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(1877-78) AND IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA (1879-80), BY THE U. S.
COAST SURVEY STEAMER "BLAKE," LIEUT.-COMMANDER C. D.
SIGSBEE, U. S. N., AND COMMANDER J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N.,
COMMANDING.

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Superintendents of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

XXIX.—REPORT ON THE MOLLUSCA. /

By W. H. DALL.

PART I.—BRACHIOPODA & PELECYPODA.

PART II.—GASTROPODA AND SCAPHOPODA. — P. 319

Pt. I.

WITH NINE PLATES

Pt. II

WITH THIRTY-ONE PLATES.

Division of Mollusks
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Reports on the Results of Dredging, under the Supervision of ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, in the Gulf of Mexico (1877-78) and in the Caribbean Sea (1879-80), by the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer "Blake," LIEUT.-COMMANDER C. D. SIGSBEE, U. S. N., and COMMANDER J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., Commanding.

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XXIX.

Report on the Mollusca, by W. H. DALL. — Part II. Gastropoda and Scaphopoda.

THE reader of this Report, for various details as to its origin, progress, and results, is referred to the introductory remarks prefixed to Part I. (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Vol. XII, No. 6, pp. 171-186.) His attention is especially called to the remarks upon nomenclature (p. 175), and the acknowledgments for indebtedness to other scientific men and their publications.

In the present portion of the Report, the material offered by the Blake Collection has been materially supplemented by the southern dredgings of the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer "Albatross," and other material collected in the region and now in the National Museum. It was the original intention of the writer to make this Report a summary to date of deep-sea research and faunal exploration of the geographical province extending from Brazil to Cape Hatteras. But the material has been collected so rapidly, and the study of it leads to such unexpected conclusions, in many cases, that it has been impracticable to do this for all the families. A general bathymetrical review may be attempted later; the present paper contains data for any one ambitious to make the attempt at once, but the writer prefers to defer it until the results of the later dredgings of the Fish Commission and of the French expeditions are at hand, to be combined into a paper which shall represent the latest information on the subject.

However, in the following Report will be found in several instances a complete though brief review of all the species of a group known to

might perhaps be referred with equal probability to *C. flavescens* Gray. Bottom temperature, where found, 77° F.

Conus centurio is however found in the Antilles and Gulf of Mexico. A specimen was collected by the U. S. Fish Commission at Station 2373, in 25 fms., between the mouth of the Mississippi and Cedar Keys, Florida.

Conus flavescens GRAY.

C. flavescens Gray, Sow., Conch. Ill., fig. 68, 1841; Reeve, Conch. Icon. *Conu*, pl. xxx, fig 168, 1843.

Specimens agreeing with the above figures have been received from Governor Rawson and two other sources, from the Bahamas; though Tryon in his monograph queries Ceylon and Australia for the species. Young specimens are extremely variable in painting, but generally with a central more or less well defined paler band ornamented with a few brown blotches or dots. One is pure white with a faint purplish tinge at the anterior end of the shell. The epidermis is thin, nearly smooth, translucent. Such young shells were collected by the Blake at Santa Cruz, Station 132, 115 fms., hard bottom; Grenada, Station 247, 170 fms. ooze; and Barbados, Station 290, 73 fms., coral; bottom temperature 54–71° F. Some of them were quite fresh, and though not containing the animal when received by me, looked as if they might have been living when collected. Reeve's figure of *C. magellanicus* Hwass looks very much like some of these young shells.

Among the species which are definitely known to inhabit the Floridian region and Antilles and not previously mentioned here, are the numerous varieties of *C. pygmaeus* Reeve, one of which has been named *C. Melvilli* by the late Mr. Sowerby. *C. columba* Brug., *C. pusio* Lam., and *C. papillosus* Kiener probably belong hereabouts.

Conus floridanus Gabb was named *floridensis* by Mr. Sowerby, who mixed it up with *C. Pealii*. *C. verrucosus* and *C. mus* are among the commoner Antillean species, and I have, from various parts of this region, *C. nebulosus* Sol., which indulges in some extraordinary variations, *C. achatinus* Lam., and, most interesting of all, *Conus Delesserti* Recluz, from a variety of stations. This last is a Red Sea species, closely related to *C. centurio* as is *C. daucus* to *C. flavescens*.

A beautiful species with very much the color of *roseo-tinctus* Sowerby, but with the form and size of *subcarinatus* Sowerby (see Thes. Conch. *Conus*, pl. xxv. figs 604 and 615), the dark streaks longer and darker than in *roseo-tinctus* and always followed by an equivalent pale area, a thickish epidermis, and the top of the whorls excavated and striated, was dredged in 27 fms., near the coast of Yucatan, by the Fish Commission, and has been named by me *Conus amphirgus*.