

ILLUSTRATIONS

FOSSIL CONCHOLOGY

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

WITH DESCRIPTIONS AND LOCALITIES OF ALL THE SPECIES.

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GENUS I.—CONUS.—*Linnaeus*.

Shell inversely conical, turbinate; spire generally short; aperture longitudinal, linear, entire, narrow, and effuse at the base; pillar smooth; shape of a reversed cone; most of the species with a notch in the upper extremity of the outer lip, which, for the most part, is very straight, and sometimes, although seldom, slightly arcuated; always destitute of teeth; usually, if not always, covered with an epidermis, in a recent state.

1. *C. concinnus*.—The Neat Cone, pl. XXX. fig. 1 and 10.

Conus concinnus. Sowerby, Min. Conch. III. p. 180, pl. 302, fig. 2. Fleming, Brit. An. p. 330.

Subfusiform, somewhat angular in the centre; spire one-third the length of the shell, with small knobs, and fine granulated spiral striæ; base a little produced, and provided with furrows, which are deepest towards the point; breadth equal to about a third its length.

Found at Barton and Highgate Hill, London.

2. *C. dormitor*.—The Long-sleep Cone, pl. XXX. fig. 6, 7.

Conus dormitor. Brander, Foss. Hant. Coll. fig. 24. Sowerby, Min. Conch. III. p. 179, pl. 301, fig. 2, 3, 4. Fleming, Brit. An. p. 330.

Subfusiform short, tapering to both extremities; with numerous, transverse, elevated striae, and the intermediate spaces finely crenulated; sometimes placed in pairs; length of the spire about equal to the greatest diameter of the base; aperture extending more than half the length of the shell; acute above; outer lip rising gradually from the body, and considerably inflated in the centre, and narrowing the aperture.

Found at Muddiford and Barton.

3. *C. cingillus*.—The Zoned Cone, pl. XXX. fig. 8.

Conus dormitor. Variety, Sowerby, Min. Conch. III. pl. 179. fig. 1.

Subfusiform, tapering to both extremities, with transverse close striae, and the intervening spaces crenulated; a smooth, broad band ornaments the upper part of the body; aperture equal to half the length of the shell; and the spire a third its length.

This differs from the *C. dormitor*, in being less acute at the apex and base; in the outer lip being more inflated, the body swelling more in the centre; in the transverse band; and in being only half the size of the former.

Found at Barton.

4. *C. scabriusculus*.—The Rough Cone, pl. XXX. fig. 2, 3.

Conus scabriusculus. Fleming, Brit. An. p. 330.

C. scabriculus. Brander, Foss. Hant. Coll. fig. 21. Sowerby, Min. Conch. III. p. 180, pl. 303. fig. 1.

Subfusiform, somewhat short, bulging in the centre, tapering towards both extremities, terminating in an acute apex, and in an obtuse base; with transverse, elevated, serrated, wide-set, compressed striae, which feel rough to the touch; aperture more than half the length of the shell, straitened

above, and effuse at the base; outer lip rising gently from the body; arcuated and inflated in the middle.

Sowerby says the right lip is sometimes plaited in the edge, but this we have not observed.

Found in the London Clay at Barton.

5. *C. HIGHGATENSIS*.—The Highgate Cone, pl. XXX. fig. 4, 5.

C. concinnus? Sowerby, Min. Conch. III. pl. 302, fig. 1.

Shell conical, rather smooth; spire consisting of about six volutions, with indications of obsolete tubercles, and the centre of each volution furnished with a spiral canal; aperture narrow, two-thirds the length of the shell.

Found in the London Clay at Highgate Hill.

6. *C. BARTONENSIS*.—The Barton Cone, pl. XXX. fig. 10 and 11.

C. scabriculus. Variety β , Sowerby, Min. Conch. III. p. 180, pl. 303, fig. 2.

Shell conical, elongated; spire and body abruptly tapered to a short point; spire not a third the length of the shell; surface covered with numerous close-set, minutely toothed transverse striæ; aperture contracted, and equal to one-third the length of the shell.

Found in the Clay at Barton.

GENUS II.—OLIVA.—*Bruguière*.

Shell subcylindrical, convolute, smooth, and glaucous; spire short, with canalculated sutures; above the volutions are coated with a fine enamel; aperture elongated, rather narrow, emarginate at the base; columella obliquely striated, or plaited, having a valve-like appendage.

1. *O. BRANDERI*.—Brander's Oliva, pl. XXX. fig. 1.

Oliva Branderi. Sowerby, Min. Conch. III. p. 179, pl. 287, upper figure. Fleming, Brit. An. p. 335. Brander, *Ispidula*, Brander, Foss. Hant. Coll. fig. 72.

Shell oblong-ovate, smooth; spire produced, with volutions terminating in a somewhat pointed apex; body ventricose; aperture oblong; outer lip thickened, inner lip thin, and a little varicose near the base; diameter of body equal to half the length of the shell.

Found in the London Clay, Hampshire.

2. *O. SALISBURIANA*.—Salisbury's Oliva, pl. XXX. 16, 17.

Oliva Salisburyana. Sowerby, Min. Conch. III. p. 179, pl. 288, lower figures.

Shell ovate, smooth, short, ventricose; its diameter to two-thirds its length, the thickest part being at the upper margin of the body, from whence it is the shape of a reversed cone; aperture oblong, somewhat pointed above, widened in the centre, and again becoming pointed at the base; both lips tumid above, separating from the spire, which is short, conical, consisting of six volutions, and ending in a pointed apex.

Found in the London Clay.

