

begins (and necessarily *must* begin) at the top of the tree, and its fluxion is generated gradually downwards until the whole is in motion." It is by means of this descending fluidity, and not by any descent of the sap itself, that he explains the callosities or swellings observed above a ligature, on the upper edge of a wound, and in various other circumstances. Instead of attributing the formation of the tissues of the plant to the organizable property of the elaborated sap, he believes that the membranes and every other organic part or constituent of the plant have rudimental existence and identity before development. He regards the *cambium* as the seat of vegetable life and the origin of all vegetable growth. From this living body (which he calls the *indusium* or *vital membrane*) he believes that the axis of wood is annually enlarged in diameter, and the bark is thickened; from this, and this only, buds and roots are produced; and wounds are healed by its gradual extension. The paper concludes by a reference to the opinions of Bonnet, DeCandolle, Mirbel, and Dutrochet.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 9, 1844.—William Horton Lloyd, Esq., in the Chair.

"Descriptions of new species of Tritons, collected chiefly by H. Cuming, Esq. in the Philippine Islands," by Lovell Reeve, Esq.

TRITON GALLINAGO. *Trit. testâ abbreviato-clavæformi, varicibus duobus, rotundis, solidis; spirâ breviusculâ, acuminatâ; anfractibus supernè angulatis, tuberculorum serie unicâ ad angulum armatis, tuberculis peculiariter plano-vellicatis, acutis, anfractûs ultimi valdè irregularibus; anfractibus infra costatis, costis crenulatis, sub tuberculis flexuosè nodulosis, costarum interstitiis elevato-striatis; albâ, varicibus aurantio-fusco vividè tinctis; columellâ rugoso-plicatâ, aperturâ fauce albâ, labro intus fortiter denticulato; canali subelongato, ascendente.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 2. f. 5.

Hab. Cagayan, province of Misamis, island of Mindanao, Philippines (found in sandy mud at the depth of twenty fathoms); Cuming.

The ribs of this delicate species are noduled, and more strongly developed on the varices than on the body of the shell; and the central dorsal tubercle of the last whorl is unusually prominent, with all the appearance of a double tubercle. The canal is much shorter than that of most of the club-shaped Tritons, and is particularly curved or bent upwards.

TRITON RANELLOIDES. *Trit. testâ Ranellæformi, varicibus decem nodiferis; spirâ elevatâ; anfractibus, superficie totâ subtilissimè reticulatâ, supernè depressis, infra nodis grandibus biseriatim, anfractu ultimo triseriatim, cinctis, nodis inferioribus minoribus; luteo-albidâ, fuscescente variâ, taniis subtilissimis fuscescente alboque articulatis, lineis fuscis fortioribus inter nodos, cinctâ; columellâ maculâ purpureâ albirugosâ supernè tinctâ; aperturâ fauce albâ, labro intus leviter denticulato; canali brevissimo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 3. f. 10.

Hab. Matnog, province of Albay, island of Luzon, Philippines (found on the reefs); Cuming.

Partaking as this shell does in almost equal proportion of the characters of both *Triton* and *Ranella*, it has been a matter of some difficulty to decide to which of the two genera it might with the greater propriety be referred.

TRITON EXILIS. *Trit. testâ clavæformi, varice unico parvo; spirâ breviusculâ; anfractibus supernè angulatis, infernè coarctatis, transversim subirregulariter costatis, costis liris parvis longitudinalibus decussatis, tuberculatis, tuberculis grandibus, prominentibus, subcompressis; albâ, aurantio-fusco sparsim tinctâ; columellâ plicatâ, plicis superioribus valdè majoribus, aperturæ fauce albâ, labro intus rugoso-denticulato; canali longissimo, supernè peculiariter contorto.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 4. f. 11.

Hab. San Nicolas, island of Zebu, Philippines (found in sandy mud at the depth of ten fathoms); Cuming.

This highly interesting species has been erroneously published by Mr. Sowerby in his 'Genera of Shells,' and by myself in my 'Conchologia Systematica,' vol. ii. plate 243. fig. 3, for the *Triton clavator*, and demonstrates how necessary is the examination of an entire genus by comparison for the proper discrimination of the species. No question as to the specific difference of these two shells could however be urged, for they vary materially both in form and detail of sculpture. The *Triton clavator* is comparatively full and ventricose, with the upper ribs only moderately tubercled; the *Triton exilis* is small, peculiarly contracted round the lower part, with the tubercles very prominently developed entirely across the whorls: in the former species there is a varix on the penultimate whorl as well as upon the last whorl; in the latter species, as in the *Triton canaliciferus*, there is no varix upon the penultimate whorl; lastly, the mouth of the former species is either yellowish or yellowish scarlet, whilst that of the latter exhibits not the slightest indication of colour, and the stains of orange-brown with which it is marked externally are of a character not to be misunderstood.

TRITON PFEIFFERIANUS. *Trit. testâ fusiformi, varicibus septem prominentibus, acutangularibus; spirâ elatâ; anfractibus subirregulariter convolutis, convexis, supernè plano-depressis, leviter canaliculatis, transversim costulatis, costulis irregularibus, nunc angustis, nunc latioribus, striis elevatis longitudinalibus noduloso-decussatis, anfractuum parte medianâ nodosâ, nodis distantibus, longitudinaliter subplicatis; fuscescente, fusco pallidè variâ; columellâ rugulosâ, labro intus rugoso-denticulato; canali subelongato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 4. f. 14.

Reeve, Pro. Zool. Soc., 1844.

Hab. — ?

This species may probably be recognised as one of not uncommon occurrence, though not hitherto described; its leading features are the rude manner in which one whorl is deposited on the other, the

prominent sharp-angled structure of the varices, and the delicate granulated sculpture of the ribs where they are crossed by the raised striæ; and its general appearance is altogether peculiar.

I take the liberty of dedicating this characteristic species to Dr. Pfeiffer of Cassel, Germany, on account of the diligence that gentleman has exercised in arranging the synonyms of the genera *Triton* and *Ranella* in his "Memoir of the genus *Tritonium*," *Revue Zoologique de la Société Cuvérienne*.

TRITON SAULIÆ. *Trit. testâ elongato-conicâ, tubæformi, paululùm contortâ, basim versus subangulato-attenuatâ, varicibus novem decemve plano-depressis; spirâ acuminatâ; anfractibus subangulatis, nodorum prominentium seriebus duabus infra angulum armatis, subtilissimè liris, liris apicem versus minutissimè crenulatis; albido aut lutescente, rubido-fusco variegatâ et maculatâ; epidermide tenui; columellâ lævi, obsoletè plicatâ, plicâ albâ unicâ superne munitâ; labro intus denticulato; aperturâ angulato-ovatâ, fâuce cærulescente-albâ.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 5. f. 17.

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

I was about to figure a somewhat discoloured specimen of this shell, collected by Mr. Cuming at the above-mentioned locality, when a smaller but very richly painted example presented itself for comparison from the collection of Miss Saul. It is unquestionably distinct from any of the trumpet-shaped species, though curiously intermediate between the *Triton variegatus* and *australis*. I now dedicate it with great pleasure to a much-esteemed collector, whose cabinet bears interesting testimony of her excellent discrimination of species.

TRITON SINENSIS. *Trit. testâ elongato-clavæformi, varicibus duobus rotundis; spirâ subelatâ; anfractibus costis duplicibus subdistantibus undique cinctis, striâ unicâ elevatâ interveniente, costis superioris leviter nodosis, costis interstitiisque subtilissimè crenulatis; albâ, lutescente tinctâ, varicibus inter costas lutescentibus; columellâ multirugosâ; labro denticulato; aperturâ fâuce albâ; canali elongato, subcontorto.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 6. f. 18.

Hab. China.

This shell is not uncommon in collections, though it appears to have been singularly neglected by naturalists. It presents a most remarkable modification of the *Triton canaliferus*: the entire sculpture of the two species—such as, for example, the double rib, the intervening raised line, the two only varices, the profusely wrinkled columella, the long slightly twisted canal, &c.—is the same in both; but the canaliculated structure of the sutures, which forms so very important a specific character in the *Triton canaliferus*, is wanting. The *Triton sinensis* might therefore be recognised as an example of the *Triton canaliferus* with the spire pushed out as it were; or one in which the whorls have not been subject to that peculiar depression which forms so deep and characteristic a channel round the suture.

TRITON GRANDIMACULATUS. *Trit. testâ ovato-turritâ, crassâ, infernè coarctatâ, varicibus tribus; spirâ subobtusâ; anfractibus supernè angulatis, transversim exiliter striatis et liratis, liris superis tuberculato-nodosis; fuscescente-fulvâ, varicibus et columellæ parte superiori maculis grandibus nigerrimo-fuscis ornatis; columellâ lævi vel obsoletè plicatâ; labro intus dentato, dentibus nigerrimo-fuscis; aperturæ fauce albâ; canali breviusculo, subascendente.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 6. f. 20.

Hab. Matnog, province of Albay, island of Luzon (found on the reefs); Cuming.

This shell appears at first sight to be nothing more than a casual variety of the *Triton lotorium*; it will be found, however, upon examination to differ materially. The large tuberculated humps of the *Triton lotorium* are here represented by regular series of small rounded knobs, which impart a kind of cancellated structure to the earlier whorls which is very characteristic; the lower part of the shell is not distorted, and the varices, especially at the back, are vividly painted with large distinct brown blotches.

TRITON SARCOSTOMA. *Trit. testâ subabbreviato-clavæformi, varicibus duobus, rotundis, solidiusculis; spirâ brevi, apice subdepresso; anfractibus supernè angulatis, transversim costatis, costis noduloso-crenatis, costarum interstitiis subtiliter crenato-liratis, costis superis tuberculatis, tuberculis grandibus, prominentibus, subcompressis; spadiceo-fuscescente, costis inter tubercula albimaculatis; columellâ supernè et infernè leviter corrugatâ, labro intus fortiter rugoso-denticulato; columellâ labroque carneo eximè tinctis.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 7. f. 21.

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

This shell has somewhat the aspect of the *Triton cynocephalus*; it differs in being much less ventricose, and in having very prominent tubercles round the upper part of the whorls. The mouth is stained with a pale flesh-tint without any indication of dark colour on the columella.

TRITON AQUATILIS. *Trit. testâ fusiformi-turritâ, varicibus septem octove rotundis, prominentibus; spirâ elatâ; anfractibus convexis, transversim costatis, costis duplicibus, subdistantibus, liris undatis tuberculiferis longitudinaliter decussatis; pallidè rufescente-fuscâ, fusco maculatâ et variegatâ; columellâ et aperturæ fauce carneo-tinctis, albirugosis, labro intus albidenticulato; canali brevi, ascendente.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 7. f. 24.

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

The longitudinal waved ridges which adorn the surface of this interesting species have, in the fine specimen before me, a beautiful ripple-like appearance which is very characteristic. The columella and interior are covered with enamel of a bright uniform flesh-tint, and the varices are very round and prominent. I have seen several

examples of this species in different stages of growth, all exhibiting the above peculiarities with remarkable specific distinctness.

TRITON TRILINEATUS. *Trit. testá clavato-fusiforimi, varicibus tribus; spirá breviusculá; anfractibus supernè angulatis, ad angulum compresso-tuberculatis, transversim plano-liratis, liris subtilissimè crenulatis, interstitiis lineis tribus elevatis sculptis; albidá, fusco variegatá, varicibus fusco-maculatis; columellá lutescente-albá, costatá; canali subelongato, leviter ascendente; labro fortiter denticulato-costato; aperturæ fauce albd.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 10. f. 31.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

This is a strongly marked species, with the denticulated sculpture of the lip extending into the aperture after the manner of ribs; and the body of the shell is crossed by flattened ridges, between each of which are three very characteristic raised lines.

TRITON ÆGROTUS. *Trit. testá subpyriformi, varicibus validis duobus; spirá acutá; anfractibus supernè angulatis, transversim costatis, liris minutis tribus vel quatuor inter costas decurrentibus, costis superis tuberculatis, tuberculis infernè evanidis; albidá, fuscescente maculatá; columellá plicatá; canali subelongato, subascendente; aperturæ fauce albd; labro intus denticulato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 12. f. 42.

Hab. China.

Care must be taken not to confound this shell with the *Triton trilineatus*, in which the dorsal tubercles are more strongly developed, and which has no varix on the back of the penultimate whorl.

TRITON ENCAUSTICUS. *Trit. testá pyriformi, varice unico depressusculo; spirá rotundato-depressá; anfractibus transversim costatis, tuberculorum seriebus plurimis longitudinalibus armatis, inferioribus minoribus; albidá, fusco variè tinctá; columellá lævi, crassissimè encausticá, aurantio-lutescente; canali elongato, ascendente; labro aurantio-lutescente, intus denticulato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 12. f. 43.

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

The enamelled character of the mouth of this shell is somewhat like that of the *Triton tuberosus*; the form is that of the *Triton retusus*.

TRITON RIDENS. *Trit. testá elongato-ovatá, subfusiformi, solidiusculá, distortá, varicibus quinque sexve subindistinctis; spirá acuminatá; anfractibus liris angustis elevatis prominentibus distantibus eleganter clathratis, liris transversis duplicatis; cærulescente-albá, epidermide sericá indutá; columellá fortiter rugosá, aurantio tinctá; canali breviusculo, vix ascendente; aperturá parvâ, coarctatá; labro intus fortiter dentato, albo, aurantio marginato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 12. f. 46.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

Although this species exhibits little more than a modification of the characters of the *Triton cancellinus*, the difference is of good specific

importance. The cancellated sculpture is wider and more prominent, whilst the ridges are more sharply noduled in crossing over each other. The wrinkles and denticulations which surround the aperture are much more strongly developed, and the orange-stained colouring of the enamelled disc is peculiarly characteristic.

TRITON THERSITES. *Trit. testá subfusiformi, varicibus quatuor; spirá exsertá; anfractibus transversim granoso-liratis, angulatis, ad angulum tuberculatis, tuberculis validis, valdè prominentibus, anfractuum totá superficie subtilissimè granulosá; columellá albá, subexcavatá, leviter rugosá, callositate supernè armatá; canali longiusculo, subscendente; labro intus leviter denticulato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 13. f. 48.

Hab. — ?

Several shells have been named after the rude enemy of Achilles as significant of their deformity. The *Triton* under consideration, though it has quite a hump-backed appearance from the prominence of the dorsal tubercles, is however beautifully granulated, the granulated ridges being especially neatly sculptured in passing over the tubercles and varices.

TRITON MORITINCTUS. *Trit. testá ovato-oblongá, ventricosá, varice unico elevato; spirá depressá; anfractibus supernè plano-angulatis, transversim crenulato-costatis, ad angulum fortiter tuberculatis, tuberculis acutis, infernè evanidis, transversim subtiliter sulcatis; rubidá, varicibus albimaculatis; epidermide subsetosá; columellá rufo-aurantiá, maculá grandi, nigricante-purpureá, albirugosá, tinctá; canali subelongato, subcontorto; aperturæ fauce rufo-aurantiá; labro intus fortiter dentato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 13. f. 49.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

This shell, which is not uncommon in collections, approximates very closely to the *Triton cynocephalus*; it is however specifically distinct. The whorls of the *Triton moritinctus* are very strongly tubercled, the tubercles being disposed in waved longitudinal rows, whilst in the *Triton cynocephalus* the tubercles have more the appearance of regular nodules.

TRITON EXARATUS. *Trit. testá subtrigono-fusififormi, varicibus duobus; spirá elevato-turritá; anfractibus supernè planissimo-angulatis, ad angulum subnodosis, transversim liratis, liris compressis, duplicatis, crenulatis, interstitiis excavato-sulcatis; albídá, fuscescente cæruleoque variè tinctá; columellá albá, subrugosá; canali longiusculo; aperturá rotundá; labro intus dentato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 13. f. 50. a and b.

Var. β . *Testá nigricante-fusca, albibalteatá.*

Hab. North coast of New Holland.

This is a very characteristic species, with the transverse ridges standing out in bold relief, and the upper part of the whorls peculiarly flat and indented at the sutures.

TRITON FICOIDES. *Trit. testá trigono-ficiformi, varicibus quinque;*

spirá brevi, obtusá; anfractibus dorsim tumidiusculis, transversim liratis, liris nodosis, super varices duplicatis; columellá nodosá et rugosá, infernè luteo-sanguineo tinctá; canali brevi; labro intus fortiter dentato.

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 13. f. 51.

Hab. Africa.

M. Kiener should have been sure of this shell being the *Ranella caudata* of Say, before he ventured to question the generic appropriation of that species. It is quite another thing, and I much doubt if a shell of such bright and vivid colour were ever found within the latitude of New York. The *Ranella caudata* belongs to a small group of *Ranellæ*, of which the *R. Muriciformis* is the type.

TRITON ACUMINATUS. *Trit. testá subfusiformi, varice nullo; spirá acutissimè acuminatá; anfractibus numerosis, transversim elevato-striatis, longitudinaliter costatis, costis subobliquis, crebriusculis; columellá subtilissimè rugosá; canali breviusculo, ascendente; aperturá parvá, rotundá; labro intus denticulato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 14. f. 54.

Hab. China.

The *Triton acuminatus* is another very aberrant form, though belonging to that interesting section of the genus of which the *Triton niveus* is the type.

TRITON GRACILIS. *Trit. testá gracili-fusiformi, varicibus tribus; spirá subelatá; anfractibus tuberculato-nodosis, liris parvis subtiliter decussatis; lutescente-albá, vel fusca, albibalteatá, epidermide tenui subsetosá indutá; columellá fortiter rugosá, albá; canali subelongato, ascendente; aperturæ fauce albá; labro intus peculiariter rugoso-denticulato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 15. f. 58.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

A delicate little species, in which the outer lip is peculiarly fully wrinkled within.

TRITON ELONGATUS. *Trit. testá elongato-fusiformi, varice unico subindistincto; spirá acuminatá; anfractibus supernè leviter angulatis, transversim liratis et striatis, liris striisque granuloso-crenatis, æquidistanter nodulosis; cinerea, liris livido-purpureis; columellá excavatá, rugosá, callositate supernè armatá; canali elongato, subcontorto; labro intus dentato, dentibus binis.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 15. f. 59.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

This shell approximates very closely to the *Triton vespaceus*; so closely indeed, that I may be thought rather venturous to describe it as a new species. The differences however are as follows: the canal is much more elongated, the whorls are not tubercled, and the beaded ridges are of a peculiar livid-purple colour.

TRITON GEMMATUS. *Trit. testá elongato-oblongá, varicibus quatuor vel quinque; spirá subobtusá; anfractibus liris, pulcherrimè gemmatis, cingulatis, interstitiis striis elevatis longitudinalibus et transversis eximè clathratis; aurantio-lutescente; columellá rugosá,*

callositate supernè armatá ; canali breviusculo ; labro intus dentato, dentibus binis.

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 15. f. 60.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

Var. β . *Testá alba, varicibus duobus ad sex ; liris subnodosis.*

Hab. Island of Annaa (Chain island), South Pacific Ocean, and island of Burias, Philippines (found under stones in both localities at low water); Cuming.

The sculpture of this shell is very similar to that of the *Triton rubecula*; the beaded ridges are however wider apart, and on the varices have three smaller ridges between them.

TRITON OBSCURUS. *Trit. testá elongato-turritá, varicibus undecim ; spirá acuminatá ; anfractibus transversim granulosis, longitudinaliter subobsoletè sulcatis, sulcis creberrimis ; fuscescente, fusco pallidè balteatá, maculis fuscis quadratis perpauca seriatim pictá, varicibus fusco maculatis ; columellá levi, crassissimè encausticá ; canali brevissimo, labro intus denticulato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 16. f. 63.

Hab. East. Indies ; Lieut. Babb.

This shell may have been probably confounded with the *Triton maculosus*; it differs however in not being transversely grooved, in having a different arrangement of the varices, and in other minor particulars.

TRITON CRISPUS. *Trit. testá ovatá, subfusiformi, varicibus duobus vel tribus ; spirá breviusculá ; anfractibus liris crispis prominentibus, subdistantibus, decussatis, liris ad decussationem nodulosis, interstitiis striis crispis elevatis subtilissimè cancellatis ; cinereo-cærulescente, varicibus lirisque albidis ; columellá excavatá, rugosá, callositate supernè armatá ; canali breviusculo ; labro intus fortiter denticulato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 17. f. 68.

Hab. — ?

Quite distinct from any hitherto described species.

TRITON EBURNEUS. *Trit. testá ovato-oblongá, varicibus tribus vel quatuor remotiusculis ; spirá brevi ; anfractibus liris parvis obtusis creberrimè decussatis ; intus extusque alba ; columellá excavatá, infernè subrugosá ; canali brevissimo ; labro intus denticulato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 17. f. 69.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

This shell has somewhat the form of the *Triton Quoyi*, an interesting little New Holland species, which M. Kiener thought to be the recent analogue of Lamarck's fossil *Triton viperinum*.

TRITON VERRUCOSUS. *Trit. testá subpyramidal-oblongá, varicibus quatuor vel quinque ; spirá mediocri ; anfractibus supernè impressis, transversim striatis et liratis, liris longitudinalibus prominentioribus decussatis, ad decussationem nodosis ; aurantio-fuscescente,*

anfractuum parte inferiori fusco inter nodos articulata; columella excavata, vix rugosa; canali brevissimo.

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 17. f. 71.

Hab. — ?

Care must be taken not to confound this shell with the lesser New Holland species, *Triton Quoyi*.

TRITON TORTUOSUS. *Trit. testâ oblongo-turritâ, subangustâ, varicibus octo obliquè invicem subsequentibus; spirâ tortuosâ; anfractibus granulis parvis subtiliter reticulatis; lutescente, maculis fuscis grandibus, longitudinaliter undatis, eleganter pictâ; columellâ excavatâ, subgranulosâ; canali brevissimo, recurvo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 17. f. 74.

Hab. Island of Burias, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

This interesting species approximates very closely to the *Triton distortus*; it differs in being of a more delicate and slender form, in the granules being less prominent, and in the peculiar waved style of the painting.

TRITON SCULPTILIS. *Trit. testâ oblongo-turritâ, varice nullo; spirâ exsertâ; anfractibus longitudinaliter costellatis, costellis angustis, interstitiis striis elevatis cancellatis, anfractus ultimi parte inferiori conopeo carinaformi prominente peculiariter ornatâ; albâ, suturis fuscis; columellâ lævi; canali brevissimo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 18. f. 76.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

In addition to the above account of this beautiful species, it may be noticed that the transverse striæ are brown upon the ribs and white in the interstices; the sutures are brown in consequence of the whorls being encircled with a brown line just at the point where one whorl lodges in its spiral growth upon the other, over the basal canopy, as if to mark out the exact plan of convolution.

TRITON EXIMIUS. *Trit. testâ oblongo-turritâ, varice nullo; spirâ acuminatâ; anfractibus costellis minutis eximie cancellatis, longitudinalibus majoribus, valdè remotioribus; albâ, fuscescente obscure fasciatâ; canali brevissimo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 18. f. 77.

Hab. Lord Hood's Island, Pacific Ocean (on the reefs), and island of Capul, Philippines (under stones at low water); Cuming.

A neatly cancellated, almost colourless, shell.

TRITON EGREGIUS. *Trit. testâ elongato-ovatâ, varice nullo; spirâ acutâ; anfractibus longitudinaliter costatis, striis elevatis transversis cancellatis; albâ, costis medio albis, supra et infra fuscis; canali brevi, recurvo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 18. f. 78.

Hab. Island of Masbate, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

The style or arrangement of the sculpture not much unlike the preceding species; the shell is however larger, more globose, and

has a very pretty appearance, arising from the dark brown upper and lower portions of the ribs being crossed by white striæ.

TRITON SIPHONATUS. *Trit. testâ fusiformi-turritâ, varicibus novem, subindistinctis; spirâ acuminatâ; anfractibus creberrimè reticulatis, ultimo anticè quasi siphonato; roseo- aut cæruleo-albidâ, aurantio-fusco sparsim maculatâ; lamina columellari tenui, lævi; aperturâ elongato-ovatâ; labro subtilissimè denticulato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 18. f. 81.

Hab. — ?

Chiefly distinguished by its anterior extension.

TRITON DECAPITATUS. *Trit. testâ elongato-turritâ, varice nullo; spirâ decollatâ; anfractibus longitudinaliter concentricè costellatis, costellis angustis, numerosis, confertis, transversim striatis; lutescente, fusco subindistinctè maculatâ; costellis aurantio-fuscis, lineâ lutescente anticè interruptis, anfractu ultimo lineis lutescentibus duabus; canali brevissimo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 18. f. 85.

Hab. Island of Burias, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

Care must be taken not to confound this species with the *Triton truncatus*, in which the ribs are larger and wider apart, and the colour not interrupted.

TRITON DIGITALE. *Trit. testâ oblongâ, varice nullo; spirâ acuminatâ; anfractibus seriatim granulosis, granulis numerosis, confertis, obtusis; albidâ, fuscescente sparsim punctatâ; canali brevissimo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 19. f. 86.

Hab. Island of Capul, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming,

The sculpture of the shell is much like the granular surface of a thimble.

TRITON CONCINNUS. *Trit. testâ oblongâ, tenuiculâ, varice nullo; spirâ subacuminatâ; anfractibus longitudinaliter concentricè costellatis, transversim creberrimè striatis; lutescente, aurantio-fuscescente peculiariter pictâ, apice roseo-purpureo; canali brevissimo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 19. f. 87.

Hab. Philippine Islands; Cuming.

The bright orange-brown painting is peculiarly festooned, as it were, round the upper part of the whorl next the suture.

TRITON ANGULATUS. *Trit. testâ oblongâ, turritâ, varice nullo; spirâ acuminatâ; anfractibus supernè angulatis, longitudinaliter costellatis, transversim striatis, striis prominentibus, confertis; luteâ, aut lutescente-albâ, rubido-fusco alboque sparsim punctatâ; canali brevissimo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 19. f. 88.

Hab. Island of Ticao, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

Chiefly distinguished by the angular structure of the whorls next the suture.

TRITON LATIVARICOSUS. *Trit. testá oblongá, solidá, subcompressá, varicibus tribus vel quatuor latis; spirá subobtusá; anfractibus longitudinaliter concentricè costellatis, costellis solidis, subdistantibus, transversim creberrimè striatis; canali brevissimo.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 19. f. 90.

The varices of this shell are unusually broad, and the ribs are wider apart on the back of the whorls than on the side.

TRITON TESSELLATUS. *Trit. testá elongatá, varice nullo; spirá acuminatá, acutá; anfractibus striis longitudinalibus et transversis subtilissimè reticulatis; albidá, maculis grandibus rubido-fuscis subirregulariter tessellatá; canali brevi, subrecurso.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 19. f. 91.

Hab. Island of Burias, Philippines (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

This shell may be easily recognised by its rude tessellated spots.

TRITON BACILLUM. *Trit. testá elongato-clavæformi, solidá, varicibus duobus; spirá elongatá, subretusá; anfractibus obtuso-granulosis; cærulescente-albá; canali brevissimo, recurvo; aperturá breviusculá.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 19. f. 94.

Hab. — ?

This is the only species of *Triton* I have noticed with a single varix on each side.

TRITON CARDUUS. *Trit. testá globosá, ventricosá, varice nullo; spirá brevi, acutissimá; anfractibus longitudinaliter costatis, transversim striatis, striis valdè elevatis, costas super submuricatodosis; albidá, fuscescente varid; columellá excavatá; canali brevi.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 19. f. 95.

Hab. — ?

A rather thin shell, of very sharply cancellated sculpture.

TRITON PAGODUS. *Trit. testá pyramidalí-ovatá; spirá acuminatoturritá, varice nullo; anfractibus subventricosis, supernè angulatis, transversim creberrimè elevato-lineatis, longitudinaliter costatis, costis compressiusculis, subdistantibus; albidá, rubido-castaneo multifasciatá; canali brevi, valdè recurvo; aperturá rotundá; labro intus elevato-striato.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 20. f. 97.

Hab. Bay of Montija, West Columbia; Cuming.

This species partakes more of the character of *Nassa* than the preceding; it might be referred indeed to that genus with almost as much propriety as to *Triton*.

TRITON PICTUS. *Trit. testá oblongo-ovatá; spirá subacuminatá, varice nullo; longitudinaliter creberrimè costatá, transversim elevato-striatá; rubido-fusco alboque tessellatá; canali brevi; aperturá parvâ, fauce albâ.*

Conch. Icon., *Triton*, pl. 20. f. 97.

Hab. Gallapagos Islands (found under stones at low water); Cuming.

An interesting species tessellated with white and very rich dark brown, in which the latter colour greatly preponderates.

TRITON DECIPIENS. *Trit. testá elongato-ovatá, subfusiformi, dis-*
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tortá, varicibus quinque sexve indistinctis; anfractibus liris angustis elevatis clathratis; albido-lutescente, epidermide sericá indutá; columellá profundè excavatá, rugosá, subobsoletè umbilicatá, callositatibus plurimis supernè armatá, rufo-aurantiá; labro plano-concavo, rufo-aurantio radiato, intus fortiter rugoso-dentatè.

Conch. Icon., Triton, pl. 20. f. 102.

Hab. Island of Mindanao, Philippines; Cuming.

I have long hesitated to consider this shell any other than a variety of the *Triton cancellinus*: the differences, though slight, seem however to remain constant. It is uniformly of smaller size, the transverse ridges are not duplicate, and the colour and wrinkled denticulations of the columella and outer lip are of a peculiar and distinct character.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Feb. 14, 1845.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq., V.P. and Treasurer, in the Chair.

Professor E. Forbes delivered a lecture “On some important Analogies between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms.”

The Professor commenced by briefly adverting to the distrust with which, as he was well aware, speculations on the analogies of animated beings were regarded, especially among British naturalists. He stated his own firm persuasion, however, that the transcendental philosophy of natural history was one of the most important developments of that science.

He proceeded to represent the relations on which he was about to discourse as consisting,—1. *Of the relation of analogy*, depending on the manifestation of common laws relating to animals or vegetables composing a species, or else to the groups under which species are assembled; and 2. *Of the relation of polarity*, depending, not on the resemblance, but on the opposition or divergence of beings composing the animal and vegetable kingdoms. This relation of *polarity* was thus illustrated. The animal is superior in structure and function to the vegetable; yet, from whatever point of the vegetable kingdom we may begin, we cannot proceed by a series of continually advancing organisms to the highest point of the animal. Thus, instead of finding, as we might expect *à priori*, the most perfectly developed vegetable bearing the closest resemblance to the lowest animal form, we find, on the contrary, that it is at the lowest points of both systems (the Sponges, &c. in the one, and the marine Fuci in the other) that the closest resemblance exists. Reverting to the *relation of analogy*, the Professor noticed that every composite organism, as, for instance, a plant in flower, was not a single being, but a combination of individuals; that each leaf, in its ordinary form, was an individual, serving one purpose (that of maintaining the existence of the plant), but that, for the purpose of reproduction, it was transformed into flower, petal, stamen, pistil, &c. This metamorphosis was first declared by Linnæus in the ‘*Philosophia Botanica*,’ then maintained by Wolf, and still later by the poet Goethe; and as this principle of morphology had been generally accepted by botanists, the Professor now applied it to zoology. Among the lowest zoophytes there are