing together.

Conus fastigatus, Hwass, Bruguière, Lamarck.
Hab. Molucca and South Pacific Islands. Island of Tahiti (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The Conus fastigatus of the authors above-quoted is no other than an ordinary variety of the species under consideration, differing in the comparative irregularity of the spotting.
CONUS.

PLATE XVIII.

Species 95. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus maculiferus.** Con. testá abbreviato-turbinátá, subventricós; albd, maculis grandibus aurantio-fuscis longitudinaliter confluentibus, biseriátim dispositis, vividi pictá; basi striátá, rosacéa; spirá subdepressá, eximio coronátá, apice rosacéo.

**The blotched Cone.** Shell shortly turbinated, slightly ventricose; white, vividly painted with two rows of large longitudinally flowing orange-brown blotches; base striated; spire rather depressed, delicately coronated, apex rose-colour.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 23.

_Hab._ —?

This is a very distinct species, and one which cannot fail to be appreciated.

Species 96. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus sphenelatus.** Con. testá turbinátá, solidiusculá, transversim exiliter lirátá; albd, maculis grandibus olivaceís, biseriátim dispositis, vivide pictá; spirá obtuso-ellátá, eximio coronátá, apice rosacéo.

**The mortified Cone.** Shell turbinated, rather solid, transversely very faintly ridged; white, vividly painted with two rows of large olive blotches; spire obtusely elevated, delicately coronated, apex rose-colour.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 51.

_Hab._ —?

The general character of the painting of this species is not much unlike that of the preceding; inasmuch as it presents a double row of large coloured blotches upon a white ground; and a resemblance may also be observed in the spire of both shells being finely coronated and rose-tinted at the apex; the _Conus sphenelatus_ differs however from the _Conus maculiferus_ in form, solidity, and other minor particulars.

Species 97. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus columbia.** Con. testá obeso-turbinátá, solidá, basim versus profunde sulcátá; albd, interdum, autem raro, maculis fuscis perpaucis, sparsis, pallide tintá; spirá convexa, canaliculátá.

**The dove Cone.** Shell stoutly turbinated, solid, deeply grooved towards the base; white, sometimes, but rarely, stained with a very few scattered faint brown spots; spire convex, canaliculated.


_Hab._ West Indies.

I believe the shell figured in the Encyclopédie Méthodique, pl. 331. f. 3, noted by Lamarck as a large variety of this species, to be the _Conus lacteus._

Species 98. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus pictus.** Con. testá oblongo-turbinátá, tenuiscúló, subventricós, punico brunneo et albo alternatim fasciátá, fasciis interstitiisque fusco alboque identides tenuité é variegátá; spirá convexo-ellátá, ad marginem peculiariter striágát, aperturá subinaflatát.

**The painted Cone.** Shell oblong-turbinate, rather light and ventricose, alternately banded with palish scarlet or brown, the bands and interstices being here and there filleted and variegated with brown or brownish-scarlet and white; spire convexly raised, the edge being peculiarly streaked.


_Hab._ —?

The painting of this pretty shell is of very peculiar character, and I know of no other species with which any comparison can well be instituted. The most characteristic of two specimens now before me exhibits (vide Fig. 98) three broad pale scarlet bands, the lower being ornamented with two articulated fillets of brown and white, the middle with one only, whilst in the upper band the fillet is altogether wanting. The spaces between the bands are curiously variegated with brown (scarlet-brown), and the base and upper edge of the shell are obliquely streaked with the same colour; the latter part in such a manner as to leave a neat spiral necklace of short streaks upon the surface of the spire. This is however too detailed a description to apply correctly to the second specimen (from Mr. Cuming’s collection), in which the articulated fillets are more confused, though the necklace of short streaks is as clearly defined around the edge of the spire.

I have adopted the same specific title for this shell which has been used by Mr. Stainforth in manuscript to
CONUS.—PLATE XVIII.

Species 99. (Mus.斯坦福.)

CONUS sulcatus. Con. testá turbinát, transversim sulcatá, sulcis plus minusque distantis, liris intermediis nunc plenis, nunc rotundatis; albidá, fusescens variae tinténd et striatá; spirá depresso-convex, indistincte coronatá, canaliculatá, spiráler striatá, interstítios levier pertúsis; apice macronoto, acuto.

The grooved Cone. Shell turbinated, transversely grooved, grooves more or less distant, intermediate ridges sometimes flat, sometimes rounded; whitish, variously stained and streaked with pale brown; spire depressely convex, indistinctly coronated, canaliculated, spirally striated, interstices between the striae faintly prickled; apex sharp-pointed.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 618.

Variety β.

Testa liris scabris aut granulosis.
Shell with the ridges rough or granulous.

CONUS costatus, Chemnitz.
CONUS esseri, Lamarck.

The title of sulcatus, proposed for this shell by M. HWASS, was published by Bruguìere in the Encyclopédie Méthodique about three years before the appearance of Chemnitz's description of it in the last volume of the 'Conchylie Cabinet,' under that of costatus.

Species 100. (Mus.斯坦福.)

CONUS mitratus. Con. testá cylindraceo-elongatá, transversim striatá, exiliter granulatá; exuto-lutet, maculis grandibus fuscis trifasciata; spírá obtuso-pyramidális, fuso tessellát, apice eítra, acutó.

The mitred Cone. Shell cylindrically elongated, transversely striated, very finely granulated; burnet-coloured, incircled with three bands of large brown spots; spire obtusely pyramidal, tessellated with brown, apex elevated and sharp.


Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This shell is peculiar in having its entire surface covered with very fine granules.

Species 101. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Deshayes.)

CONUS hieroglyphicus. Con. testá cylindraceo-ocatá, cinerea-violacea, macularum fuscis duabus ornatá, maculis niveis, peculiariter sinusosis; granulatá, granulis pallidis; spírá convexo-occád, variegatá; basi striatá.

The hieroglyphical Cone. Shell cylindrically ovate, ashy-violet colour, ornamented with two bands of white peculiarly sinuated spots; granulated, granules pale; spire convexly acute, variegated; base striated.

DUCEOS, Mag. de Zool., 1833, pl. 23.

Hab. ?

I feel exceedingly obliged to M. Deshayes for the loan of this interesting Cone, because it enables me to expose one of the most flagrant examples of dishonesty that ever disgraced the annals of conchological science. The shell now before me was borrowed of M. Deshayes by M. Duces under the pretext of comparing it with a specimen of much larger dimensions in his own cabinet. There was no such specimen, however, in existence; the drawing given by M. Duces as of one in his collection is indisputably a magnified representation of this, so that he adopted this discreditable manoeuvre merely to gain the credit of having introduced a new species of Cone. I should not have ventured to publish or to speak so positively of this notorious imposition; but there are certain particular marks in the figure and in the shell by which it may be detected. I am thus obliged to believe as true (and in duty bound to expose), what I have hitherto ridiculed as incredible.

Species 102. (Mus.斯坦福.)

CONUS cardinalis. Con. testá turbinatá, subobovati granulatá; coccinis, in medio alfigiacta, fusci fusco sparsum maculatá; spírá convexe-obtusá, alba, exímie coronatá.

The cardinal Cone. Shell turbinated, rather obliquely granulated; pinkish scarlet, encircled round the middle with a white band sparingly spotted with brown; spire convexly obtuse, white, delicately coronated.


Hab. ?

A remarkably pretty Cone, on account of the extreme delicacy of its colour.
CONUS.

PLATE XIX.

Species 103. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**CONUS MUS.**  *Con. testá ovato-turbinát, transversum striatum, striis elevatis; cinerea, albo-fasciát, maculis fulvis longitudinaliter dispositis, ornáta; spíride obtusum-convexus, variegáta.*

The mouse Cone. Shell ovately turbinated, transversely striated, striae raised; ash-colour tinted with blue or olive, banded round the middle, or rather below the middle, with white, and ornamented with yellowish-brown spots arranged one under the other in longitudinal streaks; spire obtusely convex, variegated.

Hab. West Indies.

The yellowish-brown colour of this shell, which is deposited in blots round the top of the whorl, looks as if it had run over, touching the raised lines down the shell in streaks, and shading the interstices. The interior of the shell is generally stained with dark chocolate-brown.

Species 104. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Dennison.)

**CONUS HEBREUS.**  *Con. testá obeso-turbinát, solidá, basis versus levítus fírat; albidus aut albido-roseus, maculis grandibus nigris rhomboideis, fasciatis digestis, vivide pictá; spíride obtusum-convexus, subindistincte coronáta, maculis tessellát.*

The Hebrew Cone. Shell stoutly turbinated, solid, slightly ridged towards the base; white or rose-tinted, vividly painted with large rhomboidal black spots, arranged across the shell in bands; spire obtusely convex, somewhat indistinctly coronated, tessellated with spots.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3384.

Variety β. (Fig. 104 a.)

**Testa maculis nigris longitudinaliter confectuþ.** Shell with the black spots flowing longitudinally into each other.

Conus vermiculatus, Lamarck.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Bruguière was undoubtedly right in describing the shell which Lamarck subsequently distinguished with the new specific title of *vermiculatus*, as a variety of the *C. Hebrews*; the spots vary exceedingly, flowing sometimes into each other transversely as well as longitudinally. The shell in all other respects remains the same, though it exhibits a very notable variety of marking. It is sometimes granulated.

Species 105. (Mus. Diamond.)

**CONUS PURPURASCENS.**  *Con. testá subobeso-coniç, interdum levítus granulós; violáceus, purpureo variegát et nebuloós, maculibus purpureis et albis frequentibus cingulátus; apertúra subampliata, labri limbo internó purpureo tincto; spíride convexa, subcanaliculát, spiraliter striát.*

The purple Cone. Shell rather stoutly conical, sometimes slightly granulous; violet-colour, clouded and variegated with dark purple, and encircled with a number of fine necklaces of purple and white; aperture rather large, inner edge of the lip stained with purple; spire convex, slightly canaliculated, spirally striated.

Hab. Panama (found in the clefts of rocks); Cuming. St. Blas, Mexico; Hinds.

There is a peculiarity in this shell beyond the colour and character of the painting, in the broad canaliculated ledge which is formed by each whorl at its junction with the spire, giving an unusual width to the upper portion of the aperture.

Species 106. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

**CONUS EMBERNEUS.**  *Con. testá subobeso-turbinát, solidá; albid, zonis tribus pallidé aurantio-fuscís, maculisque nigris subquadraþis seriátim cinctá; spíride depresso-planis, sulcis exiliis dipabundus spiraliter incis.*

The ivory Cone. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid; white, encircled with three pale orange-brown bands, and a number of squarish black spots set in parallel rows; spire depressely flat, spirally engraved with two light grooves.


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CONUS.—Plate XIX.

Variety β. (Fig. 106 a.)

Testa fuscis aurantio-fuscis nullis; maculis rubido-cinnamomeis, numerosioribus.

Shell with no orange-brown bands; spots reddish cinnamon-colour and more numerous.


Hab. Ceylon, &c.

The reddish cinnamon variety of the C. eburneus, accurately described by Bruguière in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' is a remarkable one, and difficult to recognise as belonging to this species. The shells of both varieties agree, however, in respect to form, and particularly in the double spiral groove which characterizes the spire.

Species 107. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus teniatus. Con. testa subabbreviato-turbinata-alba, pallide amethystina-zonata, taniis nigro alboque articulatis vividé cincta; spírè obtuso-coneóxia, variegátæ, indistinctissimé coronatæ.

The filleted Cone. Shell rather shortly turbinated, white, zoned with pale amethyst-colour, and vividly encircled with fillets of articulated black and white; spire obtusely convex, very indistinctly coronated.

Hab. Chinese Seas.

This shell is not very much unlike the C. genuanus; it is however smaller, and the articulated fillets are depicted with a far greater degree of regularity.
CONUS.

PLATE XX.

Species 108. (Mus. Staintforth.)

Conus pauperculus. Con. testa turbinata, tenuiculda; pallide olivacea, balteo pallide incarnato, subcentrali, punctisque rubidis subquadratris, lineariter digestis, cinacta; spirá subelata, rubido-fusco arcuatim striatá.

The mean-looking Cone. Shell turbinated, rather thin, pale olive-colour, encircled with a nearly central belt of pale flesh-colour and a number of square reddish-brown dots ranged in transverse lines; spire a little raised, ornamented with arched streaks of reddish-brown.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 78.

Hab. — ?

This is a very distinct species; I know of no other with which a comparison can be drawn with any advantage.

Species 109. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus sponalis. Con. testa obesa-turbinata, solida, levi, basim versus granuloso; albídá aut pallide lueteolá, maculis roseis oblongis, longitudinaliter confluentibus, bifasciá; spirá subelata, coronata, opice acuto; basi et apertura faveo violaceo-nigricante.

The Bridal Cone. Shell stoutly turbinated, solid, smooth, granulated towards the base; white or pale yellow, encircled with two bands of oblong rose-coloured spots flowing longitudinally; spire rather raised, coronated, apex sharp; base and interior of the shell stained with very dark violet.

Chemnitz, Conch. Cab., vol. xi. pl. 182. f. 1766 and 1767.


Hab. Lord Hood's and other Islands, Pacific Ocean (found in pools on coral reefs); Cuming.

No one can fail to recognise this stout, pretty little shell.

Species 110. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus nux. Con. testa obesa-turbinata, levi, basim versus granuloso-striatá, granulis subobsoletis; albídá, maculis citriis undatiis bifasciá; spirá depresso-convenae, opice subobtusa, basi et apertura faveo violaceo-nigricante.

The Nut Cone. Shell stoutly turbinated, smooth, granulo-sultrately striated towards the base, granules somewhat obsolete; white, encircled with two bands of dark waved citron-coloured blotches; spire depressely convex, apex rather obtuse; base and interior of the shell stained with violet.


Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 31.

Hab. Galapagos Islands.

"In some individuals," says Broderip, "the brown (or dark citron-colour) predominates to the exclusion of the white, save a few scattered spots or flakes."

Species 111. (Mus. Staintforth.)

Conus Timorensis. Con. testa subcylindraceo-turbinata, levi, basim versus striatá; albídá, incarnato-roseo nebulosa, lineis roseis transversis, plus minusve interseré, zoná albídá intermedii, obsoletá, sepissimé formánte; spirá leviter canaliculátæ, opice acuto; apertura subampulárd.

The Timor Cone. Shell rather cylindrically turbinated, smooth, striated towards the base; white, clouded with faint fleshly rose-colour more or less interspersed with interrupted transverse lines of a darker rose-colour, generally forming an obsolete intermediate white zone; spire slightly canaliculated, apex sharp; aperture rather large.


Conus vesperius, Humphreys (Sow. Tank. Cat.).

Hab. Island of Timor, Moluccas, &c.

The interrupted transverse lines which adorn this delicately painted shell are sometimes very feebly portrayed.

Species 112. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus muriculatus. Con. testa turbinata, muriculato-granulato, granulis prominentibus, subdisistantibus, seriáte digestis; albídá, fascis lutea-fusco duabus cinactis, fascis lineis filiosis ornatis; spirá depresso-convenae, coronatá, rubido-fusco maculatá; basi et apertura faveo violaceae.

The Prickly Cone. Shell turbinated, prickly granulated, granules prominent and rather distant, set in rows; white, encircled with two broad yellowish-brown bands, bands ornamented with fine thread-like lines; spire depressely convex, coronated, spotted with reddish-brown; base and within the aperture violet.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 1.

Hab. Island of Masbate, Philippines (found on coral reefs); Cuming.

This shell appears to be somewhat partially granulated; the granules are however strong, and very characteristically developed.

August 1843.
Species 113. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus Murius. Con. testa turbinata, albida, cinereo pallide zonata, lineis transversis interruptis nigerrimo-fuscis cincta; spirà planiscula, nigerrima-fusco maculata; aperture fune nigrigante-violaceo tincta.

The Music-score Cone. Shell turbinated, whitish, zoned with a pale washy ash-colour, and encircled with transverse interrupted blackish-brown lines; spire rather flat, spotted with blackish-brown; interior stained with blackish-violet.


Hab. West Indies; Captain Powers.

I have every reason to believe that the locality mentioned by Lamarck for this species, quoted from Bruguère, is incorrect.

Species 114. (Mus. Deshayes.)

Conus Rausus. Con. testa turbinata, ad basim leviter sulcata; aurantium-rubra, maculis pallidulis, punctisque rubido-fusco sparsis, seriatis dispositis, plus minus nauseo cincta; spirà depressa, maculis pallidulis rubido-fusco arcuatis tessellata; apice roseo.

The Wild-carrot Cone. Shell turbinated, slightly grooved at the base; orange-red, more or less encircled with rows of palish spots and scattered reddish-brown dots; spire depressed, tessellated with arched spots of pale and reddish-brown; apex rose-tinted.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 27.

Conus Arosetus, Chemnitz.

Hab. Seas of America; Lamarck.

This shell is rarely to be met with in good condition; the specimen here figured, kindly lent to me by M. Deshayes, is the best I have seen, though not displaying much variety of character in the painting.

Species 115. (Fig. 115 a, Mus. Cuming.)

Conus Mindanus. Con. testa turbinata, basim versus profundè sulcata; pallide incarnata, puniceo variegata et nebulosa, punctis lineolique rufis exilissimis seriatis cincta; spirà acuminate, indistincte coronata, punctorum serie unica prope suturat ornatid.

The Mindanao Cone. Shell turbinated, deeply grooved towards the base; pale flesh-colour clouded and variegated with scarlet, and encircled with rows of exceedingly fine dots and lines of red; spire acuminate, indistinctly coronated, and ornamented with a row of fine red dots near the suture.

Variety β. (Fig. 115 b, Mus. Deshayes.)

Testa granulosa, granulis subdistantibus, prominentibus; spiræ valdùs coronatid, tuberculis granulisque albis. Shell granulated, granules prominent and rather distant; spire more strongly coronated; tubercles and granules white.


Conus Elevatius, Duclos.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Hwass.

The locality from which this shell receives its title is quoted by Lamarck and others on the sole testimony of M. Hwass, published fifty years ago in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique.' During Mr. Cuming's late researches at Mindanao and other islands of that prolific group, not a single specimen was found.

Species 116. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus Punctilatus. Con. testa subobso-turbinata, solidula, basim versus leviter sulcata; albida, punctorum fuscorum seriebus approximatis, flammis ceruleo-fuscis, longitudinalibus, subindistinctis, ornatid; spiră convexo-convexa; aperture fune pallide violacea.

The Small Dotted Cone. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid, lightly grooved towards the base; whitish, painted with close-set rows of brown dots and rather indistinct longitudinal flames of bluish-brown; spire convexly acute; interior of the aperture pale violet.

Variety β.

Testa obsсор, pallide ceruleo-cineræ, granulosa, punctis pallidioribus, flammis longitudinalibus nullis. Shell stouter, pale bluish ash-colour, dots paler, no longitudinal flames.


Hab. Salango and St. Elena, West Columbia (found in sandy mud at the depth of from five to nine fathoms); Cuming.

The title of C. millepunctatus, given to this shell by Chemnitz, is retained for the large species allied to the C. literatus, vulgarly called "Le Tigre mille points" by Favaume and others.
CONUS.

PLATE XXI.

Species 117. (Musée Royale, Paris.)

CONUS MELANCHOLICUS. Con. testa elongata, subcylindrical, striis subtillissime cancellata; aurantioc-rubra, maculis flavidiis, irregularibus in medio fasciata; spira plano-acute, spiraliiter striata, aurantioc-rubro variegata.

THE MELANCHOLY CONE. Shell elongated, rather cylindrical, cancellated with exceedingly fine striae; orange-red, encircled round the middle, or rather below the middle, with a row of irregular yellowish spots; spire smooth and sharp, spirally striated, variegated with orange-red.


Hab. —— ?

I have attentively examined Lamarck's *Conus melancholicus* in the Musée Royale at Paris, and am quite of opinion that it is a very distinct and characteristic species; it is the only specimen known, and I feel therefore much indebted to M. Valenciennes for allowing me to obtain a drawing of it.

Species 118. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MOZAMBIicus. Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, laxi, basim versus sulcata; fulva, fusco plus minusve longitudinaliter inquinata, fasciis pallide cerulatae in medio cineta; spira rotundato-convexa, fusco variegata, apice acuta.

THE MOZAMBIQUE CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, smooth, grooved towards the base; yellowish, more or less longitudinally bedaubed with brown, and encircled round the middle with a pale blue band; spire rotundately convex, variegated with brown, apex sharp.

Variety β. (Fig. 118 b.)

*Testa flavida-fusca, non fasciata, tanis continuis, fusco alboque articulatis, in medio cineta.*

Shell yellowish-brown, not banded, but encircled round the middle with fillets of articulated brown and white.


Hab. Mozambique (found in rocky places); Hennah.

This is a light rudely-formed shell, very irregularly smeared with colour. The variety β may be immediately recognised by the central articulated fillets, though few and scattered.

Species 119. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VIRGO. Con. testa turbinata, solidis, basim versus transversé striata; pallide lutea, basi carneo-violascens; spira plano-convexa, obtusa.

THE VIRGIN CONE. Shell turbinated, solid, transversely striated towards the base; pale yellow, base deep bluish-purple; spire flatly convex.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 5376.


Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Few shells exhibit a more decided peculiarity of specific character than the *Conus virgo*. The deep blue-purple base forms a rich contrast with the pale yellow body-colour, and is a never-failing mark of distinction.

Species 120. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS PRELATU.S. Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, purpureo-castaneo nebulosa, interstitiis maculis trigonis vel oblongo-cordatis, albis, casio variegatis, retculatis; maculis granubus, purpureo-castaneis, albo seriatis punctatis; spira obtuso-convexa; aperture fusa casio-tincta.

THE PRELATE CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, clouded with large broad patches of purple chestnut, the interstices between which are reticulated with triangular or oblong-heart-shaped white spots variegated or tinted with bluish-grey; large purple chestnut patches more or less covered with rows of white dots; spire obtusely convex, interior faintly stained with bluish-grey.

Variety β. (Pl. XV. Fig. 76.)

*Testa subventricosa, luteo-castaneo pallide nebulosa, maculis albis incarnato variegatis.*

Shell rather ventricose, clouded with patches of pale yellowish-chestnut, the white heart-shaped spots of the interstices being tinted or variegated with lilac or flesh-colour.


Hab. —— ?

August 1843.
As far as I am enabled to judge by figures and descriptions, this shell does not appear to have been known hitherto in fine condition. The splendid specimens now before me, from the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth, approach in form though not in size to the C. episcopus; the most striking peculiarity of the species is in the delicate manner in which the white heart-shaped spots are tinged on one side with grey or flesh-colour.

Species 121. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus consors.** Con. testa turbinata, latus, basis versus sulcata; luteolâ, luteo-fuscacente transversim et longitudinaliter variæ fasciata; spire subobcet, conveoa-elata, apicem versus subtilissimo corona, apicem acuto.

The _consort Cone._ Shell turbinated, smooth, grooved towards the base; yellowish, variously banded transversely and longitudinally with pale yellowish-brown; spire rather stout, convexly raised, very finely coronated or beaded towards the apex; apex sharp.


**Hab.**

The spire of this shell is sometimes indistinctly tessellated with the same faint yellowish-brown which adorns the body of it.
Species 122. (Fig. a and c, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Wigan.)

**Conus monachus.** *Con. testá oblongo-turbínatá, subcylindraceó, levigato, basi sulcatá; pallide cuculaed, olivaceo-ceaeo nebulosò et undatá; spirá brevissimé conica, spiráliter striatá, apice subobtusa.*

The monk Cone. Shell oblong-turbaned, somewhat cylindrical, smooth, grooved at the base; pale blue, waved and clouded with olive-grey; spire rather shortly conical, spirally striated, apex somewhat blunt.

*Hab.* Asiatic seas; Lamarck.

The *Conus monachus* is very closely allied to the *Conus achatinus*; it may, however, be readily distinguished by not having any of the interrupted transverse lines which characterize that species.

Species 123. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus colubrinus.** *Con. testá oblongo-turbínatá, subventricosa, superné tumidiuscula, solidá, infernè coarcata, transversim subtilissimè striatá; fusca vel aurantio-fusca, maculis albis, elongata-cordatis, irregularibus, secundá, profusé ornátá; spirá obtuso-ellátá.*

The snake-skin Cone. Shell oblong-turbaned, rather ventricose; upper part a little swollen, solid, lower part contracted, very finely striated transversely; brown or orange-brown, profusely ornamented with irregular, isolated, elongately heart-shaped white spots; spire obtusely raised.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 106.  
*Hab.* Island of Taheite (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This is a very peculiarly spotted Cone; the spots are entirely separated from each other, and may be likened in appearance to the globules into which oil separates on the surface of water.

There is a bad figure of the *Conus colubrinus* in Martini’s Conch. Cab., vol. ii. pl. 54, f. 594.

Species 124. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus cervus.** *Con. testá majusculá, cylindraceo-ovátá, subinflátá; pallide rosaceo-fusca, tunicis inequalibus fulvo alboque promiscue articulatis cinétá; spirá brevissimá, spiráliter striatá, apice pallide rosáceo; aperture fauce alba.*

The stag Cone. Shell rather large, cylindrically ovate, a little inflated; pale rosaceous yellow, encircled with unequal fillets of promiscuously articulated white and dull brownish-yellow; spire short, spirally striated, apex pale rose-colour; interior of the shell white.

*Hab.* —?

It is related in my account of the *Conus Deshayesi* (vide Pl. V. Species 28) how much I am indebted to M. Delessert of Paris, and to his curator M. Chenu, for an opportunity of examining the identical shell described by Lamarck under the title of *Conus cervus*; and I now repeat my estimation of their courtesy, because it has enabled me to correct the illustration of a species hitherto unknown to English writers. The *Conus cervus*, a magnificent specimen of which is now before me, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Stainforth, is nevertheless so closely allied to the *Conus bullatus*, that I am strongly inclined to think with Mr. Sowerby that it may prove to be a gigantic variety of that species. It differs most remarkably in size, and it is of much paler colour, but these differences cannot with propriety be looked upon as specific distinctions. The difficulty of uniting the *Conus cervus* and *bullatus* under one species, with a proper degree of certainty, arises from our having no intermediate examples.

Species 125. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus interruptus.** *Con. testá oblongo-turbínatá, superné tumidiuscula, basim versus sulcatá; incarnátá, spadiceo longitudinaliter nebulosát, tunicis frequentibus spadiceo alboque articulatis cinétá; spirá concavo-ellátá, apice acuto; aperture fauce purpureá.*

The interrupted Cone. Shell oblong-turbaned, rather swollen at the upper part, grooved towards the base; pale rosaceous flesh-colour, clouded lon-
gitudinally with dark reddish-brown, and encircled with numerous fillets of the same colour articulated with white; spire concavely raised, apex sharp; interior purple.


Hab. Pacific Ocean, near Mazatlan.

This shell, originally imported in the Blossom, is now common in collections.

Species 126. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus mahogani. Con. testa elongato-turbinata, subcylindracea, basim versus sulcatum; albida, spadiceo profuse tincta, texinis frequentibus spadiceo albico articulis cinet; spirae valde elata; apertura fucose albida.

The mahogany Cone. Shell elongately turbinated, rather cylindrical, grooved towards the base; whitish, profusely stained with reddish-brown and encircled with numerous fillets of the same colour articulated with white; spire very much raised; interior white.


Hab. Salango, West Columbia (found in sandy mud); Cuming.

This species differs from the preceding in having the spire narrower and much more elevated; it is always more strongly and fully stained with the dark reddish-brown, and the interior of the shell exhibits no indication of any purple.

Species 127. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus gladiator. Con. testa subinflato-turbinata, basim versus striatam, brunneam, albo obscurum longitudinale striatam, balneo subcentrati subobsoletum, albentem, cinet; spirae granuloso-striatam, brunneas, leviter coronatam, tuberculis albis; apertura latiuscula; epidermide crassa, longitudinale rugosam, hie et illic tomentosam.

The gladiator Cone. Shell rather inflatedly turbinated, striated towards the base; brown, obscurely longitudinally streaked with white and encircled with a rather obsolete nearly central white belt; spire granulately striated, brown, slightly coronated, tubercles white, aperture rather wide; epidermis thick, rough longitudinally, here and there hairy or tufted.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus. f. 34.
Hab. Panama (found in soft sand in the clefts of rocks); Cuming.

Mr. Broderip observes, "that the ground-colour of this shell is sometimes ash-colour with longitudinal chestnut stripes;" it approaches nearest to the Conus brunneus, though readily distinguishable on account of the spire being more finely coronated.
CONUS.

PLATE XXIII.

Species 128. (Fig. a, Mus. Dennison; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

Conus tulipa. Con. testa oblonga, ventricosa, inflata, levi, columna basim versus leviter sulcata; caruncula-alba, rubido-aur purpureo-fusco longitudinaliter undata, lineisque fusci abipunctatis cingulata; spirae brevi, obsoletè coronata, leviter canaliculata, spiralière striata; apex roseo, elato, acuto; apertura patente, fauce purpureo-violaceae.

The tulip Cone. Shell oblong, ventricose, inflated, smooth, columnella finely grooved towards the base; bluish-white, longitudinally waved with reddish or purplish-brown, and encircled with lines of white-spotted brown; spire short, obsoletely coronated, slightly canaliculated and spirally striated; apex rose-tinted, elevated and sharp; aperture open, interior purplish-violet.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin’s edit.), p. 3395.
Hab. Island of Annaa, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The above locality is particularized for this shell on the authority of Mr. Cuming; it is well known to inhabit many other localities in the tropical regions.

Species 129. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus intermedius. Con. testa elongato-turbinatæ, subcylindracea, levi, columna basim versus subtiliter sulcata; puniceo-rosea, maculis grandibus fuscescentibus reticulatis interpoliá bisulciata, interstitiis minus minus pallide reticulata; spirae concavæ, leviter canaliculata, spiralière striata; apertura patente, fauce pallide violacea.

The intermediate Cone. Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, smooth, columnella finely grooved towards the base; scarlet rose-colour, belted with two interrupted rows of large reticulated brownish blotches, the interstices being more or less faintly reticulated with the same colour; spire convexly raised, spirally striated; aperture open, interior pale violet.

Conus geographus, var.; Broderip; Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 33.
Hab. Island of Annaa, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

I have long suspected this shell to be distinct from the Conus geographus; it differs constantly in form, in colour, and in the general distribution of the brown reticulated painting. These differences are unimportant however compared with a character which it has in common with the Conus tulipa, namely that of having the lower portion delicately grooved. The base of the Conus geographus does not present the slightest indication of this grooving, nor indeed any inequality of surface beyond the ordinary striae of growth, which pass in the contrary direction. I notice this character in the Conus intermedius merely to show that it cannot be a variety of the Conus geographus; the grooving must not be regarded as a specific peculiarity, because, as already observed, it is common to the Conus tulipa, as well as to another closely allied species, the Conus obscurus (vide Pl. XVI. Sp. 82.).

Species 130. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus geographus. Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, ventricosa, tenuis, inflata, carunculo et incrustato pallide tiacta, rubido-fusco maculata et reticulata; spirae concava, leviter canaliculata, spiralière striata, coronata, tuberculis subcompressis, prominentibus; apice rosacea.

The geographer Cone. Shell oblong-turbinated, ventricose, thin, inflated, faintly stained with flesh-colour and washy blue, blotched and reticulated with reddish-brown; spire concave, slightly canaliculated, spirally striated and coronated, the tubercles being a little compressed and rather prominent; apex rose-tinted.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin’s edit.), p. 3396.
Hab. Mauritius, Ceylon, &c. (found on the reefs).

This well-known shell differs from its allied species Coni tulipa, intermedius, and obscurus in size, painting, and in the absence of fine grooves round the base.

Species 131. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus lineatus. Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, basim × versus granulosis-lirata; albidum, aurantiaco-fusco filisque transversis numerosis tiactis, maculata morbis albis irregularium fascis tribus reliquientibus; spiræ de-
presso-convex, fusco alboque arcuatum tessellat; aperture fauce alba; basi intus exsque nigerrima-fusca.

The lineated Cone. Shell oblong-turbinated, encircled towards the base with fine granular ridges; white, stained with orange-brown and numerous transverse thread-like lines in such a manner as to leave three bands of very irregular white spots; spire depressely convex, arcuately tessellated with brown and white; interior of the aperture white.

Hab. Ceylon (found in rocky places); Dr. Siebold.

This species may be recognised by the fine thread-like lines which traverse the darker parts of the shell; it passes very nearly in other respects into the C. vulgaris, the painting is so variable. There is a small specimen of the Conus lineatus in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth with the rows of granules extending halfway up the shell, and they are much more strongly developed than in the specimen here figured.

It is a remarkable fact, that all granulated varieties of any species of Cone are of diminutive proportion, and the more diminutive the more highly granulated.

Species 182. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus vitulinus. Con. testa oblongo-turbinat; basin versus granulo-lirat; alb; fascie lati aureo-fusco cingulat; fusco super et infra albae undatim intersecante; spirae depresso-convex, leviter canaliculat.

The calce-striped Cone. Shell oblong-turbinated, granularly ridged towards the base; white, encircled with a broad dark orange-brown band, with a number of waved streaks of the same colour proceeding from it, intersecting the white above and below; spire depressely convex, slightly canalculated, arcuately tessellated with brown and white; interior of the aperture white; base of the shell very dark brown both within and without.

Hwass, Enc. Meth. vol. i. part 2. p. 648. pl. 326. f. 3.
Hab. Ceylon.

This species may be distinguished from the preceding by the regularly waved brown streaks which intersect the white spaces, and by the absence of the fine thread-like transverse lines.

Species 53. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus pulchellus (variety β). Testa largior, tumidior, bifasciata, punctis indistinctis; spirae pallide purpurea, non canaliculata.

Shell larger, more swollen, doubly banded, rows of dots indistinct; spire pale purple, not canalculated.

Conus cinctus, Swainson.

For a detailed account of this beautiful shell, (Conus pulchellus, Variety β) refer to Pl. XI. Sp. 53.
CONUS.

PLATE XXIV.

Species 133. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. c, Mus. Cuming.)

**CONUS PUNCTATUS.** Con. testā turbinatā, helvacea, zonā albd, angustā, in medio fasciātā, streis transversīs numerosīs, elevatīs, fusco-punctatīs, cinerātī; spirā obtusā, spirālitē striatā, obsoletē coronatī, fusco obliquitē striatā; apicē interdum subelato.

The dotted Cone. Shell turbinated, pale reddish brown, banded round the middle with a narrow white zone, and everywhere encircled with raised brown-dotted striae; spire obtuse, spirally striated, obsolescently coronated, obliquely streaked with brown; apex sometimes a little elevated.


Variety β. (Fig. 133 a and 133 c.)

Testa lineis brevibus transversīs, nigerrimo-fuscis, plus minusve nebulosis, longitudinalītē striatā.

Shell longitudinally streaked with short narrow blackish-brown lines, more or less clouded over.

**CONUS PELLIS-HYENA.** Chenmitz,' Conch. Cab., vol. xi. p. 49. pl. 181. f. 1750 and 1751.


Hab. West Coast of Africa, Coast of Guinea; Dr. Siebold.

There can be no doubt of the complete specific affinity between the two shells described by Chenmitz, Bruguier, Lamark and others, under the respective titles of *punctatus* and *hyena*. The specimens here selected for representation, though extreme varieties, agree precisely in many important particulars: in the peculiar parallel of the aperture for example, the grooving round the base, the spiral striae of the spire, the slight irregularity of the suture occasioned by the spire being obsolescently coronated, and the pale central band; whilst on the other hand in the features in which they differ, such as the greater or less depression of the spire, and the longitudinal streaks of colouring matter, they are completely assimilated by intermediate varieties.

Species 134. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**CONUS AULICUS.** Con. testā cylindrice-elongatā, fusce aut castaneo-fusce, transversī lineatī, maculis grandibus triangularibus, inaequalibus, albiis, vivide ornatā; spirā elevatī exsertātī.

The Court Cone. Shell cylindrically elongated, brown or chestnut-brown, crossed with numerous lines, and vividly ornamented with large, unequal, white triangular spots; spire elevated exerted.


The large triangular white spots, so characteristic of the *Conus aulicus*, are somewhat larger and more distinct in the magnificent specimen here represented than usual. The most important specific feature of the shell is also unusually clear, namely, the absence of any articulated white spaces or punctures on the transverse lines.

Species 135. (Mus. Cuming.)

**CONUS FUMIGATUS.** Con. testā turbinatā, levī, luteo-castaneā, lineis fuscis perpaucīs, zonāque albd, vivide, subcentrālis, cinuclatā; zonā fusce hic et illic longitudinalītē striatā; spirā obtusa-convexa, levītē canaliculatā, albd, fusce inquinatā.

The Smoked Cone. Shell turbinated, smooth, yellowish chestnut, encircled with a few brown lines, and a vivid white, nearly central zone, longitudinally streaked here and there with brown; spire obtuso-convex, slightly canaliculated, white, bedaubed with brown.


This shell does not appear to have been known hitherto in good condition, the fine transverse lines, and the scattered painting of the white zone never having been noticed.

Species 136. (Mus. Cuming.)

**CONUS LIOXARIUS.** Con. testā oblongo-turbinatī, basīm versus subtiliter sulcatī; luteo-fusci, fusce indistinctē bifasciātī, filis tenuissimīs fuscis denissimī cingu-

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The wood Cone. Shell oblong-turbinated, finely grooved towards the base; yellowish-brown, encircled with two indistinct bands of pale brown, and a number of very fine dark brown thread-like lines; spire flattish, lightly canalicated, suture somewhat irregular, apex elevated and sharp.


Hab. Port Sacloban, Island of Leyte, Philippines (found on mud banks just above low-water mark); Cuming.

This Cone, which looks exactly as if it were carved out of solid box-wood, was found by Mr. Cuming in great abundance in the above-mentioned locality.

Species 137. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus erythraenensis. Con. testa turbinata, laci, albidæ, maculis rubido-fuscis numerosis, irregulariter sub-quadratis, interdum bifasciatis confluentibus, seriatis cinctæ; spîra exserta, leviter canaliculata, rubido-fuscæ densissimæ tessellata; apice acuto, apertura fuscæ violatæ.

The red-spotted Cone. Shell turbinated, smooth, whitish, encircled with rows of numerous, irregularly square, reddish-brown spots, sometimes flowing together so as to form two cross bands; spire exserted, slightly canalicated, thickly tessellated with reddish-brown; apex sharp, interior violet.

Beck, MSS., Mus. King of Denmark.

Hab. ——?

The painting of this shell resembles somewhat that of certain dwarf varieties of the Conus leoninus.
CONUS.

Plate XXV.

Species 138. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus prefectus.** Con. testa elongato-turbinate, angustate, levis, basin versus sulcata, sulcis peculiariter pertusis; fulva, albidus pallide fasciata; spirae convexae-acutae, spiraliter striata, fulvo variegata; apice elato, acuto.

*The Overseen Cone.* Shell elongately turbinated, narrow, smooth towards the base, grooves peculiarly prickled; brownish yellow, encircled with a nearly central faint whitish band; spire convexly raised, spirally striated, variegated with brownish yellow; apex raised and acute.

*Hwass, Enc. Meth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 754.*


*Conus teres levis,* Martini.

*Conus ochroelucens,* Gmelin.

*Hab. Swan River; Lieut. Collie.*

This species may be distinguished by its elongated form, its pale nankeen colour, and the peculiarly prickled grooves round the base.

Species 139. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus anemone.** Con. testa oblongo-turbinate, transversim striata, basin versus sulcata, albidus-cinereus, vel cinnamomeus, vel roseus, fusco aut castaneo peculiariter sparsi; spirae elata, spiraliter striata; apice roseo.

*The Anemone Cone.* Shell oblong-turbanated, transversely striated, grooved towards the base, pale ash, cinnamon, or rose-colour, peculiarly sprinkled with brown or chestnut; spire elevated, spirally striated; apex rose-tinted.


Variety β. (Fig. 139 a.)

*Testa brevior, inflator, albidus-ceruleus, fusco frequentiore; spirae depressior.*

Shell shorter, more inflated, pale blue, with the sprinkled brown more frequent; spire more depressed.

*Conus maculosus.* Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 3.

*Hab. Van Diemen's Land, Port Lincoln, Port Essington,* &c., Australia.

The *Conus anemone,* which has been received in great abundance from Australia, presents so wide a variation of growth, that it seems almost absurd to think that a proper specific relation can be established between the extreme forms here represented; the one short light and inflated, the other elongated and comparatively solid. Such however is the fact: the specimens, of which a numerous series is before me, exhibit the minutest gradation from one extreme to the other, accompanied with the consequent elevation or depression of the spire; the striated surface, the spirally-striated spire, the light grooving round the base, and the peculiar sprinkled character of the painting are, within significant modification, the same in all. Let no one judge of this seemingly anomalous relation without a critical examination and comparison of numerous specimens.

Species 140. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus gradatus.** Con. testa elongato-turbinate, leviscula, albidus, rubido-fusco longitudinaliter inquinata; spirae turrito-exserta; apice valde elato.

*The Turreted Cone.* Shell elongately turbinated, rather smooth, whitish, longitudinally bedaubed with reddish brown; spire exerted in the form of a turret; apex very elevated.

*Gray, MSS., British Museum.*

*Hab. Salango, South America (found on the sands); Cuming.*

I have seen several specimens of this remarkable shell, each exhibiting the same peculiarly turreted spire, and the same exact style of painting. It approximates in its general outline to the *Conus generalis,* and is certainly very closely allied to it; I cannot however agree with my excellent friend the Rev. Mr. Stainforth, in considering it to be a monstrosity of that species.

Species 141. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus auratus.** Con. testa cylindraceo-elongata, aurante-castanea, transversim lineata, maculis albis cordatis, seriebus longitudinalibus, irregularibus, remotis, ornata; lineis transversis subobsoletis albituberculatis; spirae valde exsertae, apice subobtuso.

*The Gilded Cone.* Shell cylindrically elongated, orange-chestnut, transversely lineated, and ornamented with distant, irregular, longitudinal rows of white heart-shaped spots; transverse lines some-

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what absolutely punctured or articulated with white; spire very elevated, apex rather obtuse.
_Conus aulicus_, var., Bruguieré.
_Hab._ Ceylon, Mauritius, &c.

Variety β. (Fig. 141 b.)
_Testa elongatior, roseo-castanea, maculis triangularibus pallide roseis._
Shell more elongated, rose-chestnut, with the triangular spots pale rose.
_Conus aulicus_, var., Sowerby.
_Hab._ Isle of Annua or Chain Island, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

Although the _Conus auratus_ may be commonly distinguished from the _Conus aulicus_ by its orange or rose tint, and more cylindrically-elongated form, it has not been separated on those grounds by Lamarck. The difference which this acute conchologist detected, is that of the transverse lines in the species under consideration being more or less spotted or articulated with small white dots or punctures. "Ses lignes transverses," says Lamarck, "articulées de points blancs, quoique peu apparentes, mais dont on apperçoit toujours des vestiges, l'en distinguent constamment." This punctured articulation is not however peculiar to the _Conus auratus_; it occurs in

the _Conus episcopus_, _magnificus_, and other reticulated species. They have nevertheless their specific peculiarities, and I see no reason why this simple distinction between the _Conus aulicus_ and _auratus_ should not be observed if only to facilitate the arrangement of the long and very difficult series of reticulated or brocaded Cones.

Species 142. (Mus. Cuming.)

_Conus Orion._ _Con. testa tubinata, transversim striata; castanea, albo sparsim maculata, baltae albo, castaneo superne tessellata, mediane cinetd; spirid mediocris, albo castaneoque maculata._

_The Orion Cone._ Shell turbinated, transversely striated, chestnut-colour, sparingly spotted with white and encircled round the middle with a white band, tesselated on the upper part with chestnut; spire ordinary, spotted with white and chestnut.

_Hab._ Real Llejos, Central America (found in soft sand in the crevices of rocks); Cuming.

In some specimens of this shell, the remains, as it were, of a blotched moniliform band may be traced between the white central belt and the spire.
CONUS.

PLATE XXVI.

Species 143. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MINIMUS. Con. testa obeso-turbinatá, pallide roseo aurerulei, balleis duobus latis, viridi-glaucinis, teneis angustis numerosis, fusco alboque articulatis, cinetá; spirá obtusa-cuneá, coronáta.

The very small Conus. Shell stonily turbinated, pale rose or bluish, encircled with two broad greenish grey belts, and a number of narrow fillets of articulated brown and white; spine obtusely convex, coronated.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3382.
Hab. Ceylon, &c. Found also by Mr. Cuming on coral rocks at the Isle of Annua in the Pacific Ocean.

Varieté β. (Fig. 143 b.)

Testa major, valius coronata, tuberculis grandibus, paludis, teneis latioribus.

Shell larger, more strongly coronated, tubercles large and pale, fillets wider.

Conus tariatus, Broderip.
Hab. Galápagos Islands (found in pools on the sands); Cuming.

There can be no doubt of Mr. Broderip's Conus tariatus being a variety of the Conus minimus; they exhibit too many characters in common to allow of their being separated.

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Species 144. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MONILIFER. Con. testa subfusciformi-turbinatá, ad basin leviter recurvá, levissimá, alcabante, castaneo variegátá, punctis castaneis numerosis seriatis cinetá; spirá valde acuminatá, castaneo maculatá.

The necklace Conus. Shell somewhat fusiformly turbinated, slightly recurved towards the base; rather smooth, whitish, variegated with chestnut; and encircled with numerous rows of chestnut dots; spine considerably acuminated, blotched with chestnut.

Hab. Salango, South America (dredged from sandy mud at the depth of nine fathoms); Cuming.

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Species 145. (Fig. a & b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS GLANS. Con. testa elongato-cylindracea, transversim striatá, striae nune planis, nune granulosis, granulis compressis; fulvo-fusce at violaceae, obsolé abifasciáta; spirá convexo-exserta, apice subobtusa.

The acorn Conus. Shell elongately cylindrical, transversely striated, striae sometimes smooth, sometimes granulated, granules compressed; violet or yellowish brown, obolely banded with white; spine convexly exserted, apex somewhat obtuse.

Hab. Philippine Islands, &c.

This species, of which I have represented two extreme varieties, is commonly variegated with both the violet and yellowish brown, and it is either smooth or more or less partially granulated, the granules being compressed.

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Species 146. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS REGULARIS. Con. testa suboblongo-turbinatá, prope basim paululum attenuatá, levissimá, albida, rubido-fusco plus minusce pallide tincta, fascis fuscis angustis, numerosis, interruptis, cinetá; spirá acuminaté-exserta, fusco profusé maculatá.

The regular Conus. Shell rather oblong-turbinated, a little attenuated near the base, smooth; whitish, more or less palely stained with reddish brown, and encircled with a number of narrow interrupted bands of a darker shade of the same colour; spine acuminately exserted, profusely spotted with brown.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 45.
Hab. Gulf of Nicoya, Central America (dredged from soft mud at the depth of twenty-three fathoms); found also in the Bay of Panama at the depth of about seven fathoms; Hinds.

The specimen here represented is one of several very richly coloured examples collected by Mr. Hinds and Captain Belcher at the above-mentioned localities during the late expedition of H.M.S. Sulphur.

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Species 147. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus fabula.** *Con. testā subobso-turbinatā, supere solidā, transversē striatā, striis subtilissimē granulosis, granulis aequidistantibus, regularibus; albā, fusco, hic et illic longitudinaliter confluentē, bifasciātām immanātā; spīrā obtusō-rotundātā; apīce parvō, elato, acuto.*

The Little Brown Cone. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, superiorly solid, transversely striated, striae very finely granulated, granules equidistant and regular; white, mixed with two broad bands of brown, flowing down here and there in streaks; spire obtusely rounded; apex small, elevated and sharp.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 5.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

There are certain varieties of this Cone which pass very nearly into others of the *Conus glass*; it may however be said to differ from that species in shape, in the form and character of the granules, and in its peculiar style of painting.

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Species 148. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus quercinus.** *Con. testā obso-turbinatā, levi, pallidē luteātā, filēs fascē tenuissimēs profusē cinctā; spīrā plano-convevētā; apīce elato, acuto.*

The Oak Cone. Shell stoutly turbinated, smooth, pale yellow, encircled with a profusion of fine brown thread-like lines; spire flatly convex; apex raised, and sharp.


Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Few species vary more in general obesity of form than the *Conus quercinus*; I have not thought it necessary to figure any specimen of very stout growth, as the characters are more impaired in such varieties, and the species is among the most distinct and best known of the genus.
CONUS.

PLATE XXVII.

Species 149. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus Algornis. Con. testa subcylindraceo-turbinata, tenuicula, levi; castaneo-fuscus, fasciis unis, fasciuse duabus albis, peculiariter interruptis, ornamentis; spirala brevi, convexus, fuso alboque articulatus.

The Algornis Cone. Shell somewhat cylindrically turbinated, rather thin, smooth; light chestnut-brown, ornamented with one or two peculiarly interrupted white bands; spire short, convex, articulated with white and brown.


Hab. Algornis Bay, southern coast of Africa (found on the sands); Capt. Percival.

This species may be recognized by the peculiar manner in which the brown painting is festooned, as it were, round the base of the spire.

Species 150. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus Nana. Con. testa subobeso-turbinata, solida, alba, pallidissimae livido-zonata, basi livido-purpurascence, epidermide luteo-olivaceae indata; spirala conveax, coarctata, subtiliter coronata; aperture fonce basina versus livido-purpurascence.

The Dwarf Cone. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid, white, very faintly lividly zoned, livid purple at the base, covered with a yellowish olive epidermis; spire convex, contracted, finely coronated; aperture livid purple towards the base.


Hab. Lord Hood's Island, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The specimen selected for illustration is represented partially covered with epidermis.

Species 151. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus alformis. Con. testa turbinata, granulata, granulis prominentibus, subdistantibus; aurantia, maculam albarem grandiis seriessibus duabus vivida ornata; spirala conserva, obsolete coronata, apice macronato, elato.

The white-spotted Cone. Shell turbinated, granulated, granules prominent and rather distant; bright orange, vividly ornamented with two rows of large white spots; spire convex, obsolete coronated, apex raised and pointed.

Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 2.

Hab. — ?

The white spots which characterize this species are so large, that five, at a moderate distance from each other, extend entirely round the shell.

Species 152. (Mus. Delessert.)

Conus Lorenzianus. Con. testa subpyramidali-turbinata, basina versus striata, lineisque punctatis notata; albidae aut pallide flavo, flavo rufescensibus longitudinaliter picta; spiris acuminato-exserta.

The Lorenzian Cone. Shell somewhat pyramidal turbinated, striated, and marked with faintly dotted lines towards the base, whitish or pale yellow, longitudinally painted with reddish flames; spire acuminately exerted.


Conus flammus, Lamarck.

Hab. Seas of Africa; Lamarck.

Chiemnitz appears to have named this shell after a collection (or the owner of it) which furnished him with much valuable matter for illustration.

Species 153. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus concinnus. Con. testa cylindraceo-pyriformi, polida, basina versus sulcata, alba, luteo-castaneo quasi geographice picta; spiris rotundatis, suturis subtilissimis crenulatis, apice macronato, elato, rosaceo.

The concinnus Cone. Shell cylindrically pear-shaped, polished, grooved towards the base, white, geographically painted, as it were, with yellowish chestnut; spire rounded, sutures very finely crenulated, apex raised, pointed, rose-tinted.


Hab. Bay of California (found on the sands); Mr. Babb, R.N.

An exceedingly pretty species, especially remarkable on account of the sutures of the spire being very minutely crenulated.

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Species 154. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**CONUS PUSILLUS.** *Con. testa subobso-turbinate, solida, albida, punctis quadrangulis rubidis, interdum longitudinaliter confluentibus, seriisim incastrata; spirae convexae, subtiliter coronata; basis violaceo-nigricans.*

**The Small Cone.** Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid, white, encircled with rows of reddish quadrangular dots, sometimes flowing together longitudinally; spire convex, finely coronated; base very dark violet.

**Chemnitz** (not of Lamarck), *Conch. Cab.*, vol. ii. p. 65. pl. 183. f. 1788 and 1789.

**Hab.** Seychelle Islands, north of Madagascar; M. Cloûé.

I think it seems tolerably evident that Lamarck's *Conus pusillus* is not the shell described by Chemnitz under that title; and I feel much indebted to M. Cloûé, an intelligent officer of the French navy, for the specimen here represented agreeing with the original.

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Species 155. (Mus. Delessert.)

**CONUS NARCISSUS.** *Con. testa turbinata, basim versus sulcata; aurantiaca, maculis perspicis albatis sumptosis, fasciisque alba interruptis deorsum ornatis; spirae subellatis, obtusi, striati, variegatis.*

**The Narcissus Cone.** Shell turbinated, grooved towards the base; orange, sprinkled with a few white spots, and ornamented towards the lower part with an interrupted white band; spire somewhat raised, obtuse, striated, variegated.

**Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 492.**

**Hab.** American Ocean; Lamarck.

The figure given in illustration of this species has been drawn expressly, by permission of M. Delessert, from the shell originally in Lamarck's possession; it has not hitherto been figured, and I feel much indebted to M. Chenu for his courtesy in allowing me to examine and make use of it.

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Species 156. (Mus. Deshayes.)

**CONUS ORBITATU.S.** *Con. testa oblongo-turbinate, tenisculata, transversim lirata, tigris planis, intersitibus striato-persicatis; abdita, usitulato-fusco variegata; spirae acuminata, apice elato, acuto.*

**The Nut-marked Cone.** Shell oblong-turbinated, rather thin, transversely ridged, ridges flat, interstices between them pricked and striated; whitish, variegated with burnt-brown; spire acuminate, apex raised and sharp.

**Reeve, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.**

**Hab.** —?

I kindly thank M. Deshayes for the use of this interesting little shell, which at first sight I thought to be a young specimen of the *Conus vulgatus*.

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Species 157. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**CONUS ELONGATUS.** *Con. testa elongata-turbinate, laxi, luteo-olivaceae, suprema crepula-alba, fasciis interruptis subindistinctis deorsum cinctata; spirae convexit, crepula-alba, subtissima coronata, apice rosacea; basis et aperture fauce vivide violaceae.*

**The Elongated Cone.** Shell elongately turbinated, smooth, yellowish olive, bluish white round the upper part, encircled round the lower with an indistinct interrupted band of the same colour; spire convex, bluish white, very finely coronated, apex rose-tinted; base and interior of the aperture deep violet.

**Reeve, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.**

**Hab.** —?

I adopt the Rev. Mr. Stainforth's manuscript name for this elegant little shell, believing that it may with great propriety be regarded as a new species.

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Species 158. (Mus. Cuming.)

**CONUS CINGULATUS.** *Con. testa turbinata, transversim striata, abdita, flavissima rubido-castanea latissima undatis longitudinalibus, cingulique numerosis articulatia transversis vivide picta; spirae acuminata, variegata.*

**The Girdled Cone.** Shell turbinated, transversely striated, white, vividly painted with rather broad, waved, reddish chestnut longitudinal flames, and a number of dark articulated narrow girdles of the same colour; spire acuminate and variegated.

**Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 482.**

**Hab.** Indian Ocean; Lamarck.

The narrow girdles above noted are for the most part only visible on the longitudinal flames.
CONUS.

PLATE XXVIII.

Species 159. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus iodostoma. Con. testâ subelongato-turbinatâ, tenue, leviter inflatâ; albâd, purpureo pallidissimâ tinctâ, luteo-fuscêscente sparsim et irregulariter punctâtâ et maculâtâ; spirâ subtilissimâ sulcatâ, apice elato, acuto; aperture latisculâ, fauce violaceo-purpurae.

The Violet-Mouth Cone. Shell somewhat elongately turbinated, thin, slightly inflated; whitish, very palely tinged with purple, sparingly and irregularly dotted and blotched with yellowish brown; spire very finely grooved, apex raised and sharp; aperture rather wide, interior stained with violet-purple.


Hab. —

This shell has been supposed to have some considerable affinity with the Conus Janus; it does not however, in my opinion, exhibit any characters in common with that species, and may at once be distinguished by its tenuity, by its spotted peculiarity of painting, and by its violet-stained mouth.

Species 21. (Fig. b & c, Mus. Cuming.)

(Second notice.)

Conus centurio. (For description vide Plate IV.)

As this interesting species has not hitherto been represented in fine condition, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of figuring a magnificent specimen, which has lately come into the possession of Mr. Cuming. The lip is peculiarly curved, and it presents a marked emargination at its junction with the base of the spire.

Hab. Island of Margarita, West Indies.

Species 160. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus figurinus. Con. testâ solidâ, obesâ, superâ rotundâtâ; cinereo-fuscâ, filis fuscis numerosis circumligatâ; spirâ planisculo-concavâ, apice macronato; aperture subamplâ, fauce pallide ceruleo-albâ.

The Clay Cone. Shell solid, stout, rounded at the upper part; ashy brown, encircled with a number of dark thread-like lines; spire rather flatly convex, apex pointed; aperture rather large, interior pale bluish white.

Linnæus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3384.


Hab. Ceylon, &c.

There is a pale ash-coloured variety of this well-known species which should perhaps be noticed.

Species 161. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus Nemocanus. Con. testâ turbinatâ, luteoexcate, in medio albifuscâtâ, zonis filisque tenuissimis undulatis approximatis fulvis cinetâ, et stribis fulvis arcuatis interdum longitudinales pictâ; spirâ convexo-depressâ, subobtusa, fulvo tessellâtâ; aperture fauce ceruleo-purpurae.

The Nemoka Cone. Shell turbinated, yellowish, encircled with a white band in the middle, together with a number of yellowish green zones, and very fine undulated thread-like lines, sometimes painted also longitudinally with dark broad curved streaks of the same colour; spire convexly depressed, rather obtuse, tessellated with yellowish green; interior of the aperture stained with bluish purple.


Hab. Island of Nemoka, Pacific Ocean; Hwass, Mauritius; Capt. Smith.

The longitudinal streaks which are so prominent in the specimen here figured are very inconstant, and the larger the shell is, the more indistinct they generally appear.

Species 162. (Mus. Wigan.)

Conus abbas. Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinatâ, subinfâtâ, aurantio-fusco subtilissimâ reticulâtâ, zonis duabus interruptis subdistinctâ cinetâ; spirâ concavo-elatâ, apice macronato; aperture latisculâ, fauce albâ.

The Abbot Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinated, rather inflated, very finely reticulated with orange-brown, and indistinctly encircled with two interrupted zones; spire concavely raised, apex pointed; aperture rather wide, interior white.


Hab. Ceylon, &c.

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This species may be easily recognised from the rest of the brocade series of Cones by the fine character of the net-work; it is generally of a short cylindrical form, and much more inflated than its allied species. The specimen here figured is rather a large one, considerably above the average size.
[For a smaller and more characteristic example of this species see Conus Pl. XXXII.]

Species 163. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus tessellatus.** *C. testa turbinatæ, albi, maculis coccineis quadrangulis, in zonis duabus confertioribus, seriatim incisæ; basi sulcata, violacea; spiræ depresso-planæ, apice mucronato.*

**The tessellated Cone.** Shell turbinated, white, encircled with rows of quadrangular scarlet spots, crowded together more particularly into two zones; base grooved, stained with violet; spire depressely flat, apex pointed.

Hab. Ceylon, Mauritius, &c.

Although the spots which adorn this well-known species are commonly characterized as being of a quadrangular form, they are sometimes so much extended transversely as almost to exhibit the appearance of a series of broad interrupted lines.

I have a beautiful example before me of this variety, from the collection of J. Dennison, Esq.
CONUS.

PLATE XXIX.

Species 164. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus inscriptus.** Con. testa turbinata, solidisscula, levii, basam versus sulcat, sulcis, striatis; caruleo-albid, maculis grandibus fuscescentibus, literis Sinensibus simillimis, trifasciatis inscript, interstitionibus macularum minorum serie unico cingulatis; spirid mediocri, spiralliter struat, fuscescente variegata, apice acuto; apertura favea violaceo-carnelata.

The Inscribed Cone. Shell turbinated, rather solid, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves broad, striated; bluish white, inscribed with three bands of large pale brown spots, very like Chinese characters, interstices between the bands encircled with a single row of smaller spots; spire middling, spirally striated, variegated with pale brown, apex sharp; interior of the aperture violet flesh-colour.


Hab. —?

This appears to me to be a well-characterized species, and clearly distinct from that variety of the *Conus Proteus* to which it so closely approximates in the style of painting. I much question whether the figure described by Chemnitz under the title of "Leo scandens," from an imagined resemblance of the hieroglyphical spots to the common heraldic device of the climbing lion, is not a representation of this shell, and that Lamarck, Pfeiffer, and others have somewhat erred in quoting it as the well-known similarly marked variety of *C. Proteus*.

There is another specimen of the *Conus inscriptus* in Mr. Stainforth's collection.

Species 165. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus canonicus.** Con. testa cylindraceo-turbinata, solidisscula; albid, migratique-fusco reticulata, reticulo irregulari, identidem confoerto, caruleo tinct; spirid acuminata, apice acutissimo; apertura favea carneo-lato-roseo pallide tinctor.

The Canonical Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinated, rather solid; white, reticulated with blackish brown, net-work irregular, here and there close, and stained with blue; spire acuminated, apex very sharp; interior of the aperture stained with pale fleshy rose.

Hwass, Enc. Meth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 749.


Hab. Seas of India.

This shell is of a solid narrow cylindrical growth, in which the brocade pattern is but very slightly interrupted by the patches of longitudinal lines which form so characteristic a feature in the *Conus textilis*.

Species 166. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus Siamensis.** Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, supere obesa; albida, ferrugineo-fusca, tenues augeas numerosas, fusco et albo articulatus cinerulus; spirid subexserta, ferrugineo-fusco variegata, apice monstrato, acuto.

The Siamese Cone. Shell oblong-turbinated, stout round the upper part; white, banded with rusty yellowish brown, and encircled with a number of narrow fillets of articulated brown and white; spire somewhat exserted, variegated with rusty brown, apex pointed and sharp.

Hwass, Enc. Meth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 662.


Hab. Asiatic Seas.

The *Conus Siamensis* may be chiefly distinguished from its next allied species, the *Coni papilionaceus* and *Prometheus*, by the number of narrow articulated fillets which encircle its entire surface.

Species 167. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Dennison; Fig. c, Mus. Burt.)

**Conus characteristicus.** Con. testa obeso-turbinata, solidis, albid, flammas longitudinalibus rubido-fuscas, flexuosis, subvenosis aut ramosis, trifasciatis cinet; spirid plano-depressa, sulcis exilibus duobus spiralliter incis, apice obtuso.

The Characteristic Cone. Shell stouly turbinated, solid, white, encircled with three bands of flexuous, somewhat veined or branched longitudinal flames; spire flatly depressed, spirally engraved with two fine grooves, apex obtuse.

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CONUS.—Plate XXIX.

Conus quaxtor, Lamarck.

Fig. 167 c.
Testa junior, flaminis latioribus, longitudinaliter confluentibus.
Shell younger, with the flames wider, longitudinally flowing together.

Conus muscosus, Lamarck.
Hab. West Indies.

Chemnitz’s figure and concise description of this species appear to have escaped the notice of Lamarck. The great author of the ‘Animaux sans vertèbres’ committed himself also by describing two different stages of growth as separate species.
CONUS.

PLATE XXX.

Species 168. (Mus. Metcalfe.)

**Conus flavescens.** Con. testa turbinatæ, lavi, basin versus sulcatæ; flavescence, maculis albis irregularibus perpauciis biseriatis ornatae; spiræ acutæ, angulatae, apice macronato, elato.

**The Pale Yellow Cone.** Shell turbinated, smooth, grooved towards the base; pale yellow, ornamented with a few very irregular white spots ranged in two rows; spire sharp, angulated, apex pointed and raised.

Gray ——, Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 68.

Hab. ——?

The spots which encircle this shell around the middle, and around the base of the spire, are exceedingly irregular, having the appearance of spaces casually left in the deposit of the pale yellow colour.

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Species 169. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Hankey.)

**Conus bulbus.** Con. testa subobeso-turbinatæ, solidæ, supernæ rotundatæ; albæ, fusco longitudinaliter striatæ, striis irregularibus, oblique undulatæ, supernæ et inferior diffusionis; spiræ brevi, apice macronato.

**The Bulb-Root Cone.** Shell rather stoutly turbinated, solid, rounded at the upper part; white, longitudinally streaked with brown, streaks irregular, obliquely waved, spreading into each other at top and bottom; spire short, apex pointed.

Variety β.

Testa omnino fusa.

Shell entirely brown.


Hab. Cabenda, west coast of Africa (found at the depth of five fathoms in soft mud, washed down by the waters of the Congo); Hankey.

Four specimens of this very interesting species were collected at the above-named locality by Lieut. Hankey. It is a very solid shell, having the appearance of a small bulb-root.

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Species 170. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus aplustrum.** Con. testa subobeso-turbinatæ, tenue, subinflata, lavi, basin versus liratæ; rubido-fusco et ceruleo pallide et subirregulariter zonatæ, tanis fusco-articulatæ angustis numerosis subtilibus ornatae; spiræ depresso-convexæ, apice macronato.

The little flag Cone. Shell rather stoutly turbinated, thin, somewhat inflated, smooth, ridged towards the base; somewhat irregularly zoned with pale blue and reddish brown, ornamented with a number of fine narrow and reddish brown, ornamented with a number of fine narrow and reddish brown, spire depressively convex, apex pointed.


Hab. ——?

This is another new species, and will be recognised as being very distinct from any hitherto described.

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Species 171. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Delessert.)

**Conus cancellatus.** Con. testa fusiformi-turbinatæ, plus minusce obseso-infletæ, basin versus attenuatæ; transversum sulcatæ, sulcis striis profundis longitudinalibus decussatis cancellatæ; alba, maculis subquadragularibus fuscescentibus trifasciis cinctæ, fasciis infini subobsoletæ; spiræ exsertæ, acuminatae, spiraliter striatæ, marginibus apicem versus subtilissimè nodulosis; labro ezimi crenulato.

**The Cancellated Cone.** Shell fusiformly turbinated, more or less stoutly inflated, attenuated towards the base; transversely grooved, grooves successively cancellated with deep longitudinal stria; white, encircled with three indistinct bands of nearly quadrangular spots of pale brown, the lowest of which is nearly obsolete; spire exserted, acuminated, spirally striated, edges minutely nodulated towards the apex; lip delicately crenulated.


Conus pagodus, Chenu.

Hab. Island of Tahiti, Pacific Ocean; Lamarck.

This highly interesting species was only known to Lamarck in bad condition, the specimen described by him, which I have fortunately had an opportunity of examining, being much worn and quite destitute of colour. It varies considerably in obesity of form, and the narrower varieties are generally the fainter colored.

The Conus cancellatus is not uncommon in English collections; but the magnificent example here figured, from the collection of M. Delessert of Paris, is superior to any that I am acquainted with.

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November 1843.
CONUS.—Plate XXX.

Species 172. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus Prometheus. Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, albidæ, maculis lineisque ferrugineo-aureis zonatæ; spiræ convexæ, subcanaliculatæ, ferrugineo-aureis tessellatæ et variegatæ; apice mucronato.

The Promethean Cone. Shell oblong-turbinated, whitish, zoned with rusty orange spots and lines; spire convex, slightly canaliculated, tessellated and variegated with rusty orange; apex pointed.


Hab. Sechelle Islands, north of Madagascar (found on coral reefs); Capt. Caldwell.

The Conus Prometheus is the largest species of the genus, and the specimen here represented from the collection of the Rev. F. J. Stainforth the most gigantic example I remember to have seen.
CONUS.

PLATE XXXI.

Species 173. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus acuminatus. Con. testá turbinatá, solidiusculá, albí, rubro- aut nigrante-fusco reticulatá, reticulo plerumque bissectioin confuso; spirá leviter canaliculatá, fusco tessellatá et variegatá, plus minusve acuminatá, apice macronato.

The acuminated Cone. Shell turbinated, rather solid, white, reticulated with red or blackish brown, network generally confused or mingled so as to exhibit two indistinct bands; spire slightly canaliculated, tessellated and variegated with brown, more or less acuminated, apex pointed; interior of the aperture stained with flesh-colour.


Hab. Red Sea (found in clefts of rocks); Rüppell.

Bruguière particularizes three varieties of this well-known species, commonly distinguished as the "Vice-Admiral;" the first is characterized as having a white band, the second as being without any band, and the third as having two brown bands; and Lamarck describes the shell as having a white band either with or without a dotted line running through it. The distribution of the painted net-work is however so variable, that it is sufficient for me to notice that the shell exhibits these differences. The specimen here figured represents a line-dotted band as well as a strongly acuminated spire.

Species 174. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming; Fig. c, Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus distans. Con. testá subelongato-turbinatá, in medio leviter attenuatá; rubido-flavescente, cinereo interdum pallide zonatá, lineis impressis, distantibus, subbuboletis, cingulatá; basi nigricante-violaceo tincta; spirá convexo-exsertá, tuberibus albidis obtusis, interstititis fuscis, coronatá, apice peculiariter depresso-truncato.

The distantly-lined Cone. Shell somewhat elongately turbinated, slightly attenuated in the middle; reddish yellow, sometimes zoned with pale ash-colour, encircled with distant, somewhat obsolete impressed lines; base stained with blackish violet; spire convexus exsertus, coronatus with obtuse white knobs, the interstices between which are reddish or yellowish brown; apex very peculiarly flatly truncated.


Conus Mennonitarum coronatus, Chemnitz.

Hab. New Zealand; Bruguière. Island of Taheite, Pacific Ocean (found on coral reefs); Cuming.

Variety β. (Fig. a and b.)

Testa minor, ad basim subrugoso-sulcata, maculis albidis sparsis in medio et infernè cincta.

Shell smaller, grooved in a somewhat wrinkled manner at the base, encircled round the middle and lower part with scattered whitish spots.

Hab. Matnog, island of Luzon, Philippines; Cuming.

No one can fail to distinguish this characteristic species, which differs so entirely from the rest of the genus, by its peculiarly coronated spire and flat truncated apex, the latter character being especially deserving of notice, as it is the same in all stages of growth. The variety β, which I have taken some pains to illustrate, was collected by Mr. Cuming.

Species 175. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus carinatus. Con. testá elongato-turbinatá, subcylindracea, superne carinatá; fusca, transversim lineatá, lineis minutissimè articulatá; spirá subdepressa, spiraliter striatá, fusco variegatá.

The keeled Cone. Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, keeled, as it were, round the upper part; brown, transversely lined, lines minutely articulated; spire rather depressed, spirally striated, variegated with brown.

Swainson, Zool. Illus., 1st series, pl. 112.

Hab. Mauritius.

I have ventured to perpetuate the Conus carinatus of Swainson, though I strongly suspect it to be an extreme variety of that exceedingly variable species, the Conus magus.

Species 176. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Dennison.)

Conus panniculus. Con. testá subcylindraceo-turbinatá, tenuicula, inflatá, purpureo-carneolatá, rubro-

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nigrante subtilissimè reticulatè, trifasciata, fasciis
lineis longitudinallibus undatis plus minusve vivide
pictis; spire convexo-exserta, lineis undatis variegata;
aperture fauce vivide purpureo-carneolata.

The Ragged Cone. Shell somewhat cylindrically tur-
binated, rather thin, inflated, purple flesh-tinted,
very finely reticulated with dark chocolate-brown,
encircled with three bands, bands more or less vi-
vidly painted with waved longitudinal lines; spire
convexly exserted, variegated with waved lines;
interior of the aperture vividly stained with purple
flesh-colour.

Conus textile, var. g, Bruguière.
Hab. Seas of India; Lamarck.

The net-work of this highly interesting species is
nearly as fine as that of the Conus abbas, but it is of very
different pattern.

The two richly coloured specimens here figured, from
the magnificent collection of J. Dennison, Esq., are very
characteristic examples, the former presenting a much
finer contrast of colour than can possibly be given in the
representation.
CONUS.

Plate XXXII.

Species 177. (Fig. a, b and c, Mus. Cuming.)

Variety a. Fig. c.

Conus omaria. Con. testa cylindraceo-turbinita, albida, interdum rosacea, auranto-fusco subtilliimè reticulata, maculis irregularibus, albipunctatis, sepissimè interspersa; spirae concavo-convex, apice obtuso, roseo.

The pearled Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinated, white, sometimes rose-tinted, very finely reticulated with orange-brown, most frequently interspersed with irregular white-dotted blotches; spire concavely exserted, apex obtuse, rose-coloured.


Variety β. Fig. a and b.

Testa plurique major, obscerea, in medio subattenuata; reticulà valde latiore.

Shell generally larger, stouter, slightly attenuated in the middle; net-work much wider.

Conus pennaceus.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

I do not see how Lamark’s Conus pennaceus can be separated as a distinct species from the Conus omaria, nor do I take his Conus rubiginosus to be anything more than a variety of the same. The reticulated painting of this shell is more than usually variable in its character, exhibiting the appearance of fine lace in some specimens, in others of coarse net-work, and the spots are not less inconstant, both as to size and arrangement.

Species 178. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus millepunctatus. Con. testa tubinata, albida, maculis nigritis confertis, parvis, numerosis, interdum casio-nubelosis, seriatim cingulata; spirae plus minusve depressae, spiraliter canaliculata et striata, maculis nigerrimis granibus vivide picta.

The thousand-spotted Cone. Shell tubinated, whitish, encircled with a number of small close-set black spots, sometimes clouded with greyish blue; spire more or less depressed, spirally canaliculated and striated, vividly painted with large black spots.


Conus literatus, var., Bruguière.

Hab. Islands of Annam, Tahiti, &c., Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The Conus millepunctatus differs from the Conus literatus in the absence of the pale orange-brown bands, and in the spots being smaller, much more numerous, and occasionally clouded with greyish blue, as in the very characteristic specimen here represented.

Species 179. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus striatus. Con. testa subcylindraceo-turbinate, superne coarctata, per totam superficiem striata, striis profundis, prominentibus; albida, rosea pallide tintita, nigro plus minusve variegata, striata, et maculata; spirae subobtuso-convex, profunde canaliculata, apice rosaceo.

The striated Cone. Shell somewhat cylindrically turbinated, contracted at the top, striated over the entire surface, strie deep and prominent; whitish, stained with pale rose, more or less variegated, streaked, and spotted with black; spire rather obtusely convex, deeply canaliculated, apex tinged with rose.

Variety β. (Fig. 179 b.)

Testa fulvo-fusca variegata.

Shell variegated with yellowish brown.

Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin’s edit.), p. 3393.


Hab. Ceylon, &c.

This species is remarkably well characterized by the strie, which are equally developed over its entire surface. Lamark describes them as being interrupted over the white spaces, but it is only that they are less conspicuous from the absence of colour.

Species 162 b. (Mus. Stainforth.)

(Second notice.)

Conus arrab. An additional figure, in consequence of the shell represented at Pl. XXVIII. Fig. 162, not being sufficiently characteristic of the fine net-work by which it is specifically distinguished.

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Species 180. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus classarius.** *Con. testa subabbreviato-turbinata, olivaceo-castanea, fasci albida centrae liniisque fuscis, interruptis, numerosis, cincta; spire subdepressa, albida, olivaceo-fusco maculata; aperture fuscus tincta.*

**The Naval Cone.** Shell rather shortly turbinated, olive-chestnut, encircled with a central white band, and a number of interrupted brown lines; spire rather depressed, whitish, spotted with olive-brown; interior of the aperture stained with brown.

Hwass, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 705.


Hab. Bay of Montija, West Columbia; Cuming.

The *C. classarius* does not exhibit any very striking peculiarities; it approximates rather closely to certain dwarf varieties of the *Conus fumigatus*, but may be distinguished from that species by the continuous interrupted or dotted lines which encircle the entire surface.

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Species 181. (Mus. Delessert.)

**Conus Caledonicus.** *Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, auranti, filis tenuissimis, rubidis, parallelis, contiguus, cincta, filis inferioribus subtillisimè granulosis; spire subacuminata, obsolete coronata, apice acuto.*

**The New Caledonia Cone.** Shell oblong-turbinated, orange, encircled with a number of very fine, contiguous, parallel, reddish thread-like lines, the lower of which are very finely granulated; spire somewhat acuminated, obsolesly coronated, apex sharp.

Hwass, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 634.


Hab. Coast of New Caledonia, Pacific Ocean.

This interesting species is quite unknown in this country, and I am therefore much indebted to M. Delessert for allowing me to examine and obtain a drawing of the valuable specimen in his cabinet; it is in excellent preservation, and may probably be the same shell that Bruguère relates to have been brought from New Caledonia by Capt. Cook, as having passed first into the celebrated collection of the Duchess of Portland, and from thence into that of M. Hwass of Copenhagen.

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Species 182. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus viridulus.** *Con. testa turbinata, ceruleo-albida, flammae olivaceo-viridibus, longitudinalibus, undatis, variegata, flammae transversim lineatis, lineis interdum albo articulatis; spire plant, valde coronata, apice obtusa; aperture fuscus basim versus ceruleo-nigrante tincta.*

**The Greenish Cone.** Shell turbinated, bluish white, variegated with longitudinal waved olive-green flames, flames transversely lined, lines sometimes articulated with white; spire flat, strongly coronated, apex obtuse; interior of the aperture stained towards the base with blue-black.


*Conus fuscatus*, var., Bruguère.

Hab. Seas of India.

I feel very much inclined to think with Bruguère, that the *Conus viridulus* and *fuscatus* are merely varieties of one and the same species. The character by which the former is separated by Lamarck, namely, the presence or absence of articulated white spots in the transverse lines, is very inconstant, and I venture to perpetuate the use of it more on account of its short peculiarity of form, and light sprinkled distribution of painting.

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Species 183. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus literatus.** *Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, albida, zonis tribus pallide aurantioc-luteis, maculisque nigris, interdum longitudinaliter confluentibus, seriatim cincta; spire plant, exserta, leviter canaliculata.*

**The Letter-marked Cone.** Shell oblong-turbinated, white, encircled with three faint yellow-orange zones, and a number of rows of black spots, sometimes flowing longitudinally; spire flat, a little exserted, and slightly canaliculated.

Linnéhus, Syst. Nat. (Gmelin's edit.), p. 3375.


Hab. Ceylon, &c.

No one can fail to recognise this well-known species, the chief peculiarities of which are the vivid hieroglyphical spots, and the three orange zones which encircle the upper, lower and middle portions of the shell.

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Species 184. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus fuscatus.** Con. testā subelongato-turbinitā, in medio levato attenuatā; caerulō-albīdd, maculis granulosis olivaceo-viridibus longitudinaliter inquinatā, maculis interdum lineatīs, interstītīs caerulō-albīdis palliō articolatīs; spirā plandr, valde coronatā, apice obtusō; apertura fauce basi versus nigrīcante.

The darkened Cone. Shell elongately turbinated, slightly attenuated in the middle; bluish white, longitudinally bedaubed with large patches of olive-green, sometimes transversely lineated, the bluish white spaces being generally faintly articulated; spire flat, strongly coronated, apex obtuse; interior of the aperture blue-black at the base.

Born, Ind. Mus., p. 126.


Hab. Seas of India.

This species approaches very closely to the *Conus imperialis*, though it differs constantly in size, colour, and general style of painting. The large bold blotches of dark olive-green are very characteristic.

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Species 185. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus Maldivus.** Con. testā oblongo-turbinitā, basi versus submucronatā; albiōt, fasciis duabus latissimis, fusco-rubiginosis, variae interrumpitae, cinctā, interstītīs fusco seriatim punctatīs; spirā convexā, apice mucronatō, etato; basi nigricante tinctā.

The Maldivie Cone. Shell oblong-turbinated, somewhat pointed towards the base; whitish, encircled with two very broad, variously interrupted reddish brown bands, the interstices between which are painted with rows of irregular brown dots; spire convex, apex raised and pointed; base stained with black.


Hab. Ceylon, &c.

This species has not been retained without difficulty; it possesses so many characters in common with the *Conus generalis*, that it is often extremely difficult to distinguish.

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Species 186. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus roseus.** Con. testā abbreviato-turbinitā, suprā obesā, transversim sulcātā, roseā, punctis rubidis, perpauciōs, subtilissimis, sparisiōs, indistinctō pictā, in medio albifusciōtā; spirā convexā, tuberculis radulis obtusis valde coronatīs, interstītīs rubido-fusciōs; basi livido-fusciōs.

The rose Cone. Shell shortly turbinated, stout at the upper part, transversely grooved, rose-coloured, indistinctly painted with a few very fine scattered reddish brown dots, white-banded in the middle; spire convex, strongly coronated with rude blunt tubercles, the interstices between which are reddish brown; base livid brown.


*Conus lividus*, var., Sowerby.

Hab. West Indies; Lamarck.

This excellent species approaches certain varieties of the *Conus lividus*; it is rarely found in good condition, but may be easily recognised by its rose-tinted hue, and by the specks of reddish brown in the interstices between the tubercles of the spire.
Species 187. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus Guianaicus. Con. testa turbinatā, tenuicula, sub-inflata, levi, basim versus sulcatā; olivaceo-cinerea, maculis albido-crenulis nebulosis sparsis, interdum subobsoletis, bifasciatis ornatis; spīrē convesso-obtusā, spiraliō striatā, suturā subulabrūsis; apertura fissa purpurio-fusco vivide tincta.

The Guiana Cone. Shell turbinated, rather thin, a little inflated, smooth, grooved towards the base; olive-ash colour, ornamented with two bands of scattered, clouded, sometimes obsolete, bluish white spots; spire convexly obtuse, spirally striated, sutures somewhat rugged or uneven; interior of the aperture vividly painted with purple-brown.


Variety β.

Testa caeruleo-albida, maculis rubido-fusci sinuatis vivide et peculiariter nebulosa.

Shell bluish white, vividly and peculiarly clouded with sinuated dark reddish brown spots.

Enc. Méth., pl. 337. f. 6.

Hab. Coast of New Guinea; Hwass.

The varieties of the Conus Guianaicus, as above noted, the same mentioned by Lamarck, and figured in the ‘Encyclopédie Méthodique,’ exhibit such a remarkable contrast, both in colour and style of marking, that it requires no ordinary degree of observation to mark their complete specific relation in other respects.

Species 188. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus Papilionaceus. Con. testa turbinatā, albida, zonis tribus aurantio-fusci, maculis teniendo arti-

culatis ornatis, cinctā; spīrē depresso-plandae, aurantio-fusco maculatā; apice mucronatō.

The Butterfly-wing Cone. Shell turbinated, whitish, encircled with three orange-brown zones, ornamented with a number of spots and articulated fillets of darker brown; apex pointed.


Hab. Mouth of the Gambia, Africa (found in clefts of rocks); Lieut. Shaw.

Lamarck particularizes four distinct varieties of this species; the pattern is however so exceedingly variable in its exact detail, that it is impossible to establish a scale of varieties with any degree of accuracy.

Species 189. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming; Fig. c, Mus. Dennison.)

Conus Episcopus. Con. testa turbinatā, solidā, nunc elongatā, nunc abbreviātā, obesā; albidō aut rosacea, fusco lattissete reticulatā, maculis perpascia grandibus interruptā, maculis albipunctatis; spīrē convexā, apice obtusā.

The Episcopal Cone. Shell turbinated, solid, sometimes elongated, sometimes short and stout; white or rose tinted, very widely reticulated with dark brown, interrupted with a few large brown blotches dotted with white; spire convex, apex obtuse.


Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Few species are more variable in form than the Conus episcopus, some specimens being elongated and narrow, whilst others are short and stoutly shouldered; the latter is however the more common growth, and cannot well be confounded with its nearest allied species, the Coni aulicus and magnificus.

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PLATE XXXV.

Species 190. (Fig. a, b and c, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. d and e, Mus. Cuming.)

Variety a. (Fig. b and d.)

**CONUS magus.** Con. testâ cylindraceo-turbinâtâ, sub-elongâtâ, alba, maculis grandibus sparsis livido-olivaceis aurantio-tinctis subfuscâtâ ornâtâ, lineis olivaceo-fuscis, vel interruptâs, vel punctâtis, seu albi-articulâtis, cinétâ; spirâ convexâ, apicâ elato, rosacea.

The magian Conus. Shell cylindrically turbinated, rather elongated, white, ornamented with large scattered, livid olive, orange-stained spots, and encircled with interrupted, dotted, or white-articulated olive-brown lines; spire convex, apex raised, tinged with rose.


**Conus magus,**  
**Conus raphanus,**  
Bruguier, Lamarck.

**Hab.** Philippine Islands (found on the reefs); Cuming.

Variety β. (Fig. c.)

**Testa supernâ tumidiuscula, maculis grandibus nigricantrefuscescensibus longitudinaliter undatim confluensibus; punctis perpaucis, sparsis.**

Shell somewhat swollen at the upper part, with the large blotches, blackish brown, flowing longitudinally in a zigzag manner; dots few and scattered.

**Hab.** Mauritius (found on the reefs); Captain Caldwell.

Variety γ. (Fig. a.)

**Testa caeruleo-albida, casio per totam superficiem longitudinaliter undatim nebuloa; lineis transversis conserti, albi-articulatis.**

Shell bluish white, longitudinally clouded in a waved manner with grey; transverse lines close-set, articulated with white.

**Hab.** New Holland; H.M.S. Beagle.

Variety δ. (Fig. e.)

**Testa maculis subobsoletis.**

Shell with the blotches almost obsolete.

**Hab.** Island of Anna or Chain island, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

Variety ε.

**Testa maculis grandibus aurantiis, absque lineis transversis.**

Shell with the large spots orange-coloured, without any transverse lines.

**Hab.** Mouth of the Gambia, West Africa (found in clefts of rocks); Lieut. Shaw.

The Conus magus, as its name somewhat indirectly signifies, is certainly the most variable species of the genus; it varies not only in colour and marking, but in form, and yet the seemingly anomalous varieties here figured are not without an ample portion of good specific identity and connection.

After carefully examining the numerous specimens of Conus magus with which our collections abound, I have thought it advisable to arrange them under five heads.

These heads or varieties appear to be more or less strictly confined to as many different localities far distant from each other; and I think that when we are in possession of the correct habitats of such a widely distributed species as the Conus magus, a better plan of arrangement cannot well be adopted.

The Philippine variety (var. α) is by far the most numerous, and should be regarded as the type of the species.

The Mauritius variety (var. β) is comparatively scarce, very characteristic in its marking, and, most of all, peculiar in its form.

The New Holland variety (var. γ) is uniformly smaller than the rest, the painting is not distributed in any degree approaching to the style of bands, and it is the only one of which I have seen a granulated example.

The Pacific variety (var. δ) approaches nearly to the first-mentioned, and is more remarkable for its extreme delicacy, and deficiency of colour.

The African variety (var. ε) exhibits no other colour but a sombre orange-yellow, and scarcely a trace of the articulated transverse lines.

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Species 191. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Dennison.)

**CONUS achatinus.** Con. testâ ovato-turbinâtâ, solidiusculâ; albidâ, caeruleo-tinctâ, maculis luteo-olivaceis subobsoelis grandibus ornâtâ, lineis nigriscentibus.

Conus achatinus. Con. testâ ovato-turbinâtâ, solidiusculâ; albidâ, caeruleo-tinctâ, maculis luteo-olivaceis subobsoelis grandibus ornâtâ, lineis nigriscentibus.

**Hab.** Island of Anna or Chain island, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

November 1843.
**CONUS.—Plate XXXV.**

**punctato-interruptis cinctis; spire convexe-exserta, apice acuto.**

**The agate Cone.** Shell ovately turbinated, rather solid; whitish, stained with blue, ornamented with large oblique yellowish olive spots, and encircled with blackish dot-interrupted lines; spire convexly exserted, apex sharp.


*Testa rubida, granulosa.*

Shell reddish, granulous.

*Conus ranunculus,* Lamarck.

The *Conus ranunculus* of Lamarck is merely a discoloured granulated example of the *Conus achatinus,* a fine specimen of which, from the collection of J. Dennison, Esq., is represented at Fig. b.
CONUS.

PLATE XXXVI.

Species 193. (Fig. 190 f.)
For description and more elaborate illustration of this species, which I believe to be the Conus Adansonii of Lamarck, though possibly an extreme variety of the Conus magus, see Pl. XLIII. Species 193.

Species 192. (Mus. Stainforth.)
Conus Metcalphi. Con. testa elongato-conica, per totem superficiem granulosam, granulis subtilibus, seriatim digestis; albidus, aurantiaco-fuscus irregulariter inquinatus, pontuatus, angustatus in medio circumdatid spira subexserta, aurantiaco-fusco maculata, apice acuminato.

Metcalphi's Cone. Shell elongately ovate, granulated over its entire surface, granules very fine, ranged with great regularity; whitish, irregularly bedaubed with pale orange-brown, encircled with a narrow white belt round the middle; spire somewhat exerted, spotted with orange-brown, apex acuminated.


Hab. — ?

I have much pleasure in naming this interesting species, at the desire of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth, in honour of William Metcalfe, Esq., a gentleman whose zeal for collecting and identifying the more minute and less attractive species of shells is highly serviceable to science.

Species 191. Fig. 193.

The shell here represented is one which I recognise as having seen in all the leading collections of Paris labelled "Conus Adansonii, Lamarck"; it does not accord so well, however, in my opinion, with "le chotius" of Adanson as the shell represented opposite to it at Fig. 190 f. for description of which I refer to Plate XLIII. Species 193. Both are undoubtedly connected with that extensive series of varieties already enumerated under the title of Conus magus; I propose however to consider this a variety of that species, and distinguish the Conus Adansonii from it, as did Lamarck, by the profusion of dotted transverse lines; and by its rounded stout-shouldered spire. In this shell the spire is rather depressed, and the dotted lines are almost obsolete.

October 1843.

Species 194. (Mus. Cuming.)
Conus clavus. Con. testa elongato-cylindracea, transversim striata, striis exiguis, elevuliscularis; albidus, cinnacono-fusco subtilissime reticulatus, reticula versus medium bifasciata conforata; spira convexa, cinnacono-fusco tincta.

The nail Cone. Shell elongately cylindrical, transversely striated, striae slender and rather elevated; white, very finely reticulated with light cinnamon-brown net-work, closed towards the middle in the form of two bands; spire convex, stained with cinnacono-brown.


Conus teres, seu Rete aurillum, Martini.

Conus auricomus, Hwass.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

The Conus clavus is fully distinguished from any other species by its long cylindrical form, and very delicate cinnamon-coloured net-work.

Species 195. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)
Conus venulatus. Con. testa subabbreviato-turbinate, laxe, luteo-fusco-crenata, nar fuscus, nar nigerrimo-fuscus, transversim lineata, lineis in fasciis duabus vel tribus saepè coalescentibus, maculis niveis subtrigonis, irregulariter acuminatis, partim vel omnino asperis; spira subdepressa, fusco maculata et variegata.

The veined Cone. Shell rather shortly turbinate, smooth, yellowish brown, or brown, or very dark blackish brown, transversely lineated, lines often uniting so as to form two or three bands, and partially or entirely sprinkled with somewhat triangular snow-white spots irregularly heaped together in places; spire rather depressed, spotted and variegated with brown.


Varieties.

Conus niveus, Lamarck.

Conus niveus, Broderip.

Hab. Cape de Verd Islands, Philippine Islands, &c.

This species, though varying exceedingly in intensity of colour, is nevertheless highly characterized by its ir-
regular sprinkling of snow-white flakes. The interior of the aperture is sometimes faintly stained with pink.

Species 196. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus aureus.** Con. testa elongato-cylindracea, transversim subtilissimè sulcata; alba, striis fulvo-cinnamonis latissimis, fusco virginita, longitudinaliter inquinata, intersticios fusco exiliter reticulata; spirà convexit exserta.

The Golden Cone. Shell elongately cylindrical, transversely very finely grooved; white, longitudinally bedaubed with very broad streaks of cinnamon-yellow striped with brown, the interstices between the broad streaks being finely reticulated with brown; spire convolutely exserted.


**Conus auricomus,** Lamarck.

_Hab._ Island of Amboyna, Philippines; Cuming.

I find, upon looking to the origin of this beautiful species, commonly known to collectors as the _Conus auricomus_, that it was first described by M. Hwass under the title of _Conus aureus_; it is therefore expedient that that name should be restored to it. The familiar appellation of _auricomus_ must now be dropped from the nomenclature, for the _Conus auricomus_, Hwass, is the _Conus clavus_, Linnaeus, and the _Conus auricomus_, Lamarck, is the _Conus aureus_, Hwass.

Species 197. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus Senator.** Con. testa turbinata, lavi, basim versus granuloso; rubro-flavescente, interdum pallide ferrugineus, saltato albidus angustus, centrali, filisque fascis numerosis saporissimè cingulat; spirà convexo-oboñus, fusco vivide maculat.

The Senator Cone. Shell turbinated, smooth, granulated towards the base; reddish yellow, sometimes pale rusty brown, generally encircled with a narrow central white belt, and a number of brown thread-like lines; spire convexly obtuse, vividly spotted with brown.


*Conus planorbis*, Born.

*Conus polyzonius*, Gmelin.

*Conus ferrugineus* (var.) Bruguère.

*Conus vulpis*, Bruguère; Lamarck.

Variety β. (Fig. 197 b.)

_Testa annulata._

Shell entirely granulated.

_Hab._ Coast of Guinea; Lamarck.

The ground-colour of this shell varies so exceedingly from reddish yellow to pale rusty brown, that I have not thought it necessary to distinguish even as special varieties the shells described by Bruguère as distinct species. Thus do the arbitrary limits of classification become gradually broken up by the discovery of intermediate modifications.

Species 198. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus miliaris.** Con. testa abbreviato-turbinata, obsèsa; basim versus granulato; carina, maculis niveis, oblique undulata, bifasciatim ornata, lineis subtilissimis rufescente-fusci punctato-interrupta profusi cincta; spirà subdepressa, spiralel striata, valde coronata, tuberculis albidis, intersticios rufescence-fusci; apice rosacea.

The Millet Cone. Shell shortly turbinated, stout, granulated towards the base; flesh-colour, ornamented with two bands of obliquely waved snow-white flakes, and encircled with a number of very fine dot-interrupted reddish brown lines; spire somewhat depressed, spirally striated, strongly coronated, tubercles whitish, interstices reddish brown; apex rose-tinted.


_Hab._ China; Lamarck. Island of Annan, Pacific Ocean (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This is perhaps the nearest allied species to _C. minor_, but perfectly distinct.
CONUS.

PLATE XXXVII.

Species 199. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS CELYANENSIS. Con. testa obeso-turbinatá, levi, basin versus granulata, albidâ, fasciis olivaceis latâs, casio-albido longitudinaliter flammulata, cinetâ; spirá subdepressá, subtiliter coronatâ, apice obtuso; basi et aperture fauce violacea.

THE CEYLON CONE. Shell stoutly turbinated, smooth, finely granulated towards the base, whitish, encircled with a broad olive band, longitudinally flamed with bluish white; spire rather depressed, coronaed, apex obtuse; base and within the aperture dark violet.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 636.
Hab. Ceylon, Philippine Islands (found on coral reefs, under stones at low water); Cuming.

I am not aware of any species that can be confounded with the Conus Ceylanensis; it is not common.

Species 200. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ACUTANGULUS. Con. testa oblongo-turbinatá, sub-fusiformi, transversim sulcatâ, sulcis punctata-pteru-

THE SHARP-ANGLED CONE. Shell oblong-turbinated, somewhat fusiform, transversely grooved, grooves pricked with dots; whitish, more or less variegated and spotted with orange-brown; spire elevated, exserted, sharply ridged round the edge, apex pointed.

CHEMNITZ, Conch. Cab., vol. xi. pl. 182. f. 1772 and 1773.
Hab. Misamis, Island of Mindanao, Philippines (found at the depth of twenty-five fathoms); Cuming.

This little fusiform shell may be explained by the peculiar manner in which the grooves which cover its entire surface are pricked.

Species 201. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS VERSUCOSUS. Con. testa subfusiformi-turbinatá, seriatim granulatâ, granulis magnis, prominentibus; albidâ, fulvo vel rubido-fusco variegatâ, granulis al-

THE Warty CONE. Shell somewhat fusiformly turbinated, granulated, granules large and prominent; whitish, variegated with yellow or reddish brown, granules white; spire elevated, exserted, sharp-angled and granulated round the edge.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 708.
Conus granulatus, Martini.
Hab. Coast of Senegal and Mozambique; Lamarck.

The granules of this Cone exhibit a degree of specific importance which is not apparent in the ordinary granulated varieties of smooth Cones; they are larger and more fully developed.

Species 202. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Deshayes, Paris.)

CONUS VICTORIAE. Con. testa ovato-turbinatá, tenui, subinflatâ, transversim striatâ; albidâ, casio longitudinaliter inquinatâ, maculis granulibus, subolivariis, aurantiis, fusco undulato-cirratis, tristratitum ornatâ, interstitiis aurantiico-fusco subtilissimis reticulatâ; spirad elevato-exsertâ, apice acutissimo; aperture latiscula, fauce pallide caesi.

QUEEN VICTORIA’S CONE. Shell ovately turbinated, thin, rather inflated, transversely striated; whitish, longitudinally streaked or bedaubed with greyish blue, and ornamented with three rows of large solitary orange spots striped in a waved manner with brown, the interstices being very finely reticulated with orange-brown; spire elevated, exserted, apex very sharp; aperture rather wide, interior of the aperture pale bluish grey.

Variety β.

Testa maculis aurantiis majoribus, tristratam coalescentibus; striae fuscis longitudinalibus prominenti- oribus.

Shell with the orange spots larger, and united together in bands; the brown longitudinal striae more prominent.

Hab. Mouth of the Victoria River, New Holland, H.M.S. Beagle.

This highly interesting species must be seen to be appreciated, it being quite impossible to do justice either
by drawing or description to its elaborate configuration. It is perhaps next allied to the Conus canonicus, but is of much lighter and more inflated growth; the three rows of brown-striped orange blotches are peculiar to it; the network is finer, and of a much more delicate and tremulous character, and the interior of the aperture, instead of being pink, is of the same greyish blue colour which characterizes the outer surface.

I take the liberty of attaching Her Majesty's name to this beautiful shell, from the circumstance of its having been lately discovered in a locality dedicated in like manner to the same fair patroness of the sciences.

The two specimens here figured, recently in my possession, were collected during the late surveying expedition of H.M.S. Beagle. Mr. Cuming and the Rev. Mr. Stainforth each possess several examples.

Species 203. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus scalptus. Con. testa turbinate, solidiuscula, polita, basin versus sulcata; albida, filis rufibus numerosis, rariore interruptis, cinca; spira elevata, spiraliiter striata, rubro variegata, opice acuto.

The Scratched Cone. Shell turbinated, rather solid, polished towards the base; whitish, circled with a number of rarely interrupted reddish thread-like lines; spire elevated, spirally striated, variegated with red, apex sharp.


Hab. — — ?

This is a new and very distinct species; the transverse lines exhibit the appearance of scratches and are very characteristic. M. Chenu of Paris proposed describing this shell under the title of C. radiatus, but that name has been applied to another species by Gmelin, though not acknowledged.

Species 204. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus mucronatus. Con. testa acuminato-turbanita, basin versus attenuata, transversim sulcata, sulcis striis longitudinalibus cancellatis; albida, fusco pallide tincta et variegata; spira callo-exserta, fusco pallide maculata, opice mucronato, acuto.

The Pointed Cone. Shell acuminately turbinated, attenuated towards the base, transversely grooved, grooves cancellated with longitudinal strie; whitish, stained and variegated with pale brown; spire raised, exserted, spotted with pale brown, apex sharp-pointed.

-Conus cuneolus. Con. testa abbreviato-turbanita, superne obsida, subinflata; fusca, maculis albidis punctis parvis, irregularibus, striatis, fasciis asperis, fasciis albidis, fusco pallide striatis, interdum subsolet, infra medium ornata; spira conico-obusta.

The Little Wedge Cone. Shell shortly turbinated, stout at the upper part, rather inflated; brown, sprinkled in a band-like manner with a few small irregular triangular white spots, and ornamented with a white band just below the middle, palely streaked with brown, which is sometimes nearly obsolete; spire convexly obtuse.


Hab. — — ?

This apparently variable species approximates in some degree to the Conus mercator.

Species 206. (Mus. Belcher.)

Conus voluminalis. Con. testa turbinate, superne valde acutangula, levi, basin versus sulcata; alba, maculis fascis perpunctis grandibus, hieroglyphicis, biseriatis cinca; spira peculiariter conico-depressa, fusco tessellata, atris duabus spiraliiter incisa, opice elato, acutissimum mucronato.

The Roller Cone. Shell turbinated, very sharply angled at the upper part, smooth, grooved towards the base; white, encircled with two rows of large hieroglyphical brown spots; spire peculiarly concavely depressed, tessellated with brown, and spirally engraved with two strie, apex very sharply pointed.


Hab. Straits of Malaca; Hinds.

This exceedingly delicate shell has a remarkably depressed spire, although it is raised in the centre to a point as sharp as a needle.
CONUS.

Species 207. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**CONUS FLAVISUS.** *Con. testá turbinitá, solidiusculá, suprénē subrotundatá, transversim striatá, striis elevatiscus, subdistantibus, inferioribus plus minusve granosis; flavido-rubente, salted pallidá angustá subindistinctá in medio cinetá; spirá obtuso-convexá, immaculatá, spiraliter striatá, apice rosaceo; aperture feauce suprénē et inferné purpureo-violaceo tintát.

**THE YELLOW-TINGED CONE.** Shell turbinated, rather solid, somewhat rounded at the upper part, transversely striated, striae rather elevated, lower striae more or less granulous; warm yellowish red, encircled round the middle with a pale indistinct narrow belt; spire obtusely convex, unspecked, spirally striated, apex rose-tinted; interior of the aperture stained at the upper and lower parts with deep purple-violet.


*Hab.* Takeite, Society Islands (found on coral reefs); Cuming.

Lamarck very justly observes that the *Conus flavidus* differs from the *Conus vulpinus* in the spire not being spotted; it is however with the *Conus lividus* that a comparison should be instituted: the former is a shell of lighter composition, and altogether of essential specific difference; the latter differs only in colour and in being coronated, differences which are not essentially specific.

Species 208. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**CONUS VERRICULUM.** *Con. testá ciliandroce-turbinitá, ventricosi, subrotundatá, levi, basim versus striatá; albídá, maculis aurantiatis irregularibus bifasciatis cinetá, auranti-fusco altér trigono-reticulatá; maculis lineis fuscis undulatís longitudinaliter striatís; spirá concave-acuminatá.

**THE CLOTH-OF-GOLD CONE.** Shell cylindrically ovate, smooth, striated towards the base; white, encircled with two rows of large irregular orange blotches, and irregularly reticulated elsewhere with orange-brown; spots streaked longitudinally with waved brown lines; spire concavely acuminate.

LINNÉUS (Gmel. edit.), p. 3393.


*Hab.* Ceylon, Society Islands, &c.

Lamarck enumerates eleven varieties of this species but they are all so exceedingly variable, and of such intimate connection, that it is quite unnecessary to follow them in detail.

Species 209. (Mus. Rucker.)

**CONUS TEXTILE.** *Con. testá ciliandroce-ovalitá, levi, basim versus striatá; albidá, maculis grandibus aurantiatis, irregularibus bifasciatis cinetá, auranti-fusco altér trigono-reticulatá; maculis lineis fuscis undulatis longitudinaliter striatís; spirá concave-acuminatá.

**THE DRAP-NET CONE.** Shell cylindrically turbinated, ventricose, somewhat rounded, smooth, striated towards the base; white, encircled with two rows of irregular orange spots, and very widely reticulated elsewhere with orange-brown; spots streaked with waved brown lines, sometimes transversely (as in Fig. a), sometimes longitudinally (as in Fig. b); spire concavely acuminate.

*Conus textile*, var. l, Lamarck.

Hab. Ceylon, &c.

Many persons will no doubt cavil at my attaching a new specific name to this long-established variety of the *Conus textile*, but how can Lamarck’s *Conus vicarius* stand, unless this shell be elevated to the same rank? Its inflated growth and the wide open character of the net-work are somewhat constant, and it may as well be noticed that the *Conus verruculatum* has long been erroneously set apart by collectors for the *Conus archiepiscopus* (Plate XLII. Species 223.), a very different shell, and one of much greater rarity. Either the *Conus verruculatum* must be adopted; or the *Conus vicarius* must be rejected, and both considered as varieties of the *Conus textile*.

There can, however, be no law for the adjudication of species, whilst a species remains to be defined. If the *Conus vicarius* and *verruculatum* be discarded, so must the *Conus flavidus* just spoken of, and hundreds of species may be banished in like manner from the nomenclature, as the links in the grand chain of affinity between the *Asperigillum* and the *Argonaut* become gradually revealed to observation.

December 1843.
Species 210. (Fig. a, Mus. Cuming; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus vicarius.** Con. testa oblongo-ovata, in medio attenuata, lavi, basim versus striata; abd, maculis grandibus aurantiis vel citrinis irregularibus bifasciatis cincta, aurantia fusco, nunc latissimè, nunc subtilissima, aliter reticulata; maculis lineis fuscis undulatis reticulatis; spire concavo-acuminata.

The lieutenant cone. Shell oblong-ovate, attenuated in the middle, smooth, striated towards the base; white, encircled with two rows of large orange or citron blotches, and reticulated elsewhere, either widely, or more finely, with orange-brown; spots crossed with transverse and longitudinal brown waved lines; spire concavely acuminate.


*Hab.* Island of Mauritius.

Having already spoken of this species in treating of the *Conus cancellatus*, it will only be necessary to observe that it differs from the *Conus textile* in being of a more oblong angular shape, resembling, says Lamarck, the form of the *Conus nummulis*, and the orange blotches may be said to differ in being crossed both transversely and longitudinally with brown lines.

Species 211. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus lividus.** Con. testa turbinata, solidiuscula, transversim striata, striis inferioribus saxi granulosis; livido-viridescente, balteæ pallidæ subindistinctæ in medio cincta; spire coronata, tuberculis grandibus, albidos, apice pallide rosaceo; aperture fauce superne et inferne violaceo-purpureo tincta.

The livid cone. Shell turbinated, rather solid, transversely striated, lower striae often granulous; livid green, encircled round the middle with a pale indistinct narrow belt; spire coronated, tubercles large and whitish, apex palely tinged with rose; interior of the aperture deeply stained at the upper and lower parts with purple-violent.


*Hab.* Society and Philippine Islands; Cuming.

There are varieties of this species which exhibit the same warm yellowish red tinge as the *Conus flavus*, differing only in being coronated.
CONUS.

PLATE XXXIX.

Species 212. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PORTO-RICANUS. *Con. testa subpyriformi, transversim granulata, granulis compressis, subdistansibus; albido, incarna-tu-fusco bifasciata flexuosa-maculata; spiralis elato-conica, apice obtusa.*

The Porto Rico Cone. Shell somewhat pyriform, transversely granulated, granules compressed, rather distant; white, incircled with two rows of fleshy brown flexuous spots or blotches; spire elevated concave, apex obtuse.

HWASS, Enc. Méth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 714.
Hab. Island of Porto Rico, West Indies; Bruguière.

I have no very good opinion of this species so nearly allied to the *Conus testudinaris*; it is certainly somewhat peculiarly granulated, and is of a more pyriform shape, but these differences are rather unimportant, when compared with the fact that both are from the same locality.

Species 213. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Delesseert, Paris.)

CONUS DELESSERTIANUS. *Con. testa obesa-fusiformi, ad basim sulcatu, sulcis prominentibus; albidoi-lutecente, fascis tribus rubido-aurantii circid; maculis rubidis rhomboidibus minutis per totum asperis, maculis super fasciis majoribus, interdum longitudinaliter confluentibus; spirala valde elata, subcanaliculata, maculis rubidis vestigio asperis, apice macronato, acuto; labro tenuiculo, arcuato, juxta spiram emarginato.*

DELESSERT'S Cone. Shell stoutly fusiform, grooved at the base, grooves prominent; pale yellow, encircled with three reddish orange bands, sprinkled over the entire surface with very small reddish rhomboid spots, the spots over the bands largely, and flowing together; spire considerably raised, slightly canalculated, and sprinkled with reddish spots, apex sharp-pointed; lip rather thin, curved, and emarginated next the spire.

RECLUZ, Mag. de Zool., 1843.
Hab. —?

This beautiful and very striking shell, which I remember to have seen two or three years since in the collection of the late M. Tessier of Paris, is remarkable both on account of its symmetry of form and its peculiar though simple style of colouring; and I know of no other species with which any comparison can well be instituted.

There is another specimen in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth.

Species 214. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS TESTUDINARIUS. *Con. testa turbinatd, superintumidiuscula, laxis, basim versus striatd; albid, conuie plus minusve tincta, maculis nigerrimo-fuscia, supra et infra undatum integregulariter confluentibus, bifasciata cincta; spirala subrotundata, convexa, spiralis striatd, apice subacuto.*

THE TORTOISE-SHELL Cone. Shell turbinated, rather swollen round the upper part, smooth, striated towards the base; whitish, more or less stained with blue, encircled with two bands of dark brown spots flowing above and below in a waved and irregular manner; spire somewhat rounded, convex, spirally striated, apex rather sharp.

Hab. West Indies.

The *Conus testudinaris* may be recognised by the peculiarly waved character of the dark marking upon a blue-tinged ground. Mr. Sowerby's *Conus asperus,* 'Conchological Illustrations,' f. 16, is a worn overgrown example of this species.

Species 215. (Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS FULMEN. *Con. testa subelongato-ovata, levis, basim versus leviter sulcatu; pallide roseo-purpurea, in medio albido-leuca, striis latis, purpureo-fuscia, perparsa, undatia, prominentibus, longitudinaliter inquinata; spiralis obtuso-conica, purpureo-fusco variegata, apice roseo.*

THE THUNDERBOLT Cone. Shell somewhat elongately ovate, smooth, slightly grooved towards the base; pale rose-purple, white round the middle, longitudinally bedaubed with two or three very prominent, broad, waved purple-brown streaks; spire obtusely convex, variegated with purple-brown, apex rose-tinted.


December 1843.
CONUS.—Plate XXXIX.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (found on the reefs); Cuming.

The specimens found by Mr. Cuming at the above-mentioned island are of much smaller size than that here represented; they are however highly characteristic, and assist materially to establish the species.

Species 216. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus Franciscanus.** Con. testa turbinata, levi, castaneo-fusca, fusiis allidis duabus cincta, superiore angustae, per spirox basim decurrente; spirox obtuso-convex, castaneo-fusca.

The Franciscan Cone. Shell turbinated, smooth, chestnut-brown, encircled with two white bands, the upper of which is rather narrow, running around the base of the spire; spire obtusely convex, chestnut-brown.

Hab. Mediterranean; Lamarck.*

This shell is very rarely to be found in good condition; a small specimen in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth is the only one I remember to have seen.
CONUS.

PLATE XL.

Species 217. (Fig. a, Mus. Hinds; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MARTINIANUS. Con. testa cylindraceo-turbanata, fusoed, vel lateo-fuscoed, ad basim, et per spire marginem, albidus; levii, infra medium sulcati, sulcis latiusculis, subdistantibus, stris prominentibus cancellatis; spire convex, spiraler sulcati, sulcis numerosis, angustis, apice elato, acuto.

Martini's Cone. Shell cylindrically turbinated, brown or yellowish brown, whitish at the base, and around the edge of the spire; grooved below the middle downwards, grooves rather wide, somewhat distant, cancellated with prominent striae; spire convex, spirally grooved, grooves numerous, narrow, apex raised and acute.


Conus lacteus, var. Lamark.

Hab. Putao, province of Albay, island of Luzon, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

This species has been either injudiciously confused by Lamark with the Conus lacteus, or it has been altogether neglected. Martini has given a very accurate figure of it, but his irregular style of nomenclature precludes the possibility of our following the title by which he distinguished it. The Conus spectrum is described by that author under the name of Conus teres, and this immediately follows under that of Conus teres lavis; the former is however a shell of a more inflated growth, and distinguished moreover by markings of which the Conus Martinianus is entirely destitute. Most specimens exhibit a longitudinal white streak here and there, running parallel with the lines of growth, as in the shell represented at fig. 217 b.

Species 69. (Mus. Cuming.)

(Second notice.)

CONUS FURVUS.

Since I had the pleasure of describing this species at Plate XIII., a much finer and more characteristic example has presented itself, confirming the impression I at that time formed of its being new to science.

Species 218. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS REGALITATIS. Con. testa subpyriformi-turbanata,

levior ventricoso, levii, basil versus lirata, lirii angustis, subdistantibus; nigricante-fuscoed, carneo-tincta, maculis punctisque antiquo-ceruleostratibus variis; spire convexa, levior canaliculata, lineis elevato-sculis spiraler notata, nigricante-fuscoed, versus apicem rubido varieglata, apice elato, acuto.

The royalty Cone. Shell somewhat pyriform turbinated, slightly ventricose, smooth, ridged towards the base, ridges narrow, rather distant; blue-tinged blackish brown, variegated with spots and dots of pale blue; spire convex, slightly canalculated, spirally marked with rather elevated lines, blackish brown, variegated with red towards the apex, apex raised, acute.


Hab. Real Llejos, Central America (found on sandy mud in the clefts of rocks); Cuming.

The Conus regalitis approximates in some measure to the Conus purpurascens; it does not however exhibit much variety of light purple colouring, nor that peculiar sharp-angled growth round the upper part, which gives a squarness to the aperture in that species. The spire is singularly characterized by the absence of any purple colouring beyond the first or second outer whorl.

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Species 219. (Fig. a, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. b, Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS PROTEUS. Con. testa turbinata, solida, albo, guttae maculique fuscis vel rubido-fuscis, nunc separatis, nunc confusis, seriatum picta; spire depressio-culida, subcanaliculata, fusco maculata, apice acuminato.

The Proteus Cone. Shell turbinated, solid, white, painted with rows of brown or reddish brown spots and blotches, sometimes separated, sometimes confounded together; spire rather depressed, slightly canalculated, spotted with brown, apex acuminated.

Hwass, Enc. Meth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 682.


Variety?

Conus pseudo-Thomas, Chemnitz.

Hab. Island of St. Thomas; West Indies.

The spots and blotches of this shell very considerably in their shape and arrangement; in some specimens they

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CONUS.—PLATE XL.

Assume the appearance of broad interrupted transverse lines, in others that of longitudinal or waved lines, and these again are often heaped together in large irregular patches. The Conus leoninus is the nearest allied species to the Conus Proteus, and is said to differ in the spots being always smaller and more numerous; for my own part I now regard them merely as varieties of the same, and much regret having separated them in this monograph.
CONUS.

PLATE XLI.

Species 220. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Cuming.)

**CONUS cinereus.** _Con. testá oblongo-turbinátá, subcyllindracea, columnella subattenuata; liris, sulcis distantibus angustis basim versus cinctá; cinereo-cernulcens, subfasciátá, maculis punctisque fuscis, albo interdum articulatís, seriatim digestis, ornátá; spirá convexá, fusco-maculatá, apice macronato, elato._

**The ash-coloured Cone.** Shell oblong-turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, columnella a little attenuated; smooth, encircled towards the base with narrow distant grooves; ashy blue, faintly banded, ornamented with brown spots and dots, sometimes articulated with white, set in rows; spire convex, spotted with brown, apex raised, pointed.

**Hwass, Enc. Méth. vers., vol. i. part 2. p. 673.**

**Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 480.**

_Voluta cinerea_, Rumphius.

_Conus rusticus_, Linnaeus.

_Conus cernulectes_, Lamarck.

_Conus lividus_, Chemnitz.

_Hab._ Bay of Manila (found on mud-banks at low water); Cuming.

**Variety b.**

_Testa fulva, maculis punctisque spadiceis; vel omnino fulvo-spadice maculis punctisque nullis._

Shell yellowish, with the spots and dots chestnut-brown; or altogether yellowish, chestnut without any spots or dots.

**Monachus Francisci, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab., vol. ii. pl. 142. f. 1319 and 1320.**

**Conus modestus,** Sowerby, Conch. Illus. f. 19.

_Hab._ Mariveles, province of Bataan, island of Luzon, Philippines (found in sandy mud at the depth of seven fathoms); Cuming.

The _Conus cinereus_ approximates in some measure to the _Conus stramineus_; it exhibits however a different style of painting, and the columnella is more peculiarly attenuated towards the base.

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Species 221. (Mus. Cuming.)

**CONUS incarnatus.** _Con. testá turbinátá, vis pyriformí, basim versus subtilissimís libratís, liris numerosís, confertís; albí, fasciis duabus latissimis, pallide incarnatís, cinctís; spirá convexissimá, spirálate incisís, maculis incarnatis arcuáatis pallide variegátis, apice macronato, elato._

**The flesh-banded Cone.** Shell turbinated, slightly pyriform, very finely ridged towards the base, ridges numerous and close-set; white, encircled with two very broad pale flesh-coloured bands; spire slightly convex, spirally engraved, palely variegated with curled flesh-coloured spots, apex raised, pointed.

**Reeve, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.**

_Hab._ Malacca (found on mud-banks); Cuming.

Although the specimen above described is in the best state of preservation, I should have judged it, from its simple style of colouring, to be a shell of immature growth, were it not that Mr. Cuming collected several specimens of them at Malacca on the mud-banks, all exhibiting the same uniformity of external character.

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Species 222. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**CONUS Amadis.** _Con. testá turbinátá, subinflátá, levi, basim versus sulcátá, sulcis peculiariter pertusiis; aurantium vel rubido-fusci, maculis niveis trigono-cordatis, inaequalibus, conflatis, lineisque transversis raris, albo articulatis, ornátá; spirá levi, canaliculatá, fusca, maculis albis grandibus notátá, apice acuminatá, elato._

**The Amadis Cone.** Shell turbinated, somewhat inflated, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves peculiarly pricked; orange or reddish brown, ornamented with unequal, close-set, white, triangularly heart-shaped spots, and a very few white articulated transverse lines; spire smooth, canaliculated, brown, marked with large white spots, apex raised and acuminate.

**Martini, Conch. Cab., vol. ii. p. 290. pl. 58. f. 642 and 643.**

**Lamarck, Anim. sans vert., vol. vii. p. 489.**

**L'Amadis, Argenville.**

_Hab._ Ceylon (in great abundance).

The white spots, which are of very irregular character, are generally arranged so as to leave two narrow zones of the dark ground-colour, the upper of which is usually the broader.

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Species 228. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus archiepisopus. Con. testa ovato-turbanata, ventricosa, levis; albus, caruleo et violaceo tinctus, maculis aurantiis subsparsis trifasciatis cinctis, lineisque aurantiis-fuscisis ubique substitissimè undato-reticulatis; spirà obtusiusculetis.

The archbishop cone. Shell ovately turbinated, ventricose, smooth; white, stained with light blue or violet, encircled with three bands of rather sprinkled orange spots, and everywhere very finely reticulated in a waved manner with orange-brown lines; spire obtusely raised.

Hab. — — ?

This very rare species is chiefly distinguished by the light waved character of the net-work, which is also remarkably fine and close, and variously stained with pale blue or violet.

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Species 58. (Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

(Second notice.)

Conus varius. Variety β.

Texta albo-roseo tintæ, supernè obesior; maculis grandibus fuscis perpaucis, distantibus, interdum obsolete.

Shell tinged with pale rose-colour, stouter at the upper part; large brown spots very few, distant, sometimes obsolete.


Hab. Galapagos Islands (found in the clefts of rocks at low water); Cuming.

This shell is unquestionably a variety of the Conus varius described at Plate XIII.
CONUS.

Species 224. (Mus. Belcher.)

**Conus Californicus.** *Con. testá abbreviato-turbinátá, solidá, basísem versus striátum, striis elevátum; parte superá albídá, maculis perpaucis, fuscáscentibus, obliquis, ornárit, infra pallide fusucente, filis tenáissimís confertís cinctá; spírá obtuso-convexá.*

**The Californian Cone.** Shell shortly turbinated, solid, striated towards the base, strie raised; upper part whitish, ornamented with a very few light brown spots, pale brown beneath, encircled with a number of very fine, close-set, thread-like lines; spire obtusely convex.


*Hab.* California.

This species is one of very simple character, quite distinct from any hitherto described.

Species 225. (Fig. a, b and c, Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus stramineus.** *Con. testá oblongo-turbinátá, subcylindraced, basísem versus sulcatum, sulciis subdistantibus, subtilissíme striato-cancelláceae; albídá, maculis quadrangularibus aurántio-fuscis, bifasciátum confusí, cinctá; spírá concavo-éláte, spiraliter sulcatá, apice mucronáto.*

**The straw-coloured Cone.** Shell oblong-turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, grooved towards the base, grooves rather distant, very finely cancelled with strie; whitish, encircled with rows of square orange-brown spots, confused together so as to form two bands; spire concavely raised, spirally grooved, apex pointed.


*Conus alceolus,* Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 11.

Variety β. (Fig. a.)

*Testa maculis longitudinaliter confluentibus.*

Shell with the spots longitudinally flowing together.

*Conus ciserus,* var. Sowerby, Conch. Illus., f. 43.

*Hab.* Molluca and Philippine Islands.

This is a shell of more solid growth than the *Conus ciserus,* but may be best distinguished by its different style of painting.

Species 226. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus baticus.** *Con. testá turbinátá, solidiusculá, laèvi, basísem versus granulátum; albídá, puncitis maculáisque grandidibus, baticis, vividé pictís; spírá subobtuso-convexá, obsolete coronáte, spiraliter sulcatá, sulcis striato-cancellátís.*

**The dark brown Cone.** Shell turbinated, rather solid, smooth, granulated towards the base; white, vividly painted with dark brown dots, and large blotches of the same colour; spire rather obtusely convex, obsequitely coronated, spirally grooved, grooves cancelled with strie.


*Hab.* Philippine Islands; Cuming.

The *Conus baticus* exhibits no other colour but that of the dots and blotches, which are of very dark chocolate-brown upon a white ground.

Species 227. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus epistomium.** *Con. testá elongato-turbinátá, rectá, tenuiculá, albí, maculis aurántio-fuscis, peculiariter fluctuáceae, bifasciátum cinctum, maculis albo subobsoleté transversim punctato-lineátis; spírá depressiusculá, fuscáscente maculátá.*

**The spigot Cone.** Shell elongately turbinated, straight, rather thin, white, encircled with two bands of peculiarly flowing orange-brown spots, spots crossed with faint white dotted lines; spire rather depressed, spotted with light brown.


*Hab.* Mauritius.

This shell is of a peculiarly straight form, and reminds one very forcibly of the spigot or faucet-stop of a barrel; the very faint white dotted transverse lines are exceedingly regular, and of quite a different character to those of the broccoli species.

Species 228. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus cocceus.** *Con. testá turbinátá, supernè obesiusculá, subrotundátá, transversim subtilissimé levítáte, interstitiis levítaté pertusis; albí, liris maculis parvis irregularibus, pallide cocceáceae, eximí tenuítatis; spírá obtuso-convexá.*

January 1844.
The scarlet-spotted Cone. Shell turbinated, rather stout towards the upper part, a little rounded, transversely very finely ridged, interstices between the ridges slightly pricked; white, delicately filleted with small irregular pale scarlet spots; spire obtusely convex.


Hab. New Holland.

Mr. Cuming possesses three specimens of this delicately marked Cone, the entire surface of which is covered with faintly articulated fillets of white and scarlet.

Species 177. (Fig. d and e, Mus. Bates.)

(Second notice.)

Conus omaria, variety. Testa vivaë caerulea, aperture fauce roseo tincta.

Shell deep blue, interior of the aperture stained with rose-colour.

I am much indebted to John Bates, Esq., of Cowes, for the loan of this beautiful shell; its colouring is of the most delicate and vivid description, and not at all exaggerated in the accompanying figure.
CONUS.

Species 229. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus Clerii.** Con. testa turbinatâ, supernê acutangula, tenuicula, per toto superficie subtillisimes tiritâ; albâ, striis fuscescentibus, longitudinaliter undatis, subirregulariter varigata; spirâ depressiusculâ, leviter canaliculatâ, apice elato, macronato.

**Clery's Cone.** Shell turbinated, sharply angled round the upper part, rather thin, very finely ridged over the entire surface; white, somewhat irregularly variegated with longitudinally waved brownish streaks; spire rather depressed, slightly canaliculate, apex raised and pointed.


_Hab._ Cape St. Thomas, Brazil (found in sandy mud at the depth of thirty-five fathoms); Clery.

I have much pleasure in adopting the name of an intelligent French naval commander, to whom we are indebted for this, and many new and interesting species of shells.

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Species 230. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus piperatus.** Con. testa subabreviato-turbinatâ, basim versus sulcata; albâ, maculis fuscis parvis sparsis irregulariter ornamentâ; spirâ convexa, spiralis ter striata, apice macronato, elato; aperture fauce fuscescente tincta.

**The Peppered Cone.** Shell rather shortly turbinated, grooved towards the base; white, irregularly ornamented with small scattered spots; spire convex, spirally striated, apex raised and pointed; interior of the aperture stained with pale brown.


_Hab._—?

The Conus erythraensis is perhaps the nearest allied species to this, well characterized by the stained interior, and the more dotted style of the external painting.

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Species 231. (Mus. Gürner, Bremen.)

**Conus Grünleri.** Con. testa turbinatâ, supernê levi, infra transversim sulcata, sulcis prominentibus; albâ, maculis subquadratis rubris trifasciatis tenientis, intervallis punctis rubris minutissimis aspersis; spirâ depresso-planâ, spiralis ter canaliculatâ, basi intus ex tuque nigrante-violaceo tinctâ.

**Grünner's Cone.** Shell turbinated, smooth round the upper part, grooved beneath, grooves prominent; white, filleted with three bands of nearly square red spots, the spaces between which are sprinkled with very fine dots of the same colour; spire depressed, flat, spirally canaliculate; base stained with very dark violet within and without.


_Hab._ Island of Java.

This is a beautiful little species, very distinct from any hitherto described. At the request of Mr. Cuming I have named it after M. Grünner of Bremen, a very zealous collector, whom I thank most cordially, not only for the loan of the shell, but for setting an example which I trust continental amateurs will not fail to profit by.

There is another specimen of rather larger size, in the cabinet of Mr. J. E. Gray of the British Museum.

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Species 232. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus emarginatus.** Con. testa subfusciformi-turbinatâ, levi, ad basim leviter sulcata; albâ, striis fuscis la tusculis undatis vivide varigata; spirâ elata, canaliculata, apice macronato; labro arcuato, juxta spiram emarginato.

**The Emarginated Cone.** Shell somewhat fusiformly turbinated, smooth, slightly grooved at the base; white, vividly variegated with rather broad waved brown streaks; spire raised, canaliculate, apex pointed; lip curved, emarginated next the spire.


_Hab._ Pacific Ocean.

Having already figured the Conus arcuatus from a specimen of the best authority (see Plate XV.), the entire surface of which is transversely grooved, I introduce the shell represented in pl. 36 of the 'Zoology' of Beechey's Voyage under the above new title.

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Species 233, a, b. (Mus. Adamson.)

**Conus sindon.** Con. testa subventricoso-turbinatâ, levi, usculâ; albâ, lineis rubido-fuscis subtillisimis densissimè bifasciatis decussatâ; spirâ subobtuso-convex, apice rosacea.

January 1844.
The fine cambric Cone. Shell somewhat ventricosely turbinated, nearly smooth; white, very thickly decussated with exceedingly fine reddish brown lines in such a manner as to form two broad transverse bands; spire rather obtusely convex, apex rose-tinted.


Hab. —?

This interesting shell, for the loan of which I am indebted to the zeal of Mr. Adamson of Newcastle, is very distinct from any hitherto described species. The painting viewed through an ordinary lens suggests the appearance of very fine lawn or cambric linen, and is of quite a novel character.

Species 193. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus Adansoni. Con. testa abbreviato-turbinata, superne obesae, carauce-streata-albo, olivaceo-viride, marmorata, maculis niveis, lineisque punctato-interruptis circinata; spire convexa, apice macronato, rosacea.

Adanson’s Cone. Shell shortly turbinated, stout round the upper part, bluish white, marbled with olive-green, encircled with snowy white flakes and numerous dot-interrupted lines; spire convex, apex pointed, rose-tinted.


Le echotin, Adanson.

Hab. Red Sea.

This shell, for another example of which see Pl. XXXVI. f. 190. d, is very closely allied to the Conus magnus; its short stout growth is however somewhat peculiar.

Species 234. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus lacteus. Con. testa turbinata, solida, inflata, undique sulcatae, sulcis subdistantibus, subtilissimae striato-cancellatis; eburnea, nitente; spirae subdepressa-convexa, spiralis striata, apice eato; aperture latiuscula, fauce aurantio tinctor.

The milk-white Cone. Shell turbinated, solid, inflated, grooved over its entire surface, grooves rather distant, very finely cancelled with striae; ivory-white, shining; spire rather depressed convex, spirally striated, apex raised; aperture rather broad, interior stained with orange.


Hab. —?

Care should be taken not to confound this delicate shell with the Conus columba, which is of smaller size, and not grooved throughout.

Species 235. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus Parius. Con. testa turbinata, solidæ, supernæ obesæ, basina versus sulcatæ, sulcis distantiis latisculis, densissimæ striato-cancellatis; marmoreo-alba; spiræ plano-convexæ, levii, apice macronato, fuscoveant.

The Parian Cone. Shell turbinated, solid, stout round the upper part, grooved towards the base, grooves distant, rather broad, very thickly cancelled with striae; marble-white; spire flatly convex, smooth, apex pointed, tinged with brown.


Conus spectrum album, Chemnitz, Conch. Cab., vol. x. pl. 140. f. 1304.

Conus columba, var. c, Lamarck, Enc. Méth., pl. 331. f. 3.

Hab. —?

This shell, which is of a solid, shining white, (like the celebrated marble of Paros,) has been evidently confounded with the Conus columba; it requires however no very great exercise of critical discrimination to perceive that it differs materially both from that and the preceding species.

Species 236. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus Tinianus. Con. testa turbinata, teneri, ventricosa, basina versus striata; cinnabarina, maculis pallidis exae sebulae, tenus indestinctis minuis alboque articulatis irregulariter ornata; spirae obtuso-convexæ, apice rosacea.

The Tinian Cone. Shell turbinated, thin, ventricose, striated towards the base; cinnabar or dull red lead-colour clouded with pale greyish blue spots, and irregularly ornamented with indistinct fillets of articulated white and dull cinnabar; spire obtusely convex, apex rose-tinted.


Hab. Island of Tinian, Ladrone.

This is a light rudely formed shell, exhibiting a delicate and very pretty style of painting. The Conus aurora (Species 62. Pl. XII.) runs so closely into the Conus Tinianus, that it might perhaps, with more propriety, be regarded as a variety of it.
CONUS.

PLATE XLIV.

Species 237. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS MADURENSIS. Con. testá turbinatá, laevi, fulvó aut viridescente, in medio albíbatélatá; balteá fuscóscens punctatá, zonis suprél et inférbulo fulvoque subcubiculátis, perpaxicis, irregularibus, lineísque fuscóscensibus numerosis cinctás; spírid elatá, apice műcro- nato.

The Madura Cone. Shell turbinated, smooth, yellowish or greenish, white-belted round the middle; belt dotted with light brown, encircled above and below with a very few irregular zones of clouded yellowish brown and white, and a number of light brown lines; spire raised, apex pointed.


Hab. Island of Madura, north-east of the island of Java.

This appears to be a shell of rather doubtful character, and one of very rare occurrence.

Species 238. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS EXARATUS. Con. testá turbinatá, subangustá, per totam superfíciem sulcátá, sulcis regularibus, latiusculis, interstíciis subtilissimó striato-cancelláris; pallide carúlo-purpureo, maculis ferruginosis albinubéculáris, perpaxicis, parcís, sparsís ornátá; spírid acuminátá.

The Floughed Cone. Shell turbinated, rather narrow, grooved throughout its entire surface, grooves regular, rather broad, interstices very finely cancellated with striae; pale bluish purple, ornamented with a few very small, scattered, rusty, white-clouded spots; spire acuminated.


Hab. ——?

This is a very distinct species, remarkable for the regularity with which it is grooved.

Species 239. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS USTULATUS. Con. testá subelongata-turbinata, superné tumidiuscula, marginé rotundata, transversim subtilissimé liratá; pallide ustulato-rubido, balteá albído angustá in medio cinctá; spírid convárd, spiráliter striató, maculis perpaxicis sparsís purpuro-

rubris ad marginem superiorem ornátá; apice műcro- nato.

The Scorched Cone. Shell rather elongately turbinated, a little swollen round the upper part, edge rounded, transversely very finely ridged; pale burnt red, encircled round the middle with a narrow white belt; spire convex, spirally striated, ornamented with a few scattered purple-red spots upon the upper edge of each whorl; apex pointed.


Hab. New Holland.

There is no trace of any purple-red spots or other dark character on the body of the shell.

Species 240. (Fig. a, Mus. Belcher; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth.)

CONUS ACULIFORMIS. Con. testá elongato-turbinata, subfusiformi, undique sulcata, sulcis subtilissimó striato, cancellária, nunc angustis, lirís intermedii planis latiusculis, nunc lalioribus, lirís intermedii rotundátis angustis; albíddi, fuscóscens punctátá, maculis fuscóscensibus bisériátim cinctá; spírid acuminátá, apice elátó, acuto.

The Prickle-shaped Cone. Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat fusiform, grooved throughout, grooves very finely cancellated with striae, sometimes narrow with the intermediate ridges flat and rather broad, sometimes broad with the intermediate ridges rounded and narrow; whitish, dotted with light brown, encircled with two rows of light brown spots; spire acuminated, apex raised, sharp.


Hab. Cagayan, island of Mindanao, Philippines (dredged from sandy mud at the depth of from twenty-five to thirty fathoms); Cuming.

The specimens collected by Mr. Cuming at the abovementioned island are mostly smaller than those here figured.

Species 241. (Mus. Cuming.)

CONUS VIOACEUS. Con. testá elongato-turbinata, cylindracea, tenue, nitida; violáceo, transversim obsolete fuscóscens punctato-lineátá, fuscóscens longitúdináliter striatá, aut sparsís maculátá; strigis subdi-

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CONUS.—Plate XLIV.

stantibus, lineis brevibus fusciscentibus, esculentus albi-
articulatus, ornatis; spirá rotundatocutis, spiraliter
striati.

The violet-stained Cone. Shell elongately turbi-
ated, cylindrical, thin, bright; violet-stained, encircled
with obsolete lines of light brown dots, longitudi-
nally streaked with light brown; streaks rather
distant, crossed with short brown lines, faintly
articulated with white; spire rotundately obtuse, spi-
rally striated.


Hab. Matnog, island of Luzon, Philippines (found on
the reefs); Cuming.

This is a very interesting species; the faint dotted
lines with which the entire shell is encircled are scarcely
visible on the violet ground without the assistance of an
ordinary lens, but in passing over the longitudinal streaks
of light brown they present a more decided appearance.

Species 242. (Mus. Grüner, Bremen.)

Conus concolor. Con. testá subpyriformi-turbinată,
basim versus subtiitère liratâ; cinnamoce-fuscâ,
lineis fuscis irregularibus, nunc confertis, nunc dis-
stantioribus, cinéatâ; spirá convexe, spiraliter sulcâtâ;
suturis radibus, apice elato.

The uniform Cone. Shell somewhat pyriformly tur-
binated, finely ridged towards the base; cinnamom-
brown, encircled with irregular brown lines, some-
times close-set, sometimes more distant from each
other; spire convex, spirally grooved; sutures
rugged and uneven, apex raised.


Hab. China.

This species, of which I have seen one or two other
specimens, is of an uniform cinnamom-brown colour; and
the spire is well characterized by the rugged uneven
condition of the sutures.

Species 243. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus tablasus. Con. testá turbinatâ, leviter pyriformi,
tenui, undique sulcâtâ, sulcis basilibus latioribus, pro-
fundis, alteris irregularibus, subtilissimis, undulatis; al-
bâ, totâ superficie striis longitudinalibus elevatis
peculiariter sculptâ; spírá subobtuso-convexe, obso-
leté coronatâ.

The consumptive Cone. Shell turbinated, slightly
pyriform, thin, everywhere grooved, basal grooves
wider and rather deep, the others irregular, very

d fined, waved; white, entire surface peculiarly sculpt-
ured with longitudinal strie; spire rather obtusely
convex, obsoletely coronated.


Hab. — — ?

I am not aware that the raised longitudinal strie with
which this shell is so delicately sculptured are to be
found in any other species of the genus.

Species 244. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus amplusus. Con. testá turbinatâ, levii, basim ver-
sus liratâ, lineis subtilissimis, undulatis, longitudinalibus,
subobsoleté incisâ; albb, patiâ fuscuscentes tinctâ;
spírá obtuso-convexe, leviter canaliculâtâ, maculis
arcuatis fuscuscentibus ornâtâ, apice mcucronato, elato.

The doubtful Cone. Shell turbinated, smooth, ridged
towards the base, rather obsoletely engraved with
very fine, festooned, longitudinal lines; white,
palely stained with light brown; spire obtusely
convex, slightly canaliculated, ornamented with
arched brownish spots; apex raised and pointed.


Hab. — — ?

There is always a doubtful character about shells ex-
hibiting faint indications of colour; I have not, however,
succeeded in referring this to any species hitherto
described.

Species 245. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus lentiformis. Con. testá fusiformi-turbinatâ,
tenuiá, levii, basim versus sulcâtâ, sulcis latiusculis,
profundis; albbâ, fuscuscentis lentiformis et punctâ;
spírá elâtâ, anfractuís acutangulis, margineibus fusc-
scentibus maculâtis, maculis subdistantibus; labro
subexpanso, juxta spiram emarginato.

The freckled Cone. Shell fusiformly turbinated,
rather thin, smooth, grooved towards the base,
grooves rather broad and deep; whitish, freckled
and dotted with light brown; spire raised, whorls
sharp-angled, edges spotted with brown, spots ra-
ther distant; lip slightly expanded, emarginated
next the spire.


Hab. — — ?

This is an interesting and important species, of which
there is a fainter specimen, of more elongated growth,
in the collection of Mr. Adamson of Newcastle.
CONUS.

Species 246. (Mus. Gray.)

Conus trochulus. Con. testa abbreviata-turbinatæ, obtusæ, solidiæ, levigatæ, basim versus sulcata; alba, apertura fuscæ rubæo-violacea tinctæ; spira obtusae-convexae, levigatae.

The Little Top Cone. Shell shortlly turbinated, stout, solid, smooth, grooved towards the base; white, interior of the aperture stained with reddish violet; spire obtusely convex, smooth.


Hab. — —?

This species, of which there are several examples in the British Museum, all with the violet-tinged aperture, exhibits the same contrast of color as a very peculiar white variety of the Conus niveus.

---

Species 247. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus sugillatus. Con. testa turbinatæ, solidiusculæ, levigatæ, basim versus subobsoletæ nodoloio-liratæ; alba, fasciis dubius latissimæ lividae-caliculæ, lineiforme exilior fuscacenter punctatæ, cinctæ; spira plano-convexæ, canaliculatæ, apice macronato, elato, annulatum marginibus subtilissimis obsidi nodulosis; basi et apertura fuscæ violaceae tinctæ.

The Bruised Cone. Shell turbinated, rather solid, smooth, somewhat obliquely nodularly ridged towards the base; whitish, encircled with two very broad, livid olive bands, and a number of faint brown-dotted lines; spire flatly convex, canaliculated, apex raised, pointed, edges of the whorls very finely obliquely nodulated; base and interior of the aperture stained with violet.


Hab. — —?

This shell may probably have been confounded with the Conus lividus; it is, however, quite distinct from that species both in the detail of the painting and in the structure of the spire. The spire is canaliculated, and very peculiarly beaded with fine oblique nodules, the canaliculated surface being of an olive-brown colour, whilst the nodules are white.

---

Species 248. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus strigatus. Con. testa elongato-turbinatæ, subcyllindratae; albida, strigis cinnamomea-fuscia, confertæ, interruptæ, undique cinctæ, maculique oblongi pallide variegrata; spira convexo-elata.

The Striped Cone. Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, whitish, encircled throughout with a number of interrupted, close-set, cinnamon-brown stripes, and palely variegated with oblong blotches of the same colour; spire convexly raised.


Hab. — — ?

This is a species of rather doubtful character, and I am not sure that the specimen here figured from the collection of the Rev. Mr. Stainforth is really the shell intended. I venture to publish it as such because it agrees, as far as its condition allows, with the minute description of the Conus strigatus given by Bruguière in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique'; and it appears moreover perfectly distinct from any other species of the genus.

---

Species 249. (Fig. a, Mus. Gray; Fig. b, Mus. Stainforth; Fig. c, Mus. Brit.)

Conus mutabilis. Con. testa turbinatæ, subpyriformi, levigatæ, basim versus undulatam sulcatæ; fusco irregulare virgatæ, lineiforme fuscis interruptis cinctæ; spira convexa, spirulata striata, suturae rubidiae, apice elato.

The Changeable Cone. Shell turbinated, somewhat pear-shaped, smooth, grooved in a waved manner towards the base; light brown, often very pale in the middle, irregularly streaked with brown, and encircled with interrupted brown lines; spire convex, spirally striated, sutures rugged and uneven, apex raised.


Hab. — — ?

In my observations on the Conus vexillum (Plate I. Species 3.), it is related how Lamarck quotes as a variety of that species a shell figured by Chernitz under the title of Conus mutabilis. These remarks were offered

February 1844.
under an apprehension that the figure alluded to could not strictly be referred to the Conus vexillum, and conclude thus:—"It is, however, exceedingly difficult to say what species that figure is intended to represent." I have now completely identified the Conus mutabilis of the 'Conchyliae Cabinet' as a very distinct species, and have the pleasure of representing specimens of different varieties from the collections of Mr. Stainforth, Mr. Gray, and the British Museum.

Species 250. (Mus. Cuming.)

Conus suturatus. Con. testa subabreviato-turbinata, solidiuscula, levigata, basim versus sulcatum, sulcis latiusculis, distantibus; albâ, basi pallide rosacea; spirà plano-convexa, profundè suturata, spiraliter lirata et striata, apice minuto, acuto.

The sutured Cone. Shell rather shortly turbinated, somewhat solid, smooth, grooved towards the base, grooves rather broad, distant; white, stained with pale rose at the base; spire flatly convex, deeply sutured, spirally ridged and striated, apex very small, raised.


Hab. — ?

This shell is allied in some measure to the Conus leevius; it is, however, of much lighter growth, there is no indication of any colour in the aperture, and the spire is absolutely very finely beaded.

Species 251. (Mus. Adamson.)

Conus crepusculum. Con. testa turbinata, tenuecula, suprâ levii, infrâ exiliter granulata, granulis seria-

tim digestis, basim versus gradatim majoribus; lutold, basi violacea; spirâ convexa, apice mucronato, elato, anfractuum marginibus subtilissimè obsolete nodulosis.

The twilight Cone. Shell turbinated, rather thin, smooth at the upper part, faintly granulated beneath, granules set in rows, increasing gradually in size towards the base; pale yellow, base violet; spire convex, apex pointed, raised, edge of the whorls very finelyobsolete noduled.


Hab. — ?

There is no indication of any colour in this shell; it is of rather light structure.
CONUS.

Species 253. (Mus. Stainforth.)

Conus plumarius. Con. testa turbinata, subpyriform, irregulariter rugulosa et granosa, caruælo-álba, olivaceo- aut violaceo-plumbeo fasciatis et striatâ; spiræ convexa, nodulis subtilibus coronata, alba; apice obtusa, rosacea; basi et apertura fæce vivide violata.

The leaden cone. Shell turbinated, somewhat pyriform, irregularly wrinkled and granulated; bluish white, banded and streaked with olive or violet lead-colour; spire convex, coronated with fine nodules, white, apex obtuse, rose-tinted; base and interior of the aperture vividly stained with violet.


Hab. — ?

The wrinkles and irregular granules which cover the greater portion of this specimen may not belong to the species, which is introduced upon independent grounds; namely, on account of the cross-blotched style of painting characteristically exhibited on the side of the shell, the deep violet lining of the aperture, and the rose-tinted apex upon a neatly coronated white spire.

Species 254. (Fig. a and b, Mus. Brit.)

Conus Broderipii. Con. testa tenuicolor, subinflata, transversim sulcata, sulcis basins versus distinguishibus, subtillisimè pertusis; pallidissimè incarnato-alba, maculis aurantio-fuscescentibus inter sulcos ornatis; spire planiuscula, spiraliter sulcata, apice elato, macronata; basi et apertura fæce pallide incarnato-rosoed.

Broderip's cone. Shell rather thin, a little inflated, transversely grooved, grooves more distinct towards the base, very finely pricked; very pale fleshly-white, ornamented between the grooves with blotches of light orange-brown; spire rather flat, spirally grooved, apex raised, pointed; base and interior of the aperture pale fleshly rose-tinted.


Hab. — ?

I have much pleasure in dedicating this very chaste and beautiful species to W. J. Broderip, Esq. F.R.S., a gentleman well known in the conchological world, to whose zeal the country is much indebted for this and many other valuable shells which adorn our national collection.

Species 255. (Mus. Brit.)

Conus laetus. Con. testa turbinata, tenuicula, lavigata; luted, puncta granibus fuscis, trisici rubrifusis, seriatim cinctis; spire obtusa-convexa, strigis fuscis arcuatis ornatis.

The gaudy cone. Shell turbinated, rather thin, smooth; bright yellow, encircled with rows of large brown spots, confused together at the base, near the spire, and about the middle, in the form of bands; spire obtusely convex, ornamented with curved brown streaks.


Hab. — ?

I am unable to connect this with any hitherto described species; it exhibits a bright display of colour, and must be a striking shell in finer condition.

Species 256. (Mus. Brit.)

Conus bænulus. Con. testa turbinata, supercæ tenuidiuscula, levigata, olivaceo-carnöly, olivaceo-fusco variegata, tenuata, et maculata; spire subobtusa-élata, sutorius rudibus; apertura fæce olivaceo-fusco tincta.

The rival cone. Shell turbinated, rather swollen at the upper part, smooth; olive-blue, variegated, filled, and spotted with olive-brown; spire rather obtusely raised, sutures slightly rugged and uneven; interior of the aperture stained with dark olive-brown.


Hab. — ?

This is another very richly coloured shell allied in some measure to the Conus Guinaiicus, but presenting a very different style of painting.

Species 257. (Mus. Brit.)

Conus pastinaca. Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, transversim striata, striis elevatis, basim versus prominentioribus; alba, interdum pallide luteola, immaculata; spire obtusa-convexa, levigata.

The parsnip cone. Shell oblong-turbinated, trans-

February 1844.
versely striated, striae raised, becoming more prominent towards the base; white, sometimes very pale yellow, unpotted; spire obtusely convex, smooth.


Hab. — — ?

This appears to be a shell of very rare occurrence; I have not seen it in any private cabinet.

Species 258. (Fig. a, b and c, Mus. Brit.)

*Conus Grayi*. Con. testa turbinata, superna obtusa, subpyriformi, solidi, levigati, basin versus iratd; cæsiæ, aut cinereo-caerulei, maculis grandibus nigri-
cantibus, undatis, saepissime bifasciatur digestis, ornati; spire convexus, apice mucronato.

Gray's Cone. Shell turbinated, stout at the upper part, somewhat pear-shaped, solid, smooth, finely ridged towards the base; grey or ashy blue, ornamented with large waved blackish spots, generally arranged so as to form two bands; spire convex, apex pointed.


Hab. — — ?

As our national Museum is indebted to Mr. Gray for this very interesting new species, I have much pleasure in naming it after him.
CONUS.

PLATE XLVII.

Species 259. (Mus. Brit.)

**Conus minutus.** Con. testa oblongo-turbinata, pyramidalis, levigata; incassata, fascis duabus rubidis latissimis circumdata; spirae clavatae, anfractuum marginibus rubido-fusco maculatis.

**The minute Cone.** Shell oblong-turbinated, pyramidal, smooth; flesh-coloured, encircled with two very broad bands of reddish brown; spire raised, edges of the whorls spotted with reddish brown.


*Hab.* Island of St. Vincent, West Indies; Gilding.

This is the smallest species of the genus, and quite peculiar in its characters.

Species 260. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus pygmaeus.** Con. testa subabreviato-turbinata, levii, infundibulata, sulcis prominentibus, subsistentibus; pallide violaceo-albo, striis fuscis longitudinalibus, latis, undatis, punctorumque seriebus transversis ornata; spirae quasi gradatim clavata, levii; apertura fuscus rubido-violacea.

**The Pygmy Cone.** Shell rather shortly turbinated, smooth, grooved at the lower part, grooves prominent and rather distant; pale violet-tinged white, ornamented with broad waved longitudinal brown streaks, and transverse rows of rather distant irregular dots; spire raised with steps, as it were, smooth; interior of the aperture stained with reddish violet.


*Hab.* —?

The dark zigzag streaks in this little shell pass over the edges of the whorls, leaving their ends visible on the spire.

Species 261. (Mus. Cuming.)

**Conus punctatus.** Con. testa abbreviato-turbinata; total superficie lineis elevatis longitudinalibus et transversis clathratis, interstititis quasi punctaturis; pallide cineris; spirae obtusa-convexa, spiraliter striata, obsoletè coronata, fusco maculata, apice rosacea.

**The Puctured Cone.** Shell shortly turbinated; entire surface latticed with transverse and longitudinal raised lines, interstices looking as if punctured; pale ash-colour; spire obtusely convex, spirally striated, obsoletely coronated, spotted with brown, apex rose-tinted.

Hwass, Enc. Meth. vers. vol. i. part 2. p. 635.

*Hab.* Botany Bay, New Holland; Hwass.

This is the only species of the genus, and it is consequently an important one, in which the entire surface of the shell is absolutely latticed with equidistant, transverse and longitudinal raised lines or ridges. It appears to have escaped the notice of Lamarck.

Species 262. (Mus. Grüner, Bremen.)

**Conus conspersus.** Con. testa turbinata, leviter inflata, levii, basim versus sulcata; pallide luteolae, fuscosaurantio-fusci variaque irregulariter conspersi, levii, striis fuscis longitudinales, latis, undatis, punctorumque seriis transversis ornata; spirae quasi gradatim clavata, levii; apertura fuscus rubido-violacea.

**The Sprinkled Cone.** Shell turbinated, slightly inflated, smooth, grooved towards the base; pale yellowish, sprinkled with irregular, variously-shaped orange-brown spots, and everywhere encircled with extremely fine, close-set, hair-like lines; spire convex, spotted with orange-brown.


*Hab.* —?

This species may be recognised by the fine hair lines with which its entire surface is ornamented.

Species 263. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus attenuatus.** Con. testa gracilè turbinata, basim versus attenuata, levii; lutae et aurantio-fuscescente, striis albidis perpaucis latis undatis longitudinaliter ornata; spirae depressa, acutangula, aurantio-fuscescente albovis tessellata; apice acutissimo, elato.

**The Attenuated Cone.** Shell slenderly turbinated, attenuated towards the base, smooth, yellow or light orange-brown, longitudinally ornamented with a very few broad, waved, white stripes; spire depressed, sharp-angled, tessellated with light orange-brown, apex raised, very sharp-pointed.


*Hab.* —?

The long, slender, sugar-loaf form of this shell is rather peculiar, and it exhibits a style of painting which
CONUS.—Plate XLVII.

I do not remember to have observed in varieties of any other species.

Species 264. (Mus. Brit.)

**Conus rutilus.** Con. testa subpyriform-turbinatæ, temui, subhisastæ, striæ tenuissimæ soboatoletis, conferens, cinætæ; rutilæ, unicoloræ; spiræ depressiusculæ, versus apicem subtilissimæ coronatæ, apice elato.

**The fiery red Cone.** Shell somewhat pyriformly turbinated, thin, rather inflated, encircled with very fine close set, nearly obsolete striae; uniform fiery red; spire rather depressed, very finely coronated towards the apex, apex raised.

**Menke, Moll. Nov. Holl., p. 27. no. 133.**

**Hab.** North-west coast of New Holland; Menke.

I am much indebted to Professor Menke of Pyrmont, Germany, for sending me a drawing of this species; it has enabled me to identify a very interesting series of specimens in the collection of the British Museum, of which no information could be obtained. I have not observed the species in any private cabinet.

Species 265. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus buxus.** Con. testa elongato-turbinatæ, subchryso-dracoæ, levi, basim versus subtilissimæ liratæ; luteo-fuscescente, filis fusco-punctatis numerosis, confertis, cinætæ; spiræ elatæ, anfractuum marginibus subtilissimæ nodulosis, apice mucronato.

**The box-wood Cone.** Shell elongately turbinated, somewhat cylindrical, smooth, finely ridged towards the base; yellowish brown, everywhere encircled with numerous close-set, brown-dotted, thread-like lines; spire raised, edges of the whorls very finely beaded, apex pointed.

**Reeve, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.**

**Hab.** —?

The **Conus buxus** is very closely allied to the **Conus lignarius**; it differs chiefly in being of a more elongated or fusiform shape, whilst the spire is distinctly beaded and not canaliculated.

Species 266. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus nitidus.** Con. testa turbinatæ, levi, nitidæ, prope basim subtilissimæ liratæ; aurantio-fuscescente, superne et mediane exiliter albinasculo, lineis fusci interruptis subdistantibus undique cinætæ; spiræ subelatæ, spiraliiter striatæ, apice pallide rosaceo.

**The shining Cone.** Shell turbinated, smooth, shining, very finely ridged near the base; light orange-brown, faintly spotted with white about the middle and upper part, and everywhere encircled with rather distant, interrupted brown lines; spire somewhat raised, spirally striated, apex tinged with pink.

**Reeve, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.**

**Hab.** —?

The lines which encircle the entire surface of this delicate little Cone are more particularly interrupted in passing over the faint spots round the middle and upper part of the shell. The pink apex is very characteristic.

Species 267. (Mus. Brit.)

**Conus castus.** Con. testa turbinatæ, subhisastæ, levi; luteo, lineis perpascis exilibus, subtilissimæ nigricante-punctatis, irregulariter distantis, cinætæ; spiræ levi, apice rosaceo.

**The chaste Cone.** Shell turbinated, a little inflated, smooth; yellow, encircled with a few faint, very finely black-dotted lines, at irregular distances; spire smooth, apex rose-tinted.

**Reeve, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.**

**Hab.** —?

This is another very chaste and characteristic species, very different from any hitherto described.

Species 268. (Mus. Stainforth.)

**Conus liratus.** Con. testa subabbreviato-turbinatæ, liris subprominis undique circumdatae; albidæ, maculis paucis aurantio-fuscis longitudinaliter confluentibus biseriata cinætæ; spiræ exsertæ, noduliferæ, apice pallide rosaceo; basi et apertura fauce vividæ violaceo-roseo.

**The ridged Cone.** Shell rather shortly turbinated, everywhere surrounded by rather prominent ridges; whitish, encircled with a few orange-brown spots, flowing down longitudinally and ranging in two rows; spire exserted, coronated with nODULES, apex tinged with pink; base and interior of the aperture vividly stained with violet-rose.

**Reeve, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1843.**

**Hab.** —?

A very curious well-marked species, in excellent condition, which, I believe, is at present unique in the unrivalled Cone-collection of the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, to which, together with that of H. Cuming, Esq., this monograph is mainly indebted for its completeness.
## CONUS

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Critical Analysis of Species rejected.

C. alveolus, Sowerby (C. Illus.), is C. stramineus.
C. asper, Lamarck (Anim. sans vert.), is C. sulcatus.
C. aspersus, Sowerby (Conch. Illus.), is C. testudinarius.
C. auricomus, Hwass (Enc. Méth.), is C. clavus.
C. auricularis, Lamarck (Anim. sans vert.), is C. aureus.
C. bicolor, Sowerby (Conch. Illus.), is C. Proteus.
C. cibula, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. cinereus, var.
C. cinctus, Swainson (Zool. Illus.), is C. pulchellus, var.
C. cingulatus, Sowerby (App. Tank. Cat.), is C. Adamsoni.
C. discrepans, Sowerby (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. dispar, Sowerby (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. Elventinus, Duclos (Mag. de Zool.), is C. Mindanus.
C. eques, Lamarck (Anim. sans vert.), unknown to me.
C. ferrugatus, Sowerby (Pro. Z. S.), is C. cingulatus, var.
C. ferrugineus, Hwass (Enc. Méth.), is C. Senator, var.
C. flammeus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. Lorenzoianus.
C. fulguratum, Sowerby (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. fulgurata, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. fusiformis, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. fusigatus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. pulicarius, var.
C. hyena, Hwass (Enc. Méth.), is C. punctatus, var.
C. infatus, Sowerby (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. interruptus, Wood (Ind. Test. Supp.), is C. varius, var.
C. Japonicus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. Mediterraneus.
C. Japonicus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. lamellosus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. lucidus, Wood (Ind. Test. Supp.), is C. reticulatus.
C. Luzonicus, Sowerby (C. Illus.), is C. regularis, var.
C. Luzonicus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.

C. maculosus, Sowerby (C. Illus.), is C. anemone, var.
C. Mauritianus, Hwass (Enc. Méth.), unknown to me.
C. maurus, Gray (App. King’s Australia), unknown to me.
C. modestus, Sowerby (Conch. Illus.), is C. cinereus, var.
C. muscosus, Lamarck, is C. characteristicus, young.
C. nivifer, Broderip (Proc. Z. S.), is C. venulatus, var.
C. nivosus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. venulatus, var.
C. ochraceus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. Proteus discoloured.
C. pennaceus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. ornata, var.
C. planicostatus, Sowerby (Conch. Illus.), is C. Orbignyi.
C. pulchellus, Sowerby (Pro. Z. S.), is C. varius, var.
C. pusillus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. pusillus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. Mediterraneus, var.
C. pyramidalis, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), unknown to me.
C. questor, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. characteristicus.
C. ranunculus, Lamarck, is C. achatinus granulatus.
C. raphanus, Hwass (Enc. Méth.), is C. magus, var.
C. rattus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. Tuhaitensia, var.
C. regius, Chemnitz (Conchylien Cab.), is C. princeps.
C. recurvus, Broderip (Pro. Z. S.), is C. cingulatus.
C. rubiginosus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. ornata, var.
C. Sinensis, Chevreul (Recueil de Coq.), unknown to me.
C. tataratus, Broderip (Pro. Z. S.), is C. minimus, var.
C. unicolor, Sowerby (Conch. Illus.), unknown to me.
C. vermiculatus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. Hebreaeus, var.
C. verulosus, Lamarck (Anim. s. v.), is C. granulatus, var.
C. vespertinus, Humphreys (Tank. Cat.), is C. Timorensis.
C. vulpinus, Hwass (Enc. Méth.), is C. Senator.
C. ximenes, Gray (Zool. Beech. voy.), unknown to me.

ERRATUM.