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# ZOOTAXA

5127

## **Anton August Heinrich Lichtenstein's (1794) *Catalogus Rerum Naturalium Rarissimarum, pars secunda*. Facsimile edition and annotated translation**

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**ANTON AUGUST HEINRICH LICHTENSTEIN'S (1794) *CATALOGUS RERUM NATURALIUM RARISSIMARUM, PARS SECUNDA*. FACSIMILE EDITION AND ANNOTATED TRANSLATION**

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## Abstract

The new species of Lichtenstein's catalog (1794: part 2) were discussed by Geiger (2003). Here a facsimile edition and full translation of the work is given. Additional insights into select Lichtenstein species are provided. Tentative identifications include *Mya papyracea* Lichtenstein, 1794 as a member of Thraciidae, *Helix porphyrostoma* Lichtenstein, 1796 from Ambon as a member of Planorbidae and *Helix australasiae* Lichtenstein, 1794 from Tahiti as a *Partula* sp. *Trochus tahitiensis* Lichtenstein, 1794 is here designated as a *nomen oblitum* with *Trochus histrio* Reeve, 1861 [1842 in error] as its *nomen protectum*. *Oliva brasiliensis* Chemnitz and *Murex galea* Chemnitz (now *Coralliophila galea*) were first made available by Lichtenstein (1794), not by Schumacher (1817) and Dillwyn (1823), respectively. *Olivancillaria brasiliensis* (Lichtenstein, 1794) is senior synonym of *O. urceus* (Röding, 1798).

**Keywords:** *Nomen oblitum/protectum*, senior synonym, Mollusca, Gastropoda, Bivalvia

## Introduction

Lichtenstein's second auction catalog from 1794 is extraordinarily rare, it is not yet available on the Biodiversity Heritage Library site. As this work contains several valid species descriptions, it is of taxonomic importance for Mollusca. Additionally, it offers a glimpse at the state of natural history in the latest 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Aspects of the Lichtenstein (1794) catalog have been discussed before (Geiger 1998, 2003) and one species (*Haliotis clathrata* Lichtenstein, 1794, *non* Reeve, 1846) was the subject of ICZN Case 3036 (Geiger & Stewart 1998) and ICZN Opinion 1950 (ICZN 2000). The catalog and an annotated translation has been available on the author's personal website (<http://www.vetigastropoda.com/Lichtenstein>) since 2003. As such sites eventually disappear, it is advantageous to make it available to the scientific community in a more permanent form. The preparation of the present manuscript offered the opportunity to critically revisit the original translation and to update the annotations. While parts of the introduction and the discussion of the new species are based on previously published papers,

they all have been updated significantly. It is considered advantageous to have all the available information on the catalog and its species in one monographic contribution.

## The Lichtenstein family

The Lichtenstein family consisted of several well-known naturalists of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century stemming from the lineage of a converted rabbi, who was baptized in 1626.

Anton August Heinrich Lichtenstein was born on August 25, 1753, in Helmstädt, Germany. His father Joachim Dietrich Lichtenstein (1706–1773) was major of Helmstädt. A. A. H. Lichtenstein was a doctor of theology and philosophy, professor of oriental languages, and from 1782 onwards principal of the famous Johanneum in Hamburg (founded 1529 and still an elite high school today: Darnstädt 2001, Johanneum 2021). He was also an out-of-town member of the Gesellschaft der Naturforschenden Freunde [Society of Naturalist Friends] in Berlin (Lichtenstein 1793: preface). He was a library assistant (1794–1796) and the director (1796–1798) of the public library of Hamburg. He was appointed full professor (ordentlicher Professor) at the University Helmstädt, first in the theology (1798) and later also in Greek (1804) (Herzog August Bibliothek n.d.) until his retirement in 1810. He died on February 16, 1816, in Helmstädt, Germany.

His brother Georg Rudolph Lichtenstein (1747–1807) was a physician and became an associate professor (ausserordentlicher Professor) at the University Helmstädt (Poggendorff 1863). He is noted for his considerable herbarium of over 45,000 specimens.

One of A. A. H. Lichtenstein's and Henriette Louise Berkhan's (1755–1824) seven children, Martin Heinrich/Hinrich Karl/Carl Lichtenstein (1780–1857), was a medical doctor, well-known ornithologist, and a professor of zoology at the University of Berlin as well as founder and first director of the zoological garden of Berlin. He authored a sales catalog of duplicates of the zoological Museum (Verzeichnis der Doubletten des Zoologischen Museums) in 1823. In his honor, *Lichtensteinia* Willdenow (1808, *nomen rejectum*) [Liliaceae], *Lichtensteinia* Wendland (1808, *nomen rejectum*) [Loranthaceae], and *Lichtensteinia* Chamisso & Schlechtendahl (1826: *nomen conservandum*) [Apiaceae] were named (Stafleu & Cowan 1981; Brummitt 1992). The Lichtensteinallee [= Lichtenstein Boulevard] near the zoological garden and the Lichtenstein Bridge in Berlin are named after M. H. K. Lichtenstein (Junk 1930; Adler 2007).

Another son, August Gerhard Gottfried Lichtenstein (1780–1851), produced an index of plant genera (Goodman 1882, Junk 1900–1913, Meise & Stesemann 1950). Still another son, Johann Nikolaus Heinrich Lichtenstein (1787–1848), was a naturalist and medical doctor. The importance of the work of the Lichtenstein family is witnessed by the 36 species epithets for animals (Sherborn 1922) and 25 plant species (IPNI 2021) named in their honor.

## The catalogs of A. A. H. Lichtenstein

A. A. H. Lichtenstein was charged by the Bolten family to supervise jointly with Peter Friedrich Röding the production of the sales catalog of J. F. Bolten's collection, the *Museum Boltenianum* of Röding (1798) (Dance 1966). Lichtenstein previously had written a series of three sales catalogs that included several species descriptions: in 1793 one on mammals and birds, in 1794 the here-discussed one on shells, and in 1796 one on insects.

The series of catalogs were produced for an auction of an important collection of natural history objects. The person whose collection was sold was not mentioned, but must have been a significant collector. He is described as a member of the “Batavischen” (old name for Jakarta, Indonesia) as well as other natural science societies, who had obtained a large quantity of specimens from all over the world (Lichtenstein 1794: front cover). The collection could be attributed through other sources to L. F. Holthuisen, a wealthy collector from Amsterdam (Meise & Stesemann 1950); the whereabouts of the specimens from that collection are currently unknown, with some selected exceptions (Sherborn 1899; Junk 1900–1913; Kerzhner 1994). The catalog was printed by Gottfried Friedrich Schniebes in Hamburg, and the auctions were executed by Johann Hinrich Schöen (mammals and birds, shells) and Peter Hinrich Packischefsky (insects) at the Eimbeck's House, located at the corner of Kleine Johannisstrasse and Dornbusch in Hamburg. It was the town hall until 1284 and remained a well-known house for public affairs through the 19<sup>th</sup> cen-

tury, until it was lost in a fire in 1842 (Eimbeck's house 2020). Accordingly, the auction took place in a well-known location at the center of society in a town known for its international trade (Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg).

The preface is written in Latin and in German and was printed on facing pages. The texts are identical, although the phrasing varies slightly in the two versions. The following quotes are all translated from the German text. Lichtenstein was careful to point out that he followed the new system of zoological nomenclature referring to "Gmelin's edition of the Linnean natural system" (Lichtenstein 1793: 5), and "the Linnean system according to Gmelin's latest edition" (Lichtenstein 1794: 5) – for the Mollusca, Gmelin (1791). Because the publication series was a sales catalog, the particularly rare and remarkable specimens were highlighted with a single, two, or even three exclamation marks, which was pointed out by Lichtenstein in the first volume (Lichtenstein 1793: 3) in the series in the preface ("so has one then indicated the most noticeable pieces, that they stand out even better, with an adjacent exclamation mark."), but was omitted in the 1794 catalog on the shells.

The remainder of the catalogs are written predominantly in German; only significant passages and the descriptions of the new taxa are given in Latin. Here, too, the contents are mostly identical, although some ambiguities in one language could be resolved through comparison to the other.

The first catalog on mammals and birds was published in 1793 and comprised 60 pages, including ten pages of introductory remarks. Eighteen lots of mammals and 508 lots of birds were listed, with seven lots of cabinets also being offered for sale. The new taxa described comprised one mammal and 38 birds. Junk (1900–1913) overlooked the new mammalian species (*Sciurus namaquensis* Lichtenstein, 1793). The Willughby Society reprinted the catalog in 1882 in two similar editions, one including a short preface by Goodman (1882), the other with a preface by Tegetmeier (1882: *vide* Zimmer 2005).

The second catalog on shells and minerals was published in 1794. It was almost twice as long with 118 pages, of which seven were reserved for the preface. It is structured into several parts. The largest section on shells included two shorter subsections on Multivalvia (barnacles, gooseneck barnacles: lots 1–6) and Bivalvia (bivalves, clams: lots 7–332). A new count was started for subsection Univalvia (snails: lots 1–1,327). Miscellaneous lots were added at the end of the catalog, including skulls and feet of several birds (lots 1–9), a "comb lizard" (lot 10), three fishes (lots 11–13), a vertebra of a whale (lot 14), two bezoars [= masses of indigestible matter in the gastrointestinal system, typically of mammals] (lots 15–16), three lots with pressed plants and wood samples (lots 17–19), and five clothing items made of natural materials (lots 20–24). Lots 25–63, 71–97, and 112–113 offered various minerals, and intercalated were seven lots of amber (lots 64–70) and 14 lots of fossils (lots 98–111).

The third catalog on insects from 1796 is the most extensive. It contains 3,271 species including approximately 560 new species and four new genera (for details see Kerzhner 1994). A second edition was published in 1797, most likely because much material remained unsold in the first auction (Poggendorff 1863, Sherborn 1899).

The standing of this series of three catalogs in zoological nomenclature is variable for no clearly discernable reasons. The mammalian and bird catalog is well-known and considered a source of available names. The two editions of the insect catalog have been placed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on the Official Index of Rejected & Invalid Works, but with preservation of selected taxa (Opinion 641: ICZN 1962 Opinion 1820: ICZN 1995). The mollusk catalog had been overlooked until recently, except for some occasional listings in nomenclators and similar compilations. Sherborn (1902), Pickery (1991), Prado & Abreu (1993), and Ubaldi (1993) listed some taxa; Wagner & Abbott (1978) listed one species as an "Undetermined species". It was known that some molluscan taxa had been described in that catalog, but the identity and the status of these taxa was impossible to assess without reference to the actual work.

Lichtenstein's molluscan catalog (1794) is exceedingly rare. It is not mentioned by Dance (1966). Junk (1900–1913) gave no further description of the second volume, because he could not locate a single copy. The copy at the Natural History Museum in London from the collection of Joseph Banks (1743–1820) is missing from the shelf (Geiger pers. obs.), but a microfilm made from this copy was found in the library of the University of California at Berkeley. The discovery led to a first evaluation of the taxon *Haliotis clathrata* Lichtenstein, 1794, a senior homonym of *H. clathrata* Reeve, 1846. Geiger & Stewart (1998) petitioned ICZN to suppress *H. clathrata* Lichtenstein in order to preserve the well-known junior homonym *H. clathrata* Reeve, as well as its well-known junior synonym *H. elegans* Philippi, 1844. Case 3036 was approved by the Commission as Opinion 1950 (ICZN 2000). Lichtenstein's molluscan catalog as such has not been suppressed and remains an available work for the purpose of nomenclature.

Here I provide an assessment of all 15 descriptions of new molluscan taxa from the sales catalog and discuss

their identities. All of Lichtenstein's taxa, except for *Haliotis clathrata*, have been overlooked by molluscan workers. Most of the taxa are not identifiable (*nomina dubia*) with known species and thus do not threaten any names in current usage. The exceptions are discussed for each of Lichtenstein's new species. All names other than *H. clathrata* Lichtenstein and *Conus vincoomnes* Lichtenstein, 1794 (*nomen oblitum*) of *C. victor* Broderip, 1842 (*nomen protectum*: Geiger 2003), remain available and may be senior synonyms or homonyms.

## Translation notes

The translation of the German and Latin text was carried out with the goal of preserving as much of the original language as possible. As a consequence the English will be awkward, stilted, and odd sounding in places, but provides the original spirit with the least inference from interpretation. Most literature citations were given by Lichtenstein in an abbreviated style. As was typical for the time, the literature was not extensive, and the main works were known to all interested parties. Here I give the full reference for the 21<sup>st</sup> century reader: Argenv./Argeno. = D'Argenville (1742), Chem. / Mart.= Martini & Chemnitz (1769–1788), Gmel. = Gmelin (1788–1793), Houttuyen = Houttuyen (1761–1785), Jonst. = Jonston (1767), Knorr = Knorr (1770–1775), Linn. = Linnaeus (1758), Thomas Martyn = Martyn (1784), Rumf. = Rumphius (1705), Spengler = Spengler (1790). It is notable that Lister's *Testacea Musei Caesarei Vindobonensis* from 1780 was not used as a reference.

For the binomina, the generic names were not italicized, and the species epithets were capitalized by Lichtenstein (*Voluta Vexillum*). In the translation, the entire binomen is italicized and the species epithets are spelled in lower case: *Voluta vexillum*. "Dito" is translated as "one of the above". Some translations are tentative and those are marked by "[?]". Clarifying annotations have been added if the meaning of the word is not apparent from the context. For instance the word "date" for the German "Dattel" is clarified with [= fruit] so that it can not be confused with a calendar indication.

An indented paragraph provides an interpretation of most significant records. For each species, the current accepted name is given as found in WoRMS, including its current family. The approximate distribution has been included. It provides an indication as to the provenance of the shells in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Additional comments are given below, such as obvious errors and problematic identifications.

The systematic index (Table 1) cross-references genera according to the current classification with the Lichtenstein genera. Notice lot 37 where Lichtenstein explicitly disagreed with Linnaeus on the generic placement of a species. It is a nice example that changing generic placements are as old as systematics itself.

The facsimile pages shown below were scanned and all stains, foxing, and other dirt were digitally removed around every letter. However, no characters were digitally enhanced.

**TABLE 1.** Higher classification and generic assignments of Lichtenstein taxa in contemporary systematics with page reference in Lichtenstein (1794). *Strombus* and *Cypraea* are used in the wide sense (s.l.), and all their relatively new genera were not individually given.

Higher group/Family	Modern Genus	Lichtenstein Genus	Page(s)
<b>Brachiopoda</b>			
Terebratulidae	<i>Gryphys</i>	<i>Anomia</i>	16
Terebratellidae	<i>Terebratella</i>	<i>Anomia</i>	17
<b>Cirripedia</b>			
Balanidae	<i>Megabalanus</i>	<i>Lepas</i>	1
Lepadidae	<i>Conchoderma</i>	<i>Lepas</i>	1
<b>Bivalvia</b>			
<b>Pteriormorphia</b>			
Anomiidae	<i>Anomia</i>	<i>Anomia</i>	16
	<i>Placuna</i>	<i>Anomia</i>	16
Arcidae	<i>Anadara</i>	<i>Arca</i>	11

..... Continued on the next page

**TABLE 1.** (Continued)

Higher group/Family	Modern Genus	Lichtenstein Genus	Page(s)
	<i>Arca</i>	<i>Arca</i>	11
	<i>Barbatia</i>	<i>Arca</i>	11
	<i>Tegillarca</i>	<i>Arca</i>	11
	<i>Trisidos</i>	<i>Arca</i>	11
Glycymeridae	<i>Glycymeris</i>	<i>Arca</i>	11
Gryphaeidae	<i>Hyotissa</i>	<i>Mytilus</i>	17
Isognomonidae	<i>Isognomon</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	16
Limidae	<i>Lima</i>	<i>Cardium</i>	4
	<i>Limari</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	14
	<i>Lima</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	14
Malleidae	<i>Malleus</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	14
Mytilidae	<i>Lithophaga</i>	<i>Mytilus</i>	18
	<i>Modiolus</i>	<i>Mytilus</i>	18
	<i>Mytilus</i>	<i>Mytilus</i>	18
	<i>Perna</i>	<i>Mytilus</i>	18
	<i>Septifer</i>	<i>Mytilus</i>	18
Ostreidae	<i>Alectryonella</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	15
	<i>Dendrostrea</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	14
	<i>Lopha</i>	<i>Mytilus</i>	17
	<i>Ostrea</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	15
	<i>Saccostrea</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	15
Pectinidae	<i>Aequipecten</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	14
	<i>Amusium</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	12, 13
	<i>Caribachlamys</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	12
	<i>Chlamys</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	13
	<i>Comptopallium</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	12
	<i>Cryptopecten</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	12
	<i>Excellichlamys</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	14
	<i>Lyropecten</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	13
	<i>Mimachlamys</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	13
	<i>Pecten</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	12
	<i>Protopecten</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	13
	<i>Talochlamys</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	13
	Pinnidae	<i>Atrina</i>	<i>Pinna</i>
<i>Pinna</i>		<i>Pinna</i>	19
<i>Streptopinna</i>		<i>Pinna</i>	19
Pteriidae	<i>Pinctada</i>	<i>Mytilus</i>	17
	<i>Pteria</i>	<i>Mytilus</i>	18
Spondylidae	<i>Spondylus</i>	<i>Spondylus</i>	8, 9
		<i>Ostrea</i>	15
		<i>Mytilus</i>	18
Vulsellidae	<i>Crenatula</i>	<i>Ostrea</i>	16
<b>Heteroconchia</b>			
Arcticidae	<i>Arctica</i>	<i>Venus</i>	6
Cardiidae	<i>Acanthocardia</i>	<i>Cardium</i>	4

..... Continued on the next page

**TABLE 1.** (Continued)

Higher group/Family	Modern Genus	Lichtenstein Genus	Page(s)
	<i>Cardium</i>	<i>Cardium</i>	3
	<i>Corculum</i>	<i>Cardium</i>	3
	<i>Fragum</i>	<i>Cardium</i>	4
	<i>Hippopus</i>	<i>Chama</i>	10
	<i>Lunulicardia</i>	<i>Cardium</i>	4
	<i>Lyrocarium</i>	<i>Cardium</i>	4
	<i>Trachycardium</i>	<i>Cardium</i>	4
	<i>Tridacna</i>	<i>Chama</i>	9
Carditiidae	<i>Cardita</i>	<i>Chama</i>	10
Chamidae	<i>Chama</i>	<i>Chama</i>	10
Clavagellidae	<i>Brechites</i>	<i>Serpula</i>	111
Donacidae	<i>Donax</i>	<i>Donax</i>	5
	<i>Hecuba</i>	<i>Donax</i>	4
Glossidae	<i>Glossus, Isocardia</i>	<i>Chama</i>	9
Lucinidae	<i>Anodontia</i>	<i>Venus</i>	7
	<i>Codakia</i>	<i>Venus</i>	7
Mactridae	<i>Mactra</i>	<i>Tellina</i>	2
Myidae	<i>Mya</i>	<i>Mya</i>	1
Pharidae	<i>Siliqua</i>	<i>Solen</i>	2
Pholadidae	<i>Cytropleura</i>	<i>Pholas</i>	1
	<i>Pholas</i>	<i>Pholas</i>	1
Psammobiidae	<i>Asaphis</i>	<i>Venus</i>	7
	<i>Gari</i>	<i>Tellina</i>	2, 3
Solecurtidae	<i>Solecurtus</i>	<i>Solen</i>	2
Solenidae	<i>Ensis</i>	<i>Solen</i>	2
	<i>Solen</i>	<i>Solen</i>	1
Tellinidae	<i>Bosemprella</i>	<i>Tellina</i>	2
	<i>Tellina</i>	<i>Tellina</i>	2, 3
		<i>Venus</i>	8
	<i>Omala</i>	<i>Tellina</i>	3
	<i>Pylloda</i>	<i>Tellina</i>	2
Veneridae	<i>Chamelea</i>	<i>Venus</i>	6
	<i>Chione</i>	<i>Venus</i>	5
	<i>Dosinia</i>	<i>Venus</i>	7
	<i>Gafrarium</i>	<i>Venus</i>	7
	<i>Irus</i>	<i>Donax</i>	5
	<i>Lioconcha</i>	<i>Venus</i>	6
	<i>Marcia</i>	<i>Venus</i>	7
	<i>Megapitaria</i>	<i>Venus</i>	6
	<i>Meretrix</i>	<i>Venus</i>	6
	<i>Pitar</i>	<i>Venus</i>	5, 6
	<i>Paphia</i>	<i>Venus</i>	8
	<i>Ruditapes</i>	<i>Venus</i>	8
	<i>Sunetta</i>	<i>Venus</i>	6, 8
	<i>Tapes</i>	<i>Venus</i>	8

..... Continued on the next page

**TABLE 1.** (Continued)

Higher group/Family	Modern Genus	Lichtenstein Genus	Page(s)
	<i>Timoclea</i>	<i>Venus</i>	5
	<i>Venus</i>	<i>Venus</i>	5
<b>Cephalopoda</b>			
Argonautidae	<i>Argonauta</i>	<i>Argonauta</i>	20
Nautilidae	<i>Nautilus</i>	<i>Nautilus</i>	20
<b>Gastropoda</b>			
<b>Patellogastropoda</b>			
Acmaeidae	<i>Lottia</i>	<i>Patella</i>	107, 109
	<i>Patelloidea</i>	<i>Patella</i>	106
Nacellidae	<i>Nacella</i>	<i>Patella</i>	107
Patellidae	<i>Cellana</i>	<i>Patella</i>	109
	<i>Cymbula</i>	<i>Patella</i>	106, 109
	<i>Helcion</i>	<i>Patella</i>	109
	<i>Patella</i>	<i>Patella</i>	106, 107, 109
	<i>Scutellastra</i>	<i>Patella</i>	106
<b>Vetigastropoda</b>			
Angariidae	<i>Angaria</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	91, 92
Fissurellidae	<i>Fissurella</i>	<i>Patella</i>	109
	<i>Hemitoma</i>	<i>Patella</i>	108
	<i>Scutus</i>	<i>Patella</i>	108
Haliotidae	<i>Haliotis</i>	<i>Haliotis</i>	103–105
Margaritidae	<i>Gaza</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	86
Trochidae	<i>Calliostoma</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	86
	<i>Cantharidus</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	86
	<i>Cittarium</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	91
	<i>Clanculus</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	85
	<i>Gibbula</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	85
	<i>Jujubinus</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	86
	<i>Maurea</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	86
	<i>Monodonta</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	85
	<i>Stomatia</i>	<i>Haliotis</i>	104
	<i>Tectus</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	86
	<i>Trochus</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	84, 86, 87
	<i>Tegula</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	87
Turbinidae	<i>Astraea</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	87, 93
	<i>Astralium</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	89
	<i>Bolma</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	89
	<i>Cookia</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	87
	<i>Lunella</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	91
	<i>Turbo</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	88–91
		<i>Trochus</i>	84, 92

..... Continued on the next page

**TABLE 1.** (Continued)

Higher group/Family	Modern Genus	Lichtenstein Genus	Page(s)
<b>Neritimorpha</b>			
Neritidae	<i>Nerita</i>	<i>Nerita</i>	101, 102
	<i>Septaria</i>	<i>Patella</i>	106
<b>Architaenioglossa</b>			
Ampullariidae	<i>Marisa</i>	<i>Helix</i>	95
	<i>Pila</i>	<i>Helix</i>	96
	<i>Pomacea</i>	<i>Helix</i>	96
Viviparidae	<i>Viviparus</i>	<i>Helix</i>	98
<b>Caenogastropoda</b>			
Aporrhaidae	<i>Aporrhais</i>	<i>Strombus</i>	63
Ancillariidae	<i>Eburna</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	60
Buccinidae	<i>Babylonia</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	60
	<i>Buccinum</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	61
	<i>Engina</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	46
	<i>Neptunea</i>	<i>Murex</i>	79
	<i>Phos</i>	<i>Murex</i>	77
	<i>Bursa</i>	<i>Murex</i>	73, 75
Calyptraeidae	<i>Calyptraea</i>	<i>Patella</i>	106?
	<i>Crepidula</i>	<i>Patella</i>	106
Cassidae	<i>Casmaria</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	56
	<i>Cassis</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	54, 55
	<i>Cypraecassis</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	55, 56
	<i>Galeodea</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	54
	<i>Phalium</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	56
Cerithiidae	<i>Pseudovergatus</i>	<i>Murex</i>	82
	<i>Terebralia</i>	<i>Strombus</i>	69
	<i>Rhinoclavis</i>	<i>Murex</i>	82, 83
Charoniidae	<i>Charonia</i>	<i>Murex</i>	74, 80
Columbellidae	<i>Columbella</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	46
		<i>Buccinum</i>	60
Conidae	<i>Conus s.l.</i>	<i>Conus</i>	21–32
Coralliophilidae	<i>Coralliophila</i>	<i>Murex</i>	76
	<i>Rapa</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	38, 79
Costellariidae	<i>Vexillum</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	47
Cymatiidae	<i>Argobuccinum</i>	<i>Murex</i>	80
	<i>Cabestana</i>	<i>Murex</i>	74
	<i>Cymatium</i>	<i>Murex</i>	74, 75
	<i>Fusitriton</i>	<i>Murex</i>	80
	<i>Gyrineum</i>	<i>Murex</i>	73
	<i>Lotoria</i>	<i>Murex</i>	74
	<i>Monoplex</i>	<i>Murex</i>	70
	<i>Ranularia</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	54
Cypraeidae	<i>Cypraea s.l.</i>	<i>Cypraea</i>	32–36, 39?

..... Continued on the next page

**TABLE 1.** (Continued)

Higher group/Family	Modern Genus	Lichtenstein Genus	Page(s)
Epitoniidae	<i>Epitonium</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	61
		<i>Turbo</i>	93
Fascioliariidae	<i>Fasciolaria</i>	<i>Murex</i>	80
	<i>Fusinus</i>	<i>Murex</i>	75, 78, 82
	<i>Latirus</i>	<i>Murex</i>	81
	<i>Leucozonia</i>	<i>Murex</i>	80
	<i>Lyonsifusus</i>	<i>Murex</i>	81
	<i>Pleuroploca</i>	<i>Murex</i>	81
Ficidae	<i>Ficus</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	38
Harpidae	<i>Harpa</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	57, 58
Hipponicidae	<i>Cheilea</i>	<i>Patella</i>	105
Hydrobiidae	<i>Pyrgula</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	94
Marginellidae	<i>Marginella</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	46
	<i>Prunum</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	46, 47
Melongenidae	<i>Busycon</i>	<i>Murex</i>	78
	<i>Melongena</i>	<i>Murex</i>	77
	<i>Pugilina</i>	<i>Murex</i>	78
	<i>Syrinx</i>	<i>Murex</i>	79
Mitridae	<i>Mitra</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	48
	<i>Pterygia</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	47
Muricidae	<i>Acanthina</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	59
	<i>Chicoreus</i>	<i>Murex</i>	71
	<i>Haustellum</i>	<i>Murex</i>	69
	<i>Hexaplex</i>	<i>Murex</i>	69–73
	<i>Homalocantha</i>	<i>Murex</i>	71, 72
	<i>Jaton</i>	<i>Murex</i>	71
	<i>Murex</i>	<i>Murex</i>	69
	<i>Nucella</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	60
	<i>Phyllonotus</i>	<i>Murex</i>	71
	<i>Purpura</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	59
	<i>Thais</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	59, 76
	<i>Trochia</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	60
	<i>Vitularia</i>	<i>Murex</i>	75
Naticidae	<i>Natica</i>	<i>Nerita</i>	99–101
	<i>Neverita</i>	<i>Nerita</i>	100
	<i>Polinices</i>	<i>Nerita</i>	100
	<i>Sinum</i>	<i>Helix</i>	99
Nassariidae		<i>Patella</i>	106
	<i>Bullia</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	62
Nassariidae	<i>Nassarius</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	57, 61
Olividae	<i>Oliva</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	40–44
	<i>Olivancillaria</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	44
Ovulidae	<i>Calpurnus</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	37
	<i>Ovula</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	36
	<i>Volva</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	37

..... Continued on the next page

**TABLE 1.** (Continued)

Higher group/Family	Modern Genus	Lichtenstein Genus	Page(s)
Personidae	<i>Distorsio</i>	<i>Murex</i>	75
Potamiidae	<i>Telescopium</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	87
Ranellidae	<i>Ranella</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	53
Siliquariidae	<i>Tenagodus</i>	<i>Serpula</i>	110
Turritellidae	<i>Turritella</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	93, 94
Littorinidae	<i>Littorina</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	88
	<i>Tectaria</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	89
Strombidae	<i>Lambis</i>	<i>Strombus</i>	64, 68
	<i>Tibia</i>	<i>Strombus</i>	63
	<i>Strombus</i> s.l.	<i>Strombus</i>	65–69
	<i>Terebellum</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	38
Terebridae	<i>Duplicaria</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	62
	<i>Hastula</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	62
	<i>Terebra</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	61–63
Tonnidae	<i>Malea</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	54
	<i>Tonna</i>	<i>Buccinum</i>	53, 54
Triviidae	<i>Pusula</i>	<i>Cypraea</i>	36
Turbinellidae	<i>Vasum</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	49
	<i>Turbinella</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	50
Turridae s.l.	<i>Turricula</i>	<i>Murex</i>	77
	<i>Turris</i>	<i>Murex</i>	77
Volutidae	<i>Cymbiola</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	49, 50, 53
	<i>Cymbium</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	51, 52, 53
	<i>Harpulina</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	50
	<i>Melo</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	50, 51, 53
	<i>Voluta</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	48
Xenophoridae	<i>Stellaria</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	85
	<i>Xenophora</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	87
<b>Pulmonata</b>			
Achantinidae	<i>Archachatina</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	39
	<i>Limicolaria</i>	<i>Helix</i>	97
Amphibulimidae	<i>Plekocheilus</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	40
Ariophantidae	<i>Xesta</i>	<i>Helix</i>	97
Camaeidae	<i>Amphidromus</i>	<i>Helix</i>	97
	<i>Pleurodonta</i>	<i>Helix</i>	95
	<i>Pyrochilus</i>	<i>Helix</i>	95
Cerionidae	<i>Cerion</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	93
Clausiliidae	<i>Balea</i>	<i>Turbo</i>	94
Ellobiidae	<i>Ellobium</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	39, 40
Helicidae	<i>Arianta</i>	<i>Helix</i>	97
	<i>Helicigona</i>	<i>Helix</i>	94
	<i>Helix</i>	<i>Helix</i>	96, 98
	<i>Iberus</i>	<i>Helix</i>	95
	<i>Thiara</i>	<i>Helix</i>	98

..... Continued on the next page

**TABLE 1.** (Continued)

Higher group/Family	Modern Genus	Lichtenstein Genus	Page(s)
Lymnaeidae	<i>Lymnaea</i>	<i>Helix</i>	98
Odontostomidae	<i>Anostoma</i>	<i>Helix</i>	95
Orthalicidae	<i>Liguus</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	39
Planorbidae	<i>Planorbis</i>	<i>Helix</i>	94
	<i>Planorbarius</i>	<i>Helix</i>	95
Siphonariidae	<i>Siphonaria</i>	<i>Patella</i>	108
Spiraxidae	<i>Euglandina</i>	<i>Helix</i>	98
<b>Opisthobranchia</b>			
Aplustridae	<i>Aplustrum</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	38
Atyidae	<i>Atys</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	37
	<i>Haminoea</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	37
Bullidae	<i>Bulla</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	37
Hydatinidae	<i>Hydatina</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	38
Philinidae	<i>Philine</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	37
Scaphandridae	<i>Scaphander</i>	<i>Bulla</i>	38
<b>Heterobranchia</b>			
Acteonidae	<i>Pupa</i>	<i>Voluta</i>	40
Aplysiidae	<i>Dolabella</i>	[with <i>Haliotis</i> ]	105
Architectoniidae	<i>Architectonica</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	84
Pyramidellidae	<i>Pyramidella</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	88
		<i>Murex</i>	83
<b>Scaphopoda</b>			
Dentaliidae	<i>Dentalium</i>	<i>Dentalium</i>	110
<b>Octocorallia</b>			
Corallidae	<i>Corallium</i>	<i>Gorgonia</i>	112
Gorgoniidae	<i>Gorgonia</i>	<i>Gorgonia</i>	113
Isidae	<i>Isis</i>	<i>Isis</i>	112
<b>Hexacorallia</b>			
Fungiidae	<i>Halomitra</i>	<i>Madrepora</i>	112

Catalogus  
Rerum naturalium rarissimarum  
Hamburgi, d. XXX. Junii 1794  
Auctionis lege distrahendarum.

Sectio Secunda  
Continens Conchylia, item mineralia, ligna exotica, & arte picta.

Verzeichnifs  
von höchstseltenen, aus allen Welttheilen mit vieler Mühe und Kosten  
zusammen gebrachten, auch aus unterschiedlichen Cabinetten,  
Sammlungen und Auctionen ausgehobenen

**Naturalien**  
welche von einem Liebhaber, als Mitglied der Basavischen und  
verschiedener anderer Naturforschenden Gesellschaften  
gesammelt worden.

Zweyter Abschnitt,  
bestehend in  
**Schnecken und Muscheln,**  
worunter sich  
viele Südsee und zum Theil noch unbekannte höchstmerkwürdige  
Seltenheiten befinden,

wie auch  
feine Stein- und Bergarten, fremde Hölzer,  
Curiosa und Kunst-Sachen,

welche am  
*Montag, den 30ten Junius 1794*  
und den folgenden Tagen  
auf dem Eimbeckischen Hause  
öffentlich verkauft werden sollen  
durch den Mackler

*Johann Hinrich Schöen.*

Dieses Cabinet ist vorher am Verkaufs-Orte aufgestellt, und vom  
11ten Junius bis zum Verkauf, täglich öffentlich zu besehen.

Hamburg,  
gedruckt bey Gottf. Friedr. Schniebes

*Den auswärtigen resp. Liebhabern und Sammlern,  
welche um Commissionaire als Kenner verlegen sind,  
um selbigen ihre Aufträge zu ertheilen, erbiethet sich  
Endesbenannter sowohl die Commissionen, als auch die  
gehörige Verpackung zu übernehmen.*

*Die Zahlung geschieht in Grob-Courant oder  
Dänischen Dukaten von dem allhier aufzugebenden Em-  
pfänger, ohne welche nichts abgeliefert wird.*

**Johann Hinrich Schöen.**

**H**ospitibus emtorientibus, quibus forte Ham-  
burgi mandatarius harum rerum gnarus de-  
foret, qui eorumdem negotia in emendo ge-  
rere, resque emtas ab injuriis a vectura ac-  
cipiendis recte componendo salvas servare posset,  
infra subscriptus ad suscipienda curandaque  
mandata sese omni humanitate offert. No-  
mina emtione contracta dissolvuntur moneta  
Hamburgensi, vel aurea Danica Ducatorum;  
nec nisi facta solutione res emtae mandatariis  
ab emtoribus constitutis tradentur.

*Johann Hinrich Schöen.*

**L. B. S.**

**I**nter plurima cimelia, quæ hic sub ordine te-  
staceorum, in quo sectio secunda musei publici  
distrahendi potissimum consistit, occurrent, qua-  
dam duntaxat momenta, proæmii loco in usum  
emtorientium arbitrorum monere sufficiet.

In primis declaramus: testacea, multivalvia  
& bivalvia æque, atque univalvia nostra ad unum  
omnia & singula esse sanitate atque integritate  
omnibus numeris absoluta, nec non a limo ma-  
ritimo fordibusque quibuscunque aliis pura;  
unde gratum exhibent cuivis contuenti, vel in-  
docto & harum rerum parum gnaro obtutum.

Luce clarius apparet, pristinum huius the-  
sauri dominum, id potius egisse, ut elegan-  
tissima quæque rarissimarum formarum speci-  
mina acquireret, quam ut vulgærium & quoti-  
dianarum concharum & cochlearum agmen  
comple-

*V o r r e d e.*

*Unter den mannigfaltigen Seltenheiten, welche  
hier unter den Schal-Thieren, als dem zweiten  
Abschnitt, des öffentlich zu verkaufenden Natu-  
ralien-Cabinetts vorkommen, wird man die Sammler,  
Kenner und Liebhaber nur auf etliche wenige  
der vorzüglichsten Stücke aufmerksam machen.*

*Zuförderst zeige ich hiemit an: dafs sowohl  
die zwey als einschaligten Conchylien durchgehends  
gesund und vollständig beschaffen sind, auch von  
dem See-Schlamm und andern Unreinigkeiten  
gänzlich gesäubert sind, welches jeden Anschauen-  
den, auch Nicht-Kennern den reitzendsten An-  
blick giebt.*

*Es zeigt sich deutlich; dafs der ehemalige  
Besitzer beym Sammeln, sein Augenmerk mehr  
auf seltene und Hauptstücke gerichtet, als auf  
allgemein bekannte Schnecken; daher die Vor-  
züglichsten, oder besser gesagt: die vom ersten  
Rang,*

compleret. Quo efficitur, ut præstantissima immo cardinalia conchylia hic frequentius occurrant, quam plerumque in museis fieri solet.

Vel extraneis emtoribus inserviendi gratia, ut in sectione prima, ita & in hac secunda ordinem systematis Linnæani ex editione novissima Gmelini sequuti sumus, adiectis adlegationibus ex Rumpfi, Argenvillii, Martini, Knorrrii & Chemnitii scriptis, quorum tabularum ari incisæ adeoque icones, pro commoda comparatione, solertissima fide ubique laudantur.

Non solum in hac testaceorum compilatione rarissimæ species conchyliorum occurrunt; ut v. c. inter conchas No. 41. 253. & 285. item inter cochleas No. 139. 194. 324. 453. 499-501. 514. 530. 556. 602. 672. 681. 763. 848. 856. 865. 896. 954-956. 963. 971. 1067. 1068. 1118. 1119. c. l. p. sed, etiam tales, quæ vel nunc primum recens inuenta & detectæ sunt, vel quarum exemplaria similia hucusque in nullo alio Museo extiterant; exempli causa inter bivalvia No. 257. item 284. porro inter univalvia No. 74. 182. tamquam unica suæ speciei adhuc nota specimen, nec non varia conchylia

ex

ex mare quod pacificum vel tranquillum vocant, aliaque descriptione curata hætenus carentia.

Ad calcem alia quoque cimelia quadam e regno minerali & vegetabili adnexa sunt, emtoribus, aliarum istiusmodi rerum naturalium admiratoribus haud displicitura.

Quum insectorum indicem unde tertia sectio musei conflata est, quoque paratum typis mox sumus mandaturi, tempus, quo ultima illa pars thesauri dividetur, in ephemeridibus publicis satis mature indicare parum morabimur.

M. Ant. Aug. Henr. Lichtenstein.

*Range, hier mehr als in gewöhnlichen Sammlungen vorkommen.*

*Zur Erläuterung für die auswärtigen respectiven Sammler, hat man wie beym ersten Abschnitt, das Linnéische System nach Gmelins neuester Ausgabe wiederum befolget, und zum Nachsehen Rumpff, Argenville, Martini, Chemnitz und Knorr gewählt, mit sorgfältige Anzeige der Tabellen und Figuren, um die vorkommenden Stücke nachschlagen zu können.*

*Es befinden sich in dieser Sammlung nicht nur höchst seltene Conchylien als unter den Zweyschaligten No. 41. 253. 285. so auch unter den Einschaligten No. 139. 194. 324. 453. 499-501. 514. 530. 556. 602. 672. 681. 763. 848. 856. 865. 896. 954-956. 963. 971. 1067. 1068. 1118. 1119. u. a. m. sondern auch solche; die entweder erst neu entdeckt sind, oder wovon man bisher noch in keinem Cabinet ähnliche aufzuweisen gefunden, Z. E. unter den Zweyschaligten No. 257. so auch 284. dann unter den Einschaligten No. 74. 182. als die Einzigen in ihrer Art, nebst verschiedener Südf*  
*see*

*seeer und andere wovon bisher die Beschreibung fehlt.*

*Zum Beschlufs der Schnecken und Muscheln hat man auch für diejenigen, welche in mehr als in einem Fac'ie sammeln, auch noch andere Seltenheiten aus dem Stein- und Pflanzen-Reiche beyfügen wollen.*

*Und da es mit der Beschreibung der Insekten so weit gediehen, daß solche nunmehr ebenfalls beendet worden, so wird man auch durch Bekanntmachung in öffentlichen Blättern die Verkaufzeit des dritten Abschnitts nächstens anzeigen können.*

M. Ant. Aug. Henr. Lichtenstein.

Con-

# Conchylia.

## A. Multivalvia; Vielfchaligte.

Genus 301. *Lepas. Meersecheln.*

- No 1 **L**epas *Tinnabulum*; Gmel. spec. 3. Eine große Sectulpe. Chem. 8. tabula 97 Figur 828-31. Argenv. t. 26. f. A. Knorr. Verg. 5. Th. tab. 30. fig. 1.  
 2 Eine dergleichen auf einem unächten Links-Hahnenkamm gewachsen.  
 3 Eine dito, bloß.  
 4 *Lepas aurata*; Gmel. 14. Eine große See-Pocke. Chem. 8. t. 100. f. 857-58.  
 5 Eine Gruppe von 7 Meertulpen. Mart. 8. t. 97. f. 831.

Gen. 302. *Pholas. Pholaden.*

- 6 *Pholas costatus*; Gmel. sp. 2. Eine große weiße Pholade. 5 Zoll. Chem. 8. t. 101. f. 863.

## B. Bivalvia; Zwycschaligte.

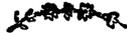
Gen. 303. *Mya. Klaffmuscheln.*

- 7 *Mya truncata*; Gmel. sp. 1. Ein stumpfer Klaffer, (Gaper) mit dem Bewohner. Chem. 6. t. 1. f. 1. 2.  
 8 ! *Mya papyracea*; nobis. Ein sehr dünnschaliger weißer dito. (unbekannt) cf. *Mya membranacea*; Gmel. sp. 20. Obl. Hæc nostra proboscide vix ulla.  
 9 Zwey lange weiße dito. 4½ Zoll. (selten.)

Gen. 304. *Solen. Scheiden.*

- 10 *Solen vagina*; Gmel. sp. 1. Eine große Scheide (Messer-Heft.) Chem. 6. t. 4. f. 29. Knorr. 1. t. 26. f. 3.  
 11 Zwey dergleichen, eben so schön.

A 12



3

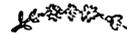
- 32 Zwey kleinere dito.  
 33 Zwey verschiedene dito.  
 34 *Tellina Spengleri*; Gmel. sp. 30. Zwey faubere spenglerische Tellmuscheln. Chem. 6. t. 10. f. 88-90.  
 35 *Tellina ferroensis*; Gmel. sp. 31. Eine gestreifte Tellmuschel. Chem. 6. t. 10. f. 91.  
 36 *Tellina hyalina*; Gmel. sp. 33. Zwey weiße dito. Chem. 6. t. 11. f. 99.  
 37 \* *Tellina diphos*; Chemuit. Die zweystrahlige violette faubere Tellmuschel, (welche der Ritter Linnée unter *Solen diphos* gerechnet.) 4 Zoll. Chem. t. 7. f. 53-54.  
 38 Eine dergleichen, noch halb mit der Schlammhaut bedeckt.  
 39 Dine dito, noch ganz damit bedeckt.  
 40 *Tellina scobinata*; Gmel. 67. Eine weiße raubgeschupppte Robbenzunge. Chem. 6. t. 13. f. 122, 124. Knorr. 6. t. 37. f. 3.

Genus 306. *Cardium. Herzmuscheln.*

- 41 ! *Cardium costatum*; Gmel. spec. 1. Die gerippte Venusmuschel. (Ein höchstselten passiges Exemplar.) Argenv. t. 26. f. A. Rumpf. t. 48. f. 6. Chem. 6. t. 15. f. 151-52. Knorr. 1. t. 28. f. 2.  
 42 *Cardium Cardissa*; Gmel. sp. 2. Ein großes Venus-Herz. 2½ Zoll. Chem. 6. t. 14. f. 143-44. Knorr. 1. t. 18. f. 3-4.  
 43 Ein eben so schönes dito.  
 44 Ein dergleichen 2 Zoll.  
 45 Ein dito, 1½ Zoll.  
 46 Ein umgebogenes monströses Venus-Herz, 2 Zoll. Chem. 6. t. 14. f. 149. 50.  
 47 Ein nicht minder schönes dito, etwas kleiner.  
 48 *Cardium roseum*; Gmel. sp. 3. Ein rosenfarbig großes Venus-Herz 2½ Zoll. Chem. 6. t. 14. f. 147-48.  
 49 Ein dergleichen 1½ Zoll.  
 50 Ein seltenes mit Blut besprühtes Venus-Herz.

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- 12 *Solen filiqua*; Gmel. spec. 2. Zwey Messer-Hefte. Chem. 6. t. 4. f. 26.  
 13 Vier dergleichen.  
 14 *Solen ensis*; Gmel. sp. 3. Zwey große gekrümmte Erbsen-Schoten. (Pöhlische-Sabel.) 8 Zoll. Chem. 6. t. 4. f. 29. Knorr. 1. t. 6. f. 5.  
 15 Zwey dito, ohne Schlammhaut  
 16 *Solen radiatus*; Gmel. sp. 6. Zwey große violette vierstreifige Sonnenstrahlen. Chem. 6. t. 5. f. 38. Knorr. 1. t. 6. f. 5.  
 17 Zwey dito, etwas kleiner.  
 18 *Solen strigatus*; Gmel. sp. 7. Zwey rothe Sonnenstrahlen, mit zwey schiefen Streifen. Chem. 6. t. 6. f. 41-42. Knorr. 6. t. 5. f. 4.

Gen. 305. *Tellina. Tellmuscheln.*

- 19 *Tellina Virgata*, Gmel. sp. 3. Ein ceylonischer Sonnenstrahl. Chem. 6. t. 8. f. 67. Knorr. 4. t. 25. f. 1.  
 20 Zwey dergleichen, eben so schön.  
 21 *Tellina gari*; Gmel. sp. 5. Zwey violettstrahlige Doubletten. Chem. 6. t. 10. f. 92. Knorr. 2. t. 20. f. 5.  
 22 Zwey dito.  
 23 Zwey dergleichen, rothstrahlig.  
 24 Eine raube Tellmuschel. Chem. 6. t. 10. f. 94.  
 25 *Tellina fragilis*; Gmel. sp. 6. Zwey dünnchalige weiße dito. Chem. 6. t. 9. f. 84.  
 26 *Tellina foliacea*; Gmel. sp. 18. Zwey große faubere dito. (guldene Zungen.) Chem. 6. t. 10. f. 95. Knorr. 5. t. 29. f. 2.  
 27 Eine seltene Citrongelbe dito.  
 28 *Tellina radiata*; Gmel. sp. 21. Zwey rothstrahlige Doubletten. Chem. 6. t. 11. f. 102.  
 29 *Tellina rostrata*; Gmel. sp. 22. Zwey faubere Confect-Schinken. Knorr. 4. t. 2. f. 3-5.  
 30 Zwey dito, worunter einer gelb.  
 31 *Tellina incarnata*; Gmel. spec. 25. Zwey rothe Tellmuscheln, (Rosenblätter.) Chem. 6. t. 12. f. 109. 10. und 17. 32

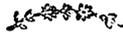
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- 51 Das Tauben-Herz, weiß mit rother Einfassung. Chem. 6. t. 14. f. 145.  
 52 Ein fauber citrongelbes dito.  
 53 *Cardium hemicardium*; Gmel. sp. 5. Zwey ganz weiße, große, gedornete dreieckige Venus-Herzen. Chem. 6. t. 16. f. 159-61. Knorr. 6. t. 3. f. 2.  
 54 Ein dergleichen kleineres.  
 55 Zwey feingefurchte gelbe dito.  
 56 *Cardium aculeatum*; Gmel. sp. 7. Eine große gedornete Herz-Doublette. Chem. 6. t. 15. f. 155-57. Knorr. 6. t. 3. f. 1.  
 57 Eine weniger gedornete dito.  
 58 *Cardium fragum*; Gmel. sp. 13. Eine große rothe Erdbeer-Doublette. Chem. 6. t. 16. f. 166-69. Knorr. 2. t. 29. f. 2-5.  
 59 Zwey dergleichen kleinere dito.  
 60 Zwey dito noch kleiner.  
 61 Zwey kammförmige dito. Knorr. 2. t. 20. f. 3.  
 62 *Cardium muricatum*; Gmel. sp. 15. Zwey Sägerippen. Chem. 6. t. 17. f. 177-78. Knorr. 4. t. 14. f. 5.  
 63 *Cardium magnum*; Gmel. sp. 16. Das Riesen-Herz. Chem. 6. t. 19. f. 191.  
 64 *Cardium flavum*; Gmel. sp. 17. Zwey gelbe Erdbeeren.  
 65 *Cardium Lima*; Gmel. sp. 30. Eine ostindisch gerippte Herz-Muschel. Chem. 6. t. 18. f. 153-54.  
 66 ! *Cardium æolicum*; Gmel. sp. 33. Zwey rothe Ost- und West-Doubletten. Chem. 6. t. 18. f. 187-88. Knorr. 5. t. 27. f. 3.  
 67 Zwey Ey-Doubletten.

Genus 308. *Donax. Dreyeck-Muschel.*

- 68 *Donax fortum*; Gmel. sp. 1. Eine dreyeckigte Stumpfmuschel. (Priezeß-Venus.) Chem. 6. t. 25. f. 246-47. Argenv. t. 21. f. 1.  
 69 Eine dergleichen, eben so schön.  
 70 ! *Donax pubescens*; Gmel. sp. 2. Zwey extra schöne ge-



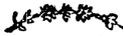
- gestachelte dito. (Prinzels - Venus mit Haaren.) Chem. 6 t. 25. f. 248.
- 71 *Donax trunculus*; Gmel. sp. 4. Zwey violette Stimpfchens (abgechnittene Finger.) Chem. 6. t. 26. f. 253. 54. Knorr. 1. t. 7. f. 7.
- 72 Zwey dergleichen.
- 73 Zwey weisse dito.
- 74 *Donax denticulata*; Gmel. sp. 6. Eine große gezähnte Dreyeck - Muschel. Chem. 6. t. 26. f. 256. 57. Knorr. 2. t. 23. f. 4. 5.
- 75 *Donax cuneata*; Gmel. sp. 7. Zwey gelb und weisse Keil - Doubletten. Chem. 6. t. 26. f. 260. Knorr. 6. t. 7. f. 7.
- 76 Ein sehr seltenes Exemplar mit breitem Keil.
- 77 *Donax scripta*; Gmel. sp. 9. Zwey xulanische Buchstabens - Muschel. Chem. 6. t. 26. f. 261. 65. Knorr. 6. t. 7. f. 4. 5.
- 78 Zwey veränderte dito.
- 79 Zwey dito dito.
- 80 Zwey dergleichen.
- 81 Drey verschiedene Triangulares.
- 82 ! *Donax Irus*; Gmel. sp. 11. Eine kleine gebälterte Bettler - Muschel. Chem. 6. t. 26. f. 270.

Genus 309. *Venus. Venus-Muschel.*

- 83 *Venus Dione*; Gmel. sp. 1. Eine ächte Venus - Muschel (mit Haaren). Chem. 6. t. 27. f. 271 - 73. Knorr. 1. t. 4. f. 3. 4.
- 84 *Venus Faphia*; Gmel. sp. 2. Das alte Weib mit starken Kunzeln. Chem. 6. t. 28. f. 293. 94. Knorr. 6. t. 6. f. 2.
- 85 *Venus marica*; Gmel. sp. 3. Zwey verschiedene Bastard - Venus. Chem. 6. t. 27. f. 279. 80.
- 86 *Venus dyfera*; Gmel. sp. 4. Eine dünngerippte Venus. Chem. 6. t. 29. f. 301. 2.
- 87 *Venus verrucosa*; Gmel. sp. 6. Zwey Warzenrippen (Pfirisch - Kerne.) Chem. 5. t. 29. f. 299. 300.
- 88 *Venus cancellata*; Gmel. sp. 8. Zwey große gegitterte Venus - Muscheln. Knorr. 6. t. 10. f. 1.

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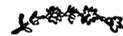
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- 108 *Venus deflorata*; Gmel. sp. 24. Zwey Blutlippen. Knorr. 2. t. 20. f. 2.
- 109 Zwey verschiedene dito.
- 110 *Venus irradiata*; Gmel. sp. 45. Zwey glatte gerippte dito. Chem. 6. t. 34. f. 358.
- 111 Eine rauhe dito.
- 112 *Venus sigrina*; Gmel. sp. 69. Zwey Tigerzungen (*Venus Lavoisier*). Chem. 7. t. 37. f. 390. 91. Knorr. 4. t. 3. f. 2.
- 113 Zwey dergleichen.
- 114 Eine sehr große roth und weiß gebänderte sauber polirte dito.
- 115 Eine citrongelbe dito, mit weißer Einfassung, eben so schön.
- 116 Eine dergleichen mit rother Einfassung.
- 117 Eine höchst saubere dito dito.
- 118 *Venus prostrata*; Gmel. sp. 70. Die seltene Zirkel - Scheibe. (Männbare Venus). Chem. 6. t. 29. f. 298.
- 119 Zwey dergleichen.
- 120 Zwey verschiedene, worunter eine die Penslvanische.
- 121 Zwey dito, die eine gestreift und polirt, die andere pestrift, mit Sonnenstrahlen.
- 122 *Venus pectinata*; Gmel. sp. 78. Zwey weisse mantelförmige Venus - Muscheln. (*Venus - Kamm*). Chem. 7. t. 39. f. 416. Knorr. 6. t. 3. f. 3. Rumpf t. 43. f. D.
- 123 Ein dergleichen (das Wafeleisen.) Chem. daselbst. f. 417.
- 124 ! *Venus edentula*; Gmel. sp. 80! Eine sehr seltene ganz weisse ungezähnte Venus - Muschel, bäuchigt und mit Querstreifen. Chem. 7. t. 40. f. 429. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 125 ! Eine dergleichen 2 Zoll.
- 126 ! Eine dito 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 127 *Venus Globosa*; Gmel. sp. 86. ! Eine eben so seltene weisse Kugel - Venus, an beyden Seiten herzförmig. Chem. 7. t. 40. f. 430. 31.

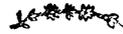
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- 89 *Venus gallina*; Gmel. sp. 9. Zwey Strahl - Venus - Muschel. Chem. 6. t. 30. f. 320 - 23. Knorr. 5. t. 14. f. 2.
- 90 Zwey dergleichen.
- 91 Zwey dito, anderer Art.
- 92 Eine saubere violette dito.
- 93 *Venus Erycina*; Gmel. sp. 13. Exemplaria Dædalca. Zwey Quacker mit sauberen Mahlereyen gezieret. Chem. 6. t. 32. f. 337. Knorr. 4. t. 3. f. 5. (Anm. Das Wort Mahlereyen wird hier und in der Folge von natürlichen Zeichnungen und Farben gebraucht)
- 94 *Venus Islandica*; Gmel. sp. 15. Zwey sehr schöne isländische Doubletten. Chem. 6. t. 32. f. 342.
- 95 Zwey saubere dünnchalige gerippte Venus - Doubletten (*Friedensflagge*) sehr selten. Chem. 10. t. 172. f. 1669. wovon nur die eine Schale bekannt gewesen.
- 96 *Venus Chione*; Gmel. sp. 16. Zwey extra schöne Spiel - Doubletten. Chem. 6. t. 32. f. 343. Knorr. 6. t. 4. f. 1.
- 97 Eine dergleichen.
- 98 Eine blaisrothe dickschalige dito.
- 99 Eine dünnchalige dito.
- 100 *Venus maculata*; Gmel. sp. 17. Zwey Tiger dito. Chem. 6. t. 33. f. 345. Knorr. 2. t. 28. f. 5.
- 101 *Venus meretrix*; Gmel. sp. 19. Eine saubere Braunlippe. Chem. 6. t. 33. f. 347. Knorr. 6. t. 6. f. 3.
- 102 *Venus laeta*; Gmel. sp. 19. Eine Blaulippe. Chem. 6. t. 43. f. 351. Knorr. 6. t. 10. f. 5.
- 103 Zwey dergleichen.
- 104 Zwey verschiedene dito.
- 105 *Venus Castrensis*; Gmel. sp. 20. Eine griechische A Doublette (das Alpen - Gebürge.) Chem. 6. t. 35. f. 367. 68. Knorr. 1. t. 21. f. 5.
- 106 Zwey dergleichen.
- 107 *Venus Meroë*; Gmel. sp. 22. Eine Ader - Muschel. Chem. 6. t. 35. f. 381. Knorr. 6. t. 7. f. 2.

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- 128 *Venus Literata*; Gmel. sp. 132. Eine schöne Strick - doublette Chem. 7. t. 41. f. 432. Knorr. 1. t. 6. f. 4.
- 129 Zwey dergleichen mit schwarzen Streifen (Nacht - doubl. und Wolkendoubl.)
- 130 *Venus rotundata*; Gmel. sp. 134. Zwey saubere ächte Strickdoubl. Chem. 7. t. 42. f. 441. Knorr. 2. t. 18. f. 4.
- 131 Zwey dergleichen kleinere.
- 132 Zwey dito dito.
- 133 *Venus decussata*; Gmel. sp. 135. Eine rauhe Venusmuschel kreuzweise gegittert, mit schwarzen Streifen. Chem. 7. t. 43. f. 455.
- 134 *Venus virginea*; Gmel. sp. 135. Eine kleinere, der vorhergehenden sehr ähnliche Muschel, schwarz gestreift. Chem. 7. t. 43. f. 458.
- 135 *Venus donacina*; Gmel. sp. 142. Zwey weitlippige dito, mit einer Falbla versehen. Knorr. 6. t. 28. f. 7.
- 136 Eine dito, bloß mit der Falbla.
- 137 Eine dergleichen, ohne dieselbe.
- 138 Zwey dergleichen Abarten.
- 139 ! Die seltene Südfsee - Venus. Chem. 10. t. 171. f. 1662. (japanische Matte.)
- 140 ! Eine dergleichen.

Gen. 310. *Spondylus. Lazarus - Klappen.*

- 141 *Spondylus gaedoropus*; Gmel. sp. 1. Eine dunkelrothe Lazarus - Klappe mit flachem Deckel. Chem. 7. t. 44. f. 459. Knorr. 1. t. 7. f. 1.
- 142 Eine dergleichen.
- 143 Eine dito.
- 144 Eine sehr große dito mit gewölbten Deckel, und außer den feinen, auch sehr langen hervorragenden Stacheln.
- 145 Eine dergleichen, etwas kleiner.
- 146 Eine dergleichen, auch mit platten und breiten Stacheln untermische; an der Unterseite eine ungeschlossene Coralle.
- 147 Eine stachelichte Lazarus - Klappe aus dem rothen Meer

- Meer, der Grund Chocoiadefärbig, die Stacheln gelb Chem. 7. t. 41. f. 460. 61.
- 148 Eine hochoranienfarbige dito, mit dito Stacheln. Chem. 7. t. 45. f. 463.
- 149 Eine ebenfalls oranienförmige dito, mit breitgefalteten dito Knorr. 5. t. 9. f. 1.
- 150 Eine große weiße westindische dito, mit rothem Wirbel, stark gezackt. Chem. 7. t. 45. f. 465.
- 151 Eine dergleichen, etwas kleiner.
- 152 Eine seltene rothgewirbelte dito, mit blaugelben Deckel, die Unterschale ist mit sehr breiten weißen Blätter geziert. Argens. t. 20. f. 1.
- 153 Eine große westindische Lazarus-Klappe, der Boden orangefärbig stark gestachelt, der Deckel violett mit orange Stacheln. Chem. 7. t. 45. f. 466. inwendig mit einem Orange-Saum. f. 467.
- 154 Eine violette dito, mit weißen Stacheln. Chem. 7. t. 45. f. 468.
- 155 Eine dito, mit stumpferen Stacheln.
- 156 Eine dergleichen, mit breiten weißen Stacheln. Chem. 7. t. 46. f. 472-73.
- 157 Eine dito, etwas kleiner. Knorr. 6. t. 9. f. 2.
- 158 Eine sehr schöne ganz violette Lazarus-Klappe, mit Petroselin Blättern. Chem. 7. t. 47. f. 474-75. Knorr. 1. t. 9. f. 2.
- 159 Eine oben weiße und sanft violette, unten weiße und gelbe, stark gestachelte dito, sehr schön.
- 160 Eine Gruppe von zwey aneinander gewachsenen dito. Argens. t. 21. fig. B.
- 161 Eine ungetachelte rothe dito, mit einem Schwamm bewachsen. (Neptunus Schnupflose.)

Gen. 311. *Chama. Gien-Muschel.*

- 162 *Chama Cor*; Gmel. sp. 1. Das Ochsen-Hertz. (doppelte Narrenkappe). Chem. 7. t. 48. f. 483. Knorr. 6. t. 8. f. 1.
- 163 *Chama Gigas*; Gmel. sp. 2. Eine weiße Nagel-doublette, mit erhabenen Nägeln. Chem. 7. t. 49. f. 494. Knorr. 1. t. 19. f. 3.

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II

- 179 Eine dito, mit Anwuchs einer Bastard-Arche.
- 180 Eine dito, mit dito Brand-Horn.
- 181 Eine Gruppe von zwey dito, mit angewachsenen Meevendreck-Wurm-Röhren.
- 182 Eine violette dito, mit umwunden hervorragenden Schnirkel. Chem. 7. t. 52. f. 517.

Gen. 312. *Arca. Arche.*

- 183 ! *Arca rorufa*; Gmel. sp. 1. Eine saubere gedrehte Arche (Haipeldoublette) etwas gelblich von Farbe. 3 Zoll. Chem. 7. t. 53. f. 524. 25. Knorr. 1. t. 23. f. 3.
- 184 ! Eine Milchweiße, eben so schöne dito. 2½ Zoll.
- 185 *Arca Noe*; Gmel. sp. 2. Eine Noahs Arche. 4 Zoll. Chem. 7. t. 53. f. 598. Knorr. 1. t. 16. f. 1. 2.
- 186 Eine dergleichen kleinere dito.
- 187 Zwey ganz kleine dito.
- 188 *Arca Ovata*; Gmel. sp. 6. Eine schneeweiße Arche mit einem dunkelbraunen Bart. Chem. 7. t. 54. f. 538.
- 189 *Arca antiquata*; Gmel. sp. 16. Eine gelbe Bastard-Arche. Chem. 7. t. 55. f. 549. Knorr. 1. t. 24. f. 3. 4.
- 190 Zwey weiße dito.
- 191 *Arca granosa*; Gmel. sp. 16. Eine große gefaltete Arche mit starker Schnirkel-Windung. Chem. 7. t. 56. f. 557. Knorr. 6. t. 24. f. 2.
- 192 Zwey kleinere dito.
- 193 Zwey Paar feine langgestreckte Archen mit ungleich gelippten Schalen.
- 194 *Arca undata*; Gmel. sp. 32. Zwey wellenförmig gewässerte Archen. Chem. 7. t. 57. f. 560. Knorr. 6. t. 14. f. 4.
- 195 Zwey dergleichen.
- 196 *Arca pilosa*; Gmel. sp. 36. Eine große Sammet-Muschel, abgeschliffen und polirt. Chem. 7. t. 57. f. 565. 66. Knorr. 6. t. 12. f. 4.
- 197 Eine eben so schöne polirte dito.

Gen.

- 164 Ein blaugelbes dito, mit noch mehr erhabenen Nägeln.
- 165 Ein schwefelgelbes dito.
- 166 Ein Kameelfarben dito.
- 167 Zwey stumpfagelichte dito. Chem. 7. t. 49. f. 495.
- 168 Ein orangefärbige dito, inwendig stark gefaunt. Chem. 7. t. 49. f. 496.
- 169 *Chama hippopus*; Gmel. sp. 3. Ein sauberes Pferdehuf Doublett, 6 Zoll. Chem. 7. t. 50. f. 498. 99. Knorr. 1. t. 22. f. 1. 2.
- 170 Ein dergleichen, etwas kleiner.
- 171 ! Ein noch kleiner dito, ganz mit Röhren besetzt. (sehr selten.)
- 172 *Chama Calyculara*; Gmel. sp. 7. Eine violett und weiße Eichel-Muschel. Chem. 7. t. 50. f. 500. 1.
- 173 ! *Chama Cordata*; Gmel. sp. 8. Eine sauber geschliffene und polirte Nieren-Muschel. Chem. 7. t. 50. f. 502. 3.
- 174 ! Eine dergleichen, eben so schön.
- 175 *Chama Lazarus*; Gmel. sp. 11. Eine sehr schöne rosenrothe vielblättrige Folie-Doublett auf einer Coralle gewachsen. Argens. t. 20. f. T. Chem. 7. t. 51. f. 507. 8.
- 176 ! Eine noch seltene ganz weiße dito, mit violetten Strahlen.
- 177 Eine seltene klaffende, viel und langblättrigen violette dito. (Muscaten-Blüthe gleichend.)
- 178 Eine kurzblättrige violette dito. Chem. 7. t. 52. f. 514. mit einem Anwuchs vom Fensterlucke-Doublett.

Ann. Bekanntlich findet sich diese Muschel häufig auf der *Ostrea maxima* (Pilgrims-Muschel) wo man auf deren Deckel die Spuren von steinartigen Hacken wahrnimmt, woran sie sich befestigen, diese verursachen die Oefnungen in den Deckeln, daher der Name Lucken, oder Fenster-Lucken entstanden ist. 179

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Gen. 313. *Ostrea. Kamim-Muschel.*

- 198 *Ostrea maxima*; Gmel. sp. 1. Zwey große Pilgrims-Muscheln mit schöner Mahlercy. Chem. 7. t. 60. f. 585. Knorr. 2. t. 14. f. 1.
- 199 Zwey dito, mit eben so schönen Zeichnungen.
- 200 Zwey dito, dito kleiner.
- 201 *Ostrea jacobea*; Gmel. sp. 2. Zwey Jacobs-Muscheln mit weißen Unterschalen und inwendig damascirt gewässert. Chem. 7. t. 60. f. 588. Knorr. 2. t. 22. f. 3.
- 202 *Ostrea Ziczac*; Gmel. 3. Eine große 5 Zoll breite St. Hiobs-Muschel (Neptunus Tabatiere) in und auswendig braun, mit feiner Mahlercy. Chem. 7. t. 61. f. 590. 91.
- 203 Eine kleine dito, inwendig weiß. Knorr. 2. t. 19. f. 3.
- 204 Zwey größere dito, mit hellen Farben.
- 205 *Ostrea pleuronectes*; Gmel. sp. 6. Eine feine rothe Compas-Muschel, mit dunkeln herabfallenden Strahlen. Chem. 7. t. 61. f. 595.
- 206 Zwey leberfarbene dito, mit blauen Strahlen.
- 207 *Ostrea Japonica*; Gmel. sp. 8. Zwey große ostindische Compas-Muscheln, inwendig mit gelben Einfassungen 5½ Zoll. Chem. 7. t. 62. f. 596.
- 208 ! Zwey blutrothe feingerippte sonnenstrahlige Compas-Muscheln. (selten.) Knorr. 1. t. 20. f. 3. 4.
- 209 *Ostrea Radula*; Gmel. sp. 11. Zwey große gelb und weißgefleckte Jägeraschen. Chem. 7. t. 63. f. 599. 600. Knorr. 5. t. 9. f. 4.
- 210 Zwey dergleichen.
- 211 Eine kleine sehr schöne dito.
- 212 *Ostrea imbricata*; Gmel. sp. 12. Eine saubere seltene, weiß und roth gefleckte Jägerasche, mit feinen Hohlziegeln. Chem. 7. t. 69. f. G.
- 213 *Ostrea pallium*. Gmel. sp. 40. Ein buntgefleckter herzoglicher Mantel. Knorr. 5. t. 27. f. 2.
- 214 Zwey saubere Königs-Mantel. Chem. 7. t. 64. f. 607. Knorr. 1. t. 19. f. 2.

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- 215 *Ostrea nodosa*; Gmel. sp. 43. Eine große rotte Coralldoublette, mit Anwuchs einer sauberen Wurmröhre. Chem. 7. t. 64. f. 609. Knorr. 4. t. 13. f. 5.
- 216 *Ostrea Pes-Felis*; Gmel. sp. 44. Ein getigarter Katzenfuß. Chem. 7. t. 64. f. 612.
- 217 *Ostrea Pelticus*; Gmel. sp. 45. Zwei kleine Sommer-Manteln. Chem. 7. t. 66. f. 633. 34.
- 218 *Ostrea Obliterata*; Gmel. sp. 46. Zwei röhliche Sonnen-Zeiger. (Glatte-Manteln). Chem. 7. t. 66. f. 622. 24. Knorr. 2. t. 3. f. 2. 3.
- 219 Zwei weiße dito.
- 220 Eine orange dito.
- 221 Zwei citrongelbe dito.
- 222 *Ostrea sanguinea*; Gmel. sp. 47. Ein blutrother Mantel. Chem. 7. t. 66. f. 628.
- 223 *Ostrea Varia*; Gmel. sp. 48. Ein orangefarbiger feingrippter und gedornter Mantel. Chem. 7. t. 66. f. 633. 34.
- 224 Zwei citrongelbe gedornete dito.
- 225 Zwei violette dito.
- 226 *Ostrea pufio*; Gmel. sp. 49. Zwei orange Mäntelchens. Chem. 7. t. 67. f. 635.
- 227 Zwei feingrippte dito.
- 228 *Ostrea glabra*; Gmel. sp. 50. Zwei breitgefaltete Mantel, (mit schöner Mahlerey. Chem. 7. t. 67. f. 638. 645. Knorr. 1. t. 8. f. 5. t. 2. t. 10. f. 2 & 18. f. 5. t. 7. f. 2. t. 10. f. 5. 6.
- 229 Zwei ganz vorzüglich schöne dito.
- 230 Zwei orange und citrongelbe dito.
- 231 Zwei Trauer-Mantel.
- 232 Zwei Papillonflügel.
- 233 Zwei olivenfarbige dito.
- 234 Zwei weiße dito.
- 235 Zwei violette dito.
- 236 Zwei marmorirte dito.
- 237 Zwei dito dito.
- 238 Zwei verschiedene dito.
- 239 Zwei dito dito.
- 240 Zwei dito dito.

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- 255 *Ostrea edulis*; Gmel. sp. 105. Eine sehr große Speise-Auster von den molukkischen Eilanden, 10 Zoll.
- 256 ! Eine dergleichen, woran ein Kinkhorn, worauf ein Balanus, in dem erstern ist der Einsiedler-Krebs eingeschlossen.
- 257 ! ! *Ostrea edulis*; Gmel. sp. 105. var. nova \*) *bracteata nobis*. Obs. Murex granulatus; Gmel. sp. 140. Rumpf muß t. 30. f. 7. quem hæc nostra ostrea fert in valva superiore, imaginem suam exhibuit in valva inferiore, satis ab istac distante, vna cum granulis immo coloribus. Quomodo hoc salvo animali intermedio fieri poterit, physiologi videant. Gemellium hoc forte in suo genere vnicum. Ein für die Naturforscher höchstmerkwürdige Auster, deren Anwuchs eine braune granulirte Penne, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll breit, 1 Zoll tief.

*Ann.* Sehr auffallend ist diese Auster, welche Chem. 9. t. 116. f. 995. am nächsten kommt, indem die an der Unterschale befestigte Schnecke sich deutlich nochmal auf dem gekrümmten Deckel präsentirt. (Dieses ist gewiß das einzige Exemplar in seiner Art.)

- 258 *Ostrea snerfsis*; Gmel. sp. 108. Eine sehr schöne dunkel violette ostindische Auster. Chem. 8. t. 72. f. 668.
- 259 *Ostrea plicatula*; Gmel. sp. 111. Zwei aneinander gewachsene gezähnelte Auster mit Balanen. Chem. 8. t. 73. f. 674.
- 260 Eine feltene ihres gezähnelten Schlosses wegen merkwürdige dito.
- 261 Eine eben so feltene lang gestreckte gezähnelte kleine Auster.
- 262 Eine eben so feltene gebogene dito.
- 263 Zwei dergleichen lang gestreckte gezähnelte Auster.

264

- 241 *Ostrea opercularis*; Gmel. sp. 51. Zwei Reife-mantel.
- 242 ! Zwei große Riesen-Mantel, von zweyfach abgetheilte dunkelbrauner Farbe. (Carret Doublet.) selten.
- 243 *Ostrea bistronica*; Gmel. sp. 54. Der Harlequins-Mantel. Chem. 7. t. 65. f. 614. Knorr. 4. t. 12. f. 3.?
- 244 *Ostrea Islandica*; Gmel. sp. 55. Zwei schöne hochorangefarbige und mit Banden gezielte isländische Manteln. Chem. 7. t. 65. f. 615. Knorr. 5. t. 16. f. 1.
- 245 Eine in dieser Art feltene passende Doublette, besonders schön gezeichnet.
- 246 *Ostrea fragilis*; Gmel. 94. Zwei feine weiße dünnchalige Kamm-Muscheln. Chem. 7. t. 68. f. 650.
- 247 *Ostrea Lima*; Gmel. sp. 95. Eine Rapel oder Feildoublette. Chem. 7. t. 68. f. 651. Knorr 6. t. 34. f. 3.
- 248 Ein dergleichen.
- 249 *Ostrea glacialis*; Gmel. sp. 96. Das Eis-Doublet. Chem. 7. t. 68. f. 653.
- 250 ! ! *Ostrea Malleus*; Gmel. sp. 99. Ein großer schlangenförmig gebogener brauner, in seiner Art extra schöner Pohnischer-Hammer, hoch 10 Zoll, die obere Querebreite 8 Zoll. Chem. 8. t. 70. f. 655. Knorr. 3. t. 4. f. 2.
- 251 ! ! Ein eben so kostbarer schwarzer dito, hoch 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, die Querebreite 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. (eben so schätzbar.)
- 252 ! ! Ein eben so vollkommener schwarzer dito, hoch 5 Zoll, die Querebreite 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 253 ! ! Ein höchstfeltener weißer Pohnischer-Hammer, hoch 7 Zoll, die Querebreite 5 Zoll. Chem. 8. t. 70. f. 656.
- 254 ! *Ostrea Folium*; Gmel. sp. 103. Ein seltenes Lorbeerblatt. (Laurier-Blatt.) sehr schön von Farbe. Chem. 8. t. 71. f. 666. Knorr. 1. t. 23. f. 2.

255

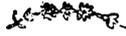
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- 254 *Ostrea parafrica*; Gmel. sp. 115. Eine gezähnelte Stockauster. Chem. 8. t. 74. f. 481.
- 255 Eine dito dito.
- 256 Eine saubere violette unächte Links-Kleb-Auster. Chem. 9. t. 116. f. 997.
- 257 Eine dergleichen, eben so schön.
- 258 Eine des Schlosses wegen der *Ostrea rostrata*, sp. 112. und Chem. 8. t. 73. f. 676. ähnliche gezähnelte Auster. (selten.)
- 259 ! *Ostrea sponnomum*; Gmel. sp. 125. Ein ganz schwarz gekrümmter Winkelhacken 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, der Hacken 4 Zoll. Chem. 7. t. 59. f. 584. Knorr 5. t. 13. f. 1.
- 270 ! Ein dergleichen fast gerader dito 5 Zoll, der Hacken 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll.
- 271 ! *Ostrea Pica*; Gmel. sp. 127. Ein brauner Falsch-Flügel. Chem. 7. t. 58. f. 575. 3 Zoll. (selten.)

#### Gen. 314. *Anomia. Bastarde.*

- 272 *Anomia Ephippium*; Gmel. sp. 3. Eine Zwiebel-schal. Doublette. Chem. 8. t. 76. f. 692. 93.
- 273 Zwei dergleichen.
- 274 *Anomia placenta*; Gmel. sp. 26. Ein runder durchsichtiger Pfannkuchen. (Englischer Sattel). Chem. 8. t. 79. f. 716.
- 275 Ein oben abgestumpfter röhlicher, mit Strahlen bezeichneter dito. Chem. 8. t. 79. f. 715. Knorr. 2. t. 24. f. 1.
- 276 ! *Anomia Sella*; Gmel. sp. 27. Ein sehr großer dickchaligter Pohnischer-Sattel, hoch 6 Zoll, breit 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Chem. 8. t. 79. f. 714. Knorr. 5. t. 29. f. 1.
- 277 ! Ein kleiner dünnchaligter, rothguldlicher dito, hoch 4 Zoll, breit 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll.
- 278 *Anomia Vitrea*; Gmel. sp. 38. Eine mahonische Glas-Bohrmuschel. (Terebratula). Chem. 8. t. 78. f. 707-9.

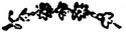
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- 279 *Anomia dorifera*; Gmel. sp. 48 Eine große magellanische gefurchte und gebogene dito. Chem. 8. t. 78. f. 810. 11. Knorr. 4. t. 30. f. 4.
- 280 Eine kleine dito.
- Gen. 315. *Mytilus. Miesmuschel.*
- 281 *Mytilus Crista gelli*; Gmel. sp. 1. Ein sehr schöner dunkelvioletter Hahnenkamm. Chem. 8. t. 75. f. 684. Knorr. 1. t. 29. f. 2. 3. Zoll.
- 282 ! Eine gelbe ganz vorzügliche Gruppe von Eilf an einander gewachsenen Hahnenkammen. Chem. 8. t. 75. f. 683. Knorr. 5. t. 17. f. 1.
- 283 ! *Mytilus hyotis*; Gmel. sp. 2. Ein sehr schöner brauner Hahnenkamm mit aufstehenden Röhren, 4 Zoll. Chem. 8. t. 75. f. 685. Knorr. 1. t. 29. f. 1.
- 284 !! Ein höchstmerkwürdiger Hahnenkamm, unten und oben mit breitfalcigen Röhren gezieret, überdem hat sich diese Muschel gleich dem Trochus conchyliophorus (Steintäger) 5 verschiedene Steine aufgeladen, 4 Zoll.
- 285 !! Ein höchstfeiner, mehr schwarz als dunkelbrauner doppelter Hahnenkamm, der längste Einschnittszacke ist über 3 Zoll, die Größe ist vom Schloß bis zur längsten Spitze  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, die Quere ist 8 Zoll. Argenv. Conchyl. t. 3. f. F. Ein wahres Prachtstück.
- 286 Ein kleiner Hahnenkamm mit feinen Klammern. Knorr. 4. t. 10. f. 3.
- 287 Eine dito, auf der See-Schwalbe, (Vögelchen) gewachsen, gehört mehr zu den gezackten Aultern.
- 288 *Mytilus margaritiferus*; Gmel. sp. 4. Eine Perlmutter doublette, inwendig mit angewachsenen Perlen. Chem. 8. t. 80. f. 717. Knorr. 2. t. 25. f. 1.
- 289 Eine dergleichen doublette.
- 290 Eine vielfarbige abgezogene dito.
- 291 Eine goldfarbige dito.

B

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- 313 Eine sehr große Mahlermuschel, aus süßen Wasser.
- 314 Zwey verschiedene kleinere dito.
- 315 Zwey saubere grüne selene dito.
- Gen. 316. *Pinna. Steckmuscheln.*
- 316 *Pinna rudis*; Gmel. sp. 1. Eine rothe miterhabenen Hohlziegelu besetzte Schinken - Muschel. Chem. 8. t. 88. f. 775.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 317 Eine eben so schöne dito.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 318 Eine dergleichen.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 319 *Pinna pectinata*; Gmel. sp. 2. Eine grüne glatte dito. Chem. 8. t. 87. f. 770. 71. 6 Zoll.
- 320 Eine gelbliche durchsichtige dito 8 Zoll.
- 321 Zwey dito mit Querstreifen.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 322 *Pinna nobilis*; Gmel. sp. 3. Eine gedornete dito. Chem. 9. t. 86. f. 769. Knorr. 2. t. 26. f. 1.
- 323 Eine gebogene ganz durchsichtige dito. (Gersten-Zucker)
- 324 *Pinna muricata*; Gmel. sp. 4. Eine starkgedornete Schinkenmuschel. Chem. 8. t. 91. f. 781.
- 325 *Pinna squamosa*; Gmel. sp. 6. Eine röthliche glatte Schinkenmuschel. Chem. 8. t. 92. f. 784. 11 Zoll.
- 326 Eine sehr große gefchuppte dito. 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Chem. 8. t. 93. f. 787.
- 327 *Pinna Saccata*; Gmel. sp. 8. Ein schwarz gefleckter Schinken. Chem. 8. t. 90. f. 780.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 328 *Pinna incurva*; Gmel. sp. 12. Ein gebogener Schinken, (Pissolen - Halfter.) Chem. 8. t. 90. f. 778. 9 Zoll.
- 329 Ein dergleichen wie der vorhergehende abgestumpfter dito  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 330 *Pinna Vexillum*; Gmel. sp. 15. Ein stumpfer dunkelbrauner breiter Westphalinger.) Schinken. Chem. 8. t. 91. f. 383. 6 Zoll.
- 331 Ein kleiner dergleichen dito.
- 332 Ein seltener durchsichtiger violenfarbiger gefalteter Schinken.

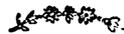
B 2

C.



- 292 Eine Perlmuttermuschel mit rothen Sonnenstrahlen. Knorr. 2. t. 25. f. 2. 3.
- 293 Eine grüne dünnchaligte dito.
- 294 Zwey inwendig gefäumte dito. Chem. 8. t. 80. f. 719.
- 295 *Mytilus lithophagus*; Gmel. sp. 6. Eine glatte Steinmuschel (das Püppchen.) Chem. 8. t. 82. f. 730.
- 296 *Mytilus bilocularis*; Gmel. sp. 8. Eine angeflüffene grüne gereifte (Smaragd) Muschel. Chem. 8. t. 82. f. 736. a. b.
- 297 *Mytilus unguularis*; Gmel. sp. 12. Eine große glatte gelbe magellanische Muschel. Chem. 8. t. 84. f. 747. Knorr. 4. t. 15. f. 1.
- 298 Eine dunkelblaue gereifte große dito. Knorr. 4. t. 15. f. 1.
- 299 Eine dergleichen eben so schön.
- 300 Eine violett und weiße dito. Knorr. 4. t. 15. f. 2.
- 301 Eine glatte dito
- 302 Eine kleine saubere weiße dito, mit violetten Saum.
- 303 Zwey kleine mit Corallmoß bewachsene dito.
- 304 *Mytilus modiolus*; Gmel. sp. 14. Eine olivenfarbige Papus Muschel. Chem. 8. t. 85. f. 759.
- 305 Zwey dergleichen mehr gestreckte dito. Chem. 8. t. 85. f. 760.
- 306 *Mytilus discors*; Gmel. sp. 21. Eine Querstreif violette Muschel. Chem. 8. t. 86. f. 768.
- 307 *Mytilus Hirundo*; Gmel. sp. 22. Zwey kurzgeschwänzte gelbe Schwalben. (Vögelchen.) Chem. 8. t. 81. f. 723. Knorr. 4. t. 8. f. 6.
- 308 Zwey dunkelbraune sonnenstrahlige langgeschwänzte dito. Knorr. 5. t. 10. f. 1. 2.
- 309 Zwey dito.
- 310 Eine braune, breite, kurzgeschwänzte dito.
- 311 Eine schöne sehr langgeschwänzte dito. 4 Zoll.
- 312 *Mytilus versicolor*; Gmel. sp. 30. Eine vielfarbig Regenbogen scheinende Muschel. Chem. 8. t. 84. f. 487. Knorr. 4. t. 15. f. 4.

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### C. Univalvia; Einschalige gewundene Conchylien.

#### Genus 317. *Argonauta. Schiffsboote.*

*Argonauta Argo*, Papier Nautilus Gmelin. sp. 1.

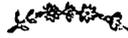
- 1 Ein seltener ganz weißer Papier Nautilus.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. pars. 1. Tabul. 17. Figur. 157. Knorr. 1. t. 2. f. 1.
- 2 Ein vorzüglich großer dito, (wie gewöhnlich mit braunem Kiel.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 3 Ein dito, eben so schön.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 4 Ein dergleichen.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 5 Zwey kleine dito.
- 6 Ein knotig gestreifter breitkieliger Papier-Nautilus, (Reisbrey Naut.) Mart. t. 17. f. 156. Knorr. 6. t. 31. f. 1.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 7 Ein dergleichen gehört oder gedornter dito. Mart. 1. t. 18. f. 160.
- 8 Ein schmutzig weiß glatt geknobbelter dito. (Naut. Legitimus.) Knorr 1. t. 2. f. 2.
- 9 Ein dergleichen kleiner.

#### Genus 318. *Nautilus. Dickchaligter Naut.*

*Nautilus pompilius*. Perlmutter Nautilus, Gmel. sp. 1.

- 10 Ein gefammtes kammerirtes Schiff-Boot. (Naut. Crallus.) Mart. 1. t. 18. f. 164. Knorr. 1. t. 1. f. 1. 9 Zoll.
- 11 Ein bis zum Perlmutter ganz abzogener dito. 7 Zoll.
- 12 Ein dergleichen von nemlicher Größe.
- 13 Ein gefammter dito, Jonston. t. 10. f. 3.
- 14 Ein kleiner gefammter dito, mit dem Nabelloch. Mart. 1. t. 19. f. 166.
- 15 Zwey kleine ganz Perlmutter dito, mit dito.

Gen.

Genus 319. *Conus. Tuten.**Conus Marmoratus.* Herz-Tuten. Gmel. sp. 1.

- 16 Eine vorzügliche große Herz-Tute. 5 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 62. f. 685. Knorr. 1. t. 15. f. 2.  
 17 Zwey dergleichen kleinere.  
 18 Zwey dito dito.  
 19 Zwey gelbe granulirte dito, Mart. 2. t. 62. f. 686. Knorr. 4. t. 17. f. 1.  
 20 Zwey sehr schöne dito, (Schout by Nacht.) Mart. 2. t. 62. f. 687. Knorr. 1. t. 7. f. 4.  
 21 Zwey dergleichen, eben so schön.  
 22 Eine braune dito.  
 23 Eine besonders gezeichnete dito. Mart. 2. t. 62. f. 688.  
 24 Zwey braune dito, worunter die eine mit einen seltenen weissen Band. Chem. 10. t. 138. f. 1297.  
 25 ! Zwey sehr schöne goldene Herz-Tuten, Mart. 2. t. 62. f. 689. (Die Beschreibung ist richtig, die Figur sehr undeutlich angegeben.)

*Conus imperialis.* Krohn-Tuten. Gmel. sp. 2.

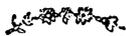
- 26 Zwey große gekrönte Tuten. (Kayser Kronen.) Mart. 2. t. 62. f. 690. Knorr. 2. t. 11. f. 2.  
 27 Zwey dito dito.  
 28 Zwey dergleichen kleinere.  
 29 ! Eine extra schöne gebandete Coffeebraune dito, mit weisse Flecken. Chem. 10. t. 139. f. 1289.  
 30 ! Zwey eben so feltene violette dito, (wovon keine Abbildung.)

*Conus literatus.* Tiger-Tuten. Gmel. sp. 2.

- 31 Zwey große Buchstaben-Tuten. (A. B. C. Boekjes.) Mart. 2. t. 60. f. 666. Knorr. 5. t. 24. f. 5.  
 32 Zwey dergleichen, ohne gelben Band.  
 33 Zwey Tiger-Tuten, Mart. 2. t. 60. f. 668. Knorr. 1. t. 16. f. 3.  
 34 Ein besonders feltener grosser dito, mit gelben Banden, 4 Zoll.

B 3

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*Conus Capiteus.* Käse-Tuten. Gmel. sp. 6.

- 52 Eine grüne Käse-Tute. Mart. 2. t. 59. f. 660-62. Knorr. 1. t. 7. f. 6.  
 53 Zwey braune dito.  
 54 Zwey Hermelin-Schwänze. Mart. 2. t. 57. f. 630-31.  
 55 Zwey gelbe dito.  
 56 Zwey blaugrüne Jagd-Kleider. (Hermelin-Pelze.) Chem. 10. t. 138. f. 1280.  
 57 Ein sehr selten gelbes dito, mit rothgefleckte Banden.

*Conus Miles.* Garn-Tuten. Gmel. sp. 8.

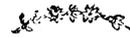
- 58 Zwey Arracans-Garntuten. Mart. 2. t. 59. f. 663-64. Knorr. 1. t. 15. f. 1.  
 59 Zwey dergleichen.  
 60 Eine feltene gebandete Abart.

*Conus Annularis.* Admiral, sp. 10.

- 61 ! Ein auserleterer sehr schöner Ober-Admiral mit 3 Banden. Mart. 2. t. 57. f. 634-35. Chem. 10. t. 141. f. 1307. Knorr. 4. t. 3. f. 1.  
 62 ! Ein dergleichen, eben so schön.  
 63 ! Ein dito, dito.  
 64 ! ! Ein dito, dito, durchgängig mit Aftersbanden geziert, (höchst selten).  
 65 ! Ein güldlich gelber dito.  
 66 Ein eben so schöner Ober-Admiral mit 4 Banden. Knorr. 1. t. 8. f. 2.  
 67 ! Ein dergleichen, eben so schön.  
 68 ! Ein dito, dito.  
 69 ! Ein eben so schöner Ober-Admiral mit 5 Banden. Chem. 10. t. 141. f. 1308.  
 70 ! Ein dergleichen dito.  
 71 ! Ein orangefarbiger dito.  
 72 ! Ein sehr schöner granulirter dito, mit 4 Banden.  
 73 ! Ein eben so selten schöner dito.  
 74 ! ! ! *Conus nobilis*; Gmel. sp. 113. var. nova  $\gamma$ . *Vinco omnes nobis. Conus pyriformis testa subcylindrica laevi, cingulis duobus manifestis fasciatis, Spira exquisita, anfractibus subbicanaliculatis; margi-*

B 4

ginge



- 35 Ein Baßard guineische Tute, Mart. 2. t. 60. f. 669. Knorr. 5. t. 24. f. 5.  
 36 Zwey dito.  
 37 Zwey dergleichen.  
 38 ! Eine in ihrer Art sehr feltene, von keinem Autore beschriebene Tute, (La Coquerie) reichlich 2 Zoll. Die Grundfarbe ist Milchweiss, mit drey sauberen breiten Orange-Banden; diese sowol als die drey weissen Zwischen-Banden, sind mit vier eckten und länglichen dunkelbraunen Schönpflätschen (Mouchen) geziert; der Wirbel ist breit und wenig erhaben, der ganze Körper ist mit in der Länge herablaufenden Linien oder Furchen ebenfals geziert. (Ein höchst seltenes Prachtstück.)

*Conus generalis.* Klöpelküßen Gmel. sp. 4.

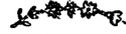
- 39 Zwey dunkelbraune Klöpelküßen, sauber gebandet. Mart. 2. t. 58. f. 645-52. Knorr. 1. t. 7. f. 3.  
 40 Zwey dergleichen. (Spielwerks-Küßen).  
 41 Eine große dito, Abart.  
 42 Zwey hellgelbe gebandete dito. Knorr. 2. t. 5. f. 2.  
 43 Zwey dergleichen, eben so schön. Knorr. 3. t. 6. f. 3.  
 44 Eine feltene braune dito, mit weisse Flecken.

*Conus Virgo.* Wachs-Kerzen. Gmel. sp. 5.

- 45 Eine große gelbe Wachs-Kerze (Menoniste Toor.) Mart. 2. t. 53. f. 586. Knorr. 3. t. 22. f. 1.  
 46 Zwey dergleichen kleinere.  
 47 Eine ganz weisse dito. Mart. 2. t. 53. f. 586.  
 48 Zwey verschiedene kleine gekrönte, einer davon granulirt, der andere gebandet, dito. Knorr. 4. t. 16. f. 5.  
 49 Eine große hoch orange Flur. Mart. 2. t. 59. f. 653-54. Knorr. 4. t. 26. f. 1.  
 50 Eine dergleichen feingebandete und punctirte dito.  
 51 Zwey kleinere dito.

Conus-

24



gine exteriore integerrimis, interiore tenuissime plicatis. Zona duæ constant, singula quæque ex fasciis octonis manifestis, quæ ex punctis fuscis confertis attamen distinctis constare; atque, ut color fundamentalis flavus totius testæ, maculis parvis, albis, plerisque rhombeis, stellarum vel nivis instar, sparsis, elegantissime confersæ sunt. Eine edle Admirals-Tute, die Schale ist beynähe walzenförmig glatt, mit zwey auffallenden Quergürteln bandirt; der Wirbel läuft in eine erhabene Spitze aus, und ist mit einer breiten und noch einer andern schmalen Rinne höhlgekehrt; die beyden Gürtel bestehen jede aus acht deutlichen Querstreifen, welche aus braunen, nahe an einander stehenden und doch getrennten Punkten bestehen; diese Querbanden sind, wie die gelbe Grundfarbe der ganzen Schnecke, von der obern Spitze bis unten, mit kleinen sauberen, mehrtheils rautenförmigen weissen Flecken, als zerstreuten Schneeflocken, oder Sternchen bedeckt, welches diesem Prachtstück ein auffallendes Ansehen giebt.

- 75 Zwey glatte westindische Admirale. Mart. 2. t. 57. f. 640.  
 76 Zwey Vice-Admirale. Mart. 2. t. 57. f. 639.  
 77 Zwey granulirte westindische Admirale. Mart. 2. t. 61. f. 679.  
 78 Zwey dergleichen.  
 79 Zwey dito dito.  
 80 Eine große Reichs-Krone (Kayser-Krone) vom ersten Rang  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 53. f. 590.  
 81 Eine dergleichen 5 Zoll.  
 82 Ein vorzüglich schönes Exemplar  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, besonders schön.

*Conus nobilis.* Gelbe Herz-Tute Gmel. sp. 13.

- 83 Zwey saubere gelbe (goldene Herz-Tuten.) Mart. 2. t. 62. f. 689.

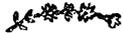
Conus



- Conus guineanus*. Guineische Tute. Gmel. sp. 14.  
 84 Eine sehr schöne guineische Tute. Mart. 2. t. 56. f. 624. 25. Knorr. 3. t. 1. f. 1.  
 85 Eine dergleichen, eben so schön.  
 86 Ein nicht minder schöner Papillon-Flügel. (Ala papilionis.) Mart. 2. t. 56. f. 623. Argenv. t. 12. f. V  
*Conus glaucus*. Dammbrett. Gmel. sp. 15.  
 87 Zwey rothe punctirte Tuten. Mart. 2. t. 61. f. 670-74.  
 88 Zwey dito, anderer Art. Knorr. 1. t. 17. f. 4.  
 89 Zwey dito.  
 90 Eine cyprische Katze. Chem. 10. t. 138. f. 1277-78.  
*Conus monachus*. Mönchs-Tuten Gmel. sp. 16.  
 91 Zwey braune Mönche (Alfchen-Töpfe.) Knorr. 3. t. 27. f. 4.  
 92 Ein dergleichen.  
 93 Ein polirtes dito. Knorr. 5. t. 28. f. 4.  
 94 Zwey kleine blaue Mönche. Mart. 2. t. 55. f. 612. e.  
 95 ! Ein sehr schöner Franciscaner-Mönch  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Chem. 10. t. 142. f. 1320.  
*Conus minimus*. Gewülkte Tute. Gmel. sp. 17.  
 96 Zwey braun und blau gewülkte und gebandete Tuten. Knorr. 5. t. 25. f. 5.  
*Conus mercator*. Netz-Tute Gmel. sp. 19.  
 97 Eine gebandete Netz-Tute (goldene Kette). Mart. 2. t. 56 f. 620. Knorr. 2. t. 1. f. 4.  
 98 Eine ganz mit dem Netz überzogene dito. Mart. 2. t. 56. f. 621.  
*Conus bezulinus*. Butterwecke. Gmel. sp. 20.  
 99 Eine große gelbe Butterwecks-Tute. Mart. 2. t. 61. f. 675. Knorr. 2. t. 11. f. 3.

B 5

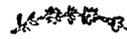
100



27

- 110 Zwey größere dito. Mart. 2. t. 62. f. 682. Knorr. 2. t. 1. f. 6.  
*Conus accharinus*. Achat-Tute. Gmel. sp. 25.  
 121 Eine gefleckte Achat Tute. Mart. 2. t. 52. f. 579.  
*Conus Leoninus*. Klimmender Löwe. Gmel. sp. 27.  
 122 Zwey klimmende Löwen-Tuten, oder sogenante West-Admirale, selten. Mart. 2. t. 55. f. 607. Knorr. 6. t. 1. f. 4.  
 123 Zwey dergleichen, anderer Art. Chem. 10. t. 140. f. 1299.  
 124 Zwey dito. (Blumen-Tuten.) Chem. 10. t. 140. f. 1300.  
*Conus Amadis*, die Amadis-Tute. Gmel. sp. 32.  
 125 ! Eine schöne Amadis-Tute. Mart. 2. t. 58. f. 643.  
 126 ! Eine eben so schöne dito. Chem. 10. t. 142. f. 1322-23.  
 127 ! Eine noch schönere dito, mehr gebandet und orangefärbig.  
 128 ! Eine dito dito.  
 129 ! Eine gar vortrefliche dito, besonders hochorangefärbig. Knorr. 6. t. 5. f. 3.  
*Conus Arachnoideus*. Spinnewebs-Tute. Gmel. sp. 35.  
 130 Eine sehr schöne große Spinnewebs-Tute Mart. 2. t. 61. f. 676.  
 131 Eine dito etwas kleiner.  
 132 Eine braune gekrönte dito. Knorr. 6. t. 4. f. 4.  
 133 Zwey gekrönte schwarze dito.  
*Conus Punctatus*. Punctirte-Tute. Gmel. sp. 40.  
 134 ! Eine große punctirte und gebandete Tute. Knorr. 6. t. 13. f. 6.  
 135 Eine orangefärbige dito (goldene) Netz-Rolle. Mart. 2. t. 52. f. 570.

136

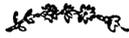


- 100 Zwey dergleichen. Chem. 10. t. 142. f. 1321.  
 101 Eine dito, blais von Farbe.  
*Conus Figulinus*. Holz-Tuten. Gmel. sp. 21.  
 102 Zwey große eichen Holz-Tuten. Mart. 2. t. 59. f. 656. Knorr. 5. t. 25. f. 2.  
 103 Zwey dergleichen, eben so schön. Mart. 2. t. 59. f. 657.  
 104 Eine Buchsbaum Holz-Tute. Knorr. 3. t. 11. f. 2.  
 105 Zwey dergleichen  
 106 ! Eine seltene gebandete Holz-Tute. Knorr. 6. t. 15. f. 2.  
*Conus Ebraus*. Musik-Tuten. Gmel. sp. 22.  
 107 Zwey Baurenmusik-Tuten. Mart. 2. t. 56. f. 617. Knorr. 3. t. 6. f. 2.  
 108 Zwey dito, die eine davon roth gefleckt.  
*Conus muscarum*. Fliegendrecks-Tute. Gmel. sp. 23.  
 109 Zwey Fliegendrecks-Tuten. Mart. 2. t. 64. f. 711. 12. Knorr. 1. t. 7. f. 5.  
 110 Zwey dergleichen.  
 111 Zwey gekrönte Flohdrecks-Tuten. Mart. 2. t. 63. f. 698. a.  
 112 Zwey gelbe dito. Knorr. 6. t. 16. f. 4.  
 113 Zwey gekrönte Mückendrecks-Tuten. Mart. 2. t. 63. f. 696.  
 114 ! Eine schöne röhlich verwilchte Fliegendrecks-Tute. Chem. 10. t. 162. f. 1318.  
 115 Zwey verschiedene Mückendrecks dito.  
*Conus varius*. Löwen-Tuten. Gmel. sp. 24.  
 116 Zwey saubere Löwen-Tuten. Mart. 2. t. 61. f. 679. Knorr. 1. t. 24. f. 5.  
 117 Zwey dergleichen, anderer Art.  
 118 Zwey feingebandete dito.  
 119 Ein dito.

120



- 136 Eine extra schöne gebandete dito. Chem. 10. t. 143. f. 1327.  
*Conus Nussarella*. Granulirte Bötcherbohrer. Gmel. sp. 43.  
 137 Zwey granulirte Bötcherbohrer. Mart. 2. t. 51. f. 567. Knorr. 2. t. 4. f. 7.  
 138 Zwey dergleichen.  
*Conus Affinis*. Der Orange-Admiralbötcherbohrer. Gmel. sp. 50.  
 139 !! Exemplar coloribus saturatissimis conspicuum; anfractus summi vicissim fusci & albi, canalis incarnatus vel rosaceus; spira cingitur zonis sive fasciis 36. alternantibus, nempe ex 18 striis interruptis fusco albedoque variis, 13 lineis aurantiis & dilute rosaceis, amygdali pericæ florem colore æmulantibus. Altitudo duorum & quod excurrit pollicum. Dieses Prachtstück ist besonders hoch von Farbe, die obere Windung wechselt braun mit weiß ab, die Hohikehle ist incarnat oder rosenfärbig, der Körper ist gewunden und besteht aus 36 Reiffen oder abwechselnden Schnitten, nemlich 18 mit braun und weißen abgetrochenen Stäben, 13 orangefärbigen und 5 sanft pfirsichblüthfärbigen Linien. Die Höhe ist 2 Zoll. Vergl. mit Mart. 2. t. 57. f. 571. aber mehr gestreckt  
*Conus granulatus*. Rosenfärbiger Küperbohrer. Gmel. sp. 52.  
 140 Zwey rosenfärbige und gebandete Küperbohrer. Mart. 2. t. 52. f. 574. 75. Knorr. t. 6. f. 5.  
*Conus Aurifascus*. Orange-Admiral. Gmel. sp. 56. sp. 56. var. a.  
 141 !! Conus testa argentea lævi, anfractuuum summis canaliculatis fasciis quinque aurantiis, striisque albo fuscoque variis, cingulis incarnatis. Altitudo  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Pollic. Ein eben so schöner Orange-Admiral, dieser



dieser weicht von dem vorhergehenden darin ab; daß auf einem silberfarbenen Grund sich 5 Orange-Banden zeigen, mit abwechselnden abgebrochenen braunen und weißen Stäben oder Schnüren und blaßrothen Banden, der Wirbel gleicht dem vorhergehenden. 2½ Zoll. Vergl. mit Knorr. 5. t. 24. f. 1. welchen er am nächsten kommt.

- 142 !! *Conus Aurifacius*; Gmel. sp. 56. var.  $\beta$ . coloribus antecedentis, sed aliquanto saturatioribus & pulchrioribus. Altitudo 1¼ Pollic. Ein dem vorigen völlig gleicher Orange-Admiral (aber noch schöner und lebhafter von Farben) 1¼ Zoll.  
143 ! *Conus Aurifacius*; Gmel. sp. 56. var.  $\gamma$ . æque pulchra, at coloribus paullo pallidioribus \* Obs. Hic aurifacius a cono affini. Gmel. sp. 50. differt testa lævi, neque, ut in illo, cingulis extantibus scabra. Ein dergleichen, eben so schön, aber etwas blässer von Farben.

\* Es verdient noch angemerkt zu werden; daß diese drey Orange-Admirale von No 139. darin unterschieden; daß sie ungleich glatter, und nicht solche erhabene Reiffen oder Schnüren wie dieser hat, welche bis zur untersten Spitze hinaus laufen.

- 144 Eine feltene auffallende über dem ganzen Körper ganz orangefarbige Tute, mit kaum merklich weißen Flecken, vergleicht mit Chem. 10. t. 144. A. f. L.  
145 Eine ganz hochorangefarbige dito, mit ganz schwache Spuren von weißen Flecken.

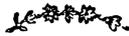
*Conus magnus*. Geflecktes Kätzchen. Gmel. sp. 57.

146. Eine Chagrin - Tute. Mart. 2. t. 58. f. 641. Knorr. 6. t. 16. f. 5.

*Conus striatus*. Achatbacke. Gmel. sp. 58.

- 147 Zwey dunkelviolettgebändete Achatbacken. Mart. 2. t. 64. f. 714. 16. Knorr. 1. t. 18. f. 1 - 3. t. 12. f. 1 - 3. t. 21. f. 1 - 3. t. 22. f. 4.

148



- 170 ! *Conus Lar*; nobis. *Conus laxus ventricosus*, testa dilute flava, fusco nebulosa. Forte mera varietas antecedentis. Eine eben so feltene an Farbe gleichende dito, mit anderen Zeichnungen.

- 171 ! *Conus Fritillaria*; nobis. *Conus laxus ventricosus*, testa alba, aurantio fasciata. Eine noch andere Art, dem Estrich; (italienische Flur) gleichend, der Grund ist weiß, die Querstreifen Orange. (ebenfalls merkwürdig.)

*Conus bullatus*. Eierkuchen. Gmel. sp. 63.

- 172 Zwey sehr schöne Orange-Backen. Chem. 10. t. 142. f. 1315. 16. Knorr. 5. t. 11. f. 4.

- 173 Eine laubere gebändete dito.

- 174 ! *Conus bullatus*; Gmel. sp. 63. var.  $\epsilon$ . testa flava albo fasciata. Fasciarum pulchritudine venustissimos Ammirales & Aurifacos provocat. Eine extra schöne, dem besten Admiral gleichend gebändete Orange-Backen. (besonders auffallend.)

*Conus Tulipa*. Die Tulpe. Gmel. sp. 64.

- 175 Eine violett und blau gewölkete Backe, (Tulipan Bonan) Mart. 2. t. 64. f. 718. 19. Knorr. 5. t. 20. f. 1. 2.

- 176 Eine eben so schöne dito, etwas kleiner.

*Conus Geographus*. Kron-Backe. Gmel. sp. 65.

- 177 Zwey extra große gebändete Kron-Backen. 5 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 64. f. 717. Knorr. 3. t. 21. f. 2.

- 178 Zwey dergleichen, eben so schön. 4½ Zoll.

*Conus Nubecula*. Pfann-Kuchen. Gmel. sp. 66.

- 179 Eine sogenannte Pfann-Kuchen-Tute. (gefleckter Fuchs.) Mart. 2. t. 56. f. 622. Knorr. 6. t. 1. f. 4

Conus



- 148 Zwey laubere dito.  
149 Zwey dito, anderer Art.  
150 Zwey orange dito.  
151 Zwey besonders schön gezeichnete dito.  
152 Zwey dergleichen, anderer Art.

*Conus Textile*. Guldene Zeug. Gmel. sp. 59.

- 153 Eine große Drap'or (Gouldlakenfe) Tute. Gmel. 10. t. 143. f. a. b. c. Knorr. 1. t. 18. f. 6 — 2. t. 2. f. 3.

- 154 Zwey dergleichen verschiedene dito.

- 155 Zwey besonders gezeichnete dito, etwas kleiner.

- 156 Zwey dito, dito.

- 157 Eine Drap d'Argent. (Zilverlaken.) Tute.

- 158 Eine feltene gebändete dito.

- 159 Zwey orange dito.

*Conus Aulicus*. Brunette. Gmel. sp. 60.

- 160 Zwey große sehr schöne Brunett-Tuten. Gmel. 10. t. 143. f. 1328. Knorr. 3. t. 19. f. 1.

- 161 Zwey dergleichen. Mart. 2. t. 53. f. 592.

- 162 Zwey etwas kleinere dito, Netzförmig.

- 163 ! Die feltene mauritanische Gloria maris. Mart. 2. t. 52. f. 593. 94.

- 164 ! Zwey feltene langgestreckte Brunetten. Knorr. 2. t. 5. f. 3.

- 165 ! Eine dergleichen eben so schön.

- 166 !! Eine höchst feltene dito, mit senkrecht herabfallenden Blitzstrahlen (besonders auffallend.)

*Conus Spectrum*. Gespenster-Tute. Gmel. sp. 62.

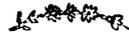
- 167 Zwey (Spookjes.) Gespenster-Tute Mart. 2. t. 52. f. 582. 83. Knorr. 2. t. 8. f. 4.

- 168 Zwey dergleichen.

- 169 ! *Conus Lemur*, nobis. *Conus laxus ventricosus*, testa flavescente lituris variis fuscis nebulosa.

Zwey noch unbekannt feltene dito, die Grundfarbe ist hellgelb mit dunkelbraunen abwechselnden Charakteren. (sehr merkwürdig.)

170



*Conus Vexillum*. Die Fahne. Gmel. sp. 68.

- 180 Zwey große Domherrn-Mantel. (Ordens-Kreuz.) 4 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 57. f. 629. Knorr. 3. t. f. 3.

- 181 Eine dergleichen blasgelbe dito.

*Conus Thoma*. St. Thomas-Tute. Gmel. sp. 70?

- 182 !! *Conus laxus ventricosus*, testa oblonga gibba. spira exquisita; anfractuuum summi flis quasi vel crinibus aurantis pendulis ornantur, inferiores usque ad aperturam constant ex 22 sulcis medio leviter canaliculatis. Color testæ vt aperturæ albus. In sulcis laxis alternatim apparent lituræ perpendicularares horizontales & obliquæ; characteres varii, literas, numeros cum Romanos tum Germanicos, item interpunctiones diversas exhibentes. Dignum attentione conchyliologorum cimelium. Eine höchst feltene dickschaligte bisher noch unbekannte Schnecke aus Ostindien. 3 Zoll. Der Körper ist gestreckt mit einem hohen zugespitzten Wirbel, dieser hängt von oben mit Orange herabhängenden gekrümmten Fäden oder Haaren an, der Leib hingegen bis zur untersten Spitze besteht aus 22 Furchen, welche wiederum in deren Mitte mit einer feinen Vertiefung abgetheilt sind. Die Grundfarbe und Mündung ist weiß, auf den getheilten Furchen zeigen sich abwechselnde senkrechte und schräge röthliche Striche; mancherley Charaktere; deutliche Buchstaben; römische und deutsche Zahlen; Comma; Colon; Semicolon und Puncta. (Eine für die Naturliebhaber sehr merkwürdige Tute.)

- 183 Eine der vorhergehenden in vielen Stücken ähnliche Tute. Vergl. Chem. 10. t. 138. f. 1282. 83.

Genus 320. *Cypræa Porcellanæ*.

- 184 *Cypræa Exaubema*. Blinder Argus. Gmel. sp. 1.

Eine sehr große blinde Argus Porcellain-Schnecke. 5 Zoll. Chem. 10. t. 145. f. 1343.

- 185 Eine dergleichen. 4 Zoll.

Cypræa

- Cypræa Mappa*. Landcharten - Porcel. Gmel. sp. 2.  
 186 Zwey Landcharten - Porcell. (Caap-hoorn.) Mart. I. t. 25. f. 245. 46.  
 187 Eine dergleichen anderer Art. Knorr. I. t. 26. f. 3.  
*Cypræa arabica*. Arabische Buchstaben - Porcell. Gmel. sp. 3.  
 188 Zwey Arabische Buchstaben Porcell. Mart. I. t. 31. f. 328.  
 188 a) Zwey dergleichen.  
 189 Der Bastard-Arlequin. Mart. I. t. 31. f. 331.  
 190 Zwey abgezogene Porcell. mit violetten Rücken. Mart. I. t. 31. f. 329.  
*Cypræa Argus*. Wahrer Argus. Gmel. sp. 4.  
 191 Zwey extra schöne doppelte Argus-Porcell. Mart. I. t. 28. f. 285. Knorr. 3. t. 11. f. 5.  
 192 Zwey dergleichen, nicht minder schön.  
*Cypræa Testudinaria*. Schildkröte. Gmel. sp. 5.  
 193 Zwey ausnehmend schöne Schildpadde - Porcell. Mart. I. t. 27. f. 271. 72. Knorr. 4. t. 27. f. 2.  
*Cypræa Stercoraria*. Hochrückten. Gmel. sp. 6.  
 194 ! *Cypræa stercoraria*; Gmel. sp. 6. var.  $\beta$ . *subtus minus plana, quam sequens varietas vulgaris* a.; *labra utrinque valde gibba, extus castaneo marginata; testa tenuis fulco undulata, maculis pantherinis sensim diluitur in aream pallide rubescentem.* Altitudo  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Pollic. latitudo 3 Pollic. longitudo  $4\frac{1}{4}$  Pollic. Eine neue Art Südfeet dünnchaligte Hochrückten - Porcell: der Boden ist nicht so flatt wie der gewöhnliche folgende; die beyden Mündungen sind sehr erhaben mit dunkelbraunen Einfassungen, der Rücken ist braun gemasert und verleiht sich allmählig mit Tiegerflecken auf einen sanften röhlichen Grund. Hoch  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, breit 3 Zoll, lang  $4\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll.  
 195 Der gewöhnliche Hochrückten, Knorr, 4. t. 13. f. 1.

C

Cypræa

- Cypræa Mus*. Die Maus. Gmel. sp. 43.  
 212 Das Cartagenische Klipp-Horn. Mart. I. t. 23. f. 223. 24. Knorr. 3. t. 13. f. 3.  
 213 Zwey dergleichen.  
*Cypræa Tigris*. Tiger Porcellan. Gmel. sp. 44.  
 214 Zwey saubere Tiger - Porcellain Mart. I. t. 24. f. 232. 33. Knorr. 6. t. 21. f. 5.  
 215 Zwey dergleichen eben so schön (Der Parder.)  
 216 Zwey besonders dunkle dito, die eine vorzüglich groß.  
 217 Ein bläulicher Tiger. Mart. I. t. 24. f. 235.  
 218 ! Ein sehr feltener dito, auf dem Rücken mit einem starken Brandflecken. (Gebrande Bil.)  
*Cypræa Lux*. Der Lux. sp. 48.  
 219 Zwey Lux - Porcellain. Mart. t. 23. f. 230. 31.  
 220 Eine fein gefleckte dito. Knorr. 6. t. 23. f. 7.  
 221 Eine dergleichen.  
*Cypræa Isabella*. Die Isabella. Gmel. sp. 49.  
 222 Zwey Isabell Porcellain mit rothen Augen. Mart. I. t. 23. f. 223. Knorr. 4. t. 9. f. 5.  
*Cypræa Zizac*. Die Zizac - Porcellain. Gmel. sp. 54.  
 224 Zwey Zizac - Porcellain. Mart. I. t. 23. f. 226.  
 225 Zwey dergleichen.  
*Cypræa Aflus*. Blautreiffe. Gmel. sp. 56.  
 226 Zwey Caapfche Efel. Mart. I. t. 27. f. 280. 81. Knorr. 4. t. 25. f. 3.  
*Cypræa Cirraria*. Goldtropfen. Gmel. sp. 80.  
 227 Zwey Goldtropfen. Mart. I. t. 31. f. 336.  
*Cypræa Moneta*. Chinesische Münze. Gmel. sp. 81.  
 228 Vier Cauri (Chinesische Münzen) Mart. I. t. 31. f. 337. 38. Knorr. 4. t. 24. f. 4.  
*Cypræa Anulus*. Gelbe Ring. Gmel. sp. 82.  
 229 Der Schlangenkopf mit gelben Ring. Mart. I. t. 24. f. 240.

C 2

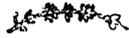
Cypræa

- Cypræa Carneola*. Rother - Fuchs. Gmel. sp. 7.  
 196 Zwey gebandete rothe Füchse. Mart. t. 28. f. 287. 88. Knorr. 6. t. 7. f. 4.  
*Cypræa Talpa*. Maulwurf. Gmel. sp. 9.  
 197 Zwey gebandete Maulwürfe. Mart. I. t. 27. f. 273. 74. Knorr. I. t. 27. f. 2. 3.  
*Cypræa Amethystea*. Achat - Porcellain. Gmel. sp. 10.  
 198 Zwey gebandete Achat - Porcellain. Mart. t. 25. f. 248.  
 199 Zwey dergleichen.  
 200 Zwey dito mehr geflamte. Mart. I. t. 25. f. 247. Knorr. 5. t. 28. f. 5.  
 201 Eine dünnchaligte dito ohne hervortragende Spitzen. Argenv. t. 18. f. C.  
*Cypræa lurida*. Die Maus. Gmel. sp. 11.  
 202 Die vieräugige Maus. Mart. I. t. 30. f. 315. Argenv. t. 18. f. C.  
*Cypræa Vanelli*. Mafer Porcel Gmel. sp. 12.  
 203 Zwey Mafer - Porcel. Mart. I. t. 25. f. 250.  
*Cypræa Fragilis*. Dünnchaligte Tieger - Porcellain. Gmel. sp. 14.  
 204 Zwey dünnchaligte Tieger - Porcellain Argenv. t. 18. f. F.  
 205 Zwey feltene, statt Banden stark punctirte dito.  
 206 Eine ganz feltene einfach gestreifte dito.  
*Cypræa Gutta*. Beschneiete Porcellain. Gmel. sp. 15.  
 207 Zwey beschneiete (Salzkörner) Porcellain. Mart. I. t. 25. f. 252. 53. Knorr. 5. t. 20. f. 3.  
 208 Zwey dergleichen.  
 209 Zwey dünnchaligte gebandete dito.  
*Cypræa Plumbea*. Bley - Porcellain. Gmel. sp. 17.  
 210 Ein großes sehr schönes auf blaue Grund gebandetes Exemplar, lang  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, breit  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll hoch  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.  
 211 Eine dergleichen dito kleiner.

Cypræa

- Cypræa Erofa*. Brandflecke. Gmel. sp. 84.  
 230 Zwey Brandflecke Porcellain. Mart. I. t. 30. f. 320. 21. Knorr. 6. t. 20. f. 4.  
*Cypræa Stolidia*. Der Drachenkopf. Gmel. sp. 89.  
 231 Der Drachenkopf. Mart. I. t. 28. f. 292. 93.  
*Cypræa Helvola*. Sternchen - Porcellain. Gmel. sp. 90.  
 232 Zwey Sternchen - Porcellain. Mart. I. t. 28. f. 226. 27.  
*Cypræa Pediculus*. Die Laus. Gmel. sp. 93  
 233 Zwey dergleichen.  
 234 Zwey Elephant Läufe. Mart. I. t. 26. f. 309. 311. Knorr. 6. t. 17. f. 6.  
*Cypræa Nucleus*. Das Reifs - Körnchen. Gmel. sp. 95.  
 235 Ein gelbes granulirtes Reifs - Körnchen. Knorr. 4. t. 17. f. 7.  
*Cypræa Staphilæa*. Der Kellerwurm. Gmel. sp. 97.  
 236 Zwey braune Kellerwürmer. Knorr 4. t. 16. f. 4.  
*Cypræa Globulus*. Das Perlchen. Gmel. sp. 99.  
 237 Zwey gelbe Perlchens. (Knöpfchens.) Knorr. 6. t. 21. f. 7.  
*Cypræa Squalina*. Das Emmerlings - Ey. Gmel. sp. 101.  
 238 Ein Emmerlings - Ey. Mart. I. t. 25. f. 250. 51.  
*Cypræa Rubiginosa*. Der Rostflecken. Gmel. sp. 105.  
 239 Der große Rostflecken. (kleine Drachenkopf.) Mart. I. t. 20. f. 305.  
 240 Zwey gefleckte kleine Porcellanen mit blauen Streifen. Mart. I. t. 31. f. 325.  
**Genus 321. Bulla. Blasen - Schnecken.**  
*Bulla Ovum*. Das Ey. Gmel. sp. 1.  
 241 Das Ey mit braunröhlichen Munde. Mart. I. t. 22. f. 205. 6. Knorr. 6. t. 23. f. 1.  
 242 Zwey dergleichen.  
 243 Das dünnchaligte Wind - Ey mit weißer Mündung. (feltene.)

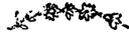
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- 244 Das dreybandigte bunte Faßnachts - Ey. Mart. Cochl. Volur. subovata &c. Tom. I. pag. 295. t. 22. f. 207. 8. (selten.)
- 245 Das Vierbandigte dito, eben so schön.
- 246 Eine breitbandigte Abart, dito.  
Bulla *Volva*. Aechte Weberspühl. Gmel. sp. 2.
- 247 ! Eine saubere achte Weberspühl, der Körper blasgelb so auch die Mündung, hingegen die Spitzen weiß.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. I. t. 23. f. 2. 3. Knorr. 5. t. 1. f. 2. 3.
- 248 ! Eine eben so schöne Weberspühl, Körper und Spitzen gelb, die Mündung weißlich.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.  
Bulla *Verrucosa*. Kleiner Hochrücken. Gmel. sp. 5.
- 249 Zwey Perlen, oder der weisse Hochrücken mit weisse Perln geziert. (Iambæ.) Mart. I. t. 23. f. 220. 21. Knorr. 1. t. 26. f. 7.
- 250 Zwey dergleichen, mit röthlichen Enden.  
Bulla *Neucum*. Weisse Blafen. Gmel. sp. 7.
- 251 Zwey weißgestreifte Blafen Schnecken. (Tauben-Eyer)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. I. t. 22. f. 220. 201.
- 252 Zwey dergleichen kleinere dito.
- 253 Zwey dito, dito.
- 254 Zwey ganz verschiedene dickschaligte dito. (selten.)  
Bulla *aperta*. Aufgerollt-Papier. Gmel. sp. 8.
- 255 ! Ein blasgelber Kroll-Kuchen, (Caneel Wafel.) Mart. 1. Vign. 13. f. 3. Knorr. 6. t. 37. f. 4. 5.  
Bulla *hydaris*. Das Bläschen. Gmel. sp. 9.
- 256 Zwey weisse sehr dünne ganz durchsichtige Bläschen.  
Bulla *ampulla*. Kiebitz-Eyer. Gmel. sp. 9.
- 257 Zwey blau und roth geprenkelte Kiebitz-Eyer.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. I. t. 21. f. 188. 89. Knorr. 2. t. 8. f. 1.
- 258 Eine kleinere dito, mit starken blauen Zickzacken.
- 259 Zwey röthliche dito.
- 260 Zwey lichtbraune dito, schwarz gefleckt.

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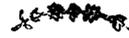
- Bulla *Cypraea*-Achat-Backen. Gmel. sp. 23.
- 281 Eine dünnchaligte langgestreckte Laute, leberfarbenen Grund mit dunkelbraunen Banden geziert.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Knorr. 6. t. 4. f. 5.
- 282 Eine dergleichen, von nemlicher Größe.
- 283 Zwey geiegerte bauchigte Lauten.
- 284 Eine gebandete dito. Mart. 2. t. 65. f. 726. 27. Knorr. 5. t. 8. f. 2. 3.
- 285 Eine gewolkt und gebandete dito.
- 286 Eine seltene gestreckte orangefarbige gebandete dito.
- 287 Vier verschiedene kleine dito.  
Bulla *Virginea*-Prinzen-Flagge. Gmel. sp. 24.
- 288 Eine vielfarbige Prinzenflagge, der Schlussband ist roth. Chem. 9. t. 117. f. 1000-1003. Knorr. I. t. 30. f. 7.
- 289 Zwey dergleichen, der Schlussband gelb.
- 290 Zwey dito, dito.  
Bulla *Zebra*. Der Zebra. Gmel. sp. 31.
- 290 a) Ein sauber Zebra. (Capfcher Esel).  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Chem. 9. t. 118. f. 1014.
- 290 b) Ein noch schöner, glänzender und bäuchigter dito.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- Bulla *Purpurea*. Purpurfarbige Blafen-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 42.
- 290 c) ! Eine saubere polirte in der Mündung ganz purpurfarbene Blafen-Schnecke aus Guinea  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Chem. 9. t. 118. f. 1017. 18. Knorr. 4. t. 24. f. 1.
- 290 d) ! Eine die vorhergehende ganz gleiche dito.
- 290 e) Zwey Rosenmünde. (Bastart Midas-Ohren.) Chem. 9. t. 119. f. 1022. 23.
- 290 f) Zwey dergleichen sauber polirt.

Genus 322. *Voluta*. Walzen.

- Voluta Auris* Midæ. Midas-Ohren. Gmel. sp. 1.
- 291 Ein großes braunes Midas-Ohr. 4 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 43. f. 436. Knorr. 6. t. 25. f. 1.

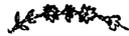
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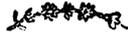
- 261 Zwey röthliche dito,
- 262 Zwey dunkelbraune dito.
- 263 Zwey verschiedene dito.  
Bulla *lignaria*. Blafen-Schnecken. Gmel. sp. 11.
- 264 Zwey blasgelbe Blafen-Schnecken mit weissen Banden und dunkelbraunen Einfassungen. Mart. 1. t. 21. f. 198.
- 265 Zwey dergleichen mit noch breiteren Einfassungen.  
Bulla *Physis*. Feingestreifte Blafen-Schnecken. Gmel. sp. 12.
- 266 Eine mit feinen Fäden umwundene Blafen-Schnecke. Mart. 1. t. 21. f. 196. 97.
- 267 Zwey dergleichen.  
Bulla *Aplustre*. Seefahne. Gmel. sp. 13.
- 268 Eine große roth und weißgebändete und mit nicht warzen Fäden abgetheilte Seefahne. Chem. 10. t. 146. f. 1350. 51.
- 269 Zwey etwas kleinere dito, eben so schön.
- 270 Zwey dito, vorzüglich schön von Farben.
- 271 Zwey weisse und mit Fäden umwundene dito.  
Bulla *Ficus*. Die Feige. Gmel. sp. 14.
- 272 Zwey große gefurchte Feigen, die eine gelb, die andere weiß ohne Banden. Knorr. 3. t. 23. f. 1.
- 273 Eine braune geprenkelte dito. Knorr. 1. t. 19. f. 4.
- 274 Zwey braungebandete dito. Mart. 3. t. 66. f. 734. 35.
- 275 Zwey gelbe gebandete dito.  
Bulla *Rapa*. Die Rübe. Gmel. sp. 15.
- 276 Eine weisse feingefurchte Rübe (Knoll.) Mart. 3. t. 68. f. 747.
- 277 Zwey gelbe starkgefurchte dito. Mart. 3. t. 68. f. 748. 49.
- 278 Eine gelbe dünnchaligte glatte dito.  
Bulla *Terebellum*. Glatte Bohrer. Gmel. sp. 22.
- 279 Zwey gelbe marmorirte glatte Bohrer. (Strohhalme.) Kuypersboor.
- 280 Ein kleiner dito.

Bulla



- 292 Eine eben so schönes dito, von gleicher Größe.
- 293 Ein fleischfarbiges dito.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.  
*Voluta Sulcata*. Punctirte Midas-Ohren. Gmel. sp. 3.
- 294 Zwey verschiedene punctirte Midas-Ohren. Mart. 2. t. 43. f. 440. 41.
- 295 Zwey dergleichen.  
*Voluta Glabra*. Glatte geflamme Midas-Ohren. Gmel. sp. 8.
- 296 Ein violet weiß geflammt Midas-Ohr. Mart. 2. t. 43. f. 447. 48.  
*Voluta Auris*. (Midas) fimbriata. Martini.
- 297 Ein weißes Midas-Ohr mit drey Zähne und vier starke Gewinde. 2 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 44. f. 451.
- 298 Ein dergleichen mit zwey Zähne.  
*Voluta Auris* Judæ. Judas-Ohr. Gmel. sp. 10.
- 299 Zwey große gefleckte Zauber-Hörner. (Hexen.) (Toverhoorn.) Knorr. 6. t. 19. f. 2. 3.
- 300 Zwey kleinere dito.  
*Voluta Livida*. Gefurcht und gebandete Walze. Gmel. sp. 14.
- 301 Eine gefurcht, braungefleckt und gebandete Walze mit 6 Zähne. (selten.)  
*Voluta Porphyria*. Türkisches-Lager. Gmel. sp. 16.
- 302 Zwey große Porto-Bello, (Türkisches-Lager.) Datteln mit erhabenen Banden. 4 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 47. f. 498. Knorr. 1. t. 15. f. 1.
- 303 Zwey dergleichen ohne die Banden.  
*Voluta Oliva*. Datteln. Gmel. sp. 17.
- 404 Eine auswendig schwarz, inwendig weisse Dattel (*Olea nigra*, die Mohrin, Ungerische Wittwe.) Rumpff. t. 39. f. 2. Mart. 2. t. 45. f. 472. 73. Knorr. 5. t. 28. f. 6.
- 305 Zwey dergleichen.
- 306 Zwey dito.

307



- 307 Zwey olivenfarbige dito. Mart. 2. t. 47. f. 502.  
 308 Zwey dito mit braunen Streiffen.  
 309 Zwey Eichenholz Datteln.  
 310 Zwey Datteln mit braunen Streiffen und gefleckr.  
 311 Eine gebandere dito, mit chinefischen Lettern.  
 Rumpff. t. 39. f. 3. Mart. 2. t. 48. f. 512. 13.  
 312 Eine feltene gelbe Dattel mit drey grünen Banden.  
 313 Zwey hoch Castanienbraune Datteln. Mart. 2. t. 49. f. 534.  
 314 Zwey dito, etwas blaffer.  
 315 Eine Eichenholz Dattel mit weiffen Band.  
 316 Zwey Buchftaben Datteln. Mart. 2. t. 37. f. 503. 4.  
 317 Zwey dergleichen.  
 318 Eine groffe marmorirte Dattel mit grünlichen Banden und orange Mündung  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Rumpff Cylind. porphir. t. 39. f. 1. Mart. 2. t. 45. f. 476. 77.  
 319 Zwey dergleichen.  
 320 Zwey groffe gebandete Netz Datteln.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Rumpff. t. 39. f. 3.  
 321 Zwey dito, etwas kleiner.  
 322 ! Eine fehr schön gebandete Abart.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll, der Mund gelb mit Ifäbel Piramiden geziert.  
 323 Eine dito etwas kleiner.  
 324 ! *Voluta Oliva*; Gmel. sp. 17. varietas litterata; testa coerulea lituris fulvis pompam funebrem quasi referentibus. Hæc est illa varietas, de qua Linnaeus monet, eam reliquis præferri. Das wahre Prinzen-Begräbnifs (Cylind. ventriosus sepultura principis) die Grundfarbe ist blau mit röthlich brauner Mahlerey, eine Leichen Procession gleichend. Rumpff. t. 39. f. 4.  
 325 ! Eine eben so seitene dito, als die vorhergehende schöne Dattel.  
 326 ! Eine dito, dito, mit dem Unterschied, das die Grundfarbe olivenfarbig ist.  
 327 Eine dito, dito, eben so schön.  
 328 ! *Voluta Oliva*; Gmel. sp. 17. varietas, Testa faturate aurantia fusco reticulata fasciataque, proxime

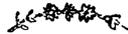
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- 351 Zwey weisse dito, mit rothe Zickzacken. Mart. 2. t. 46. f. 487.  
 352 Zwey dito, gelbgefleckr.  
 353 Zwey weisse dito mit orange Flecken.  
 354 Zwey Jaspis-Banddatteln, der Grund ist leberfarbig, die Banden sind dunkelroth.  
 355 Zwey mehrentheils ähnliche dito mit Blitzstrahlen.  
 356 Zwey ganz weisse dito mit dunkelblauen Strahlen.  
*Voluta Ipidula*. Glimmer-Dattel. Gmel. sp. 23.  
 357 Eine faubere Dattel mit blauen Tropfen und dito Halsband.  
 358 Zwey dito mit braunen Flecken,  
 359 Zwey schmutzig weisse dito; mit dunkelblauen Tropfen.  
 360 Eine dito. senkrecht punctirt.  
 361 Zwey dito mit Puncten und blauen Halsbändern Knorr. 3. t. 19. f. 3.  
 362 Zwey ganz weisse Datteln. Knorr. 6. t. 34. f. 4. 5.  
 363 Zwey dito.  
 364 Eine schmutzig weisse dito, mit braunem Halsband.  
 365 Zwey dergleichen.  
 366 Ein dito mit zwey Bänden. Mart. 2. t. 49. f. 530.  
 367 Drey dito, etwas punctirt.  
 368 Ein dito, mit 3 Banden.  
 369 Zwey ganz gelbe Datteln.  
 370 Zwey verschiedene helbraune bäuchigte Datteln, die erste mit einem weiffen Bande. Knorr. 1. t. 15. f. 7. Die zweyte hat eine weisse Spitze.  
 371 Zwey weisse Datteln mit orange Puncten und dito Halsband. Mart. 2. t. 49. f. 535.  
 372 Zwey dito.  
*Voluta Carneolus*. Carneol-Dattel. Gmel. sp. 24.  
 373 Zwey verschiedene gebandete gelbe Datteln mit weiffen Spitzen.  
 374 Zwey gelbe dito mit schwarzen Puncten. Mart. 2. t. 49. f. 529. Knorr. 2. t. 23. f. 4.  
 375 Zwey dito.  
 376 Zwey dito, mit schwarzen Binden.

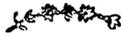


- zime ad aperturam saturate aurantiam apparent lituræ elegantes; pictam quasi tabulam domibus atque animalibus referentem exhibentes. Eine fehr schöne Dattel, sowohl der Mund als die Grundfarbe ist hoch orange mit einem braunen Netz und Band geziert gleich forne an der Mündung zeigt sich die schönste Mahlerey einer Landschaft mit Häuser; Thiere, Figuren. u. f. w. 3 Zoll, rar.  
 329 Zwey dunkele olivenfarbige Datteln, welche über den ganzen Leib mit feinen Zickzacken geziert sind Rumpff t. 39 f. 5.  
 330 Zwey dergleichen, etwas blaffer.  
 331 Eine dergleichen Dattel, fein punctirt.  
 332 Eine dergleichen gebandete.  
 333 Eine dito, mit Querflecken.  
 334 Eine faubere gebandete Netz-Dattel.  
 335 ! Eine feltene Dattel, der Grund ist weifs und gelb mit violetten Tropfen, überher mit Blitzstrahlen, Buchstaben und Zahlen charakterisirt.  
 336 Zwey weisse Datteln, orange gebandet, und an den Spitzen roth gekrönt.  
 337 Zwey grünlich gezackte dito, braungebandet.  
 338 Zwey dergleichen Netz-Datteln.  
 339 Eine gelb punctirte dito mit grünem Bande.  
 340 Zwey verschiedene dito, dunkelgeläumt.  
 341 Eine grüengebandete dito.  
 342 Zwey braun und weifs gefchückte Datteln.  
 343 Eine dito, gebandet.  
 344 Zwey grün und gezackte dito. Mart. 2. t. 48. f. 517. 18.  
 345 Zwey dito.  
 346 Zwey gelb punctirte dito, auf porcelainfarbigten Grund.  
 347 Zwey groffe Oliv-Datteln mit Zickzacken und abgetheilten Banden. Knorr. 3. t. 17. f. 3.  
 348 Zwey dito, kleiner.  
 349 Zwey grössere dito, ungebandet.  
 350 Zwey groffe blau und gelb marmorirte Datteln. Mart. 2. t. 45. f. 475.

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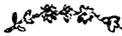


- 377 Zwey schmutzig gelbe dito.  
 378 Zwey Mausfahl mit dunklen Streiffen.  
 379 Zwey dito, mit braunen Binden.  
 380 Eine punctirte dito, mit einer Binde.  
 381 Zwey etwas verschiedene dito. Mart. 2. t. 49. f. 538.  
 382 Zwey gebandete rothe Netz-Datteln.  
 383 Zwey ganz rothe Netz-Dateln.  
 384 Zwey verschiedene Datteln, die eine gleicht Mart. 2. t. 49. f. 489.  
 385 Zwey feltene bäuchigte Blitz-Strahlen. (Bastard Prinzen Begräbnisse.) Mart. 10. t. 147. f. 1373.  
 386 Zwey dergleichen, eben so schön.  
 387 Zwey dito anderer Art.  
 388 Zwey olivenfarbige dunkelgebandete dito.  
 389 Zwey dito anderer Art.  
 390 Zwey dito; dito.  
 391 Zwey dito dito.  
*Voluta Urriculus*. Schlauch-Datteln. Gmel. sp. 19.  
 392 Zwey etwas gestreckte Schlauch-Datteln. Mart. 2. t. 49. f. 539. 40.  
 393 Zwey verschiedene dito.  
 394 Eine dergleichen geklammt.  
 395 Zwey feltene gelbe Schlauch-Datteln mit blauen Chinesischen Charakteren opalisirt.  
 396 Zwey bäuchigte dito. (*Onagra dactylus*.) Knorr. 2. t. 12. f. 4. 5.  
 397 Zwey dergleichen.  
 398 Eine ganz wenig charakterisirt dito.  
 399 ! *Voluta Urriculus*; Gmel. sp. 19. varietas Brasiliensis; anfractibus fummis subdepressis, profunde canaliculatis, testa exalbida lineis perpendicularibus hepaticis. Zwey noch nicht lange bekannte Schlauch-Datteln (*Oliva Brasiliensis*). Oben an der Windung mit tiefen Einschnitten, etwas gedrückt, mit senkrechten Leberfarbenen Streiffen auf schmutzig weiffem Grunde, rar. Chem. 10. t. 147. f. 1367. 68.  
 400 Zwey groffe dickchaligte Porphir ähnliche Schlauch-Datteln

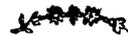


- Datteln 3 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 51. f. 565. 66.  
Knorr. 5. t. 4. f. 4.
- 401 Zwey dergleichen, kleiner.  
402 Zwey dito.  
403 Zwey ganz besonders mit Zahlen bezeichnete dito.  
404 Zwey verschiedene dito, die eine röhlich gestreift, die andere mit punctirten Zickzacken.  
405 Das sogenannte Goldene Vlies. Ma t. 2. t. 46. f. 490.  
406 Zwey verschiedene dito.  
407 Zwey große Schlauch-Datteln  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll., weiß und güldlich gelb sanft gefleckt, (selten.)  
408 Zwey gelbgewässerte Zeug-Datteln. Mart. 2. t. 46. f. 458.  
409 Zwey dergleichen gebandet.  
410 Zwey dito, dito.  
411 Zwey Isabelfarbige dito, mit blauen Tropfen. Mart. 2. t. 46. f. 491. 92. Knorr. 2. t. 10. f. 6. 7.  
412 Zwey dergleichen.  
413 Zwey blau und gelb punctirte Datteln.  
414 Eine dito, mit schmalen Band.  
415 Zwey besonders gezackte dito.  
416 Eine dito, mehr gefleckt.  
417 Zwey verschiedene Datteln mit feinen Schnüren.  
418 Zwey dergleichen mit Brandflecken.  
419 ! *Voluta angusta producta achatina, lituris, hieroglyphicarum literarum Sinensium formam urcumque exhibentibus. Fasciata Nostrum exemplar laudatas imagines multum pulchritudine vincit. Zwey schmale langgestreckte Achat-Datteln, gehandelt in der Gestalt als Chinesische Charactere  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll., vergleiche mit Mart. 2. t. 50. f. 553. und Knorr. 3. t. 17. f. 2. jedoch ungleich schöner als beyde Abbildungen*  
420 Zwey noch größere dito.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 50. f. 549. 50. Knorr. 5. t. 18. f. 1. 2. ebenfalls sehr schön.  
421 Zwey saubere langgestreckte Schlauch-Datteln.  
422 Zwey dergleichen.

423



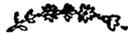
- Voluta marginata*. Die eingefäumte Cornelkirschen. Gmel. sp. 42.
- 439 Eine ganz weiße dickschalige eingefäumte Cornelkirsche. Chem. 10. t. 150. f. 1421.
- Voluta Scabricula*. Rauhe Nadelwalze. Gmel. sp. 50.
- 440 Eine rauhe röhliche Nadel-Walze. Mart. 4. t. 149. f. 1388. 89.
- Voluta Caffra*. Die Band-Nadel. Gmel. sp. 51.
- 441 Eine braun und gelbe Band-Nadel. Mart. 4. t. 148. f. 1369.
- Voluta vulpcula*. Der Fuchs-Thurm. Gmel. sp. 54.
- 442 Zwey Fuchs-Thürmer. Mart. 4. t. 148. f. 1366. Knorr. 5. t. 16. f. 3.  
443 Zwey dergleichen. Knorr. 3. t. 15. 2.  
444 Ein bisher noch unbekannter dito, mit weißen Banden und gezähnter-Mündung.
- Voluta Plicaria*. Gefaltete Walzen. Gmel. sp. 55.
- 445 Zwey vielfarbige gefaltete Walzen (Thürmchen). Mart. 4. t. 148. f. 1362. 63.  
446 Zwey dito, mit orange Banden.  
447 Ein braunes Thürmchen mit zwey weiße Banden.  
448 Eine gekrönte dito.  
449 Zwey verschiedene branne dito.  
450 Zwey braune dito mit gelben Banden.  
451 Zwey gebandete Fuchs-Thürmchen.  
452 Zwey dergleichen.  
453 ! *Voluta daedalea; nobis. Voluta ovata effusa emarginata, parum plicata; testa in summis anfractibus spiræ Zonis alternis griseo fuscis, nigris albisque cincta, circa mediam spiram cessat cingulum album usque sub Zonam aurantiam primam, ubi cingula nigra adhuc pergunt; tunc incipiunt quatuor Zonæ saturate aurantiæ, iuxta aperturam color griseo-fuscus redit. Ein bisher noch unbekannter langgestreckter Thurm. Die Spitze wechselt mit fahl-*



- 423 Eine vorzügliche dito; mit Zickzacken.  
424 Zwey verschiedene gestreckte und gebandete dito.  
425 Eine dito, die Grundfarbe orange mit stark gefleckten Bande.
- Voluta Persicula*. Cornel-Kirsche. Gmel. sp. 29.
- 426 Zwey Cornel-Kirschen weiß mit rothen Banden. Mart. 2. t. 42. f. 419. 20. Knorr. 6. t. 21. f. 6.  
427 Zwey rosentothe dito mit, weißen Tropfen. Mart. 2. t. 42. f. 417. 18.  
428 Zwey verschiedene abgestumpfte dito. Mart. 2. t. 42. f. 416.
- Voluta Glabella*. Glatte-Gurke. Gmel. sp. 32.
- 429 Zwey Carneolfarbige glatte Gurken. Knorr. 6. t. 21. f. 3.  
430 Zwey dito, mehr gebandet mit weißen Tropfen. Mart. 2. t. 42. f. 429.  
431 Zwey geflammt und gewölkte glatte dito. Mart. 2. t. 42. f. 434. 35.
- Voluta Prunum*. Die Pflaume. Gmel. sp. 33.
432. Zwey blaue Pflaumen. Mart. 2. t. 42. f. 422. 23.  
433 Zwey blaue dito.  
434 Zwey blasse dito.
- Voluta mercatoria*. Brütende Taube. Gmel. sp. 35.
- 435 Sechs brütende Tauben (verschiedentliche.) Mart. 2. t. 44. f. 457. 58. Knorr. 6. t. 18. f. 3.
- Voluta Rufica*. Oliven-Kerne. Gmel. sp. 35.
- 436 Sechs verschiedene Oliven-Kerne. Mart. 2. t. 44. f. 457. 58. Knorr. 6. t. 18. f. 4.
- Voluta mendicaria*. Der Bettler. Gmel. sp. 38.
- 437 Zwey Bettler, braun mit weißen Banden. Mart. 2. t. 44. f. 460. 61. Knorr. 4. t. 16. f. 3.  
438 Zwey dito, schwarz mit gelben Banden. (selten.)
- Voluta



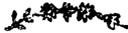
- fahlbraunen, schwarzen und weißen Banden ab, daß weiße Band höret in der Mitte des Bauchs bis unter den ersten orange Band auf, wann die schwarzen Banden noch fortlauffen, dann zeigen sich vier hochorange Banden; der Schluß ist wieder fahlbraun. Die Schnecke ist nur wenig gefaltet, ihre Länge ist  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll und die Breite kaum  $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- Voluta Perrusa*. Mönchs-Kappe. Gmel. sp. 92.
- 454 Zwey braune gefleckte Bischofs-Mützen. Mart. 4. t. 147. f. 1361. Knorr. 2. t. 3. f. 5.  
455 Zwey dito, kleiner.
- Voluta Cardinalis*. Cardinals-Hut. Gmel. sp. 93.
- 456 Zwey Cardinals-Hüte. Mart. 4. t. 147. f. 1358. 59.
- Voluta Episcopalis*. Bischofs-Mütze. Gmel. sp. 94.
- 457 Zwey große Bischofs Mützen.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 147. f. 1360. Knorr. 1. t. 6. f. 2.  
458 Zwey dergleichen kleiner.  
459 Zwey dito, dito.
- Voluta Papalis*. Pabst-Krone. Gmel. sp. 95.
- 460 Eine große Pabst-Krone (vom ersten Rang) 5 Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 147. f. 1353. 54. Knorr. 1. t. 6. f. 1.  
461 Zwey dergleichen kleiner.  
462 Zwey dito, dito.  
463 Zwey westindische dito. Mart. 4. t. 147. f. 1355. 56.  
464 Eine braune Bastard dito. Mart. 4. t. 151. f. 1432. 33.
- Voluta Musica*. Noten-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 96.
- 265 Eine große braune Noten-Schnecke. Knorr. 2. t. 15. f. 4.  
466 Eine kleinere dito.  
467 Zwey gelbe dito. Mart. 3. t. 96. f. 327. 28. Knorr. 1. t. 23. f. 1  
468 ! *Voluta musica; Gmel. sp. 96. varietas in primis rara, viridis lineis quinque albis. Ein noch in weni-*



- wenigen Cabinetten bekanntes grünes Musikhorn mit 5 weissen Linien. (sehr rar.) Mart. 3. t. 97. f. 932. 33.
- 469 ! Eine dergleichen grüne Noten-Schnecke, eben so schön als die vorhergehende.
- Voluta Vesperilio*, Fledermaus. Gmel. sp. 97.
- 470 Eine lange wenig geknobelte gelbe Fledermaus, 5 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 98. f. 940.
- 471 Zwey olivenfarbige dito.
- 472 Eine rothgelbe dito.
- 473 Eine stark gezackte dito. Mart. 3. t. 98. f. 937. Knorr. 1. t. 23. f. 3.
- 474 Zwey faubere goldgelbe dito.
- 475 Zwey dito, die eine hell, die andere dunkelbraun.
- 476 Eine orange gefleckte dito.
- 477 Zwey verschiedene dito.
- 478 Zwey dito, dito.
- 479 Zwey dito, dito.
- 480 Zwey dito, dito.
- 481 Zwey dito, dito.
- Voluta Hebraea*, Wilde-Musik. Gmel. sp. 98.
- 482 Eine sehr schöne Wilde-Musik,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 96. f. 924. 25. Knorr. 6. t. 25. f. 1.
- 483 Zwey eben so schöne dito, 5 Zoll.
- Voluta turbinellus*, Morgensterne. Gmel. sp. 99.
- 484 Zwey Morgenstern. (Schweizer-Hofen) Mart. 3. t. 99. f. 944. Knorr. 2. t. 2. f. 3.
- 485 Zwey dito.
- Voluta Capitellum*, Vase. Gmel. sp. 100.
- 486 Zwey sehr schöne grosse weisse Vasen,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 99. f. 449. 50. Knorr. 6. t. 35. f. 1.
- 487 Zwey dergleichen, eben so schön,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- Voluta Ceramica*, Gezackte Vase. Gmel. sp. 101.
- 488 Zwey grosse doppelte Schweizer-Hofen, 4 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 99. f. 943.

D

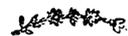
489



- Voluta Aethiopia*, gekrönte Warzen-Backe. Gmel. sp. 113.
- 504 Zwey kleine gebandete und gekrönte Tepelbacken. Mart. 3. t. 73. f. 782. Knorr. 2. t. 4. f. 1.
- 505 ! Eine sehr schöne marmorirte Mohren-Krone mit dunkelbraunen Zickzacken auf einen weissen Grund. 6 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 74. f. 780.
- 506 ! Ein dito; von eben dergleichen Schönheit.
- 507 ! Eine dergleichen bandirt und gekrönte Tepelbacke, die Bänder sind mit braunen Zickzacken abgetheilt.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 76. f. 787. 88.
- 508 ! Eine dito, eben so schön als die vorhergehende.
- 509 ! Eine besonders schön gebandet und gefleckte Gekrönte-Tepelbacke, und zwar mit mehr gefleckten dunkelbraunen Grund.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 510 ! Eine blasse gleichfalls hochgezackte und gekrönte dito.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 511 ! Zwey dergleichen schöne dito, aber etwas dunkler von Farben.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll.
- 512 . Eine grosse gelbe bäuchigte gekrönte Tepel-Backe.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 75. f. 784.
- 513 ! Eine dergleichen mit einem schmalen blasgelben Band. 6 Zoll.
- 514 ! ! ! *Voluta aethiopia*; Gmel. sp. 113. *varietas, corona imperialis Sinenfis vel Mogolica dicta. Testa emarginata ventricosa pallide testacea, lituris fuscis, tentoria referentibus ornata, strigis repandis fasciam mediam cingentibus: apertura aurantia, spira coronata spinis triplicibus exquisite acuminatis, apex papillaris fuscus altius eminent. Nostrum exemplar egregium etiam magnitudine reliqua adhuc cognita multum superat. Longitudine enim explet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  pollic. & latitudine fere 4 pollic. Eine höchst seltene fast in keinem Cabinet bekannten Mogols-Krone. (Mart. Cochl. Volut. rar. &c. Chinesische Kayser-Krone.) Der Grund ist blasgelb überher mit abgetheilten Zeltförmigen braunen Figuren gezieret, welche Zickzack gleichende Fäden*

D 2

den



- 489 Eine dito, etwas kleiner.
- Voluta Pyrum*, Birn-Walze. Gmel. sp. 102.
- 490 Ein grosses weisses schwaches Opfer-Horn  $6\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 95. f. 915. Knorr. 6. t. 39. f. 1.
- 491 Ein eben so schönes glattpolirtes dito.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll.
- 492 Ein weisses mit gelben Punkten gezieres Opfer-Horn. 4 Zoll. Knorr. 6. t. 27. f. 2. Rumpff. t. 36. f. 7.
- 493 Zwey dito, kleiner.
- 494 Zwey grosse, weniger gefleckte dito.
- 495 Eine dito kleiner, etwas punctirt.
- 496 Zwey weisse langgestreckte dito. (Salb-Hörner.) Mart. Vignet 32. f. 2. 3. Knorr. 6. t. 39. f. 1.
- Voluta Lapponica*, Lappländ. Lap-Horn. Gmel. sp. 103.
- 497 ! Ein sehr schönes Lappländ. Laphooren (Paradies-Birn) 4 Zoll. herrlich von Farben. Mart. 3. t. 89. f. 872. Knorr. 6. t. 11. f. 2.
- 498 ! Ein dergleichen, eben so schön,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- Voluta Vexillum*, Orange-Flagge. Gmel. sp. 104.
- 499 ! ! Eine kostbare Orange-Flagge vorzüglich hoch von Farbe mit faubern breit und schmalen Bänder.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 120. f. 1098. Knorr. 5. t. 1. f. 1.
- 500 ! ! Eine eben so schätzbare dito, gleichfalls Hoch-orangefarbigt wie die vorhergehende, mit ganz egalen Bänder.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 501 ! ! Noch eine dergleichen, etwas blässer von Farbe mit einer unverjüngten Spitze.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- Voluta Flavicans*, Bergamot-Birn. Gmel. sp. 105.
- 502 ! Eine seltene Bergamotte mit vier stark hervorragenden Gewinden, die Farbe ist über dem ganzen Leibe blasgrün mit rothfarbenen Zickzacken versehen, ein breiter blasser Band zieret diese rare Schnecke. 4 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 95. f. 922. 23.
- 503 ! Eine dergleichen, so schön als die vorhergehende.

Voluta



- den den in der Mitten sich zeigenden Band umwinden: die Mündung ist orange, diese reizende Backe prangt mit einer lang hervorragenden stark gespitzten dreifachen antiken Krone; über diese steigt eine braune gewundene Tepel wiederum hervor, welche dem Trachtstück ein reizendes Ansehen giebt; siehe Mart. 3. pag. 244. Die merkwürdige Beschreibung Spengler. t. 2. Lit. A. A. Anm. das größte Spengl. Exemplar hat  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll in der Länge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll in der Breite, dieses unschätzbare Exemplar hingegen hat  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll in der Länge, und fast 4 Zoll in der Breite, um so mehr höchst merkwürdig ist dieses unvergleichliches Stück. Die Abbildung hiervon steht. Mart. 3. t. 97. fig. 934. 35.
- Voluta Cymbium*, Jacobs-Krug. Gmel. sp. 114.
- 515 Ein gefleckter Jacob-Krug,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 70. f. 762. 63.
- 516 Zwey dergleichen, so schön wie der vorhergehende.
- 517 Zwey dito, blässer und etwas kleiner.
- 518 Ein sauber polirter dito, 5 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 70. f. 765.
- 519 Ein weisser dito,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 70. f. 764. Knorr. 2. t. 30. f. 1.
- 520 Ein kleinerer dito,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- Voluta Olla*, Der Topf. Gmel. sp. 115.
- 521 Eine sehr grosse wenig gefleckte Melone,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 71. f. 767.
- 522 Eine dergleichen orangefarbige mehr gefleckte dito,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll.
- 523 Eine ungeflechte dito 5 Zoll. Knorr. 6. t. 22. f. 2.
- 524 Eine citrongelbe sehr schöne gefleckte und gebandete dito, Mart. 3. t. 74. f. 781. man ist in Zweifel, ob diese Schnecke zu den gekrönten oder

oder ungekrönt zu rechnen ist, weil sie schon einen Anfaß zur Krone hat.

525 Eine dergleichen, eben so schön.

*Voluta Navicula.* Kahn-Muschel. Gmel. sp. 118.

526 Zwey braungelbe Kahn-Muschel (Tepel-Bak.) Mart. 3. t. 71. f. 770. Knorr. 5. t. 28. f. 7.

*Voluta Indica.* gefleckte Kahn-Muschel. Gmel. sp. 120.

527 Zwey braungefleckte dito. Chem. 10. t. 148. f. 1391. 2. Knorr. 5. t. 8. f. 1.

528 Eine dergleichen marmorirt.

529 Zwey blaße gestreckte dito. Chem. 10. t. 148. f. 1393. 94.

*Voluta Scapha.* Bastard-Gondel. Gmel. sp. 121.

530 !! Exemplar egregium, imaginem laudatam multum pulchritudine vincens. Testa alba, lituris elegantibus fuscis decurrentibus venuste exornata. Eine ganz vorzüglich außerordentlich schöne Tepel-Backe von Martini, die Bastard Gondel genannt, dieses schätzbare Stück ist äußerst reizend anzusehen, in Betracht der herrlichen Mahlerey, wo auf einen weissen Grund, faubere herablaufende Figuren diesem Prachtstück ein auffallendes Ansehn geben. Mart. 3. t. 72. f. 774. 6 Zoll, jedoch ungleich schöner als die Abbildung.

*Genus 323. Buccinum. Kinckhorn.*

*Buccinum Olearium.* Zwiebel-Schalen. Gmel. sp. 1.

531 Zwey gelbe dünnchaligte (Globosa) Zwiebel-Schalen. Mart. 3. t. 117. f. 1076. 77.

432 Eine braune dito. Knorr. 5. t. 12. f. 1.

*Buccinum Gelea.* die Schelle. Gmel. sp. 2.

533 Eine grosse dunkelbraune Schelle. (Gereifftes Weinfals.) 7 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 116. f. 1070.

D 3

534

55

*Buccinum Cornutum.* Netz-Sturmhaube. Gmel. sp. 11.

548 Eine grosse Netz-Casquette. (Ochsen-Kopf.) 10 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 33. f. 348. 49. Knorr. 3. t. 2. f. 1.

549 Eine dito 10 Zoll, sehr schön von Farben.

550 Zwey eben so schöne dito von 5 Zoll.

*Buccinum Rufum.* Rothe Sturmhaube. Gmel. sp. 12.

551 Zwey rothe Dicklipps Casquetten 6 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 32. f. 341. Knorr. 2. t. 9. f. 2.

552 Zwey dito, etwas kleiner.

*Buccinum Tuberosum.* Knoten Sturmhaube. Gmel. sp. 13.

553 Ein Attalisches Kleid. (Türkisch-Papier. Casquette) 6 Zoll. Mart. 2. t. 38. f. 381. 82. Knorr. 3. t. 10. f. 1. 2.

554 Ein dergleichen kleiner.

*Buccinum Flammeum.* Flammen-Sturmhaube Gmel. sp. 14.

555 Ein gefaltete Casquette. Mart. 2. t. 34. f. 353. 54. Knorr. 4. t. 4. f. 1.

556 ! *Buccinum testa hyalino-coerulea subtruberosa, fasciata; fasciis alternis hepaticis, striis interruptis coeruleis; & rufus fasciis coeruleis striis interruptis fuscis, eleganter maculatis. Vix mera B. flammei varietas, sed forte suae propriae speciei conchylium.* Eine seltene gebandete geknobbelte und in den Banden fauber gefleckte Casquette, die Grundfarbe ist Porcellainblau: die Banden welche wechselsweise mit Leberfarbe und blau, so auch blau mit braunen Stäben, ein vorzügliches Ansehn geben, macht diese Schnecke rar.

*Buccinum Testiculat.* Bast. Attalisches Kleid. Gmel. sp. 15.

557 Zwey bast. Attalische Kleider. Mart. 2. t. 37. f. 375. 76. Knorr. 3. t. 8. f. 2.

558 Zwey dito.

D 4

Buccin.

534 Zwey marmorirte Ballschnecken. Mart. 3. t. 117. f. 1080.

535 Zwey dergleichen kleiner.

*Buccinum Perdix.* das Rebhuhn. Gmel. sp. 3.

536 Zwey gefiederte Rebhüner. Mart. 3. t. 117. f. 1079. Knorr. 3. t. 8. f. 1.

537 Zwey dergleichen.

*Buccinum Pomum.* Dicklippe. Gmel. sp. 4.

538 Zwey Dicklippe gefleckte Aepfel. Rumpff. t. 23. f. 4. Knorr. 6. t. 23. f. 2.

539 Zwey dergleichen.

*Buccinum Dolium.* das Fafs. Gmel. sp. 5.

540 Ein gebandet und geflecktes Weinfafs. Mart. 3. t. 117. f. 1073. Knorr. 3. t. 8. f. 4.

541 Zwey dergleichen.

542 Ein weißes und gelbgebandetes Weinfafs mit einem besondern Anwuchs.

*Buccinum Caudatum.* gespundetes Weinfafs. Gmel. sp. 6.

543 Zwey verschiedene gerippte und geschwänzte Weinfässer, das eine gesäumt. Rumpff. t. 25. f. 5. Mart. 3. t. 118. f. 1083.

544 Zwey kleine weiße dito.

*Buccinum Echinophorum.* Knoten-Schelle. Gmel. sp. 9.

545 Zwey geknoppelte Bellhooren. Mart. 2. t. 41. f. 407. 8. Knorr. 1. t. 17. f. 1.

*Buccinum Plicatum.* Gefaltete Sturmhaube. Gmel. sp. 10.

546 Eine gefaltete und geflamme Cassis. Argenv. t. 15. f. D. Chem. 10. t. 153. f. 1459. 60. Knorr. 3. t. 28. f. 1.

547 Zwey dergleichen eben so schön.

548

56

*Buccinum Decussatum.* Schuppen Bezoar. Gmel. sp. 16.

559 Zwey gegitterte Bettdecken mit doppelten Saum. Mart. 2. t. 35. f. 360. 61. Knorr. 2. t. 10. f. 3. 4.

*Buccinum Areola.* das Garten-Bettchen. Gmel. sp. 17.

560 Zwey glatte gewürfelte Casquetten. Rumpff. t. 15. f. 1. B. Knorr. 3. t. 8. f. 5.

561 Zwey dito.

562 Zwey gefurchte Dammbretter.

*Buccinum Pennarum.* Gefiederte Sturmhaube. Gmel. sp. 21.

563 ! Zwey dünnchaligte sehr schöne Feder. (Türkisch-Papier.) Casquetten, orangefärbigt 4 Zoll. Rumpff. t. 23. f. C. Mart. 2. t. 36. f. 372. 73.

564 ! Zwey dito, kleiner.

*Buccinum Erinaceus.* Knotigte Säumchen. Gmel. sp. 34.

565 Zwey gefurchte Säumchen, mit starkgezähnte Mündungen. Argenvil. t. 14. f. G. Mart. 2. t. 35. f. 364. 65.

*Buccinum Glaucum.* Bezoar-Schnecken. Gmel. sp. 35.

566 Ein glattes gekröntes Bezoar-Horn. Rumpff. t. 25. f. A.

567 Zwey dergleichen.

568 Ein fauber abgezogenes dito.

569 Ein gebandet und geflammtes dito. Knorr. 3. t. 8. f. 3.

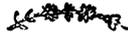
570 Zwey dito.

571 ! Ein gegittert starkgezähntes dito, (bisher noch unbekannt.)

*Buccinum Vibex.* Glattes Säumchen. Gmel. sp. 36.

572 Zwey glatte und geflamme Säumchen. Mart. 2. t. 35. f. 364. 65. Knorr. 6. t. 11. f. 3.

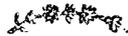
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- 673 Zwey dito kreitgefäumt.  
 574 Zwey doppelt gefäumte dito. Mart. 2. t. 35. f. 366.  
 575 Zwey gefleckte Casquetten mit gezähnten Lefzen.  
 576 Zwey dünnchaligte dito.  
 577 Zwey verschiedene feingestreifte Säumchen.  
 578 Eine dünnchaligte dito, welche einen doppelten Saum hat, sie ist etwas gestreift und mehr gestreckt, daher besonders merkwürdig.  
 579 Zwey dickchaligte dito mit breite Lefzen, wovon die eine gezähnt ist.  
 580 Eine dickchaligte starkgezähnte und gegitterte dito. (selten.)  
*Buccinum Papillefum.* Reißbrey Kinckhorn. Gmel. sp. 40.  
 581 Zwey saubere Reißbrey. Rumpff. t. 29. f. M. Knorr. 2. t. 27. f. 2.  
*Buccinum Glans.* Lineirtes Kinck-Horn. Gmel. sp. 41.  
 582 Zwey gefleckt und lineirt Kinckhörner. Mart. 4. t. 125. f. 1196. 97. Knorr. 3. t. 5. f. 5.  
*Buccin. Arcuaria.* Koffer - Horn. Gmel. sp. 42.  
 583 Zwey starkgefaltete Koffer - Schnecken, Mart. 2. t. 41. f. 412. Knorr. 6. t. 22. f. 3.  
 584 Zwey verschiedene geknobbelte dito.  
*Buccin. Gibbosulum.* Der Buckel. Gmel. sp. 44.  
 585 Sechs getropfte kleine bunte Dofen - Schnecken, Mart. 2. t. 41. f. 414. 15. Knorr. 6. t. 22. f. 6.  
*Buccin. Harpa.* Davids - Harfe. Gmel. sp. 47.  
 586 Zwey große Davids - Harfen, Mart. 3. t. 119. f. 1090. Knorr. 2. t. 19. f. 1. 2.  
 587 Zwey dito.  
 588 Zwey rothgefleckte dito. Knorr. 1. t. 9. f. 3.  
 589 Zwey dito.  
 590 Zwey blaßrothe dito.

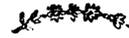
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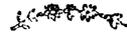
- 609 Zwey dito.  
 610 Vier dito.  
 611 Zwey gebandete Abarten mit breiten, nahe an einander liegenden Rippen. (selten.)  
 612 Zwey besonders gelbe dito.  
*Buccin. Persicum.* Rudolphs - Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 49.  
 613 Zwey Rudolphi mit erhabenen Querbanden - Schnüren. Chem. 10. t. 154. f. 1467. 68. Knorr. 3. t. 2. f. 5.  
*Buccin. Monodon.* Gezählter Rudolphus. Gmel. sp. 50.  
 614 Ein sehr schöner Rudolphus mit dem Zahn, Chem. 10. t. 154. f. 1469. 70. Knorr. 4. t. 30. f. 1.  
 615 ! Ein dergleichen, etwas röthlich.  
*Buccin. Parulum.* Weitmund. Gmel. sp. 51.  
 616 Zwey geknobbelte breitgebändete Weitmünde. Mart. 3. t. 69. f. 758. 59. Knorr. 6. t. 24. f. 1.  
 617 Zwey große Weitmünde mit fein erhabenen Schnüren und glatten Windungen. (Rudolphus - Schnürbrüste. 3 2/3 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 69. f. 760.  
 618 Ein dergleichen kleiner.  
 619 Ein dergleichen noch schöner als die vorhergehenden, die Windung ist bis zur äußersten Spitze statt Schnüren mit Perlen gezieret, 3 Zoll. Argenv. t. 17. f. E.  
 620 Eine dergleichen, etwas kleiner.  
 621 Zwey geknobbelte dickchaligte Weitmünde. (Aape - Gatten.)  
*Buccin. Hamastoma.* Rothmund. Gmel. sp. 52.  
 622 Zwey höckrichte Metall - Hörner mit gelbe Mündungen. Argenv. t. 17. f. H.  
 623 Ein gebandeter Rothmund. Knorr. 4. t. 5. f. 4.  
 624 Zwey dergleichen mehr gestreckt und zwischen den Höckern mit gelben senkrechten Streifen gezieret.



- 591 Zwey weiße gelbgefleckte dito.  
 592 Eine ganz rothe dito.  
 593 Zwey dito.  
 594 Zwey verschiedene Davids - Harfen.  
 595 Vier dito.  
 596 Vier dito.  
 597 Zwey rothgefleckte dito.  
 598 Vier dito.  
 599 Vier dito.  
 600 Vier dito.  
 600 a) Zwey weiße dito.  
 601 Zwey dito.  
 602 ! *Buccinum Harpa*: Gmel. sp. 47. *varietas nova*; *testa fusca cingulis alternis undulatis pallidioribus & saturatoribus fasciata; costæ carinatae rufus variegatae sunt striis pallidis atque austeris; splendor egregius achynamam polituram æmulatur.* Eine seltene Davids - Harfe, welche von den gewöhnlichen ganz abweicht. Die herrschende Farbe ist dunkelbraun mit abwechselnden hellen und noch dunklern marmorirten Bänden, die erhabenen Rippen theilen sich wieder mit hellen und dunklen Streifen ab, und gleicht im ganzen wegs der herrlichen Politur dem schönsten Achat, 3 Zoll.  
 603 ! Eine gleichfalls seltene Harfe, ihre Farbe ist rothgelb mit feinen Rippen, breiten Falten und vielfach gebandet. (rar.)  
 604 ! Eine kleine vorzüglich seltene weiße Harfe; mit engen nahe an einander stehenden Rippen und hellgelben Flecken. (rar.)  
*Buccin. Costatum.* Edle - Harfe. Gmel. sp. 48.  
 605 Eine große leberfarbene Edel - Harfe mit schwarz und weiß getheilte Rippen. Mart. 3. t. 119. f. 1093. 4 Zoll.  
 606 Eine etwas kleinere dito, eben so schön.  
 607 Eine dito, dito.  
 608 Zwey gestreckte Harfen. (Amouretchen.) Mart. 3. t. 119. f. 1097.

609

60



- ziert, sie sind wie die vorhergehenden an den Lefzen gezähnt.  
*Buccin. Lapillus.* Das Steinchen. Gmel. sp. 53.  
 625 Zwey braune fein gestreifte Steinchens, Mart. 4. t. 122. f. 1136. 37. Knorr. 3. t. 14. f. 5.  
 626 Ein dergleichen mit einem weißen Band.  
 626 a) Zwey Batav. Bauern - Jungen. Mart. 3. t. 121. f. 1107. 8. Knorr. 4. t. 5. f. 5.  
*Buccinum Scala.* Die Treppe. Gmel. sp. 61.  
 627 Eine kleine weiße Schiffs - Treppe. (Bordestrap.) Mart. 3. t. 118. f. 1089 a. b.  
 628 Zwey besonders große Bordestappen. Knorr. 3. t. 7. f. 2.  
*Buccinum Spinatum.* Glatte Treppe. Gmel. sp. 70.  
 629 Zwey treppenförmige gelbgetiegerte Fisch - Reusen. Mart. 4. t. 122. f. 118. Knorr. 2. t. 6. f. 5.  
 630 Zwey dito.  
 631 Zwey genabelte, gebandete mit senkrechten Flecken gezielte dito. Mart. 4. Vignet 37. f. 1. 2.  
 632 Zwey große langgestreckte, genabelt und violett gezähnelte Fisch - Reusen. Rumpff. t. 39. f. C. Knorr. 3. t. 3. f. 4. Martini 4. t. 122. f. 219.  
 633 Zwey dito kleiner.  
*Buccinum Glabrarum.* Pommeranzen Kinckhorn. Gmel. sp. 81.  
 634 Zwey hochgelbe gebandete und genabelte Fisch - Reusen. (Gladde Kuiperboor.) 3 Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 122. f. 117. Knorr. 2. t. 16. f. 4. 5.  
 635 Eine dergleichen kleiner.  
*Buccinum Rusticum.* Bauer - Junge. Gmel. sp. 84.  
 636 Zwey braun und gelb gefurchte Bauer - Jungen. Mart. 3. t. 120. f. 1104. 5. Knorr. 2. t. 14. f. 5.  
 637 Zwey dergleichen etwas gefaltete. Mart. 4. t. 122. f. 1126. 27. Knorr. 2. t. 14. f. 4. 5.

638

- 638 Zwey größere dito, hellbraun mit gelben Streiffen gefurcht.
- 639 Ein blosbraun gefurchter dito, Rumpff, t. 29. f. O. Mart. 4. t. 123. f. 1146.
- 640 Zwey verschiedene tranquebarische dito, Mart. 4. t. 123. f. 146. 147.
- Buccinum *Undatum*, Niederländisches Kinckhorn. Gmel. sp. 93.
- 641 Zwey weisse Kinckhörner, Rumpff, t. 29. f. H. Mart. 4. t. 126. f. 1207. Knorr. 4. t. 19. f. 1.
- 642 Ein weisses mehr gestrecktes dito. (selten.)
- Buccinum *Reticularium*, Gegittert-Kinckhorn. Gmel. sp. 111.
- 643 Zwey kleine gegitterte blaue Kinckhörner, Mart. 4. t. 124. f. 1164.
- 644 Zwey dito.
- Buccinum *Scalare*, Treppen-Gelender, Gmel. sp. 113.
- 645 Ein Safrangelbes Treppen-Gelender, 2 Zoll, Mart. 4. t. 122. f. 1130. (selten.)
- 646 Ein weisses dito, mit umgebogener Lefze. (sehr selten.)
- Buccinum *Maculatum*, Die Strick-Nadel, Gmel. sp. 130.
- 647 Ein großes sehr schönes dickes Tiegelbein, 7 Zoll, Mart. 4. t. 153. f. 1440. Rumpff, t. 30. f. A. Knorr. 3. t. 23. f. 2.
- 648 Ein dito,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll.
- 649 Ein dito,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 650 Ein dito, 4 Zoll.
- 651 Ein Tiegelbein, Rumpff, t. 30. f. D. Mart. 4. t. 153. f. 1442.
- 652 Ein dergleichen kleiner.
- 653 Ein dito, dito.

Buc-

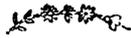
- Buccinum *Commaculatum*, Gefleckte-Nadel. Gmel. sp. 143.
- 655 Zwey langgefleckte Nadeln, Mart. 4. t. 154. f. 1452.
- Buccinum *Digitellus*, Der Fingerhut, Gmel. sp. 156.
- 656 Ein punctirt gewundener Fingerhut, Rumpff, t. 29. f. Q.
- Buccinum *Obliquum*, Das Narvals Horn, Gmel. sp. 157.
- 657 Drey hellbraune Nadeln, Rumpff, t. 30. f. F.
- 658 Eine glatte häuchigte dito.
- Genus 324. Strombus. Flügelschnecken.*
- Strombus, Fufus*, Stern Nadeln, Gmel. sp. 1.
- 659 ! Eine extra schöne große Stern-Nadel. (Starre-Penn.) aus dem rothen Meer.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, Mart. 4. t. 158. f. 1495. 96. Knorr. 5. t. 6. f. 1. n. t. 7. f. 1.
- 670 ! Eine eben so schöne dito, 8 Zoll.
- 671 ! Eine dergleichen 7 Zoll.
- 672 ! ! *Strombus fuscus* varietas; dentibus labri fusco strigosis; spiræ anfractibus quindecim. Eine höchst seltene Ostindische Stern-Spindel, völlig gleich wie Chem. 4. pag. 34. Vign. 41. jedoch mit dem Unterschied, daß die Zeichnungen der Zacken an der Mündung braun, und nicht wie angeblich weifs sind, auch hat diese 15 Windung-jene aber laut der Beschreibung pag. 338 nur 13 Gewinde, ihre Länge ist  $8\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll.
- 673 ! ! Eine nicht minder schöne Ostindische Stern-Spindel, mit gesternter Lefze  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, Mart. 4. t. 159. f. 1500. Argenv. t. 10. f. D.
- Strombus Pes-Pellicani*, Vogel-Fuß, Gmel. sp. 2.
- 674 Zwey Pelicans-Füße. (Fünffinger-Schnecken.) Mart. 3. t. 85. f. 849. 50. Knorr. 3. t. 7. f. 4.
- 675 Ein dergleichen blaue dito, Mart. 3. t. 85. f. 848.

Strom-

- Buccinum *Subulatum*, Tiegel-Nadel, Gmel. sp. 131.
- 654 Ein dünnes Tiegelbein, 5 Zoll, Rumpff, t. 30. f. B. Mart. 4. t. 153. f. 1441.
- 655 Ein dito, kleiner.
- Buccinum *Crenulatum*, gekerbte Nadel, Gmel. sp. 132.
- 656 Ein weisser fein punctirter Pfriem gekrönt, Rumpff, t. 30. f. E. Mart. 4. t. 154. f. 1445. Knorr. 1. t. 8. f. 7.
- Buccinum *Vittatum*, Bandirte Nadel, Gmel. sp. 134.
- 657 Zwey violette bandirte Schrauben mit gekerbter Nath, Mart. 4. t. 155. f. 1462.
- Buccinum *Srrigilatum*, Gefriegelte Nadel, Gmel. sp. 135.
- 658 Eine granulirte Nadel, Rumpff, t. 30. f. H. Mart. 4. t. 155. f. 1456.
- Buccinum *Duplicatum*, Stahl-Nadel, Gmel. sp. 136.
- 659 Zwey Stahl-Nadeln, mit doppelten Gewinden, Mart. 4. t. 155. f. 1455.
- 660 Zwey dito mehr gefleckt, Argenv. t. 11. f. R.
- 661 Zwey dito, dito.
- Buccinum *Lanceatum*, Lanzen-Nadel, Gmel. sp. 137.
- 662 Eine Lanzen-Nadel, Mart. 4. t. 154. f. 1450. Argenv. t. 10. f. Z.
- Buccinum *Dimidiatum*, Umwundene-Nadel, Gmel. sp. 138.
- 663 Eine sauber orange umwundene Nadel,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, Mart. 4. t. 154. f. 1444. Knorr. 1. t. 23. f. 5.
- 664 Zwey dergleichen kleiner, eben so schön.

Buc-

- Strombus Chiragra*, Boots-Hacke, Gmel. sp. 3.
- 676 Ein großer Boots-Hacke (Teufels-Klaue, 11 Zoll, Mart. 3. t. 86. f. 753. 54. Knorr. 1. t. 27. f. 1.
- 677 Ein dergleichen kleiner.
- 678 Ein dito mit offenen Güssen. (Das Weibchen, von der Teufels-Klaue.) Mart. 3. t. 85. f. 851. 52. Rumpff, t. 35. f. B.
- 679 Ein dito mit rothgestreiften Munde.
- 680 Zwey jugendliche Schnecken dieses Geschlechts. (*Strombus*.) Mart. 3. t. 92. f. 900. 1. Rumpff, t. 35. f. C.
- 681 ! *Strombus Chiragra* varietas nova, tota alba testa crassa, cincta tribus ordinibus tuberculorum, in digitos clausos abeuntium; parcius aurantio radiata. Eine seltene Abart dieses Geschlechts, ganz weiß und dickschaligt mit 3 Reihen Knoten übereinander, die sich in den Flügeln mit geschlossenen Güssen endigen, die innere Windung ist etwas weniger wie die *Podagra* Schnecke mit feinen orange-Strahlen geziert,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. (bisher noch unbekannt.)
- 682 ! *Strombus Chiragra*, sic dicta femina; tota alba, testa tenera, digitorum apicibus apertis. Das eben so seltenes Weibchen, ganz weiß, dünnschaligt und mit offenen Güssen,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, beyde sehr rar.
- Strombus Lambis*, Krabben-Schnecke, Gmel. sp. 5.
- 683 Zwey gelbgefleckte Krabben, die eine davon sehr merkwürdig wegen der auswärts gebogenen Füße, Mart. 3. t. 86. f. 855.
- 684 Zwey dito.
- 685 Zwey sehr schöne braungefleckte Krabben, mit besonders hohen und platgedruckte Knobeln, Mann und Weibchen, mit geschlossenen und offenen Güssen, 5 Zoll, Mart. 3. t. 87. f. 858. 59. Knorr. 1. t. 28. f. 1.
- 686 Das Männchen noch einmal.
- Strombus Millepeda*, Vielfuß, Gmel. sp. 6.
- 687 Zwey vielfüßige Krabben. (Taufendbeine.) Mann und Weib. Mart. 3. t. 88. f. 861. 62.
- 688 Das Männchen nochmal. *Strombus*



*Strombus Leutiginosus*. Sommer-Sprossen. Gmel.  
sp. 7.

- 689 Zwey Frösche (Kikvorfch.) Mart. 3. t. 80.  
f. 825. 26. Knorr. 3. t. 13. f. 2.  
690 Zwey sehr schöne schwarzmündigte dito.

*Strombus Fasciatus*. Knotigte Flügel-Schnecke.  
Gmel. sp. 9.

- 691 Zwey gefleckte knotigte Flügel-Schnecken, (Kampfhäne.) Mart. 3. t. 82. f. 833. 34.  
692 Zwey dergleichen.  
693 ! Eine sehr feine sauber gefleckte dünnchaligte hochgeknobelte dito, mit starken Rippen. (selten.)  
694 ! Eine noch schönere ganz dünnchaligte dito, orangefärbig, bisher noch unbekannt. (sehr rar.)

*Strombus Gallus*. Der Zeiger. Gmel. sp. 11.

- 695 Zwey gefleckte Zeiger, der größte 6 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 84. f. 841. 42. Knorr. 4. t. 12. f. 1.  
696 Ein glatt und dickchaligt dreyeckigt gehörnter Fechter. Mart. 3. t. 85. f. 847.  
697 Ein dünnchaligter dito mit umgebogene Lefze.

*Strombus Auris Dianae*. Fechter. Gmel. sp. 12.

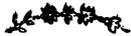
- 698 Zwey Fechter mit rothen Mündungen. (Das Morgenroth.) Mart. 3. t. 84. f. 838. 39. Knorr. 2. t. 15. f. 1. 2.  
699 Zwey dito.  
700 Zwey seltene dito, das eine dünnchaligte, das andere Castanienbraun.

*Strombus Pugilis*. Fleisch-Schnecken. Gmel.  
sp. 13.

- 701 Zwey safranfarbige Fleisch-Schnecken. Mart. 3. t. 81. f. 830. 31. Knorr. 1. t. 9. f. 1.  
702 Zwey orangefarbige dito, verschiedener Größe.

## I

## Strombus



- 723 a) Eine große Flügel-Schnecke. 6 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 80. f. 824.  
723 b) Zwey kleine saubere, braun und weiß gefleckte dito.  
723 c) Zwey gelbe dito, mit rosenrothen Banden, besonders schön. Knorr. 3. t. 17. f. 1.  
723 d) Zwey dünnchaligte dito.

*Strombus Latissimus*. Groß-Lappe. Gmel. sp. 21.

- 724 ! Eine sehr schöne dickchaligte Flügel-Schnecke. (Alata-lata.) mit umgeschlagenen dicken Saum und freystehenden Wirbel.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Rumpff. t. 36. f. L. Mart. 3. t. 82. f. 832. Chem. 10. t. 158. f. 1506. 7.  
725 ! Eine dergleichen dünnchaligt und gebandet, ohne umgeschlagenen Saum 6 Zoll.  
726 ! Eine eben so schöne dickchaligte Alata-lata, allwo der große Flügel den Wirbel umschließt, mit umgeschlagenen dicken Saum.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 83. f. 835.  
727 ! Eine dergleichen dünnchaligte dito, mit dünnen umgeschlagenen Saum.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll.

*Strombus Epidromis*. Befans-Segel. Gmel.  
sp. 22.

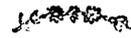
- 728 Zwey saubere weiße Befans-Segel. Knorr. 6. t. 33. f. 2.

*Strombus Minimus*. Kleinste-Täubchen.  
Gmel. sp. 23.

- 729 Zwey geflügelte Täubchens. Rumpff. t. 36. f. P.  
730 Zwey verschiedene dito.

*Strombus Canarium*. Täubchen. Gmel. sp. 24.

- 731 Zwey gelbe dickchaligte Tauben. Rumpff. t. 36. f. N. Mart. 3. t. 79. f. 818. Knorr. 1. t. 18. f. 5.  
732 Zwey violette dito.  
733 Zwey gelbe dünnchaligte weisgefäumte dito. (Befans-Segel.) Mart. 3. t. 79. f. 817.



*Strombus Lubanans*. Lühnefer Schnecke.  
Gmel. sp. 16.

- 703 Eine Lühnefer gefleckte Schnecke. Mart. 3. t. 88. f. 865.  
704 Zwey große weiße dito, mit violetten Mündungen, 3 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 77. f. 792. 93.  
705 Zwey kleinere dito. dafelbst f. 797. 98.  
706 Zwey saubere dünnchaligte ganz weiße dito, mit scharfen Rücken und violett erhabener Würbel Spitze. (rar.)  
707 Zwey gebandete dito, dafelbst f. 794.  
708 Zwey dergleichen.  
709 Eine fein gefleckte dito, dafelbst f. 793.  
710 Vier verschiedene dito.

*Strombus Gibberulus*. Canarien-Schnecke. Gmel.  
sp. 17.

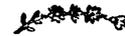
- 711 Vier gebandete Canarien-Schnecke, mit weißen Mündungen. Mart. 3. t. 79. f. 815.  
712 Vier dünnchaligte dito.  
713 Vier gefäumte Gelbmünde.  
714 Drey gefäumte Schwarzmünde.  
715 Zwey abweichende, anderer Art.  
716 Vier dito, mit orange Lefzen.

*Strombus Lucifer*. Kameel-Schnecke. Gmel.  
sp. 19.

- 717 Vier Kameel-Schnecken. (Piraminen.) Mart. 3. t. 90. f. 881.  
718 Vier dito, mehr gefleckt.  
719 Vier dito.

*Strombus Gigas*. Gezackte Schweizer-Hofen.  
Gmel. sp. 20.

- 720 Eine gelbe gezackte dickchaligte Flügel-Schnecke mittler Größe. 6 Zoll.  
721 Zwey dergleichen mehr gefleckte kleinere dito.  
722 Zwey rosenfarbige gebandete dito. Knorr. 3. t. 17. f. 1.  
723 Zwey amethystfarbige dito.



- 734 Zwey kleine gebandete dito, mit einen braunen Flecken an der Mündung.

*Strombus Vittatus*. Aufgewickelte Befans-Segel.  
Gmel. sp. 25.

- 735 Ein aufgerolltes Befans-Segel. 3 Zoll. Rumpff. t. 36. f. O. Mart. 3. t. 79. f. 821.  
736 Zwey dergleichen.  
737 Zwey dito kleiner.

*Strombus Urcens*. Höcker-Canarie. Gmel.  
sp. 29.

- 738 Zwey Canarien mit schwarzen Saum und Mund. Mart. 3. t. 78. f. 803. Knorr. 3. t. 13. f. 5.  
739 Zwey dergleichen.

*Strombus Dentatus*. Zahn-Canarien. Gmel. sp. 31.

- 740 Zwey verschiedene gefaltete dito, am Saum gezähnt. (Samar.)

*Strombus Bryonia*. Gichtrüß-Wurzel. Gmel.  
sp. 33.

- 741 ! Eine gelbe mehrentheils ausgewachsene Gicht-Rübe, die innere Wand ist ganz weiß, der starke hervortretende Flügel bedeckt nicht allein, sondern tritt über des höchsten Stockwerks platten Wirbel: sie ist ziemlich dünnchaligt, und hat noch 7 offene Güsse, weicht daher von der Chem. 10. t. 189. f. 1512. gegebenen Abbildung ziemlich ab: sie ist  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll hoch und 7 Zoll breit.  
742 ! Eine völlig ausgewachsene gelbe dito, mit 7 langen hervortretenden dickchaligten verschlossenen Zacken, wovon die oberste sich über dem Wirbel krümmt; die innere Wand ist samt fleischfarbig, ihre Höhe ist  $12\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, und die Breite  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.

NB. Die nähere Beschreibung (weil die Abbildung hiervon fehler) bey Chem. 10. pag. 227 bis 230.

- Strombus Palustris*. Ceramische Sumpfnadel.  
Gmel. sp. 38.
- 743 Eine Bastart-Seetonne. Mart. 4. t. 156. f. 1472.  
Knorr. 3. t. 18. f. 1.
- 744 Eine dergleichen durchgefägte, um die innere  
Wendung zu sehen.
- Strombus Marginarus*. Die Lappen-Schnecken.  
Gmel. sp. 48.
- 745 Zwey braune See-Pennen. Knorr. 5. t. 22. f. 5.
- 746 Zwey gelbe dito.
- Genus 325. Murex. Stachel-Schnecke.*
- Murex Hausfellum*. Schnepfen-Schnabel. Gmel.  
sp. 1.
- 747 Zwey schöne grosse Schnepfen-Köpfe. Mart. 3.  
t. 115. f. 1066. Knorr. 1. t. 12. f. 2. 3.
- 748 Zwey dito, eben so schön.
- 749 Zwey dito.
- Murex Tribulus*. Die Spinne. Gmel. sp. 2.
- 750 Zwey Spinnen-Köpfe. Mart. 3. t. 113. f. 1053.  
54. Knorr. 1. t. 11. f. 3. 4.
- 751 Eine seltene gebandete arabische dito.
- 752 Ein sehr schöner grosser doppelter Spinnen-Kopf,  
mit allen grossen und kleinen After-Stacheln.  
Rumpff. t. 26. f. 3. Knorr. 5. t. 26. f. 1.
- 753 Ein dergleichen, eben so schön.
- 754 Ein dito, dito.
- Murex Cornutus*. Gezackter Schnepfenkopf.  
Gmel. sp. 3.
- 755 Ein grosser krumgedorrt und gezackter Schnepfen-  
kopf. 6 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 114. f. 1057.
- Murex Brandaris*. Dorniger Schnepfenkopf. sp. 4.
- 756 Zwey gedornete Schnepfenköpfe, der eine davon  
auffallend stark gedorn. Mart. 3. t. 114. f. 1059.  
Knorr. 2. t. 22. f. 4. 5.

E 3

757

71

- Murex Trunculus*. Hochschwanz. Gmel. sp. 5.
- 766 Zwey Hochschwänze. (Chagrin-Hörner) braun  
und weiss gebandet. Mart. 3. t. 109. f. 1018. 19.  
Knorr. 5. t. 13. f. 4.
- 767 Eine gelbe und weisse dito. Knorr. 5. t. 19. f. 6.
- 768 Zwey dito.
- Murex Pomum*. Der Apfel. Gmel. sp. 6.
- 769 ! Ein extra schöner roth und weisser Apfel. (Die  
Blut-Pfirsche) mit rosenrother Mundung. 6 Zoll.  
Chem. 10. t. 161. f. 1528. 29. aber ungleich  
schöner.
- 770 Vier kleine Äpfel. Mart. 3. t. 109. f. 1017.
- 771 Vier dito.
- 772 Ein glattgeknoebelter dito. Mart. 3. t. 110.  
f. 1029.
- 773 Ein grosser äpfelförmiger Krummschnabel. 5 Zoll.  
Mart. 3. t. 109. f. 1023. Knorr. 3. t. 9. f. 1.
- 774 Ein kleiner dito, aber besonders schön von  
Farbe.
- 775 Zwey stumpfknoeblichte dito. Mart. 3. t. 110.  
f. 1024.
- 776 Ein castanienbrauner seltner Apfel ohne Wulsten  
mit feinen weissen herablaufenden Blättern. (Sehr  
merkwürdig.)
- Murex Decussatus*. Der Hochrippe. sp. 7.
- 777 Eine gelbe gefaltete Purpurschnecke. (Jaton von  
Adonion) mit blättrigten Lefzenfaum. Mart. 3.  
t. 110. f. 1026. Knorr. 4. t. 23. f. 3.
- Murex Melanamarus*. Schwarztrahl Spanischer  
Reuter. Gmel. sp. 9.
- 778 Zwey sehr schöne spanische Reuter, der Leib ist  
weiss, mit 8 senkrechten dunkelbraunen Stacheln.  
Mart. 3. t. 108. f. 1015.
- Murex Ramosus*. Kraus-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 13.
- 779 Zwey braun-gehandete Kroll-Hörner. Mart. 3.  
t. 103. f. 983. Knorr. 1. t. 25. f. 1. 2.

F 4

780

- 757 Zwey dito.
- 758 Zwey geknoebelte seltene leberfarbene vorzüglich  
schöne dito. Knorr. 3. t. 9. f. 4.
- 759 Zwey etwas bandirte Purpurschnecken. Chem. 10.  
t. 161. f. 1530. 31.
- 760 Zwey grössere dito.
- 761 ! *Murex purpura alata*, testa triangulari, trans-  
versim costata triariam frondosa, frondibus alatis  
membranaceis instructa; cauda recta clausa, labro  
latissimo, labio adnato, apertura subovata, fauce  
alba. Eine seltene südlandische Purpurschnecke,  
der Leib ist bläsigelb, ins grünliche fallend, stark  
3mal geblättert und gefurcht, die Mündung ist  
gezähnt, und mit einem langen hervortretenden  
Zahn versehen.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Thom, Martyn Conch,  
Univ. Tom. 2. f. 66. D. Chem. 10. t. 161.  
f. 1538. 39.
- 762 ! Eine eben so schöne dito.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll.
- 763 ! ! Eine höchsteltene Coromandelsche weisse  
bläsigelbe dito, vorzüglich stark geblättert und an  
der Mündung rundum gezähnt. (Bisher noch  
nicht beschrieben.)  $2\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll.
- 764 ! ! Ein gar vorzügliches Prachtstück, ganz milch  
weiss, das Mündungsblatt ist am breitesten, das  
Rückenblatt weniger, und das dritte Blatt noch  
weniger wie Marschetten in saubere Falten gelegt,  
es ist ungleich mehr als alle drey vorhergehende  
hoch gepopft, die Länge ist  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Mart. 3.  
t. 111. f. 1036. 37.
- 765 ! ! Eine höchsteltene langgestreckte Purpurschne-  
cke, der Leib ist weiss, das erste Gewinde ist  
nur wenig geblättert, die übrigen 7 Gewinde  
welche fast unverjüngt hervortragen, sind nur blos  
mit Wulsten abgetheilt, die Mündung ist gezäh-  
nelt und mit einer sanften Lilja Farbe gezieret.  
Vergleiche mit Mart. 3. t. 111. f. 1034. 35.

766

- 780 Ein mehr gestrecktes dito. Mart. 3. t. 103.  
f. 982.
- 781 Ein grosses weisses Krollhorn, mit starkgeboge-  
nen Krollen. 7 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 102. f. 980.
- 782 Ein eben so grosses Exemplar.
- 783 Ein dito, dito.
- 784 Zwey dito weniger gekrollt. Mart. 3. t. 103.  
f. 981.
- 785 Ein dergleichen mit dem Deckel.
- 786 Zwey braune krausblättrige gebandete Kroll-  
Hörner. Mart. 3. t. 107. f. 1007. 8. Knorr. 5.  
t. 11. f. 1.
- 787 Zwey dito.
- 788 Ein weniger gekrollt aber mehr gestrecktes dito.  
Mart. 3. t. 106. f. 995.
- 789 Zwey dito.
- 790 Ein dito, mit rosenrother Spitze.
- Murex Scorpio*. Scorpions-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 14.
- 791 ! Ein schöner dunkelbrauner Scorpion, Rumpff,  
t. 26. f. D. Argenv. t. 16. f. D. Mart. 3. t. 106.  
f. 998 - 1003. Knorr. 2. t. 11. f. 4. 5.
- 792 ! Ein bläsigrother dito, mit senkrecht weissen  
Streifen.
- 793 ! Ein bläsigelber dito.
- 794 ! Ein ganz weisser dito.
- Murex Saxatilis*. Brand-Horn. Gmel. sp. 15.
- 795 Zwey dunkelbraune Brandhörner, mit enge bey  
einander gekrollten Näthen. Mart. 3. t. 105. f. 990.  
91. Knorr. 2. t. 7. f. 4. 5.
- 796 Ein bäuclygter dito auf weissen Grund, mit ge-  
krollten Näthen.
- 797 Zwey dito.
- 798 Eine seltene ganz braune Purpur-Schnecke mit 4  
Reihen gestachelt. Mart. 3. t. 105. f. 994.
- 799 Eine dito mit stumpfen Näthen. Mart. 3. t. 105.  
f. 993.
- 800 Drey verschiedene dito.

801

- 801 Zwey dergleichen Brandhörner, nur bloß geknobelt. Argenv. t. 16. f. I.  
 802 Ein dergleichen gebandert.  
 803 Ein blaßbraunes Hirſchgeweih dito. Mart. 3. t. 105. f. 989.  
 804 Zwey kleinere dito.  
 805 Ein roſentrottes dito. Knorr. 3. t. 9. f. 3.  
 806 Eine braun geblättere Purpurſchnecke.  
 807 Zwey weiße gebandete und geknobelte dito.  
 808 Zwey weiße dünnſchaligte dito, mit faubern blaßbraunen Krollen. Knorr. 3. t. 9. f. 2.

*Murex Diaphanus.* Sechſtreihige Krollhörner. Gmel. ſp. 16.

- 809 Zwey extra ſchöne Sechſtreihige Krollhörner, der Leib iſt blaßgelb, die Krollen ſind dunkelbraun. (der doppelte Spaniſche Reuter. Argenv. t. 16. f. F.  
 810 Zwey dito, eben ſo ſchön.  
 811 Zwey weniger gekrohte dito.  
 812 Zwey dito.  
 813 Zwey verſchiedene dito.

*Murex Rana.* Kröten-Schnecke. Gmel. ſp. 23.

- 814 Zwey gedruckte und gehöckerte Kröten. Mart. 4. t. 133. f. 1268. 69.  
 815 Eine dito.  
 816 Zwey dito, mit 3 Reihen Knobeln. Knorr. 2. t. 13. f. 6. 7.  
 817 Zwey dito, dito.  
 818 Zwey dito, mit 2 Reihen Knobeln.  
 819 Zwey dito.  
 820 Zwey gefachelte Kröten. Mart. 4. t. 133. f. 1275. 76. Knorr. 3. t. 7. f. 5.  
 821 Eine dergleichen, noch ſchöner.

*Murex Gyrius.* Frotſch-Schnecke. Gmel. ſp. 24.

- 822 Ein braun und weiß gebandert Frotſch.  
 823 Ein mehr gepertert dito. Argenv. t. 9. f. P.

E 5

824

*Murex Pilcare.* Getrocknete Birn. Gmel. ſp. 31.

- 838 Zwey getrocknete Birnen. Argenv. t. 10. f. O. Mart. 3. t. 112. f. 1045. Knorr. 5. t. 21. f. 1.  
 839 Zwey ſtark geknobelte dito, mit rund gedruckten Wirbel. Mart. 3. t. 112. f. 1044.  
 840 Zwey dito.

*Murex Bufonius.* Die wahre Kröte. Gmel. ſp. 31.

- 841 Eine dickſchaligte Kröte mit offenen Güſſen. (Das Wapenſchild.) Argenv. t. 9. f. R. Mart. 4. t. 129. f. 1240. 41.  
 842 Eine ſeltene dünnſchaligte dito.

*Murex Pyrum.* Der Löwen-Kopf. Gmel. ſp. 33.

- 843 Zwey orangefärbigte Löwen-Köpfe. Mart. 3. t. 112. f. 1041. 42. Knorr. 2. t. 7. f. 2. 3.

*Murex Rubecula.* Livrée-Schnecken. Gmel. ſp. 35.

- 844 Zwey Livrée-Schnecken, gelb mit braunen Banden. Mart. 4. t. 132. f. 1263.  
 845 Eine dito, gelb mit einem weißen Band.  
 846 Zwey rothe dito, mit gelbe Bänder. Mart. 4. t. 132. f. 1265. Knorr. 3. t. 5. f. 2. 3.  
 847 Eine dito.

- 848 !! Ein ſehr ſchönes außerordentliches (*Murex Candidatus*) überzuckertes und gefleckte Kinkhorn, der ganze Leib iſt über und über mit dicht aneinander geſchloſſenen feinen Perlen beſetzt. 5 Zoll. Chem. 10. t. 162. f. 1544. 45.

*Murex Anus.* Die Grimace. Gmel. ſp. 38.

- 849 Zwey ſchöne gelbe Grimacen (Ohrhörner). Mart. 2. t. 41. f. 403. 4. Knorr. 3. t. 3. f. 5.  
 850 Zwey ſeltene weiße dito. Mart. daſelbſt. f. 405. 6.

*Murex Miliaris.* Chagrin-Schnecken. Gmel. ſp. 39.

- 851 Zwey wahre Chagrin-Schnecken. Mart. 3. pag.

- 824 Zwey gelbe dito. Mart. 4. t. 127. f. 1224. 25. Knorr. 6. t. 24. f. 6.  
 825 Zwey verſchiedene dito.  
 826 Drey gebandete dito.  
 827 Ein glatter gebandeter dito.

*Murex Lampas.* Knotige Oelkuchen. Gmel. ſp. 25.

- 828 Zwey große Oelkuchen. (Hector.)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Rumpff. t. 28. f. C. Mart. 4. t. 129. f. 1238.  
 829 Zwey Feuer-Kröten. (Ajax.) Der eine Mund roth, der andere weiß. Mart. 4. t. 129. f. 1239. Rumpff. t. 28. f. D. Knorr. 2. t. 28. f. I.  
 830 Zwey kleine dito.

*Murex Olearium.* Gerippte Oel-Kuchen. Gmel. ſp. 27.

- 831 Zwey Oel-Kuchen. Mart. 4. t. 130. f. 1242. 43. Knorr. 3. t. 9. f. 5.  
 832 Zwey dergleichen kleinere und gehaarte.  
 833 Zwey geſtreckte dito, überher geknobelt.

*Murex Femorale.* Fuß-Horn. Gmel. ſp. 28.

- 834 Zwey große Fußhörner. Mart. 3. t. 111. f. 1039. Knorr. 4. t. 16. f. 1.

*Murex Cutaceus.* Haut-Schnecke. Gmel. ſp. 29.

- 835 Zwey Hautſchnecken. Schreibers Verſuch einer vollſt. Conchyl. Kenntniß. XXIX. (Baſtart-Vortreppe.) Mart. 3. t. 118. f. 1087. 88. Knorr. 2. t. 24. f. 5.  
 836 ! Eine ſeltene dito mit verſchloſſener Thüre. (Für Naturforſcher höchſtmerkwürdig.)

*Murex Latorium.* Gebratene Birn. Gmel. ſp. 30.

- 837 Eine große gebratene Birn. Rumpff. t. 6. f. B. Knorr. 6. t. 26. f. 2.  
 837 a) Zwey dito. Argenv. t. 10. f. M. Mart. 4. t. 130. f. 1248. 49.

Murex

pag. 303. Vign. 36. f. 4. 5. Knorr. 3. t. 29. f. 5.

*Murex Nodus.* Die Hindbeere. Gmel. ſp. 42.

- 852 Zwey gezackte gelbe Hindbeeren. Knorr. 6. t. 24. f. 7.  
 853 Eine dito mit ſchwarzen Spitzen. Rumpff. t. 24. f. E. Mart. 3. t. 102. f. 976. 77.

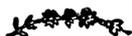
*Murex Neritoideus.* Die Maulbeere. Gmel. ſp. 43.

- 854 Zwey Maulbeeren. Mart. 3. t. 101. f. 972. 73.  
 855 Zwey gezackt und gebandete dito. Argenv. t. 17. f. H.

- 856 ! *Murex canistrum*; nobis. M. testa ecaudata, flava, apertura violacea, quinque spinis echinata, Speciem canistrum crebro fenestratum refert, striis longitudinaliter & transversim reticulatis. Eine ganz unbekante *Murex*, der Leib iſt gelb, die Mündung violett mit 5 Stacheln, ſie gleicht durch die gegitterten Stäbe, und die dadurch entſtandnen Höhlen, einem fenſtervollen geflochtenen Korb. (Sehr merkwürdig.)

*Murex Hippocastanum.* Muſcaten-Nuß. Gmel. ſp. 48.

- 857 Zwey faubere gelbe mit braunen Linien gezierte Muſcaten-Nüſſe mit drey Reihen Zacken und am Wirbel gekrönt. Rumpff. t. 23. f. D. Knorr. 3. t. 7. f. 3.  
 858 Zwey dergleichen Pimpelchen, wovon das eine zwey, das andere nur einmal gezackt. Mart. 3. t. 100. f. 951. 52. Knorr. 5. t. 4. f. 2-6. t. 24. f. 2.  
 859 Zwey ganz weiße fein gefurchte dito. Knorr. 6. t. 35. f. 3.  
 860 Zwey extra ſchöne gegitterte blaßgelbe dito. Argenv. t. 15. f. G.  
 861 Zwey ſehr ſchöne Alaun-Schnecken, der Leib klar und durchſichtig weiß, der Wirbel hingegen auf-



- auffallend braun, die Mündung gelb, Argenv. t. 15. f. K. Mart. 3. t. 101. f. 969.  
862 Ein ganz weißer Helm. (*Murex galea alba.*) Chem. 10. t. 160. f. 1518. 19. (selten.)

*Murex Senicofus.* Distel-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 49.

- 863 Zwey braune gebandete Distelfincken. Mart. 4. t. 155. f. 1466. 67. Knorr. 4. t. 23. f. 4. 5.  
864 Eine ganz weiße Distelschnecke.  
865 ! *Murex Lycopersicon nobis*; *Murex testa ecaudata*; *statura & coloribus iconi*; Chem. 10. t. 163. f. 1561. 62. *similis*; *verumtamen apertura minus, quam ibi, canaliculata.* Zwey höchst seltene neuentdeckte *Murices* von seltner Schönheit, sie gleichen von Bau und Farben. Chem. 10. t. 163. f. 1561. 62. jedoch sind diese Mündungen weniger rinnenförmig,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.

*Murex Melongena.* Das Bettzeug. Gmel. sp. 50.

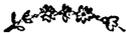
- 866 Zwey besonders große weiße und braun gebandete Bettzeuge mit 4 Reihen stark gezackt,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Chem. 10. t. 164. f. 1568.  
867 Zwey blasbraune gebandete dito. Mart. 2. t. 39. f. 390.  
868 Zwey braune dito mit blasgelben Banden, daselbst f. 392. Knorr. 1. t. 17. f. 5.

*Murex Babylonius.* Babil. Thurm. Gmel. sp. 52.

- 869 Zwey babilonische Thürme. Mart. 4. t. 143. f. 1331. 32. Knorr. 4. t. 13. f. 2.  
870 Zwey dito.  
871 Ein brauner dito mit hohlgekehrten Banden umwunden.  
872 Eine ganz seltene Abart, gelb gebandet, mit weiß und braunen abgebrochenen Stäben.

*Murex Javanus.* Javanische Spindel. Gmel. sp. 53.

- 873 Eine ganz weiße Javanische Spindel. Mart. 4. t. 143. f. 1338.  
874 Zwey dito. Murex



- 890 ! Eine seltene große doppelt gezackte Feige,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.  
891 Eine dito, etwas kleiner.  
892 Eine große blasgelbe glatte Feige, an der Windung mit tiefen Hohlkehlen gezieret, 8 Zoll. Mart. 3. t. 67. f. 742. 43?  
893 Eine dergleichen,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, beyde selten.

*Murex Rapa.* Die Rübe. Gmel. sp. 68.

- 894 Zwey Rüben mit ihre Deckel. Mart. 3. t. 68. f. 750. 51. Knorr. 5. t. 21. f. 2.  
895 Zwey dito, ohne dieselben.

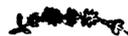
*Murex Arnanus.* Die Atuanische Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 71.

- 896 ! ! Exemplar niti *diffimum saturate flavum*; *anfractibus duobus infimis lavibus, reliquis vero a tertia usque ad apicem. dentatis sive coronatis.* *Canalis umbilicalis pollicem latus, paulatim evanescit.* *Universa longitudo testae pollicem septendecim.* Eine wegen ihrer Größe sehr seltene Trompete von Aru, diese Schnecke ist hochgelb von Farbe und ganz gesund, in- und auswendig glänzend, die beyden ersten Windungen sind glatt, von der dritten bis zur Spitze hingegen gezackt oder gekrönt, die Nabel-Rinne ist ein Zoll weit, und verliert sich allmählig bis 8 Zoll tief, die ganze Länge ist 17 Zoll. (sehr rar.) Rumpff. t. 28. f. A. Mart. 4. Vignet. pag. 143. t. 39. f. D.

*Murex Auriquus.* Die Niederländische Spindel. Gmel. sp. 73.

- 897 Eine Niederländische Spindel. Mart. 4. t. 138. f. 1296.  
898 Zwey dito.  
899 Ein großes ganz weißes Lapländisches glattes Horn,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 138. f. 1292.  
900 Zwey milchweiße Lapländische Spindel,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, (sehr selten.)

Murex



*Murex Colus.* Französische Spindel. Gmel. sp. 61.

- 875 Eine ganz weiße seltene Spindel mit gereifter Windung, 7 Zoll.  
876 Eine dito, schmutzigweiß mit gelben Schnabel, 7 Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 144. f. 1342.  
877 Zwey dito, kleiner.  
878 Eine gekrönte dito,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Knorr. 3. t. 5. f. 1.  
879 Eine dito, 4 Zoll.  
880 Eine ganz weiße stark umwundene Spindel, mit stumpfen Schnabel.

*Murex Morio.* Der bandirte Mohr. Gmel. sp. 62.

- 881 Ein brauner Mohr mit breit und schmalen Binden. Knorr. 1. t. 20. f. 1.  
882 Zwey dito, nur mit einer Binde. Mart. 4. t. 139. f. 1300.  
883 Eine blasgelbe dito, daselbst, f. 1301.

*Murex Cochlidium.* Der Franciscaner. Gmel. sp. 63.

- 884 Ein Franciscaner ohne Gürtel. Chem. 10. t. 164. f. 1569.

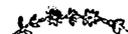
*Murex Spiritus.* Geschwänzte Rübe. Gmel. sp. 64.

- 885 Eine geschwänzte Rübe. Mart. 3. t. 115. f. 1069. Knorr. 6. t. 24. f. 3.  
886 Zwey dito.  
887 Zwey ausgekehrte dito. Mart. 3. t. 67. f. 745. 46. aber nach der Abbildung mehr geschwänzt.  
888 Zwey dito, mit senkrechten Linien.

*Murex Cannicularius.* Die gezackte Feige. Gmel. sp. 65.

- 889 Eine gezackte Feige. Mart. 3. t. 47. f. 744. Knorr. 6. t. 27. f. 1.

890



*Murex Argus.* Der Argus. Gmel. sp. 78.

- 901 Eine seltene Argus-Schnecke. Mart. 4. t. 127. f. 1223. Knorr. 5. t. 3. f. 3.  
902 Eine dito.

*Murex Magellanicus.* Der Granat-Aepfel. Gmel. sp. 80.

- 903 Ein seltner geblätterter Granat-Aepfel. Mart. 4. t. 139. f. 1297. Knorr. 4. t. 30. f. 2.

*Murex Cancellarius.* Krummhals. Gmel. sp. 81.

- 904 Ein Krummhals-Schnecke. Knorr. 2. t. 27. f. 3. - 6. t. 33. f. 3.?

*Murex Tritons.* Tritons-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 89.

- 905 Ein glattes Tritons-Horn. Mart. 4. t. 135. f. 1282. 83. Knorr. 2. t. 16. f. 2. 3.  
906 Zwey gekaobbelte dito. Mart. 4. t. 136. f. 1284. 85.

*Murex Tulipa.* Achat-Birn. Gmel. sp. 91.

- 907 Zwey braune gefleckte Achat-Schnecken. Mart. 4. t. 136. f. 1286. Knorr. 6. t. 29. f. 1.  
908 Eine dito Orange mit schwarzen Linien. Mart. 4. t. 137. f. 1288. 89.  
909 Zwey dito, kleiner.  
910 Zwey verschiedene seltene dito, davon einer. Knorr. 6. t. 29. f. 5.

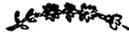
*Murex Nassa.* Die Fisch-Reute. Gmel. sp. 93.

- 911 Eine dunkelbraune Fisch-Reute mit weißer Binde. Knorr. 6. t. 20. f. 7.  
912 Zwey dito.

*Murex Lignaria.* Holz-Spindel. Gmel. sp. 98.

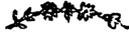
- 913 Zwey mit braunen Linien umwundene Spindel. Mart. Vig. 39. f. A.  
914 Eine dito. Mart. 4. t. 141. f. 1317. 18. Knorr. 6. t. 26. f. 5.

Murex



*Murex Trapezium*. Stumpf-Nadel. Gmel. sp. 99.

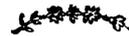
- 915 Eine große geknobbelte Spindel. (das Atlandische-Kleid.) Mart. 4. t. 139. f. 1298. 99. Knorr. 4. t. 20. f. 1.
- 916 Eine dito kleiner.  
*Murex Harpa*. Die Harfe. Gmel. sp. 102.
- 917 Eine Feigenförmige gekrönte Spindel. Knorr. 6. t. 15. f. 4.
- 918 Zwey Harfenförmige dito, gefalter. Mart. 4. t. 142. f. 1329. (selten.)
- 919 Zwey dito mit Querstreifen. Mart. f. 1328.  
*Murex Polygonus*. Stumpfe Spindel. Gmel. sp. 109.
- 920 Eine Stumpfe-Spindel mit braun und weiße Linien. Knorr. 6. t. 15. f. 5.
- 921 Eine braun geknobbelte und gefürchte dito. Mart. 4. t. 141. f. 314. 15.
- Murex Ansaus*. Linien-Horn. Gmel. sp. 114.
- 922 Eine blasgelbe auf den Windungen geknobbelte Spindel, 5 Zoll. Rumpff. t. 29. f. 6. Mart. 4. t. 144. f. 1339.
- Murex Undarus*. Milch-Spindel. Gmel. sp. 115.
- 923 Eine milchweiße geknobbelte Spindel mit langer Spitze und Schnabel. (het franche Spill.) 8½ Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 145. f. 1343.
- 924 Eine eben so feltene dito, 7½ Zoll.
- Murex Versicolor*. Schiller-Spindel. Gmel. sp. 119.
- 925 Zwey braungefleckt und lineirte Spindel. Mart. 4. t. 146. f. 1348.
- 926 Eine sehr große, blasgelbe feingerippte Spindel mit 10 Gewinden und etwas geknobbelt, 11 Zoll. Knorr. 3. t. 14. f. 1.
- 927 Die Ananas-Spindel. Mart. 4. Vignet. 39. f. A. F. Murex



*Murex Terebella*. Geperlte Bohrer. Gmel. sp. 144.

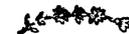
- 946 Ein sauber gebandet und geperlter Bohrer. Mart. 4. t. 155. f. 1458.  
*Ann.* Diese Schnecke ist eigentlich der Anwuchs der merkwürdigen Ostrea edulis, welche pag. 15. unter No. 257. gedacht worden ist.
- 947 Zwey kleine geperlte dito. Mart. 4. t. 155. f. 1458.
- 948 Vier dito, daselbst. f. 1460.
- Murex Granularis*. Gegitterte Schnabelfschrauben. Gmel. sp. 149.
- 949 Zwey weiße gegitterte Schnabelfschrauben. Mart. 4. t. 157. f. 1483.
- 950 Zwey verschiedene granulirte dito.
- 951 Eine höckricht umwundene dito.

- \* \* \*
- 952 ! Zwey bisher noch unbekanntelartige Schnecken, blasgelb mit braunen Banden, überm ganzen Leibe gewulstet und fein gerippt mit einer rothen Spitze und violetten Mündung.
- 953 Zwey dito, gelb mit weiße Querbanden, auch weißer Mündung.
- 954 ! ! *Murex Australasicae*; nobis. *Murex dilute fuscus*, anfractu infimo imbricatim foliato, sulcis transversis. Anfractus quinque superiores duplici eminentia ornati sunt. In hac varietate apertura fusca est. Ein höchstfeltener Südfsee überm ganzen Leibe lichtbrauner Murex. Die unterste Windung ist stark gebältert mit Querfurchen; die Obere 5 Gewinde sind mit doppelt hervortretenden Gewinden gezieret, die Mündung ist braun, 2 Zoll.
- 955 ! ! *Muricis eiusdem varietas alia*; testis alba, apertura fusca. Eine dergleichen ganz weiß mit brauner Mündung, 2½ Zoll.
- 956 ! ! *Murex pacificus* nobis. *Murex dilute flavus* cingulo albo, ad apicem usque ambiente; anfractibus



*Murex Nicobaricus*. Die Bunte-Spindel. Gmel. sp. —

- 928 Eine langgeschwänzte Nicobarische gefurcht und geknobbelte Spindel, mit braunen senkrechten Flecken, bunt gestreift 4½ Zoll. Chem. 10. t. 160. f. 1523.
- 929 Eine sehr feltene gekrönte gefaltete und gebandete gelb und braune Spindel. 2 Zoll.
- 930 Eine gefaltete und gerippte blasgelbe Spindel mit feinen braunen Linien. Rumpff. 49. f. F.
- 931 Eine gefaltete Citrongelbe dito, mit Querstreifen, 2 Zoll.
- 932 Zwey rothgeperlte Tonnenartige dito.
- 933 Eine glatte schwarze dito mit weißer Binde.
- 934 Zwey kleine weiße gestreckte Spindeln.
- 935 Zwey blasgelbe mit orange Punkten gezierete feltene Spindelförmige Schnecken.
- 936 Zwey kleine gelbe (nicht maroccanische, sondern) Amboin. linksgewundene Spindeln vergleiche. Chem. 9. t. 105. f. 896.
- 937 Eine vorzüglich schöne Trompete des Dragons. 12½ Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 143. f. 1333.
- Murex Vertagus* Schnauze-Nadel. Gmel. sp. 133.
- 938 Zwey ganz weiße Entenschnabel. Mart. 4. t. 157. f. 1480. Knorr. 6. t. 40. f. 4. 5.
- 939 Zwey dito, mit gelben Linien. Mart. 4. t. 157. f. 1481. 82. Knorr. 3. t. 20. f. 3.
- 940 Eine größere dito.
- 941 Zwey dito. Knorr. 5. t. 15. f. 6.
- Murex Aluco*. Bastard Pabst-Krone. Gmel. sp. 134.
- 942 Zwey große Bastard Pabstkronen. Mart. 4. t. 156. f. 1473. 74. Knorr. 1. t. 16. f. 4.
- 943 Zwey dito. Brand-Pennen. Mart. 4. t. 156. f. 1478. Knorr. 3. t. 16. f. 5.
- 944 Zwey dito.
- 945 Zwey blasgelbe. Mart. 4. t. 156. f. 1479. Murex



tibus quisque superioribus eminentia simplici. Eine dito, blasgelb mit einem weißen Bande, welcher bis zur obersten Spitze hinauf läuft, die 5 obersten Gewinde haben nur eine scharfe Kante. 1¼ Zoll. (Drey feltene Südfsee Schnecken.)

Genus 326. *Trochus*. Kreuzfel.

*Trochus Niloticus*. Die Piramide. Gmel. sp. 1.

- 957 Ein rothgeflammer Trochus. Chem. 5. t. 167. f. 1605. Knorr. 2. t. 5. f. 1. 3½ Zoll.
- 958 Ein grün und rothgeflammer dito. Chem. daselbst. f. 1606., 3½ Zoll.
- 959 Ein bis aufs Perlmutter abgezogener dito, 4 Zoll.
- 960 Ein dito, etwas kleiner.

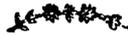
*Trochus Maculosus*. Knotige Piramide. Gmel. sp. 2.

- 961 Eine rothgeperlte Piramide. Chem. 5. t. 169. f. 1623. 24.
- 962 Zwey dito kleiner.
- 963 ! *Trochus Tabisiensis*; nobis. *Trochus testa conica*, tuberculata, tuberculis viridibus albisque; apertura argentea, labio interiore obsolete quadridentato. Habitat iuxta insulas maris pacifici. Eine grün gezackte geperlte Piramide von Otaheite, 1¼ Zoll. Dieser Trochus ist überher mit grünen und weißen Perlen gezieret, auffallend ist der prachttvolle Mund mit glänzenden Perlmutter 4 mal gezähnel. (Bisher noch unbekannt.)

*Trochus Perspectivus*. Perspektiv-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 3.

- 964 Eine große Perspektiv-Schnecke. Chem. 5. t. 172. f. 1691. 92. 2 Zoll in durchschnit.
- 965 Zwey dito kleiner.
- 966 Zwey dito, gelbgefleckt.
- 967 Zwey feltene blau und braungebandete dito. Knorr. 1. t. 11. f. 1. 2.

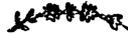




- Turbo *Tectum persicum*. Chinesisches Dach. Gmel. sp. 11.
- 1016 Das Chinesische Dach. Chem. 5. t. 163. f. 1543. 44.
- 1017 Ein dito.
- Turbo *Pagodus*. Pagoden-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 12.
- 1018 Zwey große Pagoden-Schnecken. (Mohrische Tempel.) Chem. 5. t. 163. f. 1541. 42. Knorr. I. t. 25. f. 3 4.
- 1019 Zwey dito, eben so schön.
- 1020 Zwey dito.
- 1021 Zwey dito.
- Turbo *Calcar*. Der Sporn. Gmel. sp. 13.
- 1022 Zwey gelbe Sporn. Chem. 5. t. 164. f. 1552. 53. Knorr. 4. t. 6. f. 2.
- 1023 ! Zwey grüne Südfsee Sporn. Vergleiche mit Chem. 10. t. 165. f. 1585. 86.
- 1024 Der Corallen-Träger, mit Hirschgeweihe, stark bewachen.
- 1025 Ein dito, etwas kleiner.
- Turbo *Rugosus*. Runzel-Bund. Gmel. sp. 14.
- 1026 Ein bis zum Perlmutter abgezogener Bund. (Kron-Horn). Chem. 5. t. 180. f. 1782. 83. Knorr. 3. t. 20. f. 1.
- Turbo *Marmoratus*. Die Schlangen-Haut. Gmel. sp. 15.
- 1027 Eine große Schlangen-Haut. (Grünes Knobbelhorn). 5 Zoll. Chem. 5. t. 179. f. 1775. 76. Knorr. 3. t. 27. f. 1.
- 1028 Eine dito, eben so schön.
- Turbo *Sarmaticus*. Der Sarmatier. Gmel. sp. 16.
- 1029 ! Ein röthlich gelber Sarmatier. (Gepeltes Orange Auge.) Chem. 5. t. 180. f. 1781.

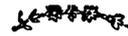
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1030



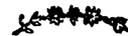
- Turbo *Spenglerianus*. Der Spenglerische Silbermund. Gmel. sp. 27.
- 1043 Ein gelber Silbermund. Chem. 5. t. 181. f. 1801. 2.
- 1044 ! Ein seltener hochgezopfter Silbermund.
- 1045 Ein gereifter dito.
- Turbo *Smaragdus*. Die Smaragd Mondschnecke. Gmel. sp. 30.
- 1046 ! Eine sehr schöne grünglänzende Smaragd-Schnecke von Oräheite. Chem. 5. t. 182. f. 1815. 16.
- 1047 ! Eine eben so schöne dito, ebendaher, mit dem Deckel.
- 1048 ! Eine raube mehr gedruckte dito, gleichfalls mit dem Deckel.
- 1049 ! Eine hochgezopfte und etwas gebandete dito.
- Turbo *Cidaris*. Der türkische Bund. Gmel. sp. 34.
- 1050 Ein orangefarbiger Bund mit fauberen Linien. Chem. 5. t. 184. f. 1844.
- 1051 Zwey braun und weiß breitbandete dito, daselbst f. 1846.
- 1052 Ein blasser feingebandeter dito.
- Turbo *Pica*. Soldat oder Elfter. Gmel. sp. 39.
- 1053 Ein schön, groß und regelmäßiges Riefen-Ohr. Chem. 5. t. 176. f. 1750. 51. Knorr. I. t. 10. f. 1.
- 1054 Zwey dito kleiner.
- 1055 Zwey große, mehrentheils ganz schwarze dito.
- Trochus *Delphinus*. Gezackter Delphin. Gmel. sp. 44.
- 1056 Zwey gezackte graue Delphinen. Chem. 5. t. 175. f. 1729. Knorr. 4. t. 8. f. 1.
- 1057 Zwey dunklere dito. Chem. daselbst f. 1730. 31.
- 1058 Ein großer rother dito. f. 1733. Knorr. I. t. 22. f. 4. 5.

1059



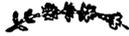
- 1030 ! Ein großer dunkelbrauner dito, mit durchscheinenden Perlmutter-Knobeln. Chem. 5. t. 179. f. 1777. 78. Knorr. I. t. 3. f. 1.
- Turbo *Cornutus*. Gehörnter Silbermund. Gmel. sp. 18.
- 1031 Zwey grüne stark gezackte Silbermünde. Chem. 5. t. 179. f. 1779. 80. (besonders schön.)
- Turbo *radiatus*. Gefleckter Silbermund. Gmel. sp. 19.
- 1032 Ein großer gefleckter und gereifter Silbermund. Chem. 5. t. 177. f. 1762.
- 1033 Ein dito, eben so schön.
- 1034 Zwey kleinere dito.
- Turbo *Imperialis*. Imperial Mond-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 20.
- 1035 Eine schöne große grün und Perlmutter abwechselnde Mond-Schnecke. Chem. 5. t. 180. f. 1790.
- 1036 Eine kleinere dito, sehr glänzend, grün und Perlmutter.
- 1037 Zwey ganz abgezogene Perlmutter dito.
- Turbo *Serosus*. Die schwarze Bürste. Gmel. sp. 23.
- 1038 Eine extra schöne inwendig stark gereiffelte und Perlmutter glänzende schwarze Bürste. Chem. 5. t. 181. f. 1795. 96.
- 1039 Zwey senkrecht gefleckte Silbermünde, daselbst 1797.
- 1040 Ein braun und gelb gefleckter dito. Chem. 5. t. 182. f. 1809.
- Turbo *Sparverius*. Der Sperber. Gmel. sp. 25.
- 1041 Zwey schöne gefleckte Sperber. Chem. 5. t. 181. f. 1798.
- 1042 ! Ein seltener (bisher noch unbekannter) gereift und federnähnlicher dito, gelber als der vorhergehende.

Turbo



- 1059 Zwey dito.
- 1060 Zwey verschiedene sich besonders auszeichnende dito.
- 1061 Zwey ganz Perlmutter dito.
- Turbo *Distortus*. Gerippter Delphin. Gmel. sp. 46.
- 1062 Ein rother Delphin mit starker Windung. Chem. 5. t. 175. f. 1737. 38.
- 1063 Ein dito, noch schöner.
- 1064 Ein dito, etwas kleiner.
- Turbo *Aculeatus*. Der Nicobarische Sporn. Gmel. sp. 48.
- 1065 Zwey Nicob. Sporne. Chem. 5. t. 165. f. 1554. 55.
- 1066 Ein besonders hochgezopfter, und die erste Windung freystehender dito. (Spenglerischer Sporn.) Chem. 5. t. 164. f. 1556. 57.
- Turbo *Scalaris*. Aechte Wendeltreppe. Gmel. sp. 62.
- 1067 ! ! Eine außerordentlich große Amboinische hochgezopfte und gestreckte ächte Wendel-Treppe. 2½ Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 152. f. 1426. 27. Knorr. 5. t. 24. f. 6.
- 1068 ! ! Eine eben so prachtvolle dito, mit sich auszeichnenden weißen Rippen, 2½ Zoll. Knorr. 5. t. 23. f. 1. (besonders schön von Farbe.)
- 1069 ! ! Eine schöne ganz gelbe dito, 2 Zoll.
- 1070 ! ! Eine sehr schöne Leberfarbene dito, mit weißen Rippen, 1¾ Zoll.
- 1071 ! Eine dito 1¾ Zoll.
- 1072 ! Ein dito, von gleicher Größe.
- 1073 ! Ein dito, 1 Zoll.
- 1074 ! Eine sehr schöne hochleberfarbene dito, mit weißen Rippen, 1½ Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 153. f. 1430-33. Knorr. 4. t. 20. f. 2. 3.
- 1075 ! Ein dito kleiner.
- 1076 ! Eine dito, dito.

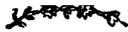
Turbo



Turbo *Clashrus*. Gemeine Wendel-Treppe.  
Gmel. sp. 63.

- 1077 Eine Leberfarbene amboische unächte Wendeltreppe, mit vielen scharffen weißen Rippen. Mart. 4. t. 153. f. 1438. Knorr. 4. t. 20. f. 6. (selten.)  
1078 Eine eben so feltene Amb. gestreckte dito,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 152. f. 1428. 29. Knorr. 4. t. 20. f. 4.  
1079 Eine dito,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.  
1080 Eine dito,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.  
1081 Eine dito,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.  
1082 Zwey ganz weisse dito mit stumpfen Rippen. Mart. 4. t. 153. f. 1434. Knorr. 4. t. 20. f. 5.  
1083 Zwey weisse westindische dito.  
1084 Zwey dito, dito.  
1085 Eine kleine glatte ungerippte dito.  
1086 Zwey feltene genabelte dito, mit sehr großer Mündung und einer Oefnung vom Nabel bis durch die oberste Spitze.  
Turbo *Uva*. Das Bienen-Körbchen. Gmel. sp. 68.  
1087 Zwey Bienenkörbe. Mart. 4. t. 153. f. 1439. a. b. Knorr. 6. t. 25. 4.  
1088 Zwey dito.  
Turbo *Imbricatus*. Bunte Schraube. Gmel. sp. 76.  
1089 Eine gefleckte Schraube. Mart. 4. t. 152. f. 1422. Knorr. 6. t. 25. f. 2.  
1090 Zwey dito, eben so schön.  
Turbo *Replicatus*. Glatte Schraube. Gmel. sp. 77.  
1091 Eine extra schöne gelbe glatte Schraube, 5 Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 151. f. 1412. Knorr. 6. t. 25. f. 3.  
1092 Eine dito, bläulich von Farbe.

Turbo



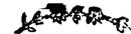
- Helix Ringens*. Ostindische Lampe. Gmel. sp. 22.  
1105 Zwey schöne weisse braungebandete Lampen. Chem. 9. t. 125. f. 1097. Knorr. 5. t. 26. f. 6. 7.  
*Helix Carocella*. Bastard-Lampen. Gmel. sp. 26.  
1106 Eine braune Lampe mit rothe Lefze, 3 Zoll. Chem. 9. t. 125. f. 1090. 91. Knorr. 4. t. 5. f. 2. 3.  
1107 Eine dito, mit weisser Lefze.  
1108 Eine sehr schöne violette dito mit weisser Mündung und Banden. Knorr. 4. t. 13. f. 4.  
*Helix Cornu Militare*. Weisse Schnirckel-Schuecke. Gmel. sp. 29.  
1109 ! Zwey sehr feltene genabelte grosse glatte Schneckchen mit violetten Augen. (der Erdäpfel.) Chem. 9. t. 129. f. 1142. 43. Knorr. 6. t. 32. f. 2.  
1110 ! Zwey ganz weisse gefäumte dito.  
1111 ! Zwey kleinere mehr erhöhete dito, ohne Augen.  
*Helix Gualteriana (rarissima)*. Die Gualt. Lampe. Gmel. sp. 33.  
1112 ! Eine höchstfeltene grosse Asiatische weisse gegitterte Lampe. Mart. 5. p. 237. Vign. 44. f. A. B.  
1113 ! Eine dito eben so schön, etwas gelblich von Farbe.  
*Helix Cornea*. Das Waldhorn. Gmel. sp. 35.  
1114 Zwey Waldhörner. Argenv. t. 27. f. 8.  
1115 Zwey dito.  
*Helix Arietis*. Widder-Horn. Gmel. sp. 41.  
1116 Zwey Widder-Hörner, mit breiten Banden. Knorr. 1. t. 2. f. 4. 5.  
1117 Zwey verschiedene dito.  
1118 ! ! *Helix porphyrostroma*; nobis. *Helix* testa umbilicata, planiuscula, unicolore castanea, apertura violacea, labio reflexo. Spira retulo-umbilicata; foramen umbilicale bascos magnitudine pisi, fere  $\frac{2}{3}$  pollice, profundum. Habitat in Amboina. Eine höchst seltenes neuentdecktes Poshorn; diese Schnecke ist einformig Castanienbraun mit um-

gc.



- Turbo *Exoletus*. Alte Schraube. Gmel. sp. 80.  
1093 Zwey gelbe Schrauben. Mart. 4. t. 152. f. 1425.  
Turbo *Terebra*. Trommel-Schraube. Gmel. sp. 81.  
1094 Eine faubere Trommel-Schraube,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 4. t. 151. f. 1415.  
1095 Eine dito. Mart. daselbst. f. 1416. Knorr. 1. t. 8. f. 6.  
Turbo *Variogatus*. Die Ader-Schraube. sp. 82.  
1096 Zwey gefleckte Schrauben. Mart. 4. t. 152. f. 1423.  
1097 Zwey dito.  
Turbo *Annularis*. Die Ringel-Schraube. Gmel. sp. 86.  
1098 Eine faubere weisse Schraube. Knorr. 6. t. 39. f. 2.  
1099 Zwey dito.  
Turbo *Perversus*. Die Lincks-Schraube. Gmel. sp. 88.  
1100 Zwey kleine lincksgewundene Gersten-Körner. Argenv. t. 28. f. 15. Chem. 9. t. 112. f. 959. a. b.  
Genus 328. *Helix Schnirckel-Schuecke*.  
*Helix Lapicida*. Steinpicker. Gmel. sp. 2.  
1101 Ein braungefleckt und bandirter Steinpicker. Knorr. 2. t. 13. f. 4.  
1102 Zwey dito. Knorr. 5. t. 21. f. 4.  
1103 Vier verschiedene dito gebandet. Chem. 9. t. 126. f. 1108. 9.  
*Helix Planorbis*. Scheiben-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 20.  
1104 Eine kleine ganz braune Scheiben-Schnecke. Knorr. 5. t. 22. f. 6.

Helix



- gebogener Lefze und violetter Mündung, der Wirbel ist oben  $\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll perspectivisch eingedrückt, das Nabelloch am Boden ist eine Erbse groß und  $\frac{7}{8}$  Zoll tief, die ganze Höhe dieser Schnecke ist  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll von Amboin.  
1119 ! ! *Helix Australasiae*; nobis. *Helix* testa imperforata turrata, anfractu summo fusco anguste viato, secundo subcorneo, duobus infimis saturate violaceis, apertura subrotunda lata, profunde emarginata, incarnata. Habitat ad Tahiti & alia, propinquas insulas maris pacifici. Eine eben so feltene Schnecke von Otaheite. Diese vorzüglich schöne Schnecke sollte billig nach der uatern Gestalt, zu den Poshörnern gerechnet werden, sie ist aber hochgezopft; die erste Windung ist braun und fein gebandet, die zweyte verzieht sich ins Hornfarbige, die beyden letztern ins dunkel Violette, die Mündung ist breit, rund, fleischfarbig und stark gekehrt, ihre Höhe ist  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, und der Nabel  $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll tief.  
*Helix Ampullacea*. Das Ochsen-Auge. Gmel. sp. 43.  
1120 Ein blau gebandetes Ochsenauge. Chem. 9. t. 128. f. 1133. 35. Knorr. 5. t. 5. f. 2.  
1121 Ein dito mit der Schlammhaut.  
1122 ! Eine grosse braune und gefaltete Schnecke. (*Helix Idolum maxima*.) Der Abgott Manetu. Diese Schnecke ist sehr bäuchigt,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll im Durchmesser, und  $4\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll hoch, höchst selten.  
*Helix Pomaria*. Die Weinbergs-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 47.  
1123 Zwey Weinberg-Schnecken. Chem. 9. t. 108. f. 911. 12.  
1124 Eine feltene Lincks dito, daselbst. f. 908. 9.  
*Helix Glauca*. Kuh-Auge. Gmel. sp. 48.  
1125 Ein sehr schönes, violet gebandertes Kuh-Auge. Knorr. 5. t. 5. f. 3.  
1126 Ein blau vielgebandertes dito.

Helix

- Helix Citrina*. Nabel-Schnirckel. Gmel. sp. 49.
- 1127 Ein leberfarbner Nabel-Schnirckel mit weifs und schwarzen Banden. Argenv. t. 28. f. 10. Chem. 9. t. 131. f. 1167-75.
- 1128 Zwey dito, verschiedentlich gebandet.
- 1129 Ein dito, gelb mit orange Banden.
- 1130 Zwey dito.
- 1131 Zwey citrongelbe dito, mit dunkelgelben Banden.
- 1132 Zwey dito, mit weissen Banden.
- Helix Arbusforum*. Baum-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 53.
- 1133 Eine Collection von 15 auserlesene Land-Schnecken in mancherley Farben, theils gebandet, theils genabelt und ungenabelt. Chem. 9. t. 130. f. 1158-60.
- Helix Flammea*. Geflamme Blafen-Schnecken. Gmel. sp. 88.
- 1134 Zwey saubere fenegalische vorzüglich schöne hochgezopfte dünnfchaligte Blafen-Schnecken, der Grund ist weifs, mit herablaufenden braunen Banden. Chem. 9. t. 119. f. 1024. 25.
- Helix Perverfa*. Wirbel-Schnirckel. Gmel. sp. 94.
- 1135 Eine blaßgelbe Lincks - Topf - Schnecke, (Topfslak) mit 2 braune herablaufenden Linien. Chem. 9. t. 111. f. 934. 35.
- 1136 Eine gelbe dito, braungestreift. Chem. 9. t. 110. f. 925. 26. Knorr. 5. t. 23. f. 4. 5.
- Helix Dextra*. Citrongelbe Topf-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 95.
- 1137 Eine Citrongelbe rechtsgewundene dito, mit einen braunen herablaufenden Streif. Chem. 9. t. 134. f. 1212.
- Helix Interrupta*. Die unterbrochne Topf-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 98.
- 1138 Zwey graue dito, braungestreift. Chem. 9. t. 118. f. 1015. 16. 3 Zoll.

1139

- 1153 ! Zwey rechtsgewundene Südfsee bräunliche ebenfals feingerippte Wickel-Kinder mit umgeschlagener Lefze. Vergleiche mit Chem. 9. t. 112. f. 950. 51.
- 1154 ! Ein krüffelförmigter Huth mit hervortretender Lefze, die Schnecke ist leberfärbig mit einem feinen violetten Band, unten an der Basis mit einem breiten braunröthlichen Bande gezieret, mit gleicher Farbe endiget sich die Spitze dieser feltenen Schnecke. Vergleiche mit Chem. 9. t. 122. f. 1046-48.
- 1155 ! *Helix Carmelita*; nob's. *Helix testa imperforata crassa, anfractibus quinque. Colore dilute roseo adumbrata, fasciis obliquis longitudinalibus fulvo-fuscis late decurrentibus exornata. Habitat in nova Selandia.* Eine bisher unbekannte dickfchaligte neuseeländische Schnecke von 5 Windungen; der Leib äpfelblüthfarbig schattiret, und überher mit schrägen, breiterablaufenden Carmelit-Banden gezieret, welches dieser Schnecke ein auffallendes Anfehn giebt.
- Helix Halioroidea*. Das Milch-Näpfchen. Gmel. sp. 152.
- 1156 Zwey See-Ohren ohne Löcher. (Milch-Näpfchen.) Argenv. t. 3. f. C. Mart. I. t. 16. f. 152. 53. Knorr. 4. t. 17. f. 5.
- Genus 329. *Nerita*. Schwimm-Schnecken.
- Nerita Cavrena*. Ey-Dotter. Gmel. sp. 1.
- 1157 Zwey gebandete Ey-Dotter. Chem. 5. t. 186. f. 1860. 61. Argenv. t. 7. f. A. Knorr. 3. t. 20. f. 5.
- 1158 Zwey dito kleiner.
- Nerita Lineata*. Lineirte Nerite. Gmel. sp. 2.
- 1159 Eine lineirte Nerite. Chem. 5. t. 186. f. 1864. 65.

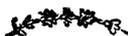
5 2

1160

- 1139 Zwey kleinere dito, mehr gestreift.
- 1140 Zwey dito, mehr geflammt.
- 1141 Eine feltene dito; 3 mal mit quer und 3 mal mit schräge herablaufenden Banden.
- 1142 Eine grosse weisse Schlacke. 3 Zoll. Chem. 9. t. 120. f. 1031. 32.
- 1143 Zwey feltene weisse dito, mit blaßrother Mündung und Spitzen. (Die ostindische Jungfer.) Chem. 9. t. 121. f. 1042.
- Helix vivipara*. Lebendig gebahrende Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 105.
- 1144 Zwey schräg senkrecht geflamme Wasser-Schnecken. Chem. 9. t. 132. f. 1182-85.
- 1145 Zwey dito, eben so schön.
- 1146 Drey dito, ganz verschieden.
- 1147 Drey verschiedene dickfchaligte dito.
- Helix Scalaris*. Langgestreckte Weinbergs-Schnecke. Gmel. sp. 116.
- 1148 Eine besonders hochgewundene Weinbergs-Schnecke. Argenv. Zomorph. t. 9. f. 8. Chem. 9. t. 128. f. 1139. 1. 2. 3.?
- Helix Tenera*. Das gestreifte Horn. Gmel. sp. 121.
- 1149 Ein weisses langgestrecktes und gestreiftes Horn von Ceylon. Chem. 9. t. 120. f. 1030.
- Helix Amarula*. Die Fluß-Pabstkrone. Gmel. sp. 126.
- 1150 ! Eine feltene schwarze Revier-Pabst-Krone. 1 1/2 Zoll. Rumpff. t. 33. f. F. F. Chem. 9. t. 134. f. 1218. 19.
- Helix Sragnalis*. Das Spitz-Horn. Gmel. sp. 128.
- 1151 Drey schöne große Fluß-Spitz-Hörner. Chem. 9. t. 135. f. 1237-38.
- \* \* \*
- 1152 Zwey feltene arabische spitzköpfige feingerippte Wickelkinder mit umgeschlagenen Lefzen. Chem. 9. t. 133. f. 1234. 1053

- 1160 Eine dito, mit dem Eremit-Krebs. Argenv. t. 7. f. Y.
- Nerita Glaucina*. Bocks-Auge. Gmel. sp. 3.
- 1161 Zwey große Bocks-Augen. (het Kloosje.) Chem. 5. t. 186. f. 1856. 57. Knorr. 2. t. 11. f. 1.
- 1162 Zwey dito, eben so schön.
- Nerita Vitellus*. Ey-Dotter. Gmel. sp. 4.
- 1163 Zwey Eyer-Dotter. Chem. 5. t. 186. f. 1866. 67. Knorr. 1. t. 7. f. 2.
- 1164 Zwey dito.
- Nerita Albumen*. Geschoben Ey-Dotter. Gmel. sp. 5.
- 1165 Ein großer geschoben Ey-Dotter. Chem. 5. t. 189. f. 1924. 25. Knorr. 4. t. 7. f. 4. 5.
- 1166 Zwey dito.
- Nerita Mamilla*. Die Mutterbrust. Gmel. sp. 6.
- 1167 Zwey ganz weisse mit eingekerbte Windung-Neriten. (Pes Eleph.) Elephant-Fuß. Chem. 5. t. 189. f. 1922. 23. Knorr. 1. t. 6. f. 6. 7.
- 1168 Zwey ganz glatte dito, mit erhabenen Spitzen. Chem. daselbst. f. 1928. 29. Knorr. 6. t. 40. f. 2. 3.
- 1169 Zwey dito.
- 1170 Zwey kurzgedrungene dito.
- 1171 Eine feltene dito, mit feinen Streifen, genabelt und scharfen Einschnitten, von Amboina.
- 1172 Zwey dito mit gelben Spitzen, die eine nicht genabelt. Chem. 5. t. 189. f. 1930. 31.
- 1173 Eine ganz gelbe dito. Chem. 5. t. 189. f. 1934. 35. Knorr. 4. t. 6. f. 3. 4.
- 1174 Eine braune gestreifte dito — f. 1932. 33. Knorr. 4. t. 8. f. 4.
- Nerita Rufa*. Branne Nerite. Gmel. sp. 9.
- 1175 Zwey gebandete Neriten. Chem. 5. t. 187. f. 1872-75.
- 1176 Drey verschiedene dito, Rumpff. t. 22. f. D.

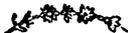
Nerita



- Nerita Fulminea*. Flammigte Neriten. Gmel. sp. 10.  
 1177 Zwey Neriten mit gelbe Blitz-Strahlen. Chem. 5. t. 187. f. 1881-84. Knorr. 1. t. 10. f. 4.  
 1178 Zwey dito, mit Zickzacken. Chem. f. 1885. 86.  
 1179 Zwey dito, mehr Linienmässig. f. 1895.  
 1180 Zwey dito.
- Nerita cruentata*. Rothgefleckte Nerite. Gmel. sp. 13.  
 1181 Zwey verschiedene punctirte Neriten. Chem. 5. t. 187. f. 1887-90. & t. 188. f. 1900. 1.  
 1182 Zwey dito, anderer Art.  
 1183 Zwey dito.
- Nerita Polita*. Die glatte Nerite. Gmel. sp. 43.  
 1184 Zwey grün und roth gebandet und marmorirte Neriten. Chem. 5. t. 193. f. 2002. 3. Knorr. 3. t. 1. f. 4.  
 1185 Zwey dito.  
 1186 Eine seltene braune, schwarz und weisse marmorirte Nerite. Chem. 5. t. 193. f. b. c.  
 1187 Zwey verschiedene dito.  
 1188 Sechs kleine dito. Chem. 5. t. 193. f. g. h.  
 1189 Zwey schwarz und weisse Schnecken. (Chamæleon) Alpen-Gebürge. Chem. 5. t. 193. f. 2001. Rumpff. t. 22. f. I. Argenv. 7. f. H.  
 1190 Eine feingerippte dito. Chem. 5. t. 192. f. 1988. 89.
- Nerita Peloronta*. Blutender Zahn. Gmel. sp. 44.  
 1191 Zwey blutende Zähne. Chem. 5. t. 192. f. 1977-79. Knorr. 5. t. 3. f. 2.  
 1192 Zwey dito.  
 1193 Eine seltene gefleckte Nerite mit schwarz und weissen Sträben, die Mündung doppelt gezähnt.

G 3

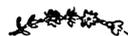
Nerita



- 1206 Vier faubere vielfarbige Neriten.  
 1207 Sechs verschiedene dito.  
 1208 Sechs dito Schlangenfelle, mit faubern Mahlereyn.
- Genus 330. Haliotis. Meer-Ohren.*
- Haliotis Midæ*. Das Riesen-Ohr. Gmel. sp. 1.  
 1209 Ein grosses wellenförmiges Riesen-Ohr, inwendig schön glänzend und wohl conservirt. Mart. 1. t. 14. f. 136. & t. 15. f. 141. Knorr. 5. t. 20. f. 3.  
 1210 Ein dito, eben so schön.  
 1211 Ein dito, dito.
- Haliotis Tuberculata*. Das knotigte Ohr. Gmel. sp. 2.  
 1212 Ein grosses orangefarbigtes See-Ohr. Mart. 1. t. 16. f. 149. Argenv. t. 3. f. A.  
 1213 Zwey grün und rothe marmorirte dito. Mart. f. 148. Knorr. 1. t. 17. f. 2. 3.  
 1214 Zwey dito.  
 1215 Zwey dito.  
 1216 Eine grosse Orange dito, ganz mit Balanen bewachsen.  
 1217 Ein ganz Perlmutter dito, mit einer rothen Koralle geziert.
- Haliotis Striata*. Gestreiftes Meer-Ohr. Gmel. sp. 3.  
 1218 Zwey rothfarbige gestreifte See-Ohren. Rumpff. t. 40. f. G. H. Mart. 1. t. 14. f. 137. 38.  
*Haliotis Afina*. Efels-Ohr. Gmel. sp. 6.  
 1219 Ein langes Efels-Ohr, 4 Zoll. Rumpff. t. 40. f. E. F. Mart. 1. t. 16. f. 150. Knorr. 3. t. 15. f. 1.  
 1220 Zwey kleinere dito.

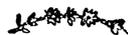
G 4

Haliotis



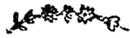
- Nerita Albicilla*. Der Ochfengaum. Gmel. sp. 45.  
 1194 Zwey schwarz und weisse Neriten. Chem. 5. t. 193. f. 2000. a. b. d. Knorr. 6. t. 13. f. 4.  
 1195 Zwey verschiedene dito.  
 1196 Vier dito, dito.
- Nerita Histris*. Die bunte Nerite. Gmel. sp. 46.  
 1197 Zwey verschiedene dito. Chem. 5. t. 190. f. 1948. 49. Knorr. 6. t. 13. f. 2.  
 1198 Zwey dito, dito.
- Nerita Grossa*. Der Kramets-Vogel. Gmel. sp. 48.  
 1199 Zwey schwarz und gelbe gerippte dito. (Kramets-Vogel. Schweinigel. Chem. 5. t. 191. f. 1968. 69.)
- Nerita Chamæleon*. Der Chameleon. Gmel. sp. 49.  
 1200 Eine röthlich gelbe mit erhabenen granulirten weissen Reiffen, und wiederum mit dergleichen feinern dito.
- Nerita Textilis*. Geflochtene Nerite. Gmel. sp. 53.  
 1201 ! Eine grosse schwarz und weis geflochtene und gezackte bisher noch unbekannte Nerite von Amboina, mit doppelter Mündung und fein gezähnt. (sehr rar.)
- Nerita Pica*. Die Elfter. Gmel. sp. 57.  
 1202 Zwey gereifte Elfter, mit doppelt gezähnter Mündung. Chem. 5. t. 191. f. 1964. 65.  
*Nerita Varia*. Verschiedene Halbmond-Hörner.
- 1203 ! Eine sehr seltene hochgehürmte Nerite, schwarz mit senkrecht etwas gebogenen weissen Linien. Chem. 9. t. 124. f. 1085.  
 1204 Zwey schwarze starkgenabelte Fluss-Neriten.  
 1205 Zwey verschiedene faubere Neriten, worunter die See-Halchluft.

1206

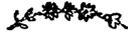


- Haliotis Parva*. Venus-See-Ohr. Gmel. sp. 7.  
 1221 Ein kleines Venus-See-Ohr, mit erhabenen doppelten Reihen-Oefnungen. Mart. 1. t. 14. f. 140. Knorr. 1. t. 20. f. 5.  
 1222 Zwey grössere dito, granulirt und wie mit Sand bestreuet, die inneren Wände sind mit vielfarbigen Perlmutter gezieret, und haben über die Löcher noch eine starke vertiefte Rinne.
- Haliotis Bistriata*. Buntes Meer-Ohr. Gmel. sp. 8.  
 1223 Ein grün gestreiftes See-Ohr. Mart. 1. t. 15. f. 142.  
*Haliotis imperforata*. Das länglicht gewölbtes Meer-Ohr. Gmel. sp. 11.  
 1224 ! Ein seltene undurchlöcherter See-Ohr mit feinen Dornen-Rippen und hervortretenden Wirbel. Chem. 10. t. 166. f. 1000. 1.  
*Haliotis Gigantea*. Das seltene Riesen-Ohr. Gmel. sp. 18.  
 1225 ! Ein seltene ziegelsteinförmiges See-Ohr, mit 7 offene Löcher, von New-Wales, lang 4 Zoll, breit 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Chem. 10. t. 167. f. 1610. 11.  
*Haliotis Iris*. Das Regenbogen Meer-Ohr. Gmel. sp. 19.  
 1226 ! ! Ein grosses Südsee regenbogenfarbiges See-Ohr, mit feinem natürlich grün und braunen gestreiften Ober-Kleide, dieses Prachtstück ist Chem. 10. pag. 318. eben so unmöglich die Schönheit der Farben Mischung zu beschreiben, als durch des Mahlers Pinfelauf t. 167. f. 1612. 13. auszudrücken, die gröfse ist 5 Zoll lang, und 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll breit, und unterscheidet sich noch dadurch, daß es 7 offene Löcher hat, vide Thom. Mart. 2. t. 61. f. A. A.

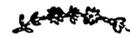
1227



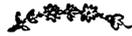
- 1227 !! Ein dito etwas kleiner, dessen Oberkleid abgezogen, fauber polirt, und also dadurch den un-nachahmlichen Farbenichmuck dem Auge einen gar reizenden Anblick giebt.
- 1228 ! *Haliotis clathrata*, nobis. *Haliotis testa ovata striis longitudinalibus & transversis tuberculatis varicoloribus. Discus longitudinaliter per-tusporis modo quinque, quorum ultimus  $\frac{2}{3}$  pollic. ab extremo canaliculo aperturae distat. Labium externum profunde denticulatum. Superficies te-itae tuberculis granulato - unguiculatis imbricata. Habitat in nova Hollandia ad sinum botanicum. Ein bisher noch unbekanntes See-Ohr von Botany Bay, diese Schnecke gleicht der vorhergehenden nach ihrer inneren Wand an Glanz und Schönheit, und da solche gegittert ist, so zeigen sich gleichsam verschiedene bey einander liegenden Perlen Schnü-re, von reizenden Farben, indem sie an tauben-hälfigten und fauchschwweiffigten Schimmer ersterer nichts nach giebt, die Schnecke hat nur 5 offene Löcher, und sie weicht von allen andern dieses Geschlechts davon ab, das solche nicht bis zum Ende des äussersten Mündungs-Canal hinaus lau-fen, sondern die letzte größte  $\frac{2}{3}$  Zoll davon ent-fernt ist; die äussere Lippe ist mit starken Ein-schnitten gezähnt, die Unterfläche zeigt den schön-sten Perlmutter-Glanz, auf der Oberfläche liegen erhabene Perlenfäden bey einander, welche aus Hohlziegeln oder Nägeln bestehen, (höchstselten.)*
- 1229 ! Ein sehr seltenes sogenanntes Affen - Ohr. Rumpff, t. 40. f. N.
- 1230 ! Ein dito, eben so schön.
- Genus 331. Patella. Klippkleber.*  
*Patella Equestris.* Fischweiber-Haube. Gmel.  
sp. 1.
- 1231 Eine kleine weisse eragenweise geblätterte Fisch-weiberhaube. Argenv. t. 2. f. S. Mart. I. t. 13.  
f. 125. 26. Knorr. 6. t. 35. f. 4. 5.  
G 5 1232



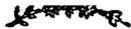
- Patella Granatina.* Das Festungswerk. Gmel.  
sp. 22.
- 1241 Zwey grosse Festungswerke Patellen. Mart. I.  
t. 9. f. 71. 72. Knorr. 1. t. 30. f. 2.
- 1242 Zwey dito.
- 1243 Zwey hochgezopfte dito. Argenv. t. 2. f. H.  
Knorr. 4. t. 30. f. 5.
- 1244 Zwey flache dito. Argenv. t. 2. f. G.
- Patella vulgata.* Gemeine Patelle. Gmel. sp. 23.
- 1245 Eine schöne gelbe hochgezopfte und gegitterte Napf-Schnecke. Mart. I. t. 5. f. 37.
- Patella Cypria.* Die Cyprische Patelle. Gmel.  
sp. 32.
- 1246 Zwey weisse cyprische Patellen. Mart. I. t. 9.  
f. 79. Knorr. 6. t. 33. f. 4.
- 1247 Eine rothe dito.
- Patella leuco pleura.* Capfche Patelle. Gmel.  
sp. 34.
- 1248 Eine kleine Napf-Schnecke vom Vorgebürge der guten Hofnung, inwendig dunkelbraun. Mart. I. t. 7. f. 56. 57. Knorr. 6. t. 28. f. 9.
- 1249 Zwey mehr gerippte dito.
- 1250 Zwey dito, dito.
- Patella Magellanica.* Die Magellanische Patelle.  
Gmel. sp. 52.
- 1251 Zwey grosse magellanische Patellen. Mart. I.  
t. 5. f. 40. a. b.
- 1252 Zwey dito.
- Patella Umbella.* Der Sonnenschirm. Gmel.  
sp. 71.
- 1253 Zwey sehr schöne roth und weisse gerippte Son-nenschirme. Mart. I. t. 8. f. 63. Knorr. 5.  
t. 19. f. 3.
- 1254 Zwey dito. Knorr. 5. t. 8. f. 5.



- 1232 Eine grosse weisse Orlamsche gerippte und ge-bogene dito. Rumpff, t. 40. f. P. Q. Mart. I.  
t. 13. f. 119. 20.
- Patella Neritoides.* Matrosen-Mütze. Gmel.  
sp. 2.
- 1233 Eine neritenförmige Matrosen-Mütze mit über-hängender Spitze, und mit einer Querklappe. Mart. daselbst f. 121. 22.
- Patella Smeensis.* Chinesische Mütze. Gmel. sp. 3.
- 1234 Eine dito weisse chinesische Mütze mit überhän-gende Spitze und frey herunterhängende Klappe. Mart. daselbst, f. 117. 18. Argenv. t. 2. f. F.
- Patella Porcellana.* Porcellan-Patelle. Gmel.  
sp. 4.
- 1235 Zwey Porcellan-Patellen. Mart. I. t. 13.  
f. 127. 28. Rumpff, t. 40. f. O.
- Patella Fornicata.* Der Pantoffel. Gmel. sp. 5.
- 1236 Zwey kleine braune chinesische Pantoffeln. Mart.  
daselbst, f. 129. 30. Knorr. 6. t. 21. f. 3.
- Patella Saccharina.* Stern-Patelle. Gmel. sp. 19.
- 1237 Zwey verschiedene braune Stern-Patellen, mit 7 Strahlen. Argenv. t. 2. f. M. Knorr. 3. t. 29.  
f. 3. 4. Mart. I. t. 9. f. 70. 77.
- 1238 Zwey doppelte Stern-Patellen. Mart. da-selbst, f. 80.
- Patella Barbara.* Schiffer-Mütze. Gmel. sp. 20.
- 1239 Zwey weisgelbe Stern-Patellen mit scharferhö-heren Rippen. (Grafses.) Knorr. 5. t. 13. f. 5.
- Patella Granularis.* Dornichte Patelle. Gmel.  
sp. 21.
- 1240 Zwey faubere gedornete africanische Patellen.  
Mart. I. t. 8. f. 61.
- Patella
- 108
- 1255 Ein hochrother dito. Knorr. 5. t. 8. f. 4.
- 1256 Ein braun und weiss marmorirter dito. Knorr. 5.  
t. 19. f. 2.
- Patella Crenata.* Olivenfarbige Patelle. Gmel.  
sp. 72.
- 1257 Eine faubere Patelle, auswendig olivenfarbig,  
inwendig dem Labrador-Stein gleichend. Mart. I.  
t. 8. f. 64. Argenv. t. 2. f. A.
- 1258 Ein vielstrahliger dito.
- Patella melanogramma.* Die flache Napf-Schnecke.  
Gmel. sp. 73.
- 1259 Ein doppelt gefalteter weiss mit gelb gezierter  
Klipp-Kleber. Mart. I. t. 8. f. 67.
- Patella Angulosa.* Gestreifte Patelle. Gmel. sp. 76.
- 1260 Zwey kleine Stern-Schüssel. Mart. I. t. 10.  
f. 88. 89.
- 1261 Zwey dito.
- 1262 Eine grössere dito. Mart. I. t. 9. f. 76.
- Patella Tricarinata.* Gefaltete Matrosen-Mütze.  
Gmel. sp. 92.
- 1263 Eine gerippte und gefaltete Matrosen-Mütze,  
Chem. 10. t. 165. f. 1622. 23.
- Patella Pellinaria.* Kammförmige Patelle. Gmel.  
sp. 93.
- 1264 Zwey schwarz und weiss gerippte Schüssel.  
Knorr. 6. t. 28. f. 9.
- 1265 Eine vorzüglich schöne dito.
- Patella Unguis.* Nagel-Patelle. Gmel. sp. 95.
- 1266 Zwey Nagel-Patellen. (Jafons-Schilde). Rumpff,  
t. 40. f. L.
- Patella Lustranica.* Haube. Gmel. sp. 123.
- 1267 Zwey kleine hochgezopfte Hauben. Mart. I.  
t. 5. f. 35.
- Patella



- Patella *Pellucida*. Durchsichtige Patelle. Gmel. sp. 133.
- 1268 Drey dunkelbraune Patellen. Knorr. 6. t. 28. f. 6.
- Patella *Testudinaria*. Schildkröten-Schild. Gmel. sp. 134.
- 1269 Eine Schildkröten-Patelle. Mart. 1. t. 6. f. 48. Knorr. 1. t. 28. f. 1.
- Patella *Compressa*. Der Schild-Kahn. Gmel. sp. 136.
- 1270 Ein sehr großer Stroh-Huth. (Ellenbogen-Patelle.) lang 5 Zoll, hoch 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Knorr. 6. t. 28. f. 1.
- 1271 Ein dito, eben so schön, 4 Zoll.
- 1272 Zwey kleinere dito.
- 1273 Zwey sehr saubere dito. Mart. 1. t. 12. f. 106.
- Patella *Cochlear*. Löffel-Patelle. Gmel. sp. 155.
- 1274 Zwey Löffel-Patellen. (Pferde-Köpfe.) Knorr. 2. t. 26. f. 3.
- Patella *Nimbofa*. Gestrahlte Trichter. Gmel. sp. 195.
- 1275 Eine große gegitterte Trichter-Patelle, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll. Mart. 1. t. 11. f. 92. Knorr. 4. t. 29. f. 4. Argenv. 2. f. C.
- 1276 Zwey dito kleiner.
- 1277 Zwey dito.
- Patella *Jamaicensis*. Jamaicanische Patellen. Gmel. sp. 200.
- 1278 Zwey weiße knotigte und gegitterte Patellen. Mart. 1. t. 11. f. 94.
- Patella *Varia*.
- 1279 ! Eine höchstfelte magelanische Ellenbogen-Patelle. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Die äußere Schale ist rauh mit purpurfarbenen Korallen-Moos bewachsen, dahin-



- 1296 Ein dito.
- 1297 Ein weißer glatter Darm.
- 1298 Ein violet Mantel-Doublett, unten und oben mit unzählich vielen in einander geschlungenen große und kleine Röhren belegt. Mart. 1. t. 3. f. 24. A.
- 1299 Ein dito, mit feinen Röhren belegt.
- 1300 ! Ein besonders inwendig kupferfarbigtes glanzendes Vogeldoublett, auswendig mit vielen und verschiedenen Wurm-Röhren belegt, oben an dem Schlosse seitwärts ein gelbes Volle Doublett; an der andern Seite ein Wurm-Röhr. (Das Duodenum.)
- Serpula *Penis*. Die Gies-Kanne. Gmel. sp. 17.
- 1301 ! Eine saubere weiße Gies-Kanne. (Neptunus Schafft) 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll. Mart. 1. t. 1. f. 7. Knorr. 4. t. 28. f. 1.
- \* \* \* \*
- Umbilicus *Marinus*. Schnecken-Deckel.
- 1302 Ein sehr großer Schnecken-Deckel 4 Zoll, 19 Loth an Gewicht. Rumpff. t. 20. f. A.
- 1303 Ein dito 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, 14 Loth, eben so schön.
- 1304 Ein sauber gepulter Deckel, unten braun.
- 1305 Zwey dito, anderer Art.
- 1305 Zwey verschiedene dito.
- 1306 Zwey verschiedene dito.
- 1307 Vier verschiedene dito. Rumpff. t. 20. f. B-F.
- 1308 Vier dito.
- 1309 Vier dito.
- 1310 Vier dito.
- 1311 Vier dito.
- 1312 Zwey verschiedene feltene dito. Rumpff. t. 20. f. 5. 6.
- 1313 Drey kürzlich aus China eingegangene Original-Behältnisse, jedes mit 50, in allen 150 abgetheilten Fächern, welche mit mehr denn 300 verschiedenen höchst seltenen zum Theil noch unbekannt-



- hingegen ist die innere Wand mit dem herrlichsten labradorfarbigen und opalifirenden bläulichen Glanz gezieret.
- 1280 Eine große Patelle, mit gelben Korallenmoos und Muschelbrutt bewachsen, ihr ganzer Umfang ist 6 Zoll.
- 1281 Eine dito, mit Elendshörner gleichenden Korallenmoos bewachsen.
- 1282 Eine weiße dem Caput Medusæ gleichende Patelle. Knorr. 5. t. 13. f. 5.
- 1283 Eine gerippte dito, mit Wurm-Röhren.
- 1284 Sechs gerippte dito.
- 1285 Vier gedornete dito, mit übergebogenen Spitzen.
- 1286 ! Zwey gelbe dicklichaltige Japanische, noch unbekannt Dragoner-Mützen gleichende Patellen.
- 1287 Eine güldlich-gelb und durchscheinende feltene Patelle. (Das güldene Vlies.)
- 1288 Zwey Sonnenstrahl-Patellen.
- 1289 Eine grüngüldliche Patelle. (Der Gold-Käfer.)
- 1290 Acht verschiedene größere dito.
- 1291 Vier dito.
- Genus 332. *Dentalium*. Meer-Zähne.
- Dentalium *Elephantinum*. Der Elephant-Zahn. Gmel. sp. 1.
- 1292 Ein grüner oben geöffneter Elephant-Zahn. Mart. 1. t. 1. f. 5. a. Knorr. 1. t. 29. f. 3.
- 1293 Zwey dito mit feinen Oefnungen.
- Dentalium *Aprinum*. Der Schweins-Zahn. Gmel. sp. 2.
- 1294 Ein weißer gefurchter Schweins-Zahn. Mart. 1. t. 4. f. 4. b.
- Genus 333. *Serpula*. Wurm-Gehäuse.
- Serpula *Anguina*. Die gespaltene Schlange. Gmel. sp. 15.
- 1295 Ein vielgewundener rother Hühner-Darm. Mart. 1. t. 2. f. 13. c.
- 1496



- kannten Schnecken und Muscheln angefüllt sind; die dortigen Benennungen sind mit Chinesischer Beschreibung auf sauber Gold-Papier angemerket. (Für Naturforscher höchstmerkwürdig.)
- 1314 Eine Sammlung von etliche 30 unterschiedenen durchgefagte Schnecken, um die innere Conca-meration deutlich zu sehen.
- 1315 Ein Behältniß mit verschiedenen Schnecken und Muscheln.
- 1316 Ein dito, ebenfalls mit mancherley Arten dito.
- 1317 Eine Collection von mehr den 150 in- und ausländischen Erd-Schnecken.
- \* \* \*
- 1318 Ein sehr rarer hochvioletter Echinus Atratus. Gmel. sp. 11. mit unzählbaren großen und kleinen Stacheln. Argenv. t. 25. f. G.
- 1319 Fünf Stacheln, Echinus Digitatus.
- \* \* \*
- 1320 Eine große sehr feltene in der Länge gezogene Neptunus-Mütze, Zoophyta Madrepor; Pileus. Gmel. sp. 7. der Sec-Maulwurf genannt, mit feinen eingekerbten Blättern, und in der Mitte abgetheilt, den Neptunushüten gleichend hohl, lang 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, breit 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll. Houttuyn. Pars I. Tom. 17. pag. 121. t. 126. f. 4.
- 1321 Eine Zoophyta Isis Hippuris, oder Königs Gliederkoralle, mit verschiedenen starken Aesten, hoch 12 Zoll. Houttuyn, daselbst t. 131. f. 1.
- 1322 Eine mehr ausgebreitete feinätige dito; hoch 20 Zoll.
- 1323 Eine vorzügliche große Blut-Koralle. Gorgonia nobilis. Gmel. sp. 33. noch zum Theil auf der Mutter, der Stamm hält 4 Zoll in der Ründung, sie theilet sich in 3 Fingerdicke Aeste, welche sich wiederum in verschiedenen starken Nebenästen vertheilen, ihre Höhe ist reichlich 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll. (Ein wahres Prachtstück.)
- 1324

- 1324 Eine dergleichen eben so schön, mit 3 Haupt- und mehrere Nebenästen versehen, ihre Höhe ist 7 Zoll, und die Breite  $7\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll.
- 1325 Eine wie die vorhergehende herrlich ausgebreitete dito, sie hat 4 Haupt- und mehr als 13 Nebenäste, die Höhe ist 7 Zoll und die Breite  $7\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll.
- 1326 Eine besonders schöne platt ausgebreitete dito, aus einem starken fingerdicken Stamm, entstehen viele ausgestreckte Arme, hoch  $8\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, breit  $9\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 1327 Ein sehr großer Neptunus - Fächer, Gorgonia Flabellum Veneris, Linn. sp. 16. mit einem weiten Umfang.

\* \* \*

- 1 Einem Schnabel von einem *Buceros cornu plano quater inciso*.
- 2 Zwey Schnäbel von *Pelecanus Onocrotalus*, nebst 2 Füßen, von demselben.
- 3 Ein Schnabel vom Jabiru; *Mycteria*.
- 4 Sieben dito von verschiedenen Arten *Rhamphastos*, oder Pfeffer - Vogel.
- 5 Zwey weisse und ein schwarzer Schnabel von *Platalea Leucerodias*, oder Löffel - Reiher, nebst der Zunge.
- 6 Ein dito vom Flamingo. (*Phoenicopterus Rub.*)
- 7 Zwey Schnäbel vom Tropischen Vogel. (*Phaëton Aethereus*.)
- 8 ! Fragmentum singulare osseum; constans osse longo, versus alteram extremitatem tumore quodam probabilius morbofo, inflato; super quod duo officula ginglymi angularis diartrosi eidem juncta, & acetabulum quoddam tertium nunc certe vacuum. Vera crux physiologorum, a quibusdam arbitris adeo pro vegetabili habitum. Ein räthselhaftes Bruchstück eines wahrscheinlich zu einem Vogel skelett gehörigen Knochens, gegen das Ende mit einem widernatürlichen harten Auswuchs, auf welchem zwey kleine abgekürzte Knochen durch ordentliche

H Ge-

sichtig, alle auswendig mit veränderlichen chinesischen Figuren sauber gezieret, ohngeachtet sie nur die Größe einer Erbse haben, so zeigen sich doch jedem 4, 5, 6 bis 7 Figuren.

- 21 Eine Schnur mit 41 dergleichen Frucht - Steinen, eben so fleißig geschnitten.
- 22 Eine indianische Schürze, von vielfarbigen Glaskorallen, womit die nackten Neger der Schamhaftigkeit wegen sich zieren und bedecken.
- 23 Eine dito, anderer Art.
- 24 Eine dito, für eine halberwachsene Person.
- 25 Eine in Italien aus weissem Marmor künstlich verarbeitete Gruppe von 3 Figuren, dieses Meisterstück stellt Genien vor, welche im Zechen begriffen, der eine trinkt, der andere verlangt zu trinken, der dritte ist schon berauscht und eingeschlafen, die Höhe ist 40 Zoll, sie ruhet auf einem von Holz verfertigten Fußgestelle.
- 26 Eine saubere große Vase von weissen Alabaster auf einem schwarzen marmorn Fuß mit noch auffallendem Spuren der Matrice, von Devonshire, hoch 14 Zoll.
- 27 Zwey eben so schöne kleinere dito, daher,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 28 Zwey gelbe klar wie Eis durchsichtige Spath Vasen, ebenfalls auf schwarzen marmor Fußgestelle, 8 Zoll.
- 29 Zwey schöne Pyramiden auf Fußgestellen, von den ausgefechtesten Achaten, Marmor- und Pudding-Steinen vielfarbigt zusammen gesetzt, ihre ganze Höhe beträgt 12 Zoll.
- 30 Ein gelber dreyeckigter marmorirter Jaspis, um Papiere zu bedecken.
- 31 Sieben verschiedene Messerhefte, von Jaspis und Achat.
- 32 Ein Cylinder von italienischen Marmor, 10 Zoll.
- 33 Ein herzförmiges Amulet, von grünen Jaspis.
- 34 Sechs Eyförmigte Klingel - Balie, sowohl von

H 2 ori-

- Gelenke eingefügt sind, und außerdem noch eine dritte, jetzt wenigstens leere Gelenkhöhle gefunden wird. Einige Kenner halten diese schwerbestimmende Seltenheit für vegetabilisch.
- 9 Ein Knochen aus dem Oberschenkel des Strauß - Vogels. (*Struthio Camelus*.)
- 10 Ein sehr großer langgeschwänzter wohl conservirter Kamm - Leguan aus America.
- 11 Ein dergleichen Triangular - Fisch. (Streicheisenfisch)
- 12 Ein kleiner Hayfisch. (*Squalus Acanthias*.)
- 13 Ein Stachelfisch. (*Tetrodon*) aus China.
- 14 Ein Wirbelknochen vom Wallfisch.
- 15 !! Ein höchstseltener, in seiner Art der Einzige sehr großer Bezoar aus Africa, in der Blase eines Elefanten gefunden, er hält 22 Zoll in der Ründung, ist  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll hoch,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll breit, und halt an Gewicht 22  $\frac{1}{2}$  Loth. Dieses unschätzbare Stück ist in einem sauberen Behältniß mit grünen Sammet gefüttert, aufbewahrt.
- 16 Ein africanischer Magenball, mit einer braunen glänzenden glatten Rinde, im Magen eines wilden Büffels gefunden.

\* \* \*

- 17 Vier und dreißig Blätter mit ganz neu entdeckten asiatischen Blumen - Kräutern und anderen Gewächsen mehrtheils mit ihren Namen beschrieben.
- 18 Sechs Behältnisse, jedes mit 24, zusammen 144 saubere ausländische Hölzer, die eine Seite rauh, die andere polirt, in Tafeln von 3 und 2 Zoll.
- 19 Vier dito, jedes mit 24, zusammen 96 Tafeln ausländischer Wurzeln, mit den vorhergehenden in gleicher Größe. Ueber alle 240 Stücke befindet sich ein deutliches Verzeichniß, wie wohl jedes Stück besonders numerirt ist, und schon eine holländische Benennung hat.

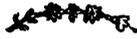
\* \* \*

- 20 Eine Schnur mit 46 ausländischen künstlich geschnittenen Frucht - Steinen, inwendig hohl und durch-

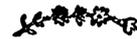
sch-

orientalischen, als occidentalischen Achat, und verschiedenen Farben.

- 35 Neun kugelförmige dito.
- 36 Neun brillantirte dito, eben so schön.
- 37 Ein großes einseitig geschliffenes Stück rothmarmorirter Jaspis.
- 38 Ein braun Ostindisches dito, mit Marcast - Adern. (selten)
- 39 Eine vortrefliche Tafel en Mosaic, von den feinsten Maranor, Jaspis und Dendrit - Steinen, eine Landschaft mit Gebäuden vorstellend, sauber ausgelegt, hoch 10 Zoll, breit  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 40 Vier dergleichen, en Tableau ausgelegte dito, hoch 6 Zoll, breit 3 Zoll.
- 41 Vier dergleichen, eben so schön.
- 42 Vier dito, dito.
- 43 Drey dito, dito, hoch 4 Zoll, breit 3 Zoll.
- 44 Ein florentiner Rudera Marmor, ebenfalls en Tableau.
- 45 Ein außerordentlich schöner dito, an beyden Seiten sichtbar.
- 46 Ein dito Pappenheimer Dendrit - Tafel mit Bäume und Gebüsch.
- 47 Eine Sammlung von 264 auserlesenen italienischen und deutschen Marmor - Tafeln, alle in gleicher Größe und einseitig polirt, mit ihren Bruchörtern beschrieben, hoch  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, breit 5 Zoll.
- 48 Ein großer schwarzer Probierstein 11 Zoll hoch,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll breit, 1 Zoll dick.
- 49 Ein platter birnförmiger dito.
- 50 Ein großer Turmalin oder Afschenblaser, rund geschliffen, von starker Wirkung.
- 51 Zwey seltene Schlangen Steine.
- 52 Zwey gelbe Katzen - Augen, geschliffen.
- 53 Ein sehr schöner Amethyst dito.
- 54 Ein dergleichen geschliffener Topas.
- 55 Neun verschiedene Granaten.



- 56 Ein ganz besonders seltener großer Orientalischer Baumstein, (Dendrit,) lang 2 Zoll, breit  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, in einem mit Sammet gefüttertem Behältnis von schwarzen Chagrin.
- 57 Ein noch schöner dito, lang  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Zoll, breit 1 Zoll.
- 58 Ein runder  $\frac{2}{3}$  Zolliger dito.
- 59 Drey verschiedene dito.
- 60 Ein schöner weißer Milch-Stein.
- 61 Ein eben so schöner Onyze.
- 62 Sieben verschiedene kleine Jaspis und Achaten.
- 63 Ein sehr schöner halbgelblicher Ceylonischer Kiesel.
- \* \* \*
- 64 Ein besonders großes Stück roher und schöner Bernstein, lang  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, breit  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, dick  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll.
- 65 Ein schönes Feuerrothes, klar und durchsichtiges Stück dito.
- 66 Sechs verschiedene figurirte und durchsichtige dito, mit Insekten.
- 67 Sechs dergleichen, eben so schön.
- 68 Sechs dito, dito.
- 69 Sechs dergleichen, ohne Insekten.
- 70 Fünf dito, dito.
- \* \* \*
- 71 Zwey feingeschliffene und sehr schöne Achaten, oval Format von Kirchenbolbach.
- 72 Zwey dito.
- 73 Zwey dito.
- 74 Zwey dito.
- 75 Vier dito, von Ebersheim.
- 76 Vier dito, wovon 2 sehr selten.
- 77 Drey eben so seltene dito, von Oberkirchen.
- 78 Zwey verschiedene dito, von Mamichel.
- 79 Zwey dito, von Fronhausen und Gerscheid.
- 80 Zwey viereckigte Moos - Achaten.
- 81 Ein angechliffener Veltungswerk - Achat von Fnsweiler bey Oberstein.
- 82 Ein noch roher dito.
- 83 Ein angechliffener Achat von Kewerheim, in Salm-Kierburgchen.
- 84 Ein dito von Galgenberg bey Oberstein.
- 85 Zwey dito, von Wiffelbach, in Salmchen, verschieden.
- 86 Drey verschiedene dito von Ellenbach. daher.
- 87 Eine Tafel Chrysoliras, aus Schlesien.
- 88 Ein angechliffener Calcedon, von Idar.
- 89 Ein Chrysolith mit durchwachlenen Kupfer, von Oberstein.



- 90 Eine sehr seltene Schaufstufte, von durchsichtigen Spath, mit angränzenden derben Bley, von Devonshire aus England, einseitig angechliffen, (sehr rar.)
- 91 Zwey saubere durchsichtige Tafeln, von verfeinerten rothen Holz.
- 92 Eine kleine niedliche Tafel, mit einer dendritischen Landschaft.
- 93 Drey dito, mit sehr schönen Dendriten.
- 94 Eine sehr seltene Calcedon - Niere, inwendig kristallisirt und mit blätterichten Eisen - Schiefer, aus der Strasburger Gegend.
- 95 Eine eben so seltene dito, daher.
- 96 Eine Doppelt eingeschlossene dito, daher.
- 97 Eine Capfel mit Egyptischen Kiesel, und andere Steine.

### Verfeinerungen.

- 98 Ein sehr schönes Cornu Ammonis, durchgeschnitten und sauber polirt, beyde Theile von Derby, in England.
- 99 Die eine Hälfte dito, ebenfalls durchgeschnitten und polirt, die kristallinirten Kammern sind zum Calcedon übergegangen, auch daher.
- 100 Ein zweyseitig geschliffenes Ammonshorn, aus Ostindien.
- 101 Sechs kleine metallisirte dito.
- 102 Erlische besonders seltene dito, worunter hiervon eine Gruppe.
- 103 Drey verschiedene schöne Echiniten.
- 104 Eine Capfel mit 6 Stück verfeinerten Schnecken und Muscheln.
- 105 Eine dito, mit 6 Stück dito.
- 106 Eine dito, mit 6 Stück dito.
- 107 Eine dito, mit Terebratul und andere.
- 108 Eine dito, mit verschiedenen Abdrücke und andere.
- 109 Drey Tafeln mit Fisch - Abdrücken.
- 110 Drey dito, mit Laub und Bäumen.
- 111 Drey dito, dito.
- \* \* \*
- 112 Eine Sammlung Mineralien, worunter zum Theil auserlesene Eisen - Stufen und andere Bergarten, aus England und anderen Gegenden.
- 113 Eine dergleichen, darin besonders feine Mineralien, als silberhaltige, Kupfer, Zinn, Bley und Eisen - Erz - Stufen, von verschiedenen Gegenden.



**Annotated translation**

Catalog

of extremely rare natural objects  
Hamburg, 30<sup>th</sup> June 1794  
through rules of auction to be distributed.

Second Section

Containing shells, mineral items, exotic woods, and works of art.

Catalog

of rarest, collected from all part of the world with much trouble and expenses, also from different cabinets, collections, and auctions obtained

**Natural objects**

which were collected by a fancier, as member of the Batavian and various other natural science societies.

Second part

consisting of

snails and clams

whereunder many south sea and in part still unknown highly curious rarities are found,

as well as

fine types of stones and mountains, foreign woods,

curiosities, and fine art objects,

which are going to be sold publicly on

Monday 30<sup>th</sup> of June 1794

and the following days

at the Eimbeck House

by the auctioneer

Johann Hinrich Schöen

This collection is shown prior at the place of sale, and from the 11<sup>th</sup> June to the sale daily publicly to be viewed.

Hamburg,

printed by Gott.[fried] Friedr.[ich] Schniebes

[Preface translated from German; Latin text essentially the same]

To the external respected connoisseurs and collectors, which are known to the commissioners as knowledgeable people, the undersigned offers, in order to send out orders to those, to take care of the commission as well as the packaging.

The payment is made in Gross-Courants or in Danish Dukates by the recipient, without which nothing will be delivered.

Johann Hinrich Schöen.

#### Preface

Among the diverse rarities, which occur here among the shell-bearing animals, as the second part of the publicly to be sold cabinet of natural objects, one will draw the attention of the collector, knowledgeable person, and connoisseur only to few of the many excellent pieces.

First, I indicate herewith: that the two valved as well as the univalved shells are formed entirely healthy and complete, are entirely cleaned of sea-mud and other dirty things, which will afford every viewer, including the non-connoisseur, a pretty visual experience.

It is clearly shown: that the former owner directed his attention more to rare and major pieces, than to generally known snails; therefore, the excellence, or better said: the of first rank, occur here more than in usual collections.

As explanation for the out of town collectors, one has, as in the first part, again followed the Linnean System according to Gmelin's most recent edition, and chosen as references Rumpff, D'Argenville, Martini, Chemnitz, and Knorr, with carefull indication of the plates and figures, so that the present specimens can be looked up.

There are in this collection not only extremely rare shells as among the bi-valved No. 41, 253, 285. So also among the uni-valved No. 139, 194, 324, 453, 499–501, 514, 530, 556, 602, 672, 681, 763, 848, 856, 865, 896, 954–956, 963, 971, 1067, 1068, 1118, 1119, and other more, but also such, which either have just been newly discovered, or of which so far in no cabinets similar ones were found, particularly, among the bi-valved No. 257, so also 284, then among the uni-valved No. 74, 182, as the sole specimens of their kind, besides various South Sea specimens and others, of which so far the description is missing.

At the end of the snails and bivalves, one has added for those, who collect in more than one discipline, also other rarities from the rock and plant kingdom.

And because the description of the insects has advanced, so that these were also finished, so one will soon be able to advertise the time of sale of the third part through announcements in public papers.

M. Anton August Heinrich Lichtenstein.

## Shells

### A. Multivalvia; Many-Valved.

Genus 301. *Lepas*. Acorn of the Sea.

No.

1 *Lepas tintinnabulum*; Gmelin sp. 3. A large sea tulip. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 97 [sic: should read 96], figs. 828–831. D'Argenville pl. 26, fig. A. Knorr 5. part: pl. 30, fig. 1.

*Megabalanus tintinnabulum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Balanidae. Temperate and tropical oceans world-wide. The D'Argenville reference is a clear error as it shows a cardiid clam, most likely pl. 6, fig. A was the intended reference. That figure shows a limpet from the Magellan region under the generic name of *Lepas*. Martini & Chemnitz (1785: vol. 8, pl. 96, figs. 228–231) illustrated a clear example of *M. tintinnabulum*.

2 One of the above grown on a false left-cockscomb.

3 Another one, bare.

4 *Lepas aurita*; Gmelin sp. 14. A large barnacle. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 100, fig. 857–858.

*Conchoderma auritum* (Linnaeus, 1776): Lepadidae. Europe, Africa, New Zealand.

5 A group of seven sea tulips. Martini vol. 8, pl. 97, fig. 831.

Genus 302. *Pholas*. Pholads.

6 *Pholas costatus*. Gmelin sp. 2. A large white pholad. 5 inches. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 101, fig. 863.

*Cyrtopleura costata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pholadidae. NE Atlantic.

### B. Bivalvia; Two-Valved.

Genus 303. *Mya*. Gaping bivalve.

7 *Mya truncata*. Gmelin sp. 1. A blunt gaper (gaper) with the inhabitant. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 1 figs. 1, 2.

*Mya truncata* Linnaeus, 1758: Myidae. Circum-arctic.

8 ! *Mya papyracea*. new species. A very thin-shelled white gaper (unknown). Cf. *Mya membranacea*. Gmelin sp. 20. Obs. This one has hardly any proboscis.

Thraciidae? See discussion of new species.

9 Two long white ones. 4 1/2 inches (rare).

Genus 304. *Solen*. Sheaths.

10 *Solen vagina*. Gmelin sp. 1. A large sheath (knife-booklets). Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 4, fig. 29. Knorr vol. I, pl. 26, fig. 3.

*Solen vagina* Linnaeus, 1758: Solenidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

11 Two of the above, as nice.

12 *Solen siliqua*. Gmelin sp. 2. Two knife-booklets. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 4, fig. 26.

*Ensis siliqua* (Linnaeus, 1758): Solenidae. NE Atlantic.

13 Four of the above.

14 *Solen ensis*. Gmelin sp. 3. Two large curved pea-pods (Polish [?] sabre). 8 inches. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 4, fig. 29. Knorr vol. I, pl. 6, fig. 5.

*Ensis ensis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Solenidae. NE Atlantic.

15 Two of the above, without mudskin [periostracum].

16 *Solen radiatus*. Gmelin sp. 6. Two large violet sunrays of four streaks each. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 5, fig. 38. Knorr vol. I, pl. 6, fig. 5.

*Siliqua radiata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pharidae. Western Pacific.

17 Two of the above, somewhat smaller.

18 *Solen strigilatus*. Gmelin sp. 7. Two red sunrays, with two oblique streaks. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 6, figs. 41, 42. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 5, fig. 4.

*Solecurtus strigilatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Solecurtidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean

Genus 305. *Tellina*. Tell-clams.

19 *Tellina virgata*. Gmelin sp. 3. A sunray from Ceylon. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 8, fig. 67. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 25, fig. 1.

*Tellina virgata* Linnaeus, 1758: Tellinidae. Indo-Pacific.

20 Two of the above, as nice.

21 *Tellina gari*. Gmelin sp. 5. Two violet rayed doublets. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 10, fig. 92. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 20, fig. 5.

*Gari truncata* (Linnaeus, 1767): Psammobiidae. Indo-Pacific.

22 Two of the above.

23 Two of the above, red rayed.

24 A rough Tell-clam. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 10, fig. 94.

25 *Tellina fragilis*. Gmelin sp. 6. Two thin-shelled white ones. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 9, fig. 84.

*Gastrana fragilis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Tellinae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

26 *Tellina foliacea*. Gmelin sp. 18. Two large clean ones. (golden tongues). Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 10, fig. 95. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 29, fig. 2.

*Phylloda foliacea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Tellinidae. Indo-West Pacific.

27 A rare lemon-yellow one.

28 *Tellina radiata*. Gmelin sp. 21. Two red rayed doublets. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 11, fig. 102.

*Tellina radiata* Linnaeus, 1758: Tellinidae. NW Atlantic to Caribbean.

29 *Tellina rostrata*. Gmelin sp. 22. Two clean soft-candy-hams. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 2, figs. 3–5.

*Tellina rostrata* Linnaeus, 1758: Tellinidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

30 Two of the above, of which one yellow.

31 *Tellina incarnata*. Gmelin sp. 25. Two red Tell-clams, (rose leaves). Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 12, fig. 109, 110, and 117.

*Bosemprella incarnata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Tellinidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

32 Two smaller ones of the above.

33 Two different ones of the above.

34 *Tellina spengleri*. Gmelin sp. 30. Two clean spenglerian Tell-clams. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 10, figs. 88–90.

*Tellina spengleri* Gmelin, 1791: Tellinidae. Western Pacific.

35 *Tellina ferroensis*. Gmelin sp. 31. A streaked Tell-clam. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 10, fig. 91.

*Gari fervensis* (Gmelin, 1791): Psammobiidae. NE Atlantic.

36 *Tellina hyalina*. Gmelin sp. 33. Two white ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 11, fig. 99.

*Omala hyalina* (Gmelin, 1791): Tellinidae. NW Pacific.

37 \* *Tellina diphos*. Chemnitz. The bicolored violet clean Tell-clam, (which the knight Linnaeus placed under *Solen diphos*). 4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 7, figs. 53, 54.

*Hiatula diphos* (Linnaeus, 1771): Psammobiidae. Indo-Pacific. The asterisk could be a misprint for an exclamation point.

38 One of the above, still half covered with the mud skin [= periostracum].

39 One of the above, entirely covered with it.

40 *Tellina scobinata*. Gmelin sp. 67. A white roughly scaled seal tongue. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 13, figs. 122, 124. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 37, fig. 3.

*Tellina scobinata* Linnaeus, 1758: Tellinidae. Indo-Pacific.

#### Genus 306. *Cardium*. Heart clams [Cockles].

41 ! *Cardium costatum*. Gmelin sp. 1. The ribbed venus clam. (An extremely rare paired specimen.) D'Argenville pl. 26, fig. A. Rumphius pl. 48, fig. 6. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 5, figs. 151, 152. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 28, fig. 2.

*Cardium costatum* Linnaeus, 1758: Cardiidae. SE Atlantic.

42 *Cardium cardissa*. Gmelin sp. 2. A large venus heart. 2 1/2 inches. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 14, figs. 143–144. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 18, figs. 3, 4.

*Corculum cardissa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cardiidae. Indo-Pacific.

43 A just as beautiful one.

44 One of the above 2 inches.

45 One of the above, 1 1/2 inches.

46 A recurved monstrous venus heart, 2 inches. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 14, figs. 149, 150.

47 A not less beautiful one, somewhat smaller.

48 *Cardium roseum*. Gmelin sp. 3. A rose colored large venus heart 2 1/2 inches. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 14, figs. 147, 148.

*Corculum roseum* (Gmelin, 1791): Cardiidae. Indo-Pacific.

49 One of the above, 1 3/4 inches.

50 A rare with blood speckled venus heart.

51 The dove heart, white with red border. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 14, fig. 145.

52 A clean lemon yellow one.

53 *Cardium hemicardium*. Gmelin sp. 5. Two entirely white, large, thorned venus hearts with three sides. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 16, figs. 159–161. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 3, fig. 2.

*Lunulicardia hemicardia* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cardiidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

54 A smaller one of the above.

55 Two finely grooved yellow ones of the above.

56 *Cardium aculeatum*. Gmelin sp. 7. A large thorned heart-doublet. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 15, figs. 155–157. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 3, fig. 1.

*Acanthocardia aculeata* (Linnaeus, 1767): Cardiidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

57 A lesser thorned one of the above.

58 *Cardium fragum*. Gmelin sp. 13 A large red strawberry doublet. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 16, figs. 166–169. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 29, figs. 2, 5.

*Fragum fragum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cardiidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

59 Two smaller ones of the above.

60 Two even smaller ones of the above.

61 Two comb-shaped ones of the above. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 20, fig. 3.

62 *Cardium muricatum*. Gmelin sp. 15. Two saw-ribs. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 17, figs. 177, 178. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 14, fig. 5.

*Trachycardium muricatum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cardiidae. Caribbean.

63 *Cardium magnum*. Gmelin sp. 16. The giant heart. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 19, fig. 191.

*Trachycardium magnum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cardiidae. Caribbean.

64 *Cardium flavum*. Gmelin sp. 17. Two yellow strawberries.

*Trachycardium flavum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cardiidae. Indo-Pacific.

65 *Cardium lima*. Gmelin sp. 30. An east-indian ribbed heart clam. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 18, figs. 153–154.

*Lima lima* (Linnaeus, 1758): Limidae. Caribbean.

66 ! *Cardium aeolicum*. Gmelin sp. 33. Two red east and west doublets. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 18, figs. 187, 188. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 27, fig. 3.

*Lyrocardium aeolicum* (Born, 1778): Cardiidae. Tropical E Atlantic.

67 Two egg doublets.

#### Genus 308. *Donax*. Triangle clams.

68. *Donax scortum*. Gmelin sp. 1. A triangular blunt clam. (Princess venus.) Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 25, figs. 246–247. D'Argenville pl. 21, fig. L.

*Hecuba scortum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Donacidae. Caribbean.

69 One of the above, as beautiful.

70 ! *Donax pubescens*. Gmelin sp. 2) Two particularly beautifully thorned ones. (Princess venus with hairs.) Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 25, fig. 248.

*Hecuba scortum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Donacidae. Caribbean.

71 *Donax trunculus*. Gmelin sp. 4. Two violet stumplets (cut off fingers). Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 26, figs. 253, 254. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 7, fig. 7.

*Donax trunculus* Linnaeus, 1758: Donacidae. Mediterranean.

72 Two of the above.

73 Two white one of the above.

74 *Donax denticulata*. Gmelin sp. 6. A large toothed triangle clam. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 26, figs. 256, 257. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 23, figs. 4, 5.

*Donax denticulatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Donacidae. Caribbean.

75 *Donax cuneata*. Gmelin sp. 7. Two yellow and white wedge doublets. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 26, fig. 260. Knorr

vol. 6, pl. 7, fig. 7.

*Donax cuneatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Donacidae. Indo-Pacific.

76 A very rare specimen with a wide wedge.

77 *Donax scripta*. Gmelin sp. 9. Two xulanic letter clams. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 26, figs. 261–265. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 7, figs. 4, 5.

*Sunetta scripta* Linnaeus, 1758: Veneridae. Indo-Pacific.

78 Two variable ones of the above.

79 Two of the above.

80 Two of the above.

81 Three different triangle ones.

82 ! *Donax irus*. Gmelin sp. 11. A small leafed beggar-clam. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 26, fig. 270.

*Irus irus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Mediterranean, NE Atlantic.

#### Genus 309. *Venus*. Venus clam.

83 *Venus dione*. Gmelin sp. 1. A true venus clam (with hairs). Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 27, figs. 271–273. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 4, figs. 3, 4.

*Pitar dione* Linnaeus, 1758: Veneridae. Caribbean.

84 *Venus paphia*. Gmelin sp. 2. The old woman with strong furrows. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 28, figs. 293, 294. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 6, fig. 2.

*Chione paphia* (Linnaeus, 1767): Veneridae. Caribbean.

85 *Venus marica*. Gmelin sp. 3. Two different bastard venus. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 27, figs. 279, 280.

*Timoclea marica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indo-Pacific.

86 *Venus dysera*. Gmelin sp. 4. A thinly ribbed venus. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 29, figs. 301, 302.

*Chione dysera* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indian Ocean.

87 *Venus verrucosa*. Gmelin sp. 6. Two wart-ribs (Peach stones.) Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 29, figs. 299, 300.

*Venus verrucosa* Linnaeus, 1758: Veneridae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

88 *Venus cancellata*. Gmelin sp. 8. Two large cancellate venus clams. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 10, fig. 1.

*Chione cancellata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Caribbean.

89 *Venus gallina*. Gmelin sp. 9. Two ray venus clams. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 30, figs. 320–323. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 14, fig. 2.

*Chamelea gallina* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Mediterranean.

90 Two of the above.

91 Two of the above, different species.

92 A clean violet one of the above.

93 *Venus erycina*. Gmelin sp. 13. Deadalean specimens. Two funny specimens ornamented with clean paintings. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 32, fig. 337. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 3, fig. 5.

Note: The word paintings is used here and in the following for natural ornamentations and colors.

*Callista erycina* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indo-West Pacific.

94 *Venus islandica*. Gmelin sp. 15. Two very nice Icelandic doublets. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 32, fig. 342.

*Arctica islandica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Arctidae. NW Atlantic.

95 Two clean thin-shelled and ribbed venus doublets (peace flag) very rare. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 172, fig. 1669 of which only this single valve was known.

96 *Venus chione*. Gmelin sp. 16. Two particularly beautiful play doublets. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 32, fig. 343. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 4, fig. 1.

*Callista chione* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

97 One of the above.

98 A pale red thick shelled of the above.

99 A thin shelled of the above.

100 *Venus maculata*. Gmelin sp. 17. Two tiger of the above. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 33, fig. 345. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 28, fig. 5.

*Megapitaria maculata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Caribbean.

101 *Venus meretrix*. Gmelin sp. 19. A clean brown lip. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 33, fig. 347. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 6, fig. 3.

- Meretrix meretrix* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 102 *Venus laeta*. Gmelin sp. 19. A blue lip. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 43, fig. 351. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 10, fig. 5.  
*Pitar laetus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Malayan Archipelago.
- 103 Two of the above.
- 104 Two different ones of the above.
- 105 *Venus castrensis*. Gmelin sp. 20. A greek A doublet (the Alp mountains.) Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 35, fig. 367, 368. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 21, fig. 5.  
*Lioconcha castrensis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indo-Pacific.
- 106 Two of the above.
- 107 *Venus meroe*. Gmelin sp. 22. A blood-vessel clam. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 35, fig. 381. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 7, fig. 2.  
*Sunetta meroe* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indo-Pacific.
- 108 *Venus deflorata*. Gmelin sp. 24. Two blood lips. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 20, fig. 2.  
*Asaphis deflorata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Psammobiidae. Caribbean.
- 109 Two different ones of the above.
- 110 *Venus triradiata*. Gmelin sp. 45. Two smooth ribbed ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 34, fig. 358.  
*Marcia optima* (Gmelin, 1791): Veneridae. Indo-Pacific.
- 111 A rough one of the above.
- 112 *Venus tigrina*. Gmelin sp. 69. Two tiger tongues (venus tongues). Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 37, figs. 390, 391. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 3, fig. 2.  
*Codakia tigerina* (Linnaeus, 1758): Lucinidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific. Lichtenstein's *tigrina* [sic] is a typographic error for *tigerina* as confirmed by the Gmelin (1791) reference.
- 113 Two of the above.
- 114 A very large red and white banded one, cleanly polished.
- 115 A lemon yellow one, with white frame, as beautiful.
- 116 One of the above with red framing.
- 117 A extremely similar one of the above.
- 118 *Venus prostrata*. Gmelin sp. 70. The rare compass disk. (Manable venus). Chemnitz vol. 6, pl. 29, fig. 298.  
*Dosinia prostrata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 119 Two of the above
- 120 Two different ones, of which one is the Pennsylvanian one.
- 121 Two of the above, one banded and polished, the other banded with sun rays.
- 122 *Venus pectinata* Gmelin sp. 78. Two white coat-shaped venus clams. (Comb of venus). Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 39, fig. 426. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 3, fig. 3. Rumphius pl. 43, fig. D.  
*Gafrarium pectinata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.
- 123 One of the above (the waffle iron.) Chemnitz the same plate [vol. 7, pl. 39], fig. 417.
- 124 ! *Venus edentula*. Gmelin sp. 80! A very rare all white un-toothed venus clam, bellied [inflated] and with cross bands. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 40, fig. 429. 2 1/2 inches.  
*Anodontia edentula* (Linnaeus, 1758): Lucinidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.
- 125 ! One of the above 2 inches.
- 126 ! One of the above 1 1/2 inches.
- 127 *Venus globosa*. Gmelin sp. 86! A equally rare white spherical venus, on both sides heart shaped. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 40, figs. 430, 431.  
*Anodontia edentula* (Linnaeus, 1758): Lucinidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.
- 128 *Venus literata*. Gmelin sp. 132. A beautiful cord/knitting doublet. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 41, fig. 432. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 18, fig. 4.  
*Tapes literatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indo-Pacific.
- 129 Two of the above with black banding (Night doublet and cloud doublet.)
- 130 *Venus rotundata*. Gmelin sp. 134. Two clean true cord/knitting doublets. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 42, fig. 441. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 18, fig. 4.  
*Paphia rotundata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. Indo-Pacific.
- 131 Two smaller ones of the above.
- 132 Two of the above.

- 133 *Venus decussata*. Gmelin sp. 135. A rough venus clam crosswise cancellate, banded in black. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 43, fig. 455.  
*Ruditapes decussata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Veneridae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.
- 134 *Venus virginica*. Gmelin sp. 135. A smaller, the previous very resembling clam, banded black. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 43, fig. 458.  
*Nomen dubium*.
- 135 *Venus donacina*. Gmelin sp. 142. Two broad-lipped of the above, equipped with a frill. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 28, fig. 7.  
*Sunetta donacina* (Gmelin, 1791): Veneridae. Indo-Pacific. “falbla” could be a contraction of falbala, a ruffle or frill in a dress.
- 136 One of the above, only with the frill.  
 137 One of the above, without the above.  
 138 Two of the above kind.  
 139 ! The rare south sea venus. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 171, fig. 1662. (Japanese mat.)  
 140 ! One of the above.

Genus 310. *Spondylus*. Lazarus valves.

All *Spondylus* species were identified as *Spondylus gaederopus*, which is endemic to the Mediterranean Sea. This is a bit surprising as Gmelin (1791) already gave four different species in the genus *Spondylus*. Lichtenstein provided the provenance and color of some specimens. All non-Mediterranean specimens cannot be *S. gaederopus*. The Caribbean specimens can be referred to the only species occurring there, while specimens from other areas were tentatively identified based on distinct morphological features given or color. However, coloration in *Spondylus* spp. is highly variable.

- 141 *Spondylus gaederopus*. Gmelin sp. 1. A dark red Lazarus valve with flat lid. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 44, fig. 459. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 7, fig. 1.  
*Spondylus gaederopus* Linnaeus, 1758: Spondylidae. Mediterranean Sea. The coloration agrees with the identification.
- 142 One of the above.  
 143 One of the above.  
 144 A very large one of the above with arched lid, and apart from the fine spines, also very long protruding ones.  
 145 One of the above, somewhat smaller.  
 146 One of the above, also mixed with flat and broad spines; on the lower valve a fused coral.  
*Spondylus* sp.: Spondylidae. The indication that the specimen is growing on coral indicates that it cannot be the Mediterranean species. The species cannot be further identified as there are a number of *Spondylus* species with flat and broad spines (Lamprell 1986).
- 147 A spiny Lazarus valve from the Red Sea, the base is chocolate colored, the spines yellow. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 44, figs. 460, 461.  
 Assuming that the provenance is correct, the most likely species is *Spondylus zonalis* Lamarck, 1819, possibly also *S. versicolor* Schreibers, 1793, based on the color indications.
- 148 A highly orange colored of the above, with similar spines. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 45, fig. 463.  
 149 One also orange colored of the above, with broadly folded of the above [spines]. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 9, fig. 1.  
 150 A large white Westindian one, with red umbo, strongly serrated. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 45, fig. 465.  
*Spondylus americanus* Hermann, 1781: Spondylidae. Based on the provenance from the Caribbean sea.
- 151 One of the above, a bit smaller.  
 152 A rare one with red umbo, with pale yellow lid, the lower valve is ornamented with very broad white leaves. D'Argenville pl. 20, fig. 1.  
 Possibly *Spondylus sinensis* Schreibers, 1793: Spondylidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 153 A large Westindian Lazarus valve, the bottom orange colored and strongly spiny, the lid violet with orange spines. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 45, fig. 466 inside with orange margin (fig. 467).  
*Spondylus americanus* Hermann, 1781: Spondylidae. Based on the provenance from the Caribbean sea.
- 154 A violet one of the above, with white spines. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 45, fig. 468.  
 155 One of the above, with dull spines.

- 156 One of the above, with broad white spines.  
 157 One of the above, a little smaller. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 9, fig. 2.  
 158 A very beautiful all violet Lazarus valve, with parsley leaves. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 47, figs. 474, 475. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 9, fig. 2.  
*Spondylus spinosus* Schreibers, 1793: Spondylidae. Indo-West Pacific. The identification is based on the Martini & Chemnitz figure.  
 159 One that is white and gently violet on top, at the bottom white and yellow, strongly spinose, very beautiful.  
 160 A group of two of the above grown on top of one another. D'Argenville pl. 21, fig. B.  
 161 A unspined red one of the above, overgrown with a sponge. (Neptune's snuff box.)

Genus 311. *Chama*. Gien clams.

- 162 *Chama cor*. Gmelin sp. 1. The oxen heart. (double fools cap). Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 48, fig. 483. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 8, fig. 1.  
*Glossus humanus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Glossidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.  
 163 *Chama gigas*. Gmelin sp. 2. A white nail doublet, with elevated nails. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 49, fig. 494. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 19, fig. 3.  
*Tridacna gigas* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cardiidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific. The specimens with yellow/orange color indications (lots 164, 165, 168) may rather refer to *Tridacna squamosa* Lamarck, 1819.  
 164 A pale yellow one with even more elevated nails.  
 165 A sulphur yellow one of the above.  
 166 A camel colored one of the above.  
 167 Two blunt nailed ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 49, fig. 495.  
 168 An orange colored one of the above, on the inside strongly margined. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 49, fig. 496.  
 169 *Chama hippopus*. Gmelin sp. 3. A clean horse-shoe doublet. 6 inches. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 50, figs. 498, 499. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 22, figs. 1, 2.  
*Hippopus hippopus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cardiidae. Malayan Archipelago to Central Pacific.  
 170 One of the above, somewhat smaller.  
 171 ! A even smaller one of the above, entirely covered with tubes (very rare).  
 172 *Chama calyculata*. Gmelin sp. 7. A violet and white acorn clam. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 50, figs. 500, 501.  
*Cardita calyculata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Carditidae. Mediterranean.  
 173 ! *Chama cordata*. Gmelin sp. 8. A cleanly ground and polished kidney clam. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 50, figs. 502, 503.  
*Nomen dubium*.  
 174 ! One of the above, as beautiful.  
 175 *Chama lazarus*. Gmelin sp. 11. A very beautiful rose-red multileafed foil doublet grown on a coral. D'Argenville pl. 20, fig. T. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 51, figs. 507–508.  
*Chama lazarus* Linnaeus, 1758: Chamidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 176 ! An even rarer one, entirely white, with violet rays.  
 177 A rare gaping one, with many longleafed violet ones [rays]. (resembling nutmeg flowers.)  
 178 A shortleafed violet one of the above. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 52, fig. 514, with an overgrowth of window hatch doublets.  
 Note: As is known, this clam is often found on the *Ostrea maxima* (Pilgrim clam), where one notes on its lid the traces of rock-like hooks, at which it attaches itself, these are the cause of the openings in the lid, therefore, the name hatch, or window hatch, has developed.  
*Ostrea maxima* refers to *Pecten maximus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae, a European species, while *Chama lazarus* is found in the Indo-Pacific. Accordingly, the pectinid species may be any of the larger species from the Indo-Pacific.  
 179 One of the above, with ongrown bastard arc.  
 The bastard arc most likely refers to *Anadara antiquata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Arcidae.  
 180 One of the above, with [ongrown] fire-horn.  
 Fire horn most likely refer to *Bolinus brandaris* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae, a European species, while

*Chama lazarus* is found in the Indo-Pacific. Accordingly, the muricid species may be any of the larger species from the Indo-Pacific.

181 A group of two of the above, with attached Meeven-dirt-worm-tubes.

182 A violet one of the above, with curved projecting beak. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 52, fig. 517.

Genus 312. *Arca*. Arc.

183 ! *Arca tortuosa*. Gmelin sp. 1. A clean torted arc (reel doublet) a little yellowish in color. 3 inches. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 53, figs. 524, 525. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 23, fig. 3.

*Trisidos tortuosa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Arcidae. Indo-West Pacific.

184 ! A milk white one, just as beautiful. 2 1/4 inches.

185 *Arca noae*. Gmelin sp. 2. A Noah's arc. 4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 53, fig. 598. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 16, figs. 1, 2.

*Arca noae* Linnaeus, 1758: Arcidae. Tropical E. Atlantic, Mediterranean.

186 One of the above somewhat smaller.

187 Two very small ones of the above.

188 *Arca ovata*. Gmelin sp. 6. A snow white arc with a dark brown beard [periostracum]. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 54, fig. 538.

*Barbatia foliata* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775): Arcidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

189 *Arca antiquata*. Gmelin sp. 16. A yellow bastard arc. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 55, fig. 549. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 24, figs. 3, 4.

*Anadara antiquata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Arcidae. Indo-Pacific.

190 Two white ones of the above.

191 *Arca granosa*. Gmelin sp. 16. A large folded arc with strong beak whorl. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 56, fig. 557. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 24, fig. 2.

*Tegillarca granosa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Arcidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

192 Two small ones of the above.

193 Two pairs of fine elongated arcs with unequally lipped valves.

194 *Arca undata*. Gmelin sp. 32. Two waveshaped watered arcs. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 57, fig. 560. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 14, fig. 4.

*Glycymeris undata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Glycymeridae. Caribbean.

195 Two of the above.

196 *Arca pilosa*. Gmelin sp. 36. A large velvet clam, ground down and polished. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 57, figs. 565, 566. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 12, fig. 4.

*Glycymeris pilosa* (Linnaeus, 1767): Glycymeridae. Tropical E Atlantic, Mediterranean.

197 A equally beautiful polished one of the above.

Genus 313. *Ostrea*. Comb clams.

198 *Ostrea maxima*. Gmelin sp. 1. Two large pilgrim's clams with beautiful paintings. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 60, fig. 585. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 14, fig. 1.

*Pecten maximus* Linnaeus, 1758: Pectinidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

199 Two of the above, with equally beautiful drawings.

200 Two of the above ones, [drawings] smaller.

201 *Ostrea jacobea*. Gmelin sp. 2. Two Jacob's clams with white lower valve and inside damask-like watered. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 60, fig. 588. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 22, fig. 3.

*Pecten jacobea* Linnaeus, 1758: Pectinidae. Mediterranean.

202 *Ostrea ziczac*. Gmelin sp. 3. A large 5 inches broad Saint Hiob's clam (Neptune's Snuffbox) inside and outside brown, with fine paintings. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 61, figs. 590, 591.

*Pecten ziczac* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. Caribbean.

203 A small one of the above, inside white. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 19, fig. 3.

204 Two larger ones of the above, with light colors.

205 *Ostrea pleuronectes*. Gmelin sp. 6. A fine red compass clam, with dark tumbling rays. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 61,

fig. 595.

*Amusium pleuronectes* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. Indo-West Pacific.

206 Two liver colored ones of the above, with paler rays.

207 *Ostrea japonica*. Gmelin sp. 8. Two large east Indian compass clams, inside with yellow frame 5 1/4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 62, fig. 596.

*Amusium japonicum* (Gmelin, 1791): Pectinidae. NW Pacific.

208 ! Two blood red finely ribbed sun rayed compass clams. (rare) Knorr vol. 1, pl. 20, figs. 3, 4.

209 *Ostrea radula*. Gmelin sp. 11. Two large hunter's bags speckled in yellow and white. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 63, figs. 599, 600. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 9, fig. 4.

*Comptopallium radula* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. Indo-Pacific.

210 Two of the same.

211 A small very beautiful one of the above.

212 *Ostrea imbricata*. Gmelin sp. 12) A clean rare, speckled white and red hunter's bag, with fine hollow tiles. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 27, fig. G.

*Caribachlamys pellucens* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. Caribbean, SW Atlantic.

213 *Ostrea pallium*. Gmelin sp. 40. A colorfully speckled duke's coat. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 27, fig. 2.

*Cryptopecten pallium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. Indo-Pacific.

214 Two clean King's coats. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 64, fig. 607. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 19, fig. 2.

215 *Ostrea nodosa*. Gmelin sp. 43. A large red coral doublet, with a clean worm tube grown on it. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 64, fig. 609. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 13, fig. 5.

*Lyropecten nodosa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. SE United States to Brazil.

216 *Ostrea pesfelis*. Gmelin sp. 44. A tigered cat foot. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 64, fig. 612.

*Manupecten pesfelis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. Mediterranean and NW Africa.

217 *Ostrea pellucens*. Gmelin sp. 45. Two small summer coats. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 66, figs. 633, 634.

*Caribachlamys pellucens* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. Caribbean, SW Atlantic.

218 *Ostrea obliterated*. Gmelin sp. 46. Two reddish sun indicators. (smooth coats). Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 66, fig. 622. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 3, figs. 2, 3.

*Amusium obliterated* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. S China Sea.

219 Two white ones of the above.

220 An orange one of the above.

221 Two lemon yellow ones of the above.

222 *Ostrea sanguinea*. Gmelin sp. 47. A blood red coat. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 66, fig. 628.

*Mimachlamys sanguinea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. Indo-West-Pacific.

223 *Ostrea varia*. Gmelin sp. 48. An orange colored finely ribbed and thorned coat. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 66, figs. 633, 634.

*Chlamys varia* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

224 Two lemon yellow thorned ones of the above.

225 Two violet ones of the above.

226 *Ostrea pusio*. Gmelin sp. 49. Two orange coatlets. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 67, fig. 635.

*Talochlamys pusio* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. NE Atlantic.

227 Two finely ribbed ones of the above.

228 *Ostrea glabra*. Gmelin sp. 50. Two broadly folded coats, (with beautiful painting.) Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 67, figs. 638, 645. Knorr vol. 8, pl. 8, fig. 5; also vol. 2, pl. 10, fig. 2 & pl. 18, fig. 5; also vol. 5, pl. 7, fig. 2 [and] pl. 10, figs. 5, 6.

*Protopecten glaber* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

229 Two entirely exquisitely beautiful ones of the above.

230 Two orange and lemon yellow ones of the above.

231 Two grievance coats.

232 Two butterfly wings.

233 Two olive colored ones of the above.

234 Two white ones of the above.

235 Two violet ones of the above.

236 Two marbled ones of the above.

- 237 Two of the above [= marbled] of the above.
- 238 Two different ones of the above.
- 239 Two of the above [= different] of the above.
- 240 Two of the above [= different] of the above.
- 241 *Ostrea opercularis*. Gmelin sp. 51. Two travelling coats.  
*Aequipecten opercularis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pectinidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.
- 242 ! Two large travelling coats, of twofold separated dark brown color. (Carret [?] doublet.) Rare.
- 243 *Ostrea histrionica*. Gmelin sp. 54. The harlequin's coat. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 65, fig. 614. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 12, fig. 3 ?.  
*Excellichlamys histrionica* (Gmelin, 1791): Pectinidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.
- 244 *Ostrea islandica*. Gmelin sp. 55. Two beautiful orange colored and with band ornamented Islandic clams. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 65, fig. 615. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 16, fig. 1.  
*Chlamys islandica* (O. F. Müller, 1776): Pectinidae. Circumboreal.
- 245 One in this species rare fitting doublet, particularly beautifully marked.
- 246 *Ostrea fragilis*. Gmelin sp. 94. Two fine, white, thin shelled comb clams. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 68, fig. 650.  
*Limaria fragilis* (Gmelin, 1791): Limidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 247 *Ostrea lima*. Gmelin sp. 95. A grater or file doublet. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 68, fig. 651. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 34, fig. 3.  
*Lima lima* (Linnaeus, 1758): Limidae. Caribbean.
- 248 One of the same.
- 249 *Ostrea glacialis*. Gmelin sp. 96. The ice doublet. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 68, fig. 653.  
*Lima scabra glacialis* (Gmelin, 1791): Limidae. Caribbean.
- 250 !! *Ostrea malleus*. Gmelin sp. 99. A large, snake shaped, curved, brown, in its kind particularly beautiful Polish hammer, high 10 inches, the upper cross width 8 inches. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 70, fig. 655. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 4, fig. 2.  
*Malleus malleus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Malleidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 251 !! An equally precious black one of the above, high 5 1/2 inches, the cross width 8 1/4 inches. (equally precious).
- 252 !! An equally perfect black one of the above, high 5 inches, the cross width 8 1/2 inches.
- 253 !!! An extremely rare white Polish hammer, high 7 inches, the cross width 5 inches. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 70, fig. 656.
- 254 ! *Ostrea folium*. Gmelin sp. 103. A rare laurel leaf. (Laurel leaf) very beautiful in coloration. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 71, fig. 666. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 23, fig. 2.  
*Dendrostrea folium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ostreidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 255 *Ostrea edulis*. Gmelin sp. 105. A very large edible oyster from the Moluccan Islands, 10 inches.  
*Saccostrea cucullata* (Born, 1778). Ostreidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific. The identification is based on the indicated provenance of the specimen. *Ostrea edulis* Linnaeus, 1758 is restricted to the NE Atlantic-Mediterranean area.
- 256 ! One of the same, on which a kink horn, on which a *Balamus*, in the first one the hermit crab is enclosed.
- 257 !! *Ostrea edulis*. Gmelin sp. 105. new variety bracteata by us [= new species]. Description: *Murex granulatus*. Gmelin sp. 140. Rumphius museum pl. 30, fig. 7. to which our oyster resembles in respect to the upper valve, it should exhibit its image in the lower valve, sufficiently distant of this one, one with granules of strong colors. In what matter this intermediate could have been possible for the good of the animal, the physiologists will see. This treasure is very unique in its kind. A for the natural scientists highly strange oyster, whose ongrowth [is] a brown granulated penne; 2 1/4 inches, 1 1/4 inches wide, 1 inch deep.  
Note: Very striking is this oyster, which comes closest to Chemnitz' vol. 9, pl. 116, fig. 995, in that the snail/whorl attached to its lower valve presents itself distinctly once more on the curved lid. (This is certainly the only specimen in its kind.)  
*Nomen dubium*.
- 258 *Ostrea sinensis*. Gmelin sp. 108. A very beautiful dark violet east Indian oyster. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 72, fig. 668.  
*Spondylus sinensis* Schreibers, 1793: Spondylidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

259 *Ostrea plicatula*. Gmelin sp. 111. Two serrated oysters grown at one another with balanids. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 73, fig. 674.

*Alectryonella plicatula* (Gmelin, 1791): Ostreidae. Indo-West Pacific.

260 A rare one of the above, because of its toothed hinge [it is] strange.

261 An equally rare elongated toothed small oyster.

262 An equally rare curved one of the above.

263 Two of the same elongated toothed oysters.

264 *Ostrea parasitica*. Gmelin sp. 115. A toothed stick oyster. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 74, fig. 481.

*Nomen dubium*.

265 One of the above of the above.

266 A clean violet false left-cling-oyster. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 116, fig. 997.

267 One of the same, equally beautiful.

268 One because of the hinge *Ostrea rostrata* ([Gmelin ] sp. 112) and Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 73, fig. 676 similarly toothed oyster. (rare.)

269 ! *Ostrea isognomum*. Gmelin sp. 125. A entirely black curved angle-hook 5 3/4 inches, the hook 4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 59, fig. 584. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 13, fig. 1.

*Isognomon isognomum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Isognomonidae. Indo-Pacific.

270 ! One of the same almost straight of the above 5 inches, the hook 4 1/2 inches.

271 ! *Ostrea picta*. Gmelin sp. 127. A brown pheasant wing. Chemnitz vol. 7, pl. 58, fig. 575. 3 inches. (rare).

*Crenatula picta* (Gmelin 1791): Vulsellidae. Indo-West Pacific.

#### Genus 314. *Anomia*. Bastard.

272 *Anomia ephippium*. Gmelin sp. 3. An onion layer doublet. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 76, figs. 692, 693.

*Anomia ephippium* Linnaeus, 1758: Anomiidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

273 Two of the same.

274 *Anomia placenta*. Gmelin sp. 26. A round transparent pancake. (English saddle). Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 79 fig. 716.

*Placuna placenta* (Linnaeus, 1758): Anomiidae. Malayan Archipelago.

275 One of the above, on the top blunted, reddish, marked with rays. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 79, fig. 715. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 24, fig. 1.

276 ! *Anomia sella*. Gmelin sp. 27. A very large thick-shelled Polish saddle, high 6 inches, wide 8 1/2 inches. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 79, fig. 714. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 29, fig. 1.

*Placuna sella* (Gmelin, 1791): Anomiidae. Malayan Archipelago to Western Pacific.

277 ! A small thin-shelled red-golden one of the above, high 4 inches, wide 4 3/4 inches.

278 *Anomia vitrea*. Gmelin sp. 38. A Mahonian glass-drill-clam (*Terebratula*). Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 78, figs. 707, 708.

*Gryphus vitreus* (Born, 1778): Brachiopoda: Terebratulidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

279 *Anomia dorsata*. Gmelin sp. 48. A large Magellan furrowed and curved of the above. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 78, figs. 810, 811. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 30, fig. 4.

*Terebratella dorsata* (Gmelin, 1791): Brachiopoda: Terebratellidae. Subantarctic South America.

280 A small one of the above.

#### Genus 315. *Mytilus*. Mussels.

281 *Mytilus cristagalli*. Gmelin sp. 1. A very beautiful dark violet cock's comb. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 75, fig. 684. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 2 fig. 2. 3 inches.

*Lopha cristagalli* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ostreidae. Indo-Pacific.

282 ! A yellow entirely exquisite group of eleven cock's combs attached to one another. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 75, fig. 683. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 17, fig. 1.

283 ! *Mytilus hyotis*. Gmelin sp. 2. A very beautiful brown cock's comb with erect tubes, 4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 75, fig. 685. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 29, fig. 1.

*Hyotissa hyotis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Gryphaeidae. Caribbean, Indo-Pacific.

284 !! A highly striking cock's comb, below and above ornamented with broadfolded tubes, above which this clam

has loaded 5 different stones, similar to the *Trochus conchyliophorus* (rock carrier), 4 inches.

*Trochus conchyliophorus* = *Xenophora conchyliophora* (Born, 1780).

285 !! An extremely rare, rather black than dark brown double cock's comb, the longest incision notch is over 3 inches, the size is 8 1/2 inches from the hinge to the longest tip, the cross width is 8 inches. D'Argenville Conchyl pl. 3, fig. F. A truly exquisite specimen.

286 A small cock's comb with fine clamps. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 10, fig. 3.

287 One of the above, grown on the sea swallow (little bird.), belongs more to the notched oysters.

288 *Mytilus margaritiferus*. Gmelin sp. 4. A mother of pearl doublet, inside with ingrown pearls. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 80, fig. 717. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 25, fig. 1.

*Pinctata margaritifera* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pteriidae. Indo-Pacific.

289 One of the same doublet.

290 A multicolored denuded one of the above.

291 A gold colored one of the above.

292 A mother of pearl clam with red sun rays. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 25, figs. 2, 3.

293 A green thinshelled of the above.

294 Two inside lined ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 80, fig. 719.

295 *Mytilus lithophagus*. Gmelin sp. 6. A smooth stone clam (the puppet.) Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 82, fig. 730.

*Lithophaga lithophaga* (Linnaeus, 1758): Mytilidae. Mediterranean.

296 *Mytilus bilocularis*. Gmelin sp. 8. A ground green ringed (emerald) clam. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 82, figs. 736a, b.

*Septifer bilocularis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Mytilidae. Indo-Pacific.

297 *Mytilus unguatus*. Gmelin sp. 12. A large smooth yellow Magellan clam. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 84, fig. 747. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 15, fig. 1.

*Mytilus edulis* Linnaeus, 1758: Mytilidae. Circum temperate-boreal.

298 A dark blue banded large one of the above. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 15, fig. 1.

299 One of the same, equally beautiful.

300 A violet and white one of the above. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 15, fig. 2.

301 A smooth one of the above.

302 A small clean white one of the above, with violet margin.

303 Two small ones overgrown with coral moss of the above.

304 *Mytilus modiolus*. Gmelin sp. 14. An olive colored papus clam. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 85, fig. 759.

*Modiolus modiolus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Mytilidae. Circum-arctic and subarctic.

305 Two of the same more elongated of the above. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 85, fig. 760.

306 *Mytilus discors*. Gmelin sp. 21. A cross streak violet clam. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 86, fig. 768.

*Musculus discors* (Linnaeus, 1767): Mytilidae. Circum-temperate-boreal.

307 *Mytilus hirundo*. Gmelin sp. 22. Two short tailed swallows (little birds.) Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 81, fig. 723. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 8, fig. 6.

*Pteria hirundo* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pteriidae. Mediterranean, Caribbean, SE Atlantic.

308 Two dark brown sun rayed long tailed of the above. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 10, figs. 1, 2.

309 Two of the above.

310 A brown, broad, short tailed one of the above.

311 A beautiful very long tailed one of the above. 4 inches.

312 *Mytilus versicolor*. Gmelin sp. 30. A multicolored rainbow shimmering clam. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 84, fig. 487. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 15, fig. 4.

*Perna perna* (Linnaeus, 1758): Mytilidae. S Atlantic, Indian Ocean.

313 A very large painter clam, from freshwater.

Most likely referring to Unionidae.

314 Two different smaller ones of the above.

315 Two clean green rare ones of the above.

#### Genus 316. *Pinna*. Stick clams.

316 *Pinna rudis*. Gmelin sp. 1. A red ham clam, studded with elevated hollow tiles. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 88, fig. 773. 8 1/2 inches.

*Pinna rudis* Linnaeus, 1758: Pinnidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

317 An equally beautiful one of the above. 7 1/2 inches.

318 One of the same. 6 1/2 inches.

319 *Pinna pectinata*. Gmelin sp. 2. A green smooth one of the above. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 87, figs. 770, 771. 6 inches.

*Atrina pectinata* (Linnaeus, 1767): Pinnidae. E Atlantic, Mediterranean, Indo-West to Central Pacific.

320 A yellowish transparent one of the above. 8 inches.

321 Two of the same with cross rings. 5 1/2 inches.

322 *Pinna nobilis*. Gmelin sp. 3. A thorned one of the above. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 86, fig. 769. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 26, fig. 1.

*Pinna nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758: Pinnidae. Mediterranean.

323 A curved entirely translucent one of the above. (barley sugar).

324 *Pinna muricata*. Gmelin sp. 4. A strongly thorned ham clam. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 91, fig. 781.

*Pinna muricata* Linnaeus, 1758: Pinnidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

325 *Pinna squamosa*. Gmelin sp. 6. A reddish smooth ham clam. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 92, fig. 784. 11 inches.

*Pinna nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758: Pinnidae. Mediterranean.

326 A very large scaled one of the above. 18 inches. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 93, fig. 787.

327 *Pinna saccata*. Gmelin sp. 8. A black mottled ham. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 90, fig. 780. 10 1/2 inches.

*Streptopinna saccata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pinnidae. Indo-Pacific.

328 *Pinna incurva*. Gmelin sp. 12. A curved ham. (pistol holster.) Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 90, fig. 778. 9 inches.

*Pinna incurva* Gmelin, 1791: Pinnidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

329 One of the same as the previous blunted one of the above. 8 1/2 inches.

330 *Pinna vexillum*. Gmelin sp. 15. A blunt dark brown broad (Westphalian) ham. Chemnitz vol. 8, pl. 91, fig. 383. 6 inches.

*Atrina vexillum* (Born, 1778): Pinnidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

331 A small one of the same of the above.

332 A rare transparent violet colored folded ham.

### C. Univalvia; Uni-Valved Coiled Shells.

Genus 317. *Argonauta*. Vessel's Boat.

*Argonauta argo*, paper nautilus Gmelin sp. 1.

*Argonauta argo* Linnaeus, 1758: Argonautidae. Warm waters.

1 A rare entirely white paper nautilus. 8 1/4 inches. Martini part 1, pl. 17, fig. 157. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 2, fig. 1.

*Argonauta nouryi* Lorois, 1852: Argonautidae. Western to Eastern Pacific.

2 An exquisite large one of the above, (as usual with brown keel/carina). 9 1/2 inches.

3 One of the above, as beautiful. 6 1/2 inches.

4 One of the same. 5 1/2 inches.

5 Two small ones of the above.

6 A knotty ringed paper nautilus with broad keel/carina, (Rellsbrey Nautilus) Martini [vol. 1,] pl. 17, fig. 156. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 31, fig. 1. 7 3/4 inches.

*Argonauta nouryi* Lorois, 1852: Argonautidae. Western to Eastern Pacific.

7 One of the same eared or thorned of the above. Martini pl. 18, fig. 160.

8 A dirty white smoothly nobbed one of the above. (Nautilus legitimus [= proper].) Knorr vol. 1, pl. 2, fig. 2.

*Argonauta argo* Linnaeus, 1758: Argonautidae. Warm waters.

9 One of the same smaller.

Genus 318. *Nautilus*. Thick-shelled Nautilus.

*Nautilus pompilius*. Mother of pearl nautilus Gmelin sp. 1.

*Nautilus pompilius* Linnaeus, 1758: Nautilidae. Malayan Archipelago.

10 A flamed chambered vessel's boat. (Nautilus crassus [= thick]) Martini vol. 1, pl. 18, fig. 164. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 1, fig. 1. 9 inches.

11 One to the mother of pearl denuded one of the above. 7 inches.

- 12 One of the same of similar size.  
 13 A flamed one of the above, Jonston pl. 10, fig. 3.  
 14 A small flamed one of the above, with the umbilical hole. Martini vol. 1, pl. 19, fig. 166.  
*Allonautilus scrobiculatus* ([Lightfoot], 1786): Nautilidae. Western and Central Pacific. The presence of an umbilicus indicates a species other than *N. pompilius* for this and the subsequent lot.  
 15 Two small ones entirely of mother of pearl of the above, with the above [umbilical hole].

Genus 319. *Conus*. Horns.

*Conus marmoreus*. Heart horns Gmelin sp. 1.

*Conus marmoreus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

- 16 An exquisite large heart horn. 5 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 62, fig. 685. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 15, fig. 2.  
 17 Two smaller ones of the same.  
 18 Two of the same of the same [= smaller ones].  
 19 Two yellow granulated ones of the above, Martini vol. 2, pl. 62, fig. 686. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 17, fig. 1.  
 20 Two very beautiful ones of the above (Schout by Night. [?]) Martini vol. 2, pl. 62, fig. 687. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 7, fig. 4.  
 21 Two of the same, equally beautiful.  
 22 A brown one of the above.  
 23 A particularly marked one of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 62, fig. 688.  
 24 Two brown ones of the above, of which one with a rare white band. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 138, fig. 1297.  
 25 ! Two very beautiful golden heart horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 62, fig. 689. (The description is correct, the figure is indicated very imprecisely.)

*Conus imperialis*. Crown horns Gmelin sp. 2.

*Conus imperialis* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

- 26 Two large crowned horns. (Emperor's crowns.) Martini vol. 2, pl. 62, fig. 690. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 11, fig. 2.  
 27 Two of the above of the above.  
 28 Two smaller ones of the same.  
 29 ! A particularly beautifully banded coffee brown of the above, with white blotches. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 139, fig. 1289.  
 30 ! Two equally rare violet ones of the above, (for which no illustration.)

*Conus litteratus*. Tiger horns Gmelin sp. 2.

*Conus litteratus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

- 31 Two large letter horns. (A. B. C. Boekjes.) Martini vol. 2, pl. 60, fig. 666. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 24, fig. 5.  
 32 Two of the same, without yellow band.  
 33 Two tiger horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 60, fig. 668. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 16, fig. 3.  
 34 A particularly rare and large of the above, with yellow bands, 4 inches.  
 35 A bastard Guinean [= west African] horn. Martini vol. 2, pl. 60, fig. 669. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 24, fig. 5.  
 36 Two of the above.  
 37 Two of the same.  
 38 ! A in its kind very rare, by no author described horn (La Coquette) good 2 inches. The base color is milk white, with three clean broad orange bands; these as well as the three white intermediate bands, are ornamented with square and elongated dark brown beauty patches (Mouchen); the spire is broad and little elevated, the entire body is also ornamented with longitudinally descending lines or grooves. (A extremely rare exquisite specimen.)

*Conus generalis*. Clapper-kisses [?] Gmelin sp. 4.

*Conus generalis* Linnaeus, 1767: Conidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

- 39 Two dark brown clapper-kisses, cleanly banded. Martini vol. 2, pl. 58, figs. 645, 652. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 7, fig. 3.  
 40 Two of the same (Spelt-work kisses [?].)  
 41 A large one of the above, deviant.  
 42 Two light yellow banded ones of the above. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 5, fig. 2.  
 43 Two of the same, equally beautiful. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 6, fig. 3.  
 44 A rare brown one of the above, with white blotches.

*Conus virgo*. Wax candles Gmelin sp. 5.

*Conus virgo* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

45 A large yellow wax candle (Menonist Toor [?]) Martini vol. 2, pl. 53, fig. 586. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 22, fig. 1.

46 Two of the same ones as the above.

47 An entirely white one of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 53, fig. 586.

48 Two different small crowned ones, one of them granulated, the other banded, of the above. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 16, fig. 5.

49 A large highly orange meadow. Martini vol. 2, pl. 59, figs. 653, 654. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 26, fig. 1.

50 One of the same finely banded and dotted of the one above.

51 Two smaller ones of the above.

*Conus capitaneus*. Cheese horn Gmelin sp. 6.

*Conus capitaneus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

52 A green cheese horn. Martini vol. 2, pl. 59, figs. 660–662. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 7, fig. 6.

53 Two brown ones of the above.

54 Two ermine tails. Martini vol. 2, pl. 57, figs. 630, 631.

55 Two yellow ones of the above.

56 Two pale green hunting clothes. (Ermine pelts.) Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 138, fig. 1280.

57 A very rare yellow one of the above, with red speckled bands.

*Conus miles*. Yarn horn Gmelin sp. 8.

*Conus miles* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

58 Two Arracans yarn horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 59, figs. 663, 664. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 15, fig. [4].

59 Two of the same.

60 A rare banded variety.

*Conus ammiralis*. Admiral [Gmelin] sp. 10.

*Conus ammiralis* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-West Pacific.

61 ! A selected very beautiful First Admiral with 3 bands. Martini vol. 2, pl. 57, figs. 634, 635. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 141, fig. 1307. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 3, fig. 1.

62 ! One of the same, equally beautiful.

63 ! One of the above, of the above.

64 !! One of the above, of the above, throughout with ornamented with star-bands, (extremely rare).

65 ! A golden yellow one of the above.

66 An equally beautiful First Admiral with 4 bands. Knorr vol. 1, pl., 8, fig. 2.

67 ! One of the above, equally beautiful.

68 ! One of the above, of the above.

69 ! An equally beautiful First Admiral with 5 bands. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 141, fig. 1308.

70 ! A same one, of the above.

71 ! An orange one of the above.

72 ! A very beautiful granulated one of the above.

73 ! An equally rare and beautiful one of the above.

74 !!! *Conus nobilis* Gmelin sp. 113) new variety: *vincoomnes*, by us [= new species]. A cone with pear-shaped shell, subcylindric light [should read *levi*: light instead of *laevi*: left], with two distinct banded girdles. The spire is exquisite, the [body] whorl with two weak grooves; the outer margin very complete/intact, the interior with very fine folds. The two zones consist of eight bands each, which are composed of close yet distinct brown dots; additionally, so that the basic color of the entire shell is yellow, [they] are scattered elegantly with small white spots, mostly rhombshaped, [and with] scattered stars or snow flakes.

A noble admiral's horn, the shell is almost cylindrical smooth, banded with two prominent cross belts; the spire extends in an erect tip, and is keeled up with a broad and another narrow furrow; the two belts consist of eight distinct cross bands each, which are composed of brown, closely adjacent and still separated dots; these cross bands are, like the yellow base color of the snail, from the upper tip to below covered with small clean, mostly rhomboid, white spots as dispersed snow flakes or stars, which give this exquisite specimen a noticeable appearance.

*Conus nobilis victor* Broderip, 1842 [= *nomen protectum*; *Conus nobilis vincoomnes* Lichtenstein, 1794 = *nomen oblitum*. See discussion of new species]: Conidae. Indian Ocean.

75 Two smooth west Indian Admirals. Martini vol. 2, pl. 57, fig. 640.

- 76 Two vice admirals. Martini vol. 2, pl. 57, fig. 639.
- 77 Two granulated west Indian Admirals. Martini vol. 2, pl. 61, fig. 679.
- 78 Two of the same.
- 79 Two of the above, of the above.
- 80 A large empirical crown. (Emperor's crown) of first rank 7 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 53, fig. 590.
- 81 One of the same 5 inches.
- 82 An exquisitely beautiful specimen 3 1/2 inches, particularly beautiful.
- Conus nobilis*. Yellow hear horn Gmelin sp. 13.  
*Conus nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. E Indian Ocean.
- 83 Two clean yellow ones (golden heart horns). Martini vol. 2, pl. 62, fig. 689.
- Conus genuanus*. Guinean horn Gmelin sp. 14.  
*Conus genuatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. W Africa.
- 84 A very beautiful Guinean horn. Martini vol. 2, pl. 56, figs. 624, 625. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 1, fig. 1.
- 85 One of the same, equally beautiful.
- 86 One not less beautiful butterfly wing, (Wing of a butterfly.) Martini vol. 2, pl. 56, fig. 623. D'Argenville pl. 12, fig. V.
- Conus glaucus*. Dam-board [or checkerboard?] Gmelin sp. 15.  
*Conus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Western Pacific.
- 87 Two red dotted horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 61, figs. 670–674.
- 88 Two of the same, different kind. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 17, fig. 4.
- 89 Two of the above
- 90 A Cyprian cat. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 138, figs. 1277, 1278.
- Conus monachus*. Monks horns Gmelin sp. 16.  
*Conus monachus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 91 Two brown monks (Ash pots.) Knorr vol. 3, pl. 27, fig. 4.
- 92 One of the same.
- 93 A polished one of the above. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 28, fig. 4.
- 94 Two small blue monks. Martini vol. 2, pl. 55, fig. 612e.
- 95 ! A very beautiful Franciscan monk 3 1/2 inches. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 142, fig. 1320.
- Conus minimus*. Clouded horn Gmelin sp. 17.  
*Conus minimus* Linnaeus, 1758: rejected and invalid. Hwass, 1792: *nomen dubium*.
- 96 Two brown and blue clouded and banded horns. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 25, fig. 5.
- Conus mercator*. Net horn Gmelin sp. 19.  
*Conus mercator* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. SE Atlantic.
- 97 A banded net horn (golden chain). Martini vol. 2, pl. 56, fig. 620. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 1, fig. 4.
- 98 One entirely covered with the net of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 56, fig. 621.
- Conus betulinus*. Butterwork horn Gmelin sp. 20.  
*Conus betulinus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 99 A large yellow butterwork horn. Martini vol. 2, pl. 61, fig. 675. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 11, fig. 3.
- 100 Two of the same. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 142, fig. 1321.
- 101 One of the above, pale in color.
- Conus figulinus*. Wood horn Gmelin sp. 21.  
*Conus figulinus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 102 Two large oak wood horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 59, fig. 656. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 25, fig. 2.
- 103 Two of the same, equally beautiful. Martini vol. 2, pl. 59, fig. 657.
- 104 A box-tree wood horn. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 11, fig. 2.
- 105 Two of the same.
- 106 ! A rare banded wood horn. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 15, fig. 2.
- Conus ebraeus*. Music horn Gmelin sp. 22.  
*Conus ebraeus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 107 Two farmer's music horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 56, fig. 617. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 6, fig. 2.
- 108 Two of the above, one thereof speckled red.

*Conus muscarum*. Fly dirt horn Gmelin sp. 23.

*Conus stercusmuscarum* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

109 Two fly dirt horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 64, figs. 711, 712. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 7, fig. 5.

110 Two of the same.

111 Two granulated flea dirt horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 63, fig. 698a.

112 Two yellow of the above.

113 Two crowned gnat dirt horn. Martini vol. 2, pl. 63, fig. 696.

114 ! A beautiful reddish smeared fly dirt horn. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 162, fig. 1318.

115 Two different gnat dirt of the above.

*Conus varius*. Lion horns Gmelin sp. 24.

*Conus varius* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-West Pacific.

116 Two clean lion horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 61, fig. 679. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 24, fig. 5.

117 Two of the same, different kind.

118 Two finely banded of the above.

119 One of the above.

120 Two larger ones of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 62, fig. 682. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 1, fig. 6.

*Conus achatinus*. Agate horn Gmelin sp. 25.

*Conus monachus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

121 A spotted agate horn. Martini vol. 2, pl. 52, fig. 579.

*Conus leoninus*. Climbing lion. Gmelin sp. 27.

*Conus striatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

122 Two climbing lion horns, or so-called west Admirals, rare. Martini vol. 2, pl. 55, fig. 607. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 1, fig. 4.

123 Two of the same, different kind. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 140, fig. 1299.

124 Two of the above (flower horn) Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 140, fig. 1300.

*Conus amadis*, the Amadis horn. Gmelin sp. 32.

*Conus amadis* Gmelin, 1791: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

125 ! A beautiful Amadis horn. Martini vol. 2, pl. 58, fig. 643.

126 ! An equally beautiful of the above. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 142, figs. 1322, 1323.

127 ! An even more beautiful one of the above, more banded and orange colored.

128 ! One of the above of the above.

129 ! A very exquisite one of the above, particularly highly orange colored. Knorr ( vol. 6, pl. 5, fig. 3.

*Conus arachnoideus*. Spiderweb horn. Gmelin sp. 35.

*Conus araneosus* [Lightfoot], 1786: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

130 A very beautiful large spiderweb horn. Martini vol. 2, pl. 61, fig. 676.

131 One of the above a little smaller.

132 A brown, coronated one of the above. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 4, fig. 4.

133 Two crowned, black ones of the above.

*Conus punctatus*. Dotted horn. Gmelin sp. 40.

*Conus augus* [Lightfoot], 1786: Conidae. Indian Ocean.

134 ! A large dotted and banded horn. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 13, fig. 6.

135 An orange colored one of the above (golden) net roll. Martini vol. 2, pl. 52, fig. 570.

136 A particularly beautiful, banded one of the above. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 143, fig. 1327.

*Conus nussatella*. Granulated cooper driller. Gmelin sp. 50.

*Conus nussatella* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

137 Two granulated cooper drillers. Martini vol. 2, pl. 51, fig. 567. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 4 fig. 7.

138 Two of the same.

*Conus affinis*. The orange Admiral's cooper drill Gmelin sp. 50.

*Conus circumcisis* Born, 1778: Conidae. SW Pacific.

139 ! ! The specimen has conspicuous highly saturated colors; the top whorl with alternating brown and white, the canal is flesh or rose [colored]; the spire is girdled by 36 alternating zones or bands, yet of the 18 variable [and] with brown and white interrupted streaks, 13 lines are golden and pale rose, resembling the flower of the Persian almond

in color. The height extends over more than two inches.

This exquisite piece is particularly high in color, the upper whorl alternates in brown and white, the hollow furrow is flesh or rose colored, the body is coiled and consists of 36 rings or alternating cords, namely 18 with brown and white broken off sticks, 13 orange colored and 5 pale peach-blossom colored lines. The height is 2 inches. Compare with Martini vol. 2, pl. 567, fig. 571 but more elongated.

*Conus granulatus*. Rose colored cooper drill Gmelin. sp. 52.

*Conus granulatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Caribbean.

140 Two rose colored and banded cooper drills. Martini vol. 2, pl. 52, figs. 574, 575. Knorr vol. [2], pl. 6, fig. 5.

*Conus aurisiacus*. Orange colored Admiral Gmelin. sp. 56 var. a.

*Conus aurisiacus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

141 !! *Conus* with a light silver shell, the top whorl with five golden canal bands, with variable striations in white and brown, with flesh [colored] rings. Height 2 1/2 inches. An equally beautiful orange admiral, it differs from the previous one, that on a silver colored base 5 orange bands show, with alternating broken off brown and white sticks or cords and pale red bands, the spire is similar to the previous one. 2 1/2 inches. Compare with Knorr vol. 5, pl. 24, fig. 1 to which it is most similar.

142 !! *Conus aurisiacus* Gmelin sp. 56, var. b. With colors of the previous, but additionally more saturated [in color] and more beautiful. Height 1 3/4 inches. A similar to the preceding orange admiral (but more beautiful and more lively in color) 1 3/4 inches.

143 ! *Conus aurisiacus* Gmelin sp. 56 var. g. Equally beautiful, however, in color a little paler. \* Description. This *aurisiacus* differs from the *Conus affinis* Gmelin, sp. 50 by the light shell, and not, as in the other, with elevated rough rings. One of the same, equally beautiful, but somewhat paler in color.

\* It is in order to note: that these three orange admirals differ from No. 139; in that they are unequally smoother, and do not have such elevated rings or cords as this one, which extend to the lowest tip.

144 A rare conspicuous over the entire body orange horn, with hardly noticeable white spots, compare with Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 144. D'Argenville, fig. L.

145 An entirely high orange colored one of the above, with very weak traces of white spots.

*Conus aurisiacus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

*Conus magnus*. Spotted kitten. Gmelin sp. 57.

*Conus magus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific. The species epithet *magnus* [sic] is a typographic error in Lichtenstein (1794).

146 A misery horn. Martini vol. 2, pl. 58, fig. 641. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 16, fig. 5.

*Conus striatus*. Agate cheek. Gmelin sp. 58.

*Conus striatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

147 Two dark violet banded agate cheeks. Martini vol. 2, pl. 64, figs. 714, 716. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 18, figs. 1–3; pl. 12, figs. 1–3; pl. 21, figs. 1–3, pl. 22, fig. 4.

148 Two clean ones of the above.

149 Two of the above, different kind.

150 Two orange ones of the above.

151 Two particularly beautifully marked ones of the above.

152 Two of the same, different kind.

*Conus textile*. Golden thing. Gmelin sp. 59.

*Conus textile* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

153 A large gold-sheet horn. Gmelin [should read Chemnitz] vol. 10, pl. 143, figs. a, b, c. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 18 figs. 6; vol. 2, pl. 2, fig. 3.

154 Two of the same, different ones, of the above.

155 Two particularly marked ones of the above, somewhat smaller.

156 Two of the above, of the above.

157 A silver-sheet horn.

158 A rare banded one of the above.

159 Two orange ones of the above.

*Conus aulicus*. Brunette. Gmelin sp. 60.

*Conus aulicus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.

- 160 Two large, very beautiful brunette horns. Gmelin [should read Chemnitz] vol. 10, pl. 143, fig. 1328. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 19, fig. 1.
- 161 Two of the same. Matini vol. 2, pl. 53, fig. 592.
- 162 Two somewhat smaller ones of the above, net shaped.
- 163 ! The rare Mauritanian Gloria maris. Martini vol. 2, pl. 52, figs. 593, 594.
- 164 ! Two rare elongated brunettes. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 5, fig. 3.
- 165 ! One of the same equally beautiful.
- 166 !! An extremely rare one of the above, with vertically falling lightning rays (particularly spectacular.)  
*Conus spectrum*. Ghost horn Gmelin sp. 62.  
*Conus spectrum* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Western Pacific.
- 167 Two (spook) ghost horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 52, figs. 582, 583. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 8, fig. 4.
- 168 Two of the same.
- 169 ! *Conus lemur*, by us [= new species]. Wide bellied conus, shell nebulous yellowish with various brown signs. Two still unknown rare ones of the above, the base color is light yellow with dark brown alternating characters. (very noticeable.)  
*Conus* sp.: *nomen dubium*. (See discussion of new species below).
- 170 ! *Conus lar*, by us [= new species]. Wide bellied conus, shell dilute yellow, with nebulous brown. Very similar to the previous variety. An equally rare in color resembling one of the above, with different markings.  
*Conus* sp.: *nomen dubium*. (See discussion of new species below).
- 171 ! *Conus fritillaria*; by us [= new species]. Wide bellied conus, white shell, banded with gold. Yet another kind, resembling to the composite floor (Italian corridor), the base is white, the cross bands are orange. (Also noticeable.)  
*Conus* sp.: *nomen dubium*. (See discussion of new species below).
- Conus bullatus*. Omlet. Gmelin sp. 63.  
*Conus bullatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conus. Indo-Pacific.
- 172 Two very beautiful orange cheeks. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 142, figs. 1315, 1316. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 11, fig. 4.
- 173 A clean banded one of the above.
- 174 ! *Conus bullatus*; Gmelin sp. 63, var. d. Yellow shell with white bands. The beauty of the bands reminds of the outmost beauty of admirals and aurisiacs. A particularly beautiful, resembling to the best Admirals, banded orange cheeks. (particularly striking.)  
*Conus tulipa*. The tulip. Gmelin sp. 64.  
*Conus tulipa* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 175 A violet and blue clouded cheek, (Tulip's Bonan). Martini vol. 2, pl. 64, figs. 718, 719. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 20 figs. 1, 2.
- 176 An equally beautiful one of the above, somewhat smaller.  
*Conus geographus*. Crown cheek. Gmelin sp. 65.  
*Conus geographus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 177 Two extra large banded crown cheeks. 5 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 64, fig. 717. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 21, fig. 2.
- 178 Two of the same, equally beautiful. 4 1/2 inches.  
*Conus nubecula*. Pancake. Gmelin sp. 66.  
*Conus bullatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Conidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.
- 179 A so-called Pancake horn. (spotted fox.) Martini vol. 2, pl. 56, fig. 622. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 1, fig. 4.  
*Conus vexillum*. The flag. Gmelin sp. 68.  
*Conus vexillum* Gmelin, 1791: Conidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 180 Two large cathedral coat. (Order cross) 4 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 57, fig. 629. Knorr vol. 3, pl. [1/11], fig. 3.  
The plate reference is not clear. Gmelin (1791) did not refer to any Knorr illustrations, and Knorr identified both pl. 1, fig. 3, and pl. 11, fig. 3, as the very similar *Conus miles*.
- 181 One of the same pale yellow of the above.  
*Conus thomae*. St. Thomas horn. Gmelin sp. 70?.  
*Conus thomae* Gmelin, 1791: Conidae. Indonesia.
- 182 !! A wide bellied cone, shell oblong [and] rounded, exquisite spire; top whorl ornamented with cords as well as with hanging hairs, the lower ones continuously to the aperture consist of 22 furrows lightly incised in the middle.

The color of the shell and also the aperture is white. In the wide furrows alternating appear perpendicular letters horizontally & obliquely; The characters are variable, letters, numbers with Roman and German ones, diverse punctuation signs are shown. A worthy treasure for the attention of the conchologist. An extremely rare thick-shelled so far still unknown snail from East India. 3 inches. The body is elongated with a high tapered spire, it [the spire] starts [in original “hängt ... an” = hangs on, which most likely is a misprint of “fängt ... an” = starts] from the top with orange hanging threads or hairs, the body however to the lowest tip consists of 22 grooves, which themselves are separated in the middle with a fine depression. The base color and the aperture are white, on the partitioned grooves there are alternating vertical and oblique reddish streaks; various characters; distinct letters; Roman and German numbers; comma; colon; semicolon and periods. (A for the connoisseur of nature noticeable horn.)  
183 A horn similar in many aspects to the previous one. Compare Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 138, figs. 1282, 1283.

Genus 320 *Cypraea*. Porcelain.

184 *Cypraea exanthemea*. Blind Argus. Gmelin sp. 1. A very large blind Argus porcelain snail. 5 inches. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 145, fig. 1343.

*Macrocypraea zebra* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Caribbean.

185 One of the same. 4 inches.

*Cypraea mappa*. Map porcelain. Gmelin sp. 2.

*Leporicypraea mappa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.

186 Two map porcelain. (Cape Horn) Martini vol. 1, pl. 25, figs. 245, 246.

187 One of the same of a different kind. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 26, fig. 3.

*Cypraea arabica*. Arabian letter porcelain. Gmelin sp. 3.

*Mauritia arabica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.

188 Two arabian letter porcelains. Martini vol. 1, pl. 31, fig. 328.

188 a) Two of the same.

189 The bastard harlequin. Martini vol. 1, pl. 31, fig. 331.

190 Two denuded porcelains with violet back. Martini vol. 1, pl. 31, fig. 329.

*Cypraea argus*. True Argus. Gmelin sp. 4.

*Arestorides argus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.

191 Two particularly beautiful double Argus porcelains. Martini vol. 1, pl. 28, fig. 285. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 11, fig. 5.

192 Two of the same, no less beautiful.

*Cypraea testudinaria*. Turtle. Gmelin sp. 5.

*Chelycypraea testudinaria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.

193 Two particularly beautiful turtle shell porcelains. Martini vol. 1, pl. 27, figs. 271, 272. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 27, fig. 2.

*Cypraea stercoraria*. High back. Gmelin sp. 6.

*Trona stercoraria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Tropical E Atlantic.

194 ! *Cypraea stercoraria*; Gmelin sp. 6, var. b. Underneath less flat, than the following common variety a; both lips are very thick, the outside is bordered in chestnut color; the shell is finely undulated in brown, by tigered spots hardly diluted in the area of pale red. Height 2 1/2 inches. Length 3 inches. Length 4 1/4 inches. A new kind from the south sea of thin-shelled highback porcelain: The bottom is not as flat as the common following one; the two apertures are very elevated with dark brown framing, the back is mottled in brown and loses itself with tiger spots on a soft reddish base. High 2 1/2 inches. wide 3 inches. long 4 1/4 inches.

195 The common high back. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 13, fig. 1.

*Cypraea carneola*. Red fox. Gmelin sp. 7.

*Lyncina carneola* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.

196 Two banded red foxes. Martini pl. 28, figs. 287, 288. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 7, fig. 4.

*Cypraea talpa*. Mole. Gmelin sp. 9)

*Talparia talpa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.

197 The banded mole. Martini vol. 1, pl. 27, figs. 273, 274. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 27, figs. 2, 3.

*Cypraea amethystea*. Agate porcelain. Gmelin sp. 10.

*Cypraea amethystea* Linnaeus, 1758. The species is not found in the cowry literature. Weinkauff (1881) gave it as a synonym of *Cypraea reticulata* Martyn (non-binominal), with synonym/accepted name *Mauritia*

- histrion* (Gmelin, 1791). Indo-West- to Central Pacific. This species should not be confused with *Cypraea amethystina* O.G. Costa, 1830 [= *Luria lurida* (Linnaeus, 1758)].
- 198 Two banded agate porcelains. Martini pl. 25, fig. 248.  
This is a juvenile specimen with spiral bands as shown in the cited figure.
- 199 Two of the same.
- 200 Two of the above, more flamed. Martini vol. 1, pl. 25, fig. 247. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 28, fig. 5.
- 201 A thin-shelled of the above without protruding tips. D'Argenville pl. 18, fig. C.  
*Cypraea lurida*. The mouse. Gmelin sp. 11.  
*Luria lurida* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Mediterranean, W Africa.
- 202 The four eyed mouse. Martini vol. 1, pl. 30, fig. 315. D'Argenville pl. 18, fig. C.  
*Cypraea vanelli*. Grain [of wood] porcelain. Gmelin sp. 12.  
*Lyncina lynx* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 203 Two [wood] grain porcelains. Martini vol. 1, pl. 25, fig. 250.  
*Cypraea fragilis*. Thin shelled Tiger porcelain. Gmelin sp. 14.  
*Mauritia arabica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 204 Two thin shelled tiger porcelains. D'Argenville pl. 18, fig. F.
- 205 Two rare, instead of banded strongly spotted of the above.
- 206 A very rare one of the above with bands.  
*Cypraea gutta*. Snowed porcelain. Gmelin sp. 15.  
*Perisserosea guttata* (Gmelin, 1791): Cypraeidae. Indo-West Pacific. *Perisserosea guttata* is a rather rare species, still today. It would be surprising that it would not have been considered exceptional and marked with exclamation points. There are a number of cowry shells with dots on the dorsum, therefore, it may have been misidentified.
- 207 Two snowed (salt grains.) porcelains. Martini vol. 1, pl. 25, figs. 252, 253. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 20, fig. 3.
- 208 Two of the same.
- 209 Two thin shelled banded ones of the above.  
*Cypraea plumbea*. Plumb porcelain. Gmelin sp. 17.  
*Macrocypraea zebra* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Caribbean, subtropical W Atlantic.
- 210 A large very beautiful specimen banded on blue background, long 5, 1/2 inches, wide 3 1/4 inches, high 2 1/2 inches.
- 211 One of the same of the above, smaller.  
*Cypraea mus*. The mouse. Gmelin sp. 43.  
*Muracypraea mus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Caribbean.
- 212 The Carthagian cliff horn. Martini vol. 1, pl. 23, figs. 223, 224. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 13, fig. 3.
- 213 Two of the same  
*Cypraea tigris*. Tiger porcelain. Gmelin sp. 44.  
*Cypraea tigris* Linnaeus, 1758: Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 214 Two clean tiger porcelains. Martini vol. 1, pl. 24, figs. 232, 233. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 21, fig. 5.
- 215 Two of the same equally beautiful (the panther).
- 216 Two particularly dark ones of the above, one exquisitely large.
- 217 A blueish tiger. Martini vol. 1, pl. 24, fig. 235.
- 218 ! A very rare one of the above, on the back with a strong burn spot (Burnt Bil [?]).  
*Cypraea lynx*. The lynx. [Gmelin] sp. 48.  
*Lyncina lynx* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 219 Two lynx porcelains. Martini vol. [1]; pl. 23, figs. 230, 231.
- 220 A finely spotted of the above. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 23, fig. 7.
- 221 One of the same.  
*Cypraea isabella*. The Isabella. Gmelin sp. 49.  
*Luria isabella* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 222 Two Isabella porcelains with red eyes. Martini vol. 1, pl. [27], fig. [275].
- 223 Two small ones of the same. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 9, fig. 5.  
*Cypraea ziczac*. The zigzag porcelain. Gmelin sp. 54.

- Palmadusta ziczac* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 224 Two zigzag porcelains. Martini vol. 1, pl. 23, fig. 226.
- 225 Two of the same.
- Cypraea asillus*. Bluestreak. Gmelin sp. 56.  
*Palmadusta asellus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific. “*asillus*” [sic] is a typographic error in Lichtenstein (1794).
- 226 Two Cape donkeys. Martini vol. 1, pl. 27, figs. 280, 281. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 25, fig. 3.
- Cypraea citraria*. Gold drop. Gmelin sp. 80.  
*Cribrarula cribraria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-West Pacific. Lichtenstein’s *citraria* [sic] is a typographic error for *cribraria* as shown by the Gmelin (1791) reference.
- 227 Two gold drops. Martini vol. 1, pl. 31, fig. 336.
- Cypraea moneta*. Chinese coin. Gmelin sp. 81.  
*Monetaria moneta* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 228 Four cowries (Chinese coins). Martini vol. 1, pl. 31, figs. 337, 338. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 24, fig. 4.
- Cypraea anulus*. Yellow ring. Gmelin sp. 82.  
*Monetaria annulus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific. “*anulus*” [sic] is a typographic error in Lichtenstein (1794).
- 229 The snake’s head with yellow head. Martini vol. 1, pl. 24, fig. 240.
- Cypraea erosa*. Burnt spot. Gmelin sp. 84.  
*Naria erosa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 230 Two burnt-spots porcelains. Martini vol. 1, pl. 30, figs. 320, 321. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 20, fig. 4.
- Cypraea stolidia*. The dragon head. Gmelin sp. 89.  
*Bistolida stolidia* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 231 The dragon head. Martini vol. 1, pl. 28, figs. 292, 293.
- Cypraea helvola*. Starlet porcelains. Gmelin sp. 90.  
*Naria helvola* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 232 Two starlet porcelains. Martini vol. 1, pl. 28, figs. 226, 227.
- Cypraea pediculus*. The louse. Gmelin sp. 93.  
*Pusula pediculus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Triviidae. Caribbean.
- 233 Two of the same.
- 234 Two elephant lice. Martini vol. 1, pl. 26, figs. 309–311. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 17, fig. 6.
- Cypraea nucleus*. The rice [little] grain. Gmelin sp. 95.  
*Nuceolaria nucleus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 235 A yellow granulated rice [little] grain. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 17, fig. 7.
- Cypraea staphylaea*. The basement worm. Gmelin sp. 97.  
*Staphylaea staphylaea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific. “*staphylaea*” [sic] is a typographic error in Lichtenstein (1794).
- 236 Two brown basement worms. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 16, fig. 4.
- Cypraea globulus*. The little pearl. Gmelin sp. 99.  
*Pustularia globulus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 237 Two yellow little pearls. (Little buttons). Knorr vol. 6, pl. 21, fig. 7.
- Cypraea squalina*. The cock-chaffer grub [Emmerling =?= Engerling] egg. Gmelin sp. 101.  
*Lyncina lynx* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cypraeidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.
- 238 The cock-chaffer grub egg. Martini vol. 1, pl. 25, figs. 250, 251.
- Cypraea rubiginosa*. The red spot. Gmelin sp. 105.  
*Bistolida stolidia rubiginosa* (Gmelin, 1791): Cypraeidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 239 The large red-spot. (small dragon head) Martini vol. 1, pl. 20, fig. 305.
- 240 Two spotted small porcelains with blue streaks. Martini vol. 1, p. 31, fig. 325.

Genus 321. *Bulla*. Bubble snails.

- Bulla ovum*. The egg. Gmelin sp. 1.  
*Ovula ovum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ovulidae. Indo-Pacific.

- 241 The egg with reddish-brown mouth. Martini vol. 1, pl. 22, figs. 205, 206. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 23, fig. 1.
- 242 Two of the same.
- 243 The thin-shelled wind-egg with white aperture. (rare.)  
Possibly *Ovula costellata* Lamarck, 1810: Ovulidae.
- 244 The three-banded colorful carnival egg. Martini Cochl. Volut. subovata &c. vol. 1, p. 295; pl. 22, figs. 207, 208. (rare.)
- 245 The four-banded of the above, equally beautiful.
- 246 A broad-banded variety of the above.
- Bulla volva*. True weaver's spindle. Gmelin 2.  
*Volva volva* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ovulidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 247 ! A clean true weaver's spindle, the body pale yellow like the aperture, however, the tips white. 3 3/4 inches. Martini vol. 1, pl. 23, figs. 2, 3. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 1, figs. 2, 3.
- 248 ! An equally beautiful weaver's spindle, body and tips yellow, the aperture whitish. 2 1/2 inches.  
*Bulla verrucosa*. Small high back. Gmelin sp. 5.  
*Calpurnus verrucosus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ovulidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 249 Two little pearls, or the white high back ornamented with white peals. (Iamboe.) Martini vol. 1, pl. 23, figs. 220, 221. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 26, fig. 7.
- 250 Two of the same, with reddish ends.  
*Bulla neucum*. White bubbles. Gmelin sp. 7.  
*Alys naucum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Atyidae. Indo-Pacific. "*neucum*" [*sic*] is a typographic error in Lichtenstein (1794).
- 251 Two white-striated bubbles (pigeon eggs) 1 3/4 inches. Martini vol. 1, pl. 22, figs. 220, 201.
- 252 Two of the same, smaller ones of the above.
- 253 Two of the above, of the above.
- 254 Two very different thick-shelled ones of the above. (rare.)  
*Bulla aperta*. Rolled-up paper. Gmelin sp. 8.  
*Philina aperta* (Linnaeus, 1767): Philinidae. Cosmopolitan [?].
- 255 ! A pale yellow Kroll [?] cakes, (cinnamon waffel.) Martini vol. 1, vignette 13, fig. 3. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 37, figs. 4, 5.  
*Bulla hydatis*. The little bubble. Gmelin sp. 9.  
*Haminoea hydatis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Atyidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.
- 256 Two white, very thin, entirely transparent little bubbles.  
*Bulla ampulla*. Lapwing eggs. Gmelin sp. 9.  
*Bulla ampulla* Linnaeus, 1758: Bullidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 257 Two blue and red spotted lapwing eggs. 2 1/4 inches. Martini vol. 1, pl. 21, figs. 188, 189. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 8, fig. 1.
- 258 A smaller one of the above, with strong blue zigzags.
- 259 Two reddish ones of the above.
- 260 Two light brown ones of the above, black speckled.
- 261 Two reddish ones of the above.
- 262 Two dark brown of the above.
- 263 Two different ones of the above.
- Bulla lignaria*. Bubble shells. Gmelin sp. 11.  
*Scaphander lignarius* (Linnaeus, 1758): Scaphandridae. NE Atlantic.
- 264 Two pale yellow bubble shells with white bands and dark brown frame. Martini vol. 1, pl. 21, fig. 198.
- 265 Two of the same with even broader frames.  
*Bulla physis*. Finely streaked bubble shell. Gmelin sp. 12.  
*Hydatina physis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Hydatinidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 266 One with fine threads wound around bubble shells. Martini vol. 1, pl. 21, figs. 196, 197.
- 267 Two of the same.  
*Bulla aplustre*. Sea flag. Gmelin sp. 13.  
*Aplustrum aplustre* (Linnaeus, 1758): Aplustridae. Indo-Pacific.

- 268 A large red and white banded and with black threads subdivided sea flag. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 146, fig. 1350, 1351.
- 269 Two somewhat smaller of the above, equally beautiful.
- 270 Two of the same, exquisitely beautiful in color.
- 271 Two white ones with threads wound around of the above.
- Bulla ficus*. The fig. Gmelin sp. 14.  
*Ficus* sp.: Caenogastropoda: Ficidae.
- 272 Two large grooved figs, one yellow, the other white without bands. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 23, fig. 1.
- 273 A brown speckled one of the above. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 19, fig. 4.
- 274 Two brown banded of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 66, figs. 734, 735.
- 275 Two yellow banded ones of the above.
- Bulla rapa*. The rape. Gmelin sp. 15.  
*Rapa rapa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Caenogastropoda: Coralliophilidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 276 A white finely furrowed rape (Bulb.) Martini vol. 3, pl. 68, fig. 747.
- 277 Two yellow strongly furrowed of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 68, figs. 748, 749.
- 278 A yellow thin shelled smooth one of the above.
- Bulla terebellum*. Gmelin sp. 22.  
*Terebellum terebellum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Caenogastropoda: Strombidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 279 Two yellow marbled smooth drillers. (Blades of straw.) Kuypersboor [?].
- 280 A small one of the above.
- Bulla cypraea*. Agate cheek. Gmelin sp. 23.  
 This refers to a juvenile *Cypraea*, the “Bulla”-stage. See Linnean Society London collection website, item A–F 0020155.
- 281 A thin shelled elongated lute, liver colored ground ornamented with dark brown bands. 3 3/4 inches. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 4, figs. 5.
- 282 One of the same, of similar size.
- 283 Two tigered inflated lutes.
- 284 A banded one of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 65, figs. 726, 727. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 8, fig. 2, 3.
- 285 A clouded and banded one of the above.
- 286 A rare elongated orange colored banded one of the above.
- 287 Four different small ones of the above.
- Bulla virginea*. Prince flags. Gmelin sp. 24.  
*Liguus virgineus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Orthalicidae. Caribbean.
- 288 A multicolored prince’s flag, the final band is red. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 117, figs. 1000–1003. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 30, fig. 7.
- 289 Two of the same, the final band yellow.
- 290 Two of the above, of the above.
- Bulla zebra*. The zebra. Gmelin sp. 31.  
*Orthalicus undatus* (Bruguère, 1789) Orthalicidae. Caribbean.
- 290 a) A clean zebra. (Cape’s donkey). 6 1/4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 118, fig. 1014.
- 290 b) An even more beautiful, shiny and inflated one of the above. 5 3/4 inches.
- Bulla purpurea*. Purple bubbles snail. Gmelin sp. 42.  
*Archachatina purpurea* (Gmelin, 1791): Achatinidae. Africa.
- 290 c) ! A clean polished in the aperture entirely purple bubble shell from Guinea 5 1/4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 118, figs. 1017, 1018. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 24, fig. 1.
- 290 d) ! One very similar to the previous one.
- 290 e) Two rose mouths. (Bastard midas ears.) Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 119, figs. 1022, 1023.
- 290 f) Two of the same nicely polished.

Genus 322. *Voluta*. Rollers.

*Voluta aurius midae*. Midas’ ears. Gmelin sp. 1.

*Ellobium aurismidae* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ellobiidae. Malayan Archipelago.

- 291 A large brown Midas ear. 4 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 43, fig. 436. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 25, fig. 1.
- 292 An equally beautiful one of the above, of same size.
- 293 A flesh colored one of the above. 4 1/2 inches.
- Voluta sulcata*. Dotted Midas' ears. Gmelin sp. 3.  
*Pupa sulcata* (Gmelin, 1791): Acteonidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 294 Two different dotted Midas' ears. Martini vol. 2, pl. 43, figs. 440, 441.
- 295 Two of the same.
- Voluta glabra*. Smooth flamed Midas' ears. Gmelin sp. 8.  
*Plekocheilus glaber* (Gmelin, 1791): Amphibulimidae. Caribbean.
- 296 A violet white flamed Midas' ear. Martini vol. 2, pl. 43, figs. 447, 448.
- Voluta auris*. (midas) fringed. Martini.  
*Ellobium aurismidae* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ellobiidae. Malayan Archipelago.
- 297 A white Midas' ear with three teeth and four strong helices. 2 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 44, fig. 451.
- 298 One of the same with two teeth.
- Voluta auris judae*. Judas' ear. Gmelin sp. 10.  
*Ellobium aurisjudae* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ellobiidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 299 Two large speckled miracle horns. (Whiches.) (Toverhoorn [?].) Knorr. vol. 6, pl. 19, figs. 2, 3.
- 300 Two small ones of the above.
- Voluta livida*. Furrowed and burnt roller. Gmelin sp. 14.  
 The species was considered a variety of *Voluta prunum* [= *Prunum prunum* (Gmelin, 1791): Marginellidae] by Dillwyn (1817), and the detailed discussion of Dodge (1955) left it as a *nomen dubium*. The Lichtenstein entry does not shed any light on what it may have referred to.
- 301 A furrowed, brown speckled, and burnt roller with 6 teeth. (rare.)  
 Lots 302–425 list the members of the family Olividae with approximately 150 described species. The coloration within species can vary significantly and Lichtenstein's descriptions are insufficient to identify the various lots. It is clear that the collection contained many more species than the given names suggests. The term "date" is the fruit, not the calendar indication in all Olividae.
- Voluta porphyria*. Turkish camp. Gmelin sp. 16.  
*Oliva porphyria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Olividae. Panamic.
- 302 Two large Porto-Bello, (Turkish camp.) Dates with elevated bands. 4 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 47, fig. 498. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 15, fig. 1.
- 303 Two of the same, without the bands.
- Voluta oliva*. Dates. Gmelin sp. 17.  
*Oliva oliva* (Linnaeus, 1758): Olividae. Indo-Pacific.
- 304 An externally black, internally white date (Black olive, the negress, Hungarian [?] widow.) Rumphius pl. 39, fig. 2. Martini vol. 2, pl. 45, figs. 472, 473. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 28, fig. 6.  
 The lot is numbered "404", which is an obvious misprint. The translation of "Hungarian" is tentative; "ungerisch" is an unknown word, but could be a misprint of "ungarische".
- 305 Two of the same.
- 306 Two of the above.
- 307 Two olive colored ones of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 47, fig. 502.
- 308 Two of the above with brown bands.
- 309 Two oakwood dates.
- 310 Two dates with brown bands and speckled.
- 311 A banded one of the above, with Chinese letters. Rumphius pl. 39, fig. 3. Martini vol. 2, pl. 48, figs. 512, 513.
- 312 A rare yellow date with three green bands.
- 313 Two highly chestnut-brown dates. Martini vol. 2, pl. 49, fig. 534.
- 314 Two of the above, somewhat paler.
- 315 An oakwood date with white band.
- 316 Two letter dates. Martini vol. 2, pl. 37, figs. 503, 504.
- 317 Two of the same.
- 318 A large marbled date with green bands and orange aperture 3 1/2 inches. Rumphius Cylindr. porphir. pl. 39, fig.

1. Martini vol. 2, pl. 45, figs. 476, 477.  
 319 Two of the same.  
 320 Two large burnt net-dates. 3 1/2 inches. Rumphius pl. 39, fig. 3.  
 321 Two of the above, somewhat smaller.  
 322 ! A very beautiful banded variety. 3 1/4 inches, the aperture yellow ornamented with Isabel-pyramids.  
 323 One of the above somewhat smaller.  
 324 ! *Voluta oliva*; Gmelin sp. 17, variety *litterata*; The shell is blue with yellowish-brown drawings, resembling a funeral procession. This is that variety, of which Linnaeus suggested, it to be carried in front of the remains. The true prince's funeral (The bellied cylinder of the prince's burial) The base color is blue with reddish-brown painting, resembling a corpses procession. Rumphius pl. 39, fig. 4.  
*Oliva* sp.: Olividae. Dodge (1955) was unable to identify the *litterata* variety and the Rumphius reference to a rather crude drawing is not helpful.  
 325 ! An equally rare one of the above, as the previous beautiful date.  
 326 ! One of the above, of the above, with the difference, that the base color is olive colored.  
 327 One of the above, of the above, equally beautiful.  
 328 ! *Voluta oliva*. Gmelin sp. 17: variety, the strongly golden red shell [is] reticulated and banded, close to the strongly golden aperture elegant paintings appear; they show in the artistic filled painting houses and animals. A very beautiful date, the aperture as well as the base color is high orange ornamented with a brown net and band; right at the front at the aperture the most beautiful painting is shown of a Landscape with houses; animals, figures, and so on [u. s. w. = und so weiter = etc.]. 3 inches, rare.  
*Oliva oliva* (Linnaeus, 1758): Olividae. Indo-Pacific.  
 329 Two dark olive colored dates, which are ornamented over the entire body with fine zigzags. Rumphius pl. 39, fig. 5.  
 330 Two of the same, somewhat paler.  
 331 One of the same date, finely dotted.  
 332 One of the same banded.  
 333 One of the above, with cross spots.  
 334 A clean banded net-date.  
 335 ! A rare date, the base is white and yellow with violet drops, characterized all over [= covered with] flash rays, letters, and numbers.  
 336 Two white dates, orange banded, and at the tip crowned in red.  
 337 Two greenish serrated ones of the above, brown banded.  
 338 Two of the same net-dates.  
 339 A yellow dotted one of the above with green band.  
 340 Two different ones of the above, dark fringed.  
 341 A green banded one of the above.  
 342 Two brown and white piebald dates.  
 343 One of the above, banded  
 344 Two green serrated ones of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 48, figs. 517, 518.  
 345 Two of the above.  
 346 Two yellow dotted ones of the above, on porcelain colored ground.  
 347 Two large olive-dates with zigzags and separated bands. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 17, fig. 3.  
 348 Two of the above, smaller.  
 349 Two larger ones of the above, unbanded.  
 350 Two large blue and yellow marbled dates. Martini vol. 2, pl. 45, fig. 475.  
 351 Two white ones of the above, with red zigzags. Martini vol. 2, pl. 46, fig. 487.  
 352 Two small ones of the above, yellow spotted.  
 353 Two white ones of the above with orange spot.  
 The number of the lot is "253", which is an obvious printing error.  
 354 Two jasper-band-dates, the base is liver colored, the bands are dark red.  
 355 Two mostly similar ones of the above with flash rays.  
 The number of the lot is "455", which is an obvious printing error.

356 Two entirely white ones with dark blue rays.

*Voluta ispidula*. Glimmer/mica dates. Gmelin sp. 23.

Taxonomically, the fossil *Agaronia ispidula* (Linnaeus, 1758), but most likely used here for *Oliva oliva* Linnaeus, 1758: Olividae. Indo-Pacific.

357 A clean date with blue drops and same neck band.

358 Two of the above, with brown spots.

359 Two dirty white ones of the above; with dark blue drops.

360 One of the above, vertically dotted.

361 Two of the above with dots and blue neck bands. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 19, fig. 3.

362 Two entirely white dates. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 34, figs. 4, 5.

363 Two of the above.

364 One dirty white one of the above, with brown neck band.

365 Two of the same.

366 Two white ones with two bands. Martini vol. 2, pl. 49, fig. 530.

367 Two of the above, somewhat dotted.

368 One of the above, with 3 bands.

369 Two entirely yellow dates.

370 Two different light brown bellied dates, the first with a white band. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 115, fig. 7. The second has a white tip.

371 Two white dates with orange bands and same neck band. Martini vol. 2, pl. 49, fig. 535.

372 Two of the above.

*Voluta carneolus*. The fleshy date. Gmelin sp. 24.

*Oliva carneola* (Gmelin, 1791): Olividae. Indo-Pacific.

373 Two different banded yellow dates with yellow tips.

374 Two yellow ones of the above with black dots. Martini vol. 2, pl. 49, fig. 529. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 23, fig. 4.

375 Two of the above.

376 Two of the above, with black bands.

377 Two dirty yellow ones of the above.

378 Two mouse-pale with dark bands.

379 Two of the same, with brown bands.

380 A dotted one of the above, with a bind.

381 Two somewhat different ones of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 49, fig. 538.

382 Two banded red net-dates.

383 Two entirely red net-dates.

384 Two different dates, one resembles Martini vol. 2, pl. 49, fig. 489.

385 Two rare bellied flash rays. (Bastard prince's funeral.) Martini vol. 10, pl. 147, fig. 1373.

386 Two of the same, equally beautiful.

387 Two of the above, different kind.

388 Two olive-colored, dark-banded ones of the above.

389 Two of the above, different kind.

390 Two of the above, of the above.

391 Two of the above, of the above.

*Voluta utriculus*. Tube dates. Gmelin sp. 19.

*Agaronia gibbosa* (Born, 1778): Olividae. Indo-Pacific.

392 Two somewhat elongated tube dates. Martini vol. 2, pl. 49, figs. 539, 540.

393 Two different ones of the above.

394 Two of the same, flamed.

395 Two rare yellow tube dates opalescent with blue Chinese characters.

396 Two bellied ones of the above. (Wild-ass finger.) Knorr vol. 2, pl. 12, figs. 4, 5.

397 Two of the same.

398 A very little characterized one of the above.

399 ! *Voluta utriculus*; Gmelin sp. 19, variety *brasiliensis*; At the top of the whorls somewhat depressed, deeply

grooved, the dirty white shell with vertical liver-colored lines. Two tube dates (*Oliva brasiliensis*) not yet known for a long time. At the top of the whorl with deep incisions, somewhat compressed, with vertical liver colored bands on dirty white ground, rare. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 147, figs. 1367, 1368.

*Olivancillaria brasiliensis* (Lichtenstein, 1794): Olividae. SW Atlantic. See section availability below.

400 Two large thick-shelled porphyry-like tube dates 3 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 51, figs. 565, 566. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 4, fig. 4.

401 Two of the same, smaller.

402 Two of the above.

403 Two of the above particularly ornamented entirely with numbers.

404 Two different ones of the above, one reddish banded, the other with dotted zigzags.

405 The so-called golden fleece. Martini vol. 2, pl. 46, fig. 490.

406 Two different ones of the above.

407 Two large tube dates 2 3/4 inches, spotted softly white and golden yellow. (rare.)

408 Two yellow watered thing-dates. Martini vol. 2, pl. 46, fig. 488.

409 Two of the same banded.

410 Two of the above, of the above.

411 Two Isabel colored ones of the above, with blue drops. Martini vol. 2, pl. 46, figs. 491, 492. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 10, figs. 6, 7.

412 Two of the same.

413 Two blue and yellow dotted dates.

414 One of the above, with narrow band.

415 Two particularly serrated ones of the above.

416 One of the above, more spotted.

417 Two different dates with fine cords.

418 Two of the same with brand marks.

419 ! A narrow elongated agate volute, with broad marks, showing either the form of hieroglyphs or Chinese letter. Our specimen wins [over] both the praised images through much beauty. Two narrow elongated agate dates, handed in the shape of Chinese characters 2 1/4 inches, compare with Martini vol. 2, pl. 50, fig. 553 and Knorr vol. 3, pl. 17, fig. 2, but by far more beautiful than both illustrations.

420 Two even larger ones of the above. 2 3/4 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 50, figs. 549, 550. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 18, figs. 1, 2 equally very beautiful.

421 Two clean elongated tube dates.

422 Two of the same.

423 An exquisite one of the above; with zigzags.

424 Two different elongated and banded ones of the above.

425 One of the above, the base color orange with strongly spotted bands.

*Voluta persicula*. Grain [?] cherry. Gmelin sp. 29.

*Marginella persicula* (Linnaeus, 1758): Marginellidae. W Africa, Cape Verde Islands.

426 Two grain cherries white with red bands. Martini vol. 2, pl. 42, figs. 419, 420. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 21, fig. 6.

427 Two rose ones of the above with white drops. Martini vol. 2, pl. 42, figs. 417, 418.

428 Two different blunted ones of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 42, fig. 416.

*Voluta glabella*. Smooth cucumber. Gmelin sp. 32.

*Marginella glabella* (Linnaeus, 1758): Marginellidae. Tropical E Atlantic.

429 Two flesh colored smooth cucumbers. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 21, fig. 3.

430 Two of the above, more banded with white drops. Martini vol. 2, pl. 42, fig. 429.

431 Two flamed and clouded smooth ones of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 42, figs. 434, 435.

*Voluta prunum*. The plum. Gmelin sp. 33.

*Prunum prunum* (Gmelin, 1791): Marginellidae. Caribbean.

432 Two blue plums. Martini vol. 2, pl. 42, figs. 422, 423.

433 Two blue ones of the above.

434 Two pale ones of the above.

*Voluta mercatoria*. Brooding dove. Gmelin sp. 35.

- Columbella mercatoria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Columbellidae. Caribbean.  
 435 Six brooding doves (different ones). Martini vol. 2, pl. 44, figs. 457, 458. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 18, fig. 3.  
*Voluta rustica*. Olive pits. Gmelin sp. 35.  
*Columbella rustica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Columbellidae. Mediterranean, tropical E Atlantic.  
 436 Six different olive pits. Martini vol. 2, pl. 44, figs. 457, 458. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 18, fig. 4.  
*Voluta mendicaria*. The beggar. Gmelin sp. 38.  
*Engina mendicaria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Buccinidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 437 Two beggars, brown with white bands. Martini vol. 2, pl. 44, figs. 460, 461. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 16, fig. 3.  
 438 Two of the above, black with yellow bands. (rare.)  
*Voluta marginata*. The hemmed Cornel cherry. Gmelin sp. 42.  
*Prunum marginata* (Born, 1778): Marginellidae. Caribbean.  
 439 An entirely white thick shelled hemmed cornel cherry. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 150, fig. 1421.  
*Voluta scabricula*. The rough needle roller. Gmelin sp. 50.  
*Pterygia scabricula* (Linnaeus, 1758): Mitridae. Indo-Pacific.  
 440 A rough reddish needle roller. Martini vol. 4, pl. 149, figs. 1388, 1389.  
*Voluta caffra*. The band needle. Gmelin sp. 51.  
*Vexillum vulpeculum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Costellariidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 441 A brown and yellow band needle. Martini vol. 4, pl. 148, fig. 1369.  
*Voluta vulpecula*. The fox tower. Gmelin sp. 54.  
*Vexillum vulpeculum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Costellariidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 442 Two fox towers. Martini vol. 4, pl. 148, fig. 1366. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 16, fig. 3.  
 443 Two of the same. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 15, fig. 2.  
 444 One so far still unknown one of the above, with white bands and serrated aperture.  
*Voluta plicaria*. Folded roller. Gmelin sp. 55.  
*Vexillum plicarium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Costellariidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 445 Two multicolored folded rollers (little towers). Martini vol. 4, pl. 148, figs. 1362, 1363.  
 446 Two of the above, with orange bands.  
 447 A brown little tower with two white bands.  
 448 A crowned one of the above.  
 449 Two different brown ones of the above.  
 “branne” is most likely a misprint of “braune”, brown ones.  
 450 Two brown ones of the above with yellow bands.  
 451 Two burnt little fox towers.  
 452 Two of the same.  
 453 ! *Voluta daedalea*; by us [= new species]. An oval exquisite elongated roller, little folded; shell at the top of the whorls of the spire surrounded with alternating zones of dark grey, black and white, approximately in the middle of the spire rests a white band continuously under the first golden zone, where the black band still continues; then start four zones of saturated gold, next to the aperture the dark grey color returns. A so far still unknown elongated tower. The tip alternates with pale brown, black and white bands, the white band stops in the middle of the belly to below the first orange band, when the black bands still continue to run, then four high orange band show; the end is again pale brown. The snail is only little folded, its length is 2 1/2 inches and the width hardly 1/2 inch.  
*Nomen dubium* (see new species section below). The word “adhnc” could be a misprint of ‘adhuc, “pergunt” is 3rd person plural, but the subject is the singular “zona”.  
*Voluta pertusa*. Monk’s cap. Gmelin sp. 92.  
*Mitra cardinalis* (Gmelin, 1791): Mitridae. Indo-Pacific.  
 454 Two brown spotted bishop’s caps. Martini vol. 4, pl. 147, fig. 1361. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 3, fig. 5.  
 455 Two of the above, smaller.  
*Voluta cardinalis*. Cardinal’s hat. Gmelin sp. 93.  
*Mitra cardinalis* (Gmelin, 1791): Mitridae. Indo-Pacific.  
 456 Two cardinal’s hats. Martini vol. 4, pl. 147, figs. 1358, 1359.  
*Voluta episcopalis*. Bishop’s hat. Gmelin sp. 94.  
*Mitra mitra* (Linnaeus, 1758): Mitridae. Indo-West to Eastern Pacific.

- 457 Two large bishop's hats. 5 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 147, fig. 1360. Knorr, vol. 1, pl. 6, fig. 2.
- 458 Two of the same smaller.
- 459 Two of the above, of the above.
- Voluta papalis*. Pope's crown. Gmelin sp. 95.  
*Mitra papalis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Mitridae. Indo-Pacific.
- 460 A large pope's crown (of first rank) 5 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 147, figs. 1353, 1354. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 6, fig. 1.
- 461 Two of the same smaller
- 462 Two of the above, of the above.
- 463 Two West Indian ones of the above. Martini vol. 4, pl. 147, pls 1355, 1356.
- 464 A brown bastard of the above. Martini vol. 4, pl. 151, figs. 1432, 1433.
- Voluta musica*. Note snail. Gmelin sp. 96.  
*Voluta musica* Linnaeus, 1758: Volutidae. Caribbean.
- 465 A large brown note snail. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 15, fig. 4.  
 The lot number 265 is obviously an error and should read 465.
- 466 A smaller one of the above.
- 467 Two large ones of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 96, fig. 327, 328. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 23, fig. 1.
- 468 ! *Voluta musica*; Gmelin sp. 96. variety extremely rare, green, with five white lines. A only in few collection known green music horn with 5 white lines (very rare.) Martini vol. 3, pl. 97, figs. 932, 933.
- 469 ! One of the above green note snail, equally beautiful as the previous.
- Voluta versperilio*. Bat. Gmelin sp. 97.  
*Cymbiola versperilio* (Linnaeus, 1758): Volutidae. Malayan Archipelago to Western Pacific.
- 470 A long little nobbed yellow bat. 5 inches Martini vol. 3, pl. 98, fig. 940.
- 471 Two olive colored ones of the above.
- 472 A red yellow one of the above.
- 473 A strong jagged one of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 98, fig. 937. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 23, fig. 3.
- 474 Two clean golden yellow one of the above.
- 475 Two of the above, the one light, the other dark brown.
- 476 An orange speckled one of the above.
- 477 Two different ones of the above.
- 478 Two of the above, of the above.
- 479 Two of the above, of the above.
- 480 Two of the above, of the above.
- 481 Two of the above, of the above.
- Voluta hebraea*. Wild music. Gmelin sp. 98.  
*Voluta ebraea* Linnaeus, 1758: Volutidae. SW Atlantic. The "h" in the species epithet is in error.
- 482 A very beautiful wild music. 5 1/4 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 96, figs. 924, 925. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 25, fig. 1.
- 483 Two equally beautiful ones of the above. 5 inches.
- Voluta turbinellus*. Morning stars [= weapon]. Gmelin sp. 99.  
*Vasum turbinellus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turbinellidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 484 Two morning stars (Swiss trousers). Martini vol. 3, pl. 99, fig. 9440. Knorr, vol. 2, pl. 2, fig. 3.
- 485 Two of the above.
- Voluta capitellum*. Vase. Gmelin sp. 100.  
*Vasum capitellum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turbinellidae. Caribbean.
- 486 Two very beautiful large white vases. 4 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 99, figs. 449, 450. Knorr, vol. 6, pl. 35, fig. 1.
- 487 Two of the same, equally beautiful. 3, 1/2 inches.
- Voluta ceramica*. Jagged vase. Gmelin sp. 101.  
*Vasum ceramicum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turbinellidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 488 Two large double Swiss trousers. 4 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 99, fig. 943.
- 489 One of the above, somewhat smaller.
- Voluta pyrum*. Pear roller. Gmelin sp. 102.

*Turbinella pyrum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turbinellidae. Indian Ocean.

490 A large white heavy sacrifice horn. 6 1/4 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 95, fig. 916. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 39, fig. 1.

491 An equally beautiful smooth polished one of the above. 5 1/4 inches.

492 A white with yellow dots ornamented sacrifice horn. 4 inches. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 27, fig. 2. Rumphius pl. 36, pl. 7.

493 Two ones of the above, smaller.

494 Two large, less specked ones of the above.

495 One of the above smaller, somewhat dotted.

496 Two white elongated ones of the above (cream horns.) Martini vignette 32, figs. 2, 3. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 39, fig. 1.

*Voluta lapponica*. Laplandian horn. Gmelin sp. 103.

*Harpulina lapponica* (Linnaeus, 1767): Volutidae. Indian Ocean.

497 ! A very beautiful Laplandian lap horn (Paradise pear) 4 inches. Delicious of colors. Martini vol. 3, pl. 89, fig. 872. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 11, fig. 1.

498 ! One of the above, equally beautiful. 3 1/2 inches.

*Voluta vexillum*. Orange flag. Gmelin sp. 104.

*Harpulina arausiaca* ([Lightfoot], 1786) var. B: Volutidae. Indian Ocean.

499 !! A precious orange flag exquisitely high in color with clean broad and narrow bands. 3 1/4 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 120, fig. 1098. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 1 fig. 1.

500 !! An equally precious one of the above, equally high orange colored as the previous, with entirely equal bands. 2 3/4 inches.

501 !! Another of the same, somewhat paler in color with a tapered tip. 3 1/4 inches.

*Voluta flavicans*. Bergamot pear. Gmelin sp. 105.

*Cymbiola (Cymbiola) flavicans* (Gmelin, 1791): Volutidae. Malayan Archipelago.

502 ! A rare Bergamot with four strongly projecting spire, the color is over the entire body pale green provided with red colored zigzags, a broad paler band ornaments this rare snail. 4 inches. Martini vol. 3, p. 95, figs. 922, 923.

503 ! One of the same, so beautiful as the previous roller.

*Voluta aethiopica*. Crowned wart cheek. Gmelin sp. 113.

*Melo aethiopica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Volutidae. Tropical E Atlantic.

504 Two small banded and crowned temple bands. Martini vol. 3, pl. 73, fig. 782. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 4, fig. 1.

505 ! A very beautiful marbled negro crown with dark brown zigzags on a whitish ground. 6 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 74, fig. 780.

506 ! One of the above, of equally similar beauty.

507 ! One of the same banded and crowned temple cheek, the bands are separated with zigzags. 6 1/4 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 76, figs. 787, 788.

508 ! One of the same, equally beautiful as the previous one.

509 ! A particularly beautifully banded and speckled crowned-temple-cheek, and namely with more speckled dark brown ground. 6 1/4 inches.

510 ! A pale one equally highly jagged and crowned ones of the above. 5 1/2 inches.

511 ! Two of the same beautiful ones of the above, but somewhat darker color. 4 1/4 inches.

512 ! A large yellow bellied crowned temple cheek. 6 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 75, fig. 784.

513 ! One of the same with a narrow pale yellow band. 6 inches.

514 !!! *Voluta aethiopica*; Gmelin sp. 13. variety, imperial Chinese and Mongolian crown [above] mentioned. Shell elongated bellied pale brick colored, with dark drawings, the tents are all over ornamented, with backwards threads surrounding the middle band: the aperture is golden, the spire is crowned with threefold exquisitely pointed spines, the papillary apex is conspicuous very dark. Our specimen is spectacular and already superseded by much the size [of] the remainder so far known. The length even exceeds 6 1/2 inches and the width almost 4 inches. An extremely rare almost in no collection known Mongolian crown (Martini. Cochl. Volut. rar. & Chinese emperor's crown.) The ground is pale yellow, all over ornamented with separated tent-shaped brown figures, which wind zigzag resembling threads around the band in the middle: the aperture is orange, this delightful cheek displays a long projecting strongly pointed threefold antique crown; over it raises again a brown wound nipple, which provide this exquisite piece a delightful appearance; see Martini vol. 3, p. 244. The noticeable description Spengler vol. 2, letter A. A. Note: the

largest Spengler specimen is 5 1/2 inches in length, 3 1/2 inches in the width, this invaluable specimen however is 6 1/2 inches in length, and almost 4 inches in width, even more highly notable is this incomparable specimen. The illustration of it is found [in] Martini vol. 3, pl. 97, figs. 934, 935.

*Melo aethiopica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Volutidae. Indonesia to Papua New Guinea. In the Latin part the word “strigis” (screech owls) does not make any sense. It may be a misprint of “striis” (threads), which also agrees with the German part of the description. The German noun “die Tepel” is most likely loaned from Dutch, meaning nipple, which likely refers to the distinct and large protoconch in some volutes.

*Voluta cymbium*. Jacob’s pitcher. Gmelin sp. 114.

*Cymbium cymbium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Volutidae. Tropical E Atlantic.

515 A specked Jacob’s pitcher. 4 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 70, figs. 762, 763.

516 Two of the same, as beautiful as the previous.

517 Two of the above, paler and somewhat smaller.

518 A cleanly polished one of the above, 5 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 70, fig. 765.

519 A white one of the above, 4 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 70, fig. 764. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 30, fig. 1.

520 A smaller one of the above, 3 1/2 inches.

*Voluta olla*. The pot. Gmelin sp. 115.

*Cymbium olla* (Linnaeus, 1758): Volutidae. Tropical E Atlantic.

521 A very large little spotted melon, 7 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 71, fig. 767.

522 One of the same orange colored more speckled one of the above, 5 3/4 inches.

523 One unspeckled one of the above 5 inches. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 22, fig. 2.

524 A lemon yellow very beautiful speckled and banded one of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 74, fig. 781.? One is in doubt, whether this snail has to be counted to the crowned or the uncrowned ones, because it has already a first sign of a crown.

525 One of the same, equally beautiful.

*Voluta navicula*. Boat shell. Gmelin sp. 118.

*Cymbium pepo* ([Lightfoot], 1786): Volutidae. Tropical E Atlantic.

526 Two brown yellow boat shells (nipple cheek) Martini vol. 3, pl. 71, fig. 770. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 28, fig. 7.

*Voluta indica*. Spotted boat shell. Gmelin sp. 120.

*Melo melo* ([Lightfoot], 1786): Volutidae. Indo-Pacific.

527 Two brown spotted ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 148, figs. 1391, 1392. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 8, fig. 1.

528 One similarly marbled.

529 Two pale elongated ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 148, figs. 1393, 1394.

*Voluta scapha*. Bastard gondola. Gmelin sp. 121.

*Cymbiola (Aulica) nobilis* ([Lightfoot], 1786): Volutidae. Malayan Archipelago.

530 ! ! An exquisite specimen, the viewing winning much praise for its beauty. The shell [is] white, beautifully ornamented by elegant dark descending drawings. An entirely exquisite extraordinarily beautiful nipple-cheek of Martini, called the bastard gondola, this appreciable piece is extremely delightful to view, noting the magnificent paintings, where on white ground, clean descending figures give this exquisite piece a notable appearance. Martini vol. 3, pl. 72, fig. 774. 6 inches, however, quite more beautiful than the illustration.

#### Genus 323. *Buccinum*. Kink horn.

*Buccinum olearium*. Onion shell. Gmelin sp. 1.

*Ranella olearium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ranellidae. Mediterranean, Indo-Pacific.

531 Two yellow thin-shelled (globose) onion shells. Martini vol. 3, pl. 117, figs. 1076, 1077.

532 A brown one of the above. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 12, fig. 1.

The lot number “432” is an obvious printing error as seen in context.

*Buccinum galea*. The bell. Gmelin sp. 2.

*Tonna galea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Tonnidae. Caribbean, Atlantic, Mediterranean.

533 A large dark brown bell. (girthed wine barrel.) 7 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 116, fig. 1070.

534 Two marbled ball snails. Martini vol. 3, pl. 117, fig. 1080.

535 Two of the same smaller ones.

*Buccinum perdix*. The partridge. Gmelin sp. 3.

- Tonna perdis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Tonnidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 536 Two feathered partridges. Martini vol. 3, pl. 117, fig. 1079. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 8, fig. 1.  
 537 Two of the same.  
*Buccinum pomum*. The thick lip. Gmelin sp. 4.  
*Malea pomum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Tonnidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 538 Two thick lipped spotted apples. Rumphius pl. 23, fig. 4. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 23, fig. 2.  
 539 Two of the same.  
*Buccinum dolium*. The barrel. Gmelin sp. 5.  
*Tonna dolium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Tonnidae. Indo-Pacific, New Zealand.  
 540 A banded and spotted wine barrel. Martini vol. 3, pl. 117, fig. 1073. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 8, fig. 4.  
 541 Two of the same.  
 542 A white and yellow banded wine barrel with a particular on-growth.  
*Buccinum caudatum*. Spun wine barrel. Gmelin sp. 6.  
*Ranularia caudata* (Gmelin, 1791): Cymatiidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 543 Two different ribbed and tailed wine barrels, one bordered. Rumphius pl. 25, fig. 5. Martini vol. 3, pl. 118, fig. 1083.  
 544 Two small white ones of the above.  
*Buccinum echinophorus*. Knot bell. Gmelin sp. 9.  
*Galeodea echinophora* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Mediterranean.  
 545 Two knotted bell horns. Martini vol. 2, pl. 41, figs. 407, 408. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 17, fig. 1.  
*Buccinum plicatum*. Folded storm helmet. Gmelin sp. 10.  
*Cassis flammea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Caribbean.  
 546 A folded and flamed helmet. D'Argenville pl. 15, fig. D. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 153, figs. 1459, 1460. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 28, fig. 1.  
 547 Two of the same equally beautiful.  
*Buccinum cornutum*. Net storm helmet. Gmelin sp. 11.  
*Cassis cornuta* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 548 A large net helmet. (Oxen head) 10 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 33, figs. 348, 349. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 2, fig. 1.  
 549 One of the above 10 inches, very beautiful in color.  
 550 Two equally beautiful ones of the above of 5 inches.  
*Buccinum rufum*. Red storm helmet. Gmelin sp. 12.  
*Cypraecassis rufa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 551 Two red thick-lipped helmets 6 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 32, fig. 341. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 9, fig. 2.  
 552 Two of the above, somewhat smaller.  
*Buccinum tuberosum*. Knot storm helmet. Gmelin sp. 13.  
*Cassis tuberosa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Caribbean.  
 553 An Attalian dress. (Turkish paper. Little helmet) 6 inches. Martini vol. 2, pl. 38, figs. 381, 382. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 10 figs. 1, 2.  
 554 One of the same smaller.  
*Buccinum flammeum*. Fame storm helmet. Gmelin sp. 14.  
*Cassis flammea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Caribbean.  
 555 A folded little helmet. Martini vol. 2, pl. 34, figs. 353, 354. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 4, fig. 1.  
 556 ! A *Buccinum* with a little tuberculated glassy-blue shell, banded; with alternating liver [colored] bands, with blue interrupted threads; and backwards with blue bands [and] interrupted dark threads, elegantly speckled. Scarcely only B variety of flames, but clearly its own species of shells. A rare banded knobbed and in the bands cleanly speckled little helmet, the ground color is porcelain blue: the bands, which alternating with liver color and blue, so also blue and with brown sticks, give an exquisite appearance, makes this snail rare.  
*Buccinum tecticulum*. Bastard Attalian dress. Gmelin sp. 15.  
*Cypraecassis tecticulum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Western Atlantic. The species epithet "*tecticulum*" is a spelling error by Lichtenstein.  
 557 Two bastard Attalian dresses. Martini vol. 2, pl. 37, figs. 375, 376. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 8, fig. 2.  
 558 Two of the above.

- Buccinum decussatum*. Scale Bezoar. Gmelin sp. 16.  
*Phalium decussatum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Malayan Archipelago.  
 559 Two cancellated comforters [= bed sheets] with double hem, Martini vol. 2, pl. 35, figs. 360, 361. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 10, figs. 3, 4.
- Buccinum areola*. The little garden bed. Gmelin sp. 17.  
*Phalium areola* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Indo-West Pacific.  
 560 Two smooth checkered little helmets. Rumphius pl. 15, fig. 1B. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 8, fig. 5.  
 561 Two of the above.  
 562 Two furrowed dame boards.
- Buccinum pennatum*. Feathered storm helmet. Gmelin sp. 21.  
*Cypraecassis rufa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 563 ! Two thin shelled very beautiful feathers. (Turkish paper.) Little helmets, orange colored, 4 inches. Rumphius pl. 23, fig. C. Martini vol. 2, pl. 36, figs. 372, 373.  
 564 ! Two of the above, smaller.
- Buccinum erinaceus*. Knotted little hem. Gmelin sp. 34.  
*Casmaria erinacea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 565 Two furrowed little hems, with strongly serrated aperture. D'Argenville pl. 14, fig. G. Martini vol. 2, pl. 35, figs. 364, 365.
- Buccinum glaucum*. Bezoar-snail. Gmelin sp. 35.  
*Phalium glaucum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 566 A smooth crowned bezoar horn. Rumphius pl. 25, fig. A.  
 567 Two of the same.  
 568 A cleanly pulled off one of the above.  
 569 A banded and flamed one of the above. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 8, fig. 3.  
 570 Two of the above.  
 571 ! A cancellated strongly serrated one of the above, (so far still unknown.)
- Buccinum vibex*. Smooth little hem. Gmelin sp. 36.  
*Casmaria erinacea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cassidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 572 Two smooth and flamed little hems. Martini vol. 2, pl. 35, figs. 364, 365. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 11, fig. 3.  
 573 Two of the same broadly hemmed.  
 The lot number "673" is obviously a printing error, as seen out of the context.
- 574 Two double hemmed ones of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 35, fig. 366.  
 575 Two speckled little helmets with serrated flews.  
 576 Two thin shelled ones of the above.  
 577 Two different finely striated little hems.  
 578 A thin shelled one of the above, which has a double hem, it is somewhat banded and more elongated, therefore, particularly notable.  
 579 Two thick-shelled ones of the above with broad flews, of which one is serrated.  
 580 A thick shelled strongly serrated and cancellated one of the above. (rare.)
- Buccinum papillosum*. Rice porridge Kink horn. Gmelin sp. 40.  
*Nassarius papillosus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Nassariidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 581 Two clean rice porridges. Rumphius pl. 29, fig. M. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 27, fig. 2.
- Buccinum glans*. Ruled kink horn. Gmelin sp. 41.  
*Nassarius glans* (Linnaeus, 1758): Nassariidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 582 Two speckled and ruled kink horns. Martini vol. 4, pl. 125, figs. 1196, 1197. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 5, fig. 5.
- Buccinum arcuaria*. Suitcase horn. Gmelin sp. 42.  
*Nassarius arcularia* (Linnaeus, 1758): Nassariidae. Indo-West Pacific. Lichtenstein's *arcuaria* is a typographic error of *arcularia* as is evident from the Gmelin reference.  
 583 Two strongly folded suitcase snails. Martini vol. 2, pl. 41, fig. 412. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 22, fig. 3.  
 584 Two different knobbed ones of the above.
- Buccinum gibbosulum*. The hump. Gmelin sp. 44.  
*Nassarius gibbosulus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Nassariidae. Mediterranean.

585 Six dropped [with drop shaped markings] small colorful can snails. Martini vol. 2, p. 41, figs. 414, 415. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 22, fig. 6.

*Buccinum harpa*. David's harp. Gmelin sp. 47.

*Harpa harpa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Harpidae. Indo-Pacific.

586 Two large David's harps. Martini vol. 3, pl. 119, fig. 1090. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 19, figs. 1, 2.

587 Two of the above.

588 Two red speckled ones of the above. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 9, fig. 3.

589 Two of the above.

590 Two pale red ones of the above.

591 Two white speckled ones of the above.

592 An entirely red one of the above.

593 Two of the above.

594 Two different David's harps.

595 Four of the above.

596 Four of the above.

597 Two red speckled ones of the above.

598 Four of the above.

599 Four of the above.

600 Four of the above

600 a) Two white ones of the above.

601 Two of the above.

602 ! *Buccinum harpa*; Gmelin sp. 47. New variety; the dark shell is banded with alternating undulating paler and more saturated bands; the keeled ribs are again variegated with pale and strong threads; the exquisite magnificence is emulated in polished agate. A rare David's harp, which differs entirely from the usual ones. The ruling color is dark brown and alternating light and even darker marbled bands, the elevated ribs are separated again with light and dark bands, and is overall similar because of the polish to the beautiful agate. 3 inches.

*Harpa harpa* (Linnaeus, 1758) or *Harpa davidis* Röding, 1798: Harpidae. Indo-Pacific. The species name is given with species epithet "*harpa*", but in the text it is referred to as "David's harp". The brown coloration rather suggests *H. davidis*.

603 ! An equally rare harp, its color is rust yellow with fine ribs, broad folds and multiply banded. (rare.)

604 ! A small exquisitely rare white harp with narrow closely together standing ribs and light yellow spots. (rare.)

*Buccinum costatum*. Precious harp. Gmelin sp. 48.

*Harpa costata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Harpidae. Indian Ocean. It is strange that the following lot is not marked with one or two exclamation marks, because *H. costata* is still today a sought after shell. Most likely this identification refers to lot 604, which is described as having closely spaced axials, being of light color, and is marked with an exclamation point.

605 A large liver colored precious harp with black and white partitioned ribs. Martini vol. 3, pl. 119, fig. 1093. 4 inches.

606 A somewhat smaller one of the above, equally beautiful.

607 One of the above, of the above.

608 Two elongated harps. (little lover) Martini vol. 3, pl. 119. fig. 1097.

Lot 608 is *Harpa amouretta* and not *Harpa costata* as indicated under the species header. Hence, the concept of *Harpa costata* was somewhat looser than what is understood today by that name.

609 Two of the above.

610 Four of the above.

611 Two banded varieties with broad, closely spaced ribs. (rare.)

612 Two particularly yellow ones.

*Buccinum persicum*. Rudolph's snail. Gmelin sp. 49.

*Purpura persica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. Indo-West to E Pacific.

613 Two Rudolph's with elevated crossband-threads. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 154, figs. 1467, 1468. Knorr, vol. 3, pl. 2, fig. 5.

*Buccinum monodon*. Serrated Rudolph. Gmelin sp. 50.

- Acanthina monodon* (Pallas, 1774): Muricidae. SE Pacific.  
614 A very beautiful Rudolph with the tooth. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 154, figs. 1469, 1470. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 30, fig. 1.  
615 ! One of the same, somewhat reddish.  
*Buccinum patulum*. Wide mouth. Gmelin sp. 51.  
*Purpura patula* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. Caribbean.  
616 Two knobbed broad banded wide mouths. Martini vol. 3, pl. 69, figs. 758, 759. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 24, fig. 1.  
617 Two large wide mouths with finely elevated threads and smooth whorls. (Rudolph's thread breasts [= corsette ?]. 3 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 69, fig. 760.  
618 Two of the same smaller.  
619 One of the same even more beautiful than the previous, the whorl is ornamented to the outermost tip with threads and pearls, 3 inches. D'Argenville pl. 17, fig. E.  
620 One of the same, somewhat smaller.  
621 Two knobbed thick shelled wide mouths. (Aape [?] spouse.)  
*Buccinum haemastoma*. Red mouth. Gmelin sp. 52.  
*Thais (Stramonita) haemastoma* (Linnaeus, 1767): Muricidae. Mediterranean to Caribbean.  
622 Two humped metal horns with yellow aperture. D'Argenville pl. 17, fig. H.  
623 A banded red mouth. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 5, fig. 4.  
624 Two of the same more elongated and ornamented in between the humps with yellow vertical streaks, they are as the previous ones serrated at the flews.  
*Buccinum lapillus*. The little stone. Gmelin sp. 53.  
*Nucella lapillus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. N Atlantic.  
625 Two brown finely striated little stones. Martini vol. 4, pl. 122, figs. 1136, 1137. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 14, fig. 5.  
626 One of the same with a white band.  
626 a) Two Batavian farmer boys. Martini vol. 3, pl. 121, figs. 1107, 1108. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 5, fig. 5.  
*Buccinum scala*. The stairs. Gmelin sp. 61.  
*Trochia cingulata* (Linnaeus, 1771): Muricidae. SE Atlantic.  
627 A small white boats stairs. (Bordestrap. [?]). Martini vol. 3, pl. 118, figs. 1089a&b.  
628 Two particularly large bordestraps. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 7, fig. 2.  
*Buccinum spiratum*. Smooth stairs. Gmelin sp. 70.  
*Babylonia spirata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Buccinidae. Indian Ocean.  
629 Two stairs shaped yellow tigered fish weir-baskets. Martini vol. 4, pl. 122, fig. 118. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 65, fig. 5.  
630 Two of the above.  
631 Two umbilicated, banded ornamented with vertical spots ones of the above. Martini vol. 4, vignette 37, figs. 1, 2.  
632 Two large elongated umbilicated and violet-serrated fish weir-baskets. Rumphius pl. 39, fig. C. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 3, fig. 4. Martini vol. 4, pl. 122, fig. 219.  
633 Two of the above smaller.  
*Buccinum glabratum*. Bitter orange kink horn. Gmelin sp. 81.  
*Eburna glabrata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ancillariidae. Caribbean.  
634 A high yellow banded and umbilicated fish weir-basket. (Gladde Kuiperboor.) 3 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 122, fig. 117. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 16, figs. 4, 5.  
635 One of the same smaller.  
*Buccinum rusticum*. Farmer's boy. Gmelin sp. 84.  
*Columbella rustica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Columbidae. Mediterranean, SE Atlantic.  
636 Two brown and yellow furrowed farmer's boys. Martini vol. 3, pl. 120, figs. 1104, 1105. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 14, fig. 5.  
637 Two of the same somewhat folded. Martini vol. 4, pl. 122, figs. 1126, 1127. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 14, figs. 4, 5.  
638 Two larger ones of the above, light brown furrowed with yellow bands.  
639 A pale brown furrowed one of the above. Rumphius pl. 29, fig. O. Martini vol. 4, pl. 123, fig. 1146.  
640 Two different ones of the above from Tranquebar. Martini vol. 4, pl. 123, figs. 146, 147.  
Tranquebar was a Danish-Norwegian settlement in south-east India, accordingly, this lot cannot be the

Mediterranean-Atlantic *C. rustica*. Given the columbellid diversity in the Indo-Malayan region, no better identification can be provided.

*Buccinum undatum*. Dutch kink horn. Gmelin sp. 93.

*Buccinum undatum* Linnaeus, 1758: Buccinidae. N Atlantic.

641 Two white kink horns. Rumphius pl. 290, fig. H. Martini vol. 4, p. 126, fig. 1207. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 19, fig. 1.

642 A white more elongated one of the above. (Rare.)

*Buccinum reticulatum*. Reticulated kink horn. Gmelin sp. 111.

*Nassarius reticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Nassariidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

643 Two small reticulated blue kink horns. Martini vol. 4, pl. 124, fig. 1164.

644 Two of the same.

*Buccinum scalare*. Stairs railing. Gmelin sp. 113.

*Epitonium scalare* (Linnaeus, 1758): Epitoniidae. Indo-West Pacific.

645 A saffron yellow stairs railing, 2 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 122, fig. 1130. (Rare.)

646 A white one of the above, with recurved flews. (Very rare.)

*Buccinum maculatum*. The knitting needle. Gmelin sp. 130.

*Oxymoris maculata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Terebridae. Indo-Pacific.

647 A large very beautiful thick tiger leg/bone. 7 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 153, fig. 1440. Rumphius pl. 30, fig. A. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 23, fig. 2.

648 One of the above, 6 3/4 inches.

649 One of the above, 4 1/2 inches.

650 One of the above, 4 inches.

651 A tiger leg/bone. Rumphius pl. 30, fig. D. Martini vol. 4, pl. 153, fig. 1442.

The lot number "551" is obviously a misprint, as shown by the context.

652 One of the same smaller.

653 One of the above, of the above.

*Buccinum subulatum*. Tiger needle. Gmelin sp. 131.

*Terebra subulata* (Linnaeus, 1767): Terebridae. Indo-Pacific.

654 A thin tiger leg/bone. 5 inches. Rumphius pl. 30, fig. B. Martini vol. 4, pl. 153, fig. 1441.

655 One of the above, smaller.

*Buccinum crenulatum*. Grooved needle. Gmelin sp. 132.

*Terebra crenulata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Terebridae. Indo-Pacific.

656 A white finely dotted awl, crowned. Rumphius pl. 30, fig. E. Martini vol. 4, pl. 154, fig. 1445. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 8, fig. 7.

*Buccinum vittatum*. Banded needle. Gmelin sp. 134.

*Bullia vittata* (Linnaeus, 1767): Nassariidae. Indian Ocean.

657 Two violet banded screws with grooved suture. Martini vol. 4, pl. 155, fig. 1462.

*Buccinum strigilatum*. Brushed Needle. Gmelin sp. 135.

*Hastula strigilata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Terebridae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

658 A granulated needle. Rumphius pl. 30, fig. H. Martini vol. 4, pl. 155, fig. 1456.

*Buccinum duplicatum*. Steel needle. Gmelin sp. 136.

*Duplicaria duplicatum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Terebridae. Indo-West Pacific.

659 Two steel needles with double spire. Martini vol. 4, pl. 155, fig. 1455.

660 Two of the above more speckled. D'Argenville pl. 11, fig. R.

661 Two of the above, of the above.

*Buccinum lanceatum*. Lancet needle. Gmelin sp. 137.

*Hastula lanceata* (Linnaeus, 1767): Terebridae. Indo-Pacific.

662 A lancet needle. Martini vol. 4, pl. 154, fig. 1450. D'Argenville pl. 10, fig. Z.

*Buccinum dimidiatum*. Wound around needle. Gmelin sp. 138.

*Terebra dimidiata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Terebridae. Indo-Pacific.

663 A clean orange wound around needle. 5 3/4 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 1454, fig. 1444. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 23, fig. 5.

664 Two of the same smaller, equally beautiful.

*Buccinum commaculatum*. Specked needle. Gmelin sp. 143.

*Terebra commaculata* (Gmelin, 1791): Terebridae. Indo-Pacific.

665 Two elongated needles. Martini vol. 4, pl. 154, fig. 1452.

*Buccinum digitellus*. The thimble/foxtail. Gmelin sp. 156.

Anon. (1761) indicated it to be a synonym of *Mitra mitra* (Linnaeus, 1758): Mitridae, [as *Mitra episcopalis* (Linnaeus, 1758)]. However, that does not agree with Gmelin's (1791) reference to Rumphius pl. 29, fig. Q, which shows a smooth, unpatterned, and tall spired shell, possibly a *Colus* sp. (Buccinidae).

666 A dotted wound thimble/foxtail. Rumphius pl. 29, fig. Q.

*Buccinum obliquum*. The narwhale [?] horn. Gmelin sp. 157.

*Nomen dubium* according to Bratcher & Cernohorsky (1987), following Deshayes (1832).

667 Three light brown needles. Rumphius pl. 30, fig. F.

668 A smooth bellied one of the above.

#### Genus 324. *Strombus*. Wing snails.

*Strombus fusus*. Star needle. Gmelin sp. 1.

*Tibia fusus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Indo-Pacific.

669 ! A particularly beautiful large star needle. (Starre-Penn.) from the Red Sea. 8 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 158, figs. 1495, 1496. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 6, fig. 1; pl. 7, fig. 1.

670 ! A equally beautiful one of the above, 8 inches.

671 ! One of the same 7 inches.

672 ! ! A dark *Strombus* variety; with darkly striated teeth of the lip: fifteen whorls on the shell. An extremely rare East Indian star spindle, entirely the same as Chemnitz vol. 4, p. 34, vignette 41, however, with the difference, that the drawing of the points at the aperture are brown, and not as supposedly they are white, also this one has 15 whorls, but that one according to its description [on] p. 338 only 13 whorls, its length is 8 1/4 inches.

673 ! ! A no less beautiful East Indian star spindle with star-shaped flew 6 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 159, fig. 1500. D'Argenville pl. 10, fig. D.

*Strombus pespelicani*. Bird foot. Gmelin sp. 2.

*Aporrhais pespelecani* (Linnaeus, 1758): Aporrhaidae. NW Europe to Mediterranean.

674 Two pelecan's feet. (Five finger snail.) Martini vol. 3, pl. 85, figs. 849, 850. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 7, fig. 4.

675 One of the same blue one of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 85, fig. 848.

*Strombus chiragra*. Boat hook. Gmelin sp. 3.

*Lambis chiragra* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

676 A large boat hook (Devil's claw). 11 inches.

677 One of the same smaller.

678 One of the above with open castings. (The female of the devil's claw.) Martini vol. 3, pl. 85, figs. 851, 852. Rumphius pl. 35, fig. B.

679 One of the above with red streaked mouth.

680 Two juvenile snails of this gender. (Strompjes.) Martini vol. 3, pl. 92, figs. 900, 901. Rumphius pl. 35, fig. C.

681 ! *Strombus chiragra* new variety, the entirely white shell is thick, is surrounded by three rows of tubercules, extending in the closed fingers; sparingly radiated with gold. A rare variety of the gender, entirely white and thick shelled with 3 rows of knots over the body, which end in the wings with closed castings, the inner whorl is somewhat lesser than the Podagra snail ornamented with fine orange rays, 3 1/2 inches. (So far still unknown.)

682 ! *Strombus chiragra*, as the above named female; entirely white, shell delicate, with open tips of the finger. The equally rare female, entirely white, thin shelled and with open castings, 2 1/2 inches, both very rare.

*Strombus lambis*. Crab snail. Gmelin sp. 5.

*Lambis lambis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Indo-Pacific.

683 Two yellow spotted crabs, one of them very noticeable because of the externally curved feet. Martini vol. 3, pl. 86, fig. 885.

684 Two of the same.

685 Two very beautiful brown-spotted crabs, with particularly high and compressed knobs, man and wife, with closed and open castings, 5 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 87, figs. 858, 859. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 28, fig. 1.

686 The male once more.

*Strombus millepeda*. Multi-foot. Gmelin sp. 6.

*Lambis millepeda* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

687 Two multi-footed crabs (thousand leg). Man and wife. Martini vol. 3, pl. 88, figs. 861, 862.

688 The male once more.

*Strombus lentiginosus*. Freckles. Gmelin sp. 7.

*Lentigo lentiginosus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Indo-Pacific.

689 Two frogs (Kikvorsch.) Martini vol. 3, pl. 80, figs. 825, 826. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 13, fig. 2.

690 Two very beautiful black mouthed ones of the above.

*Strombus fasciatus*. Knotty wing snail. Gmelin sp. 9.

*Thetystrombus latus* (Gmelin, 1791): Strombidae. SE Atlantic.

691 Two speckled knotty wing snails (fighting cocks.) Martini vol. 3, po 82, figs. 833, 834.

692 Two of the same.

693 ! A very fine clean spotted thin-shelled highly knobbed one of the above, with strong ribs (rare.)

694 ! An even more beautiful very thin-shelled one of the above, orange colored, so far still unknown. (very rare.)

*Strombus gallus*. The indicator. Gmelin sp. 11.

*Aliger gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Caribbean.

695 Two speckled indicators, the largest 6 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 84, figs. 841, 842. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 12, fig. 1.

696 A smooth and thick-shelled triangular horned fencer. Martini vol. 3, pl. 85, fig. 847.

697 A thin-shelled one of the above with recurved flews.

*Strombus aurisdianae*. Fencer. Gmelin sp. 12.

*Epyrotomus aurisdianae* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Indo-West Pacific.

698 Two fencers with red apertures. (The morning red.) Martini vol. 3, pl. 84, figs. 838, 839. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 15, figs. 1, 2.

699 Two of the above.

700 Two rare ones of the above, the one thin-shelled, the other chestnut brown.

*Strombus pugilis*. Meat snail. Gmelin sp. 13.

*Strombus pugilis* Linnaeus, 1758: Strombidae. Caribbean.

701 Two saffron colored meat snail. Martini vol. 3, pl. 81, figs. 830, 831. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 9, figs. 1.

702 Two orange colored ones of the above, different size.

*Strombus luhuanus*. Lahunian snail. Gmelin sp. 16.

*Conomurex luhuanus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

703 A Lahunian speckled snail. Martini vol. 3, pl. 88, fig. 865.

704 Two large white ones of the above, with violet aperture. 3 inches. Martini vol. 3, p. 77, figs. 792, 793.

705 Two smaller ones of the above. At the same place [Martini vol. 3, pl. 77, ] figs. 797, 798.

706 Two clean thick-shelled all white ones of the above, with sharp back and violet elevated tip of the whorl. (rare.)

707 Two banded ones of the above. At the same place [Martini vol. 3, pl. 77,] fig. 794.

708 Two of the same.

709 A finely speckled one of the above, at the same place [Martini vol. 3, pl. 77,] fig. 793.

710 Four different ones of the above.

*Strombus gibberulus*. Canaries [= bird] snail. Gmelin sp. 17.

*Gibberulus gibberulus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Indo-Pacific.

711 Four banded canaries snails, with white apertures. Martini vol. 3, pl. 79, fig. 815.

712 Four thin-shelled ones of the above.

713 Four hemmed yellow mouths.

714 Three hemmed black mouths.

715 Two different ones, other kind.

716 Four of the above, with orange flews.

*Strombus lucifer*. Camel snail. Gmelin sp. 19.

*Aliger gigas* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Caribbean.

717 Four camel snails. (Pyramids) Martini vol. 3, pl. 90, fig. 881.

718 Four of the above, more speckled.

719 Four of the above.

*Strombus gigas*. Jagged Swiss courts. Gmelin sp. 20.

*Aliger gigas* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Caribbean.

720 A yellow jagged thick shelled wing snail of median size. 6 inches.

721 Two of the same more speckled smaller one of the above.

722 Two rose colored banded ones of the above. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 17, fig. 1.

723 Two amethyst colored ones of the above.

723 a) A large wing snail. 6 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 80, fig 824.

723 b) Two small clean ones, brown and white speckled ones of the above.

723 c) Two yellow ones of the above, with rose red bands, particularly beautiful. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 17, fig. 1.

723 d) Two thin shelled ones of the above.

*Strombus latissimus*. Large lap. Gmelin sp. 21.

*Sinustrombus latissimus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Malayan Archipelago to Western Pacific.

724 ! A very beautiful thick shelled wing snail. (wide-winged.) with recurved thick hem and freestanding spire. 7 1/2 inches. Rumphius pl. 36, fig. L. Martini vol. 3, pl. 82, fig. 832. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 158, figs. 1506, 1507.

725 ! One of the same thin shelled and banded, without recurved hem 6 inches.

726 ! One equally beautiful thick-shelled wide-wing, where the wing surrounds the spire, with recurved thick hem. 7 1/4 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 83, fig. 835.

727 ! One of the same thin shelled one of the above, with thin recurved hem. 6 1/4 inches.

*Strombus epidromis*. Mizzen sail. Gmelin sp. 22.

*Labiostrombus epidromis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Malayan Archipelago.

728 Two clean white mizzen sails. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 33, fig. 2.

*Strombus miniumus*. Smallest dove. Gmelin sp. 23.

*Ministrombus minimus* (Linnaeus, 1771): Strombidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

729 Two winged doves. Rumphius pl. 36, fig. P.

730 Two different ones of the above.

*Strombus canarium*. Little dove. Gmelin sp. 24.

*Laevistrombus canarium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Indo-Pacific.

731 Two yellow thick shelled doves. Rumphius pl. 36, fig. N. Martini vol. 3, pl. 79, fig. 818. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 18, fig. 5.

732 Two violet ones of the above.

733 Two yellow thin shelled yellow hemmed ones of the above. (mizzen sail). Martini vol. 3, pl. 79, fig. 817.

734 Two small banded ones of the above, with a brown spot at the aperture.

*Strombus vittatus*. Rolled up mizzen sail. Gmelin sp. 25.

*Doxander vittatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

735 A rolled up mizzen sail. 3 inches. Rumphius pl. 36, fig. O. Martini vol. 3, pl. 79, fig. 821.

736 Two of the same.

737 Two of the above smaller.

*Strombus urceus*. Hump canary [= bird]. Gmelin sp. 29.

*Canarium urceus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Western Pacific.

738 Two canaries with black hem and aperture. Martini vol. 3, pl. 78, fig. 803. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 13, fig. 5.

739 Two of the same.

*Strombus dentatus*. Tooth canary [= bird]. Gmelin sp. 31.

*Tridentarius dentatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

740 Two different folded ones of the above, serrated at the hem. (Samar.)

*Strombus bryonia*. Gout radix root. Gmelin sp. 33.

*Lambis truncata* ([Lightfood], 1786): Strombidae. Indo-Pacific.

741 ! A yellow mostly fully grown gout radix, the inner wall is white, the strongly antecedent wing not only covers, but extends beyond the highest floor of the flat spire: it is quite thin-shelled, and has still 7 open castings, differs therefore of that by Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 189, fig. 1512 shown figure quite a bit: it is 10 1/4 inches high and 7 inches wide.

742 ! A fully grown yellow one of the above, with 7 long protruding thick shelled closed prongs, of which the top

one curves over the spire; the inner wall is soft flesh colored, its height is 12 1/2 inches, and its width 8 1/2 inches. Note: The more precise description (because the illustration of it is missing) in Chemnitz vol. 10, p. 227 to 230.

*Strombus palustris*. Ceramic blunt needle. Gmelin sp. 38.

*Terebralia palustris* (Linnaeus, 1767): Cerithiidae. Indo-Pacific.

743 A bastard sea barrel. Martini vol. 4, pl. 156, fig. 1472. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 18, fig. 1.

744 One of the same cut through, in order to see the inner whorls.

*Strombus marginatus*. The rag snail. Gmelin sp. 48.

*Margistrombus marginatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Strombidae. Indo-West Pacific.

745 Two brown sea pens. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 22, fig. 5.

746 Two yellow ones of the above.

#### Genus 325. *Murex*. Spine snail.

*Murex haustellum*. Snipe bill. Gmelin sp. 1.

*Haustellum haustellum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. Indo-Pacific.

747 Two beautiful large snipe heads. Martini vol. 3, pl. 115, fig. 1066. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 12, figs. 2, 3.

748 Two of the above, equally beautiful.

749 Two of the above.

*Murex tribulus*. The spider. Gmelin sp. 2.

*Murex tribulus* Linnaeus, 1758: Muricidae. Indo-Pacific.

750 Two spider heads. Martini vol. 3, pl. 113, figs. 1054, 1055. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 11, figs. 3, 4.

751 A rare banded Arabian one of the above.

752 A very beautiful large double spider head, with all large and small axis spines. Rumphius pl. 26, fig. 3. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 26, fig. 1.

753 One of the same, equally beautiful.

754 One of the above, of the above.

*Murex cornutus*. Pronged snipe head. Gmelin sp. 3.

*Bolinus cornutus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. SE Atlantic. Lichtenstein's *cornutus* [*sic*] is a typographic error for *cornutus* as shown by the Gmelin (1791) reference.

755 A large crooked thorned and pronged snipe head. 6 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 114, fig. 1057.

*Murex brandaris*. Thorny snipe head. [Gmelin] sp. 4.

*Bolinus brandaris* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. Mediterranean, SE Atlantic.

756 Two thorny snipe heads, one of them noticeable strongly thorned. Martini vol. 3, pl. 114, fig. 1059. Knorr, vol. 2, pl. 22, figs. 4, 5.

757 Two of the above.

758 Two knobbed rare liver colored exquisitely beautiful ones of the above. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 9, fig. 4.

759 Two somewhat banded purple snails. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 161, figs. 1530, 1531.

760 Two large ones of the above.

761 ! A purple winged murex, shell of a triangle, transversely ribbed threefold leafy, [it is] built up with winged membraneous leaves, the straight tail [is] closed, with a white throat. A rare southlandian purple snail [= muricid], the body is pale yellow, towards the greenish, strongly 3-fold leafed and furrowed, the aperture is serrated, and provided with a long protruding tooth. 3 1/2 inches. Thomas Martyn Universal Conchologist, vol. 2, fig. 66D. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 161, figs. 1538, 1539.

762 ! An equally beautiful one of the above. 2 1/4 inches.

763 !! An extremely rare white pale yellow one of the above from Coromandel, exquisitely foliated and serrated all around the aperture. (So far not yet described.) 2 1/4 inches.

The word "Coromandelian" may either refer to the Coromandel Peninsula, Gulf of Hauraki, New Zealand, or the Coromandelian Coast of eastern India.

764 !! An entirely excellent exquisite piece, entirely milk white, the apertural leaf is the broadest, the back leaf less so, and the third leaf even less like cuffs placed into clean folds, it is unequally more than the other three previous ones high braided, the length is 2 7/8 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 111, figs. 1036, 1037.

765 !! An extremely rare elongated purple snail [= muricid], the body is white, the first whorl is only little leafed, the remaining 7 whorls, which extend almost untapering, are only separated by bulges, the aperture is serrated and

ornamented with a pink color. Compare with Martini vol. 3, pl. 111, figs. 1034, 1035.

*Murex trunculus*. High tail. Gmelin sp. 5.

*Hexaplex trunculus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. Mediterranean.

766 Two high tails. (Shagreen/mourning horns.) brown and white banded. Martini vol. 3, pl. 109, figs. 1018, 1019. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 13, fig. 4.

767 A yellow and white one of the above. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 19, fig. 6.

768 Two of the above.

*Murex pomum*. The apple. Gmelin sp. 6.

*Phyllonotus pomum* (Gmelin, 1791): Muricidae. Caribbean.

769 ! A particularly beautiful red and white apple. (the blood peach) with rose red aperture 6 inches. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 161, figs. 1528, 1529, but unequally more beautiful.

770 Four small apples. Martini vol. 3, pl. 109, fig. 1017.

771 Four of the above.

772 Two smoothly knobby ones of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 110, fig. 1029.

773 A large apple shaped crooked bill [= bird beak]. 5 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 109, fig. 1023. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 9, fig. 1.

774 A small one of the above, but particularly beautiful in color.

775 A blunt knobby one of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 110, fig. 1024.

776 A chestnut brown rare apple without bulges with fine white descending leaves. (very noticeable.)

*Murex decussatus*. The high rip. [Gmelin] sp. 7.

*Jaton decussatus* (Gmelin, 1791): Muricidae. W Africa.

777 A yellow folded purple snail. (Jaton of Adonson) with leafy flews margin. Martini vol. 3, pl. 110, fig. 1026. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 23, fig. 3.

*Murex melanamathos*. Black ray spanish rider. Gmelin sp. 9.

*Homalocantha melanamathos* (Gmelin, 1791): Muricidae. SE Atlantic.

778 Two very beautiful spanish riders, the body is white, with 8 vertical dark spines. Martini vol. 3, pl. 108, fig. 1015.

*Murex ramosus*. Frill snail. Gmelin sp. 13.

*Chicoreus ramosus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. Indo-Pacific.

779 Two brown burnt frill snails. Martini vol. 3, pl. 103, fig. 983. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 25, figs. 1, 2.

780 A more elongate one of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 103, fig. 982.

781 A large white frill snail, with strongly curved frills. 7 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 102, fig. 980.

782 An equally as large specimen.

783 One of the above, of the above.

784 Two of the above less frilled. Martini vol. 3, pl. 103, fig. 981.

785 One of the same with the lid [= operculum].

786 Two brown frill leaved banded frill horns. Martini vol. 3, pl. 107, figs. 1007, 1008. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 11, fig. 1.

787 Two of the same.

788 A lesser frilled but more elongated one of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 106, fig. 995.

789 Two of the same.

790 One of the same, with rose red tip.

*Murex scorpio*. Scorpion snail. Gmelin sp. 14.

*Homalacantha scorpio* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. SW Pacific.

791 ! A beautiful dark brown scorpio. Rumphius pl. 26, fig. D. D'Argenville pl. 16, fig. D. Martini vol. 3, pl. 106, figs. 998–1003. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 11, figs. 4, 5.

792 ! A pale red one of the above, with vertical white bands.

793 ! A pale yellow one of the above.

794 ! An entirely white one of the above.

*Murex saxatilis*. Brand horn. Gmelin sp. 15.

*Hexaplex duplex* (Röding, 1798): Muricidae. W Africa.

795 Two dark brown brand horns, with closely together frilled sutures. Martini vol. 3, pl. 105, figs. 990, 991. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 7, figs. 4, 5.

- 796 A bellied one of the above on white ground, with frilled sutures.
- 797 Two of the above.
- 798 A rare entirely brown purple snail spined with 4 rows. Martini vol. 3, pl. 105, fig. 994.
- 799 One of the same with blunt sutures. Martini vol. 3, pl. 105, fig. 993.
- 800 Three different ones of the above.
- 801 Two of the same brand horns, but only knobbed. D'Argenville pl. 16, fig. I.
- 802 One of the same banded.
- 803 A pale brown deer antlers of the above, Martini vol. 3, pl. 105, fig. 989.
- 804 Two smaller ones of the above.
- 805 A rose red one of the above. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 9, fig. 3.
- 806 A brown leafed purple snail.
- 807 Two white banded and knotted ones of the above.
- 808 Two white thin shelled ones of the above, with clean pale brown frills. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 9, fig. 2.
- Murex diaphanus*. Six rowed frill horns. Gmelin sp. 196.
- Hexaplex chicoreum* (Gmelin, 1791): Muricidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.
- 809 Two particularly beautiful six rowed frill horns, the body is pale yellow, the frills are dare brown (the double spanish rider). D'Argenville pl. 16, fig. F.
- 810 Two of the above, equally beautiful.
- 811 Two less frilled ones of the above.
- 812 Two of the above.
- 813 Two different ones of the above.
- Murex rana*. Toad snail. Gmelin sp. 23.
- Bursa rana* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ranellidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 814 Two printed and humped toads. Martini vol. 4, pl. 133, figs. 1268, 1269.
- 815 One of the above.
- 816 Two of the above, with 3 rows of knobs. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 13, figs. 6, 7.
- 817 Two of the above, of the above.
- 818 Two of the above, with 2 rows of knobs.
- 819 Two of the above.
- 820 Two spined toads. Martini vol. 4, pl. 133, figs. 1275, 1276. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 7, fig. 5.
- 821 One of the same, even more beautiful.
- Murex gyrinus*. Frog snail. Gmelin sp. 24.
- Gyrineum gyrinum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cymatiidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.
- 822 A brown and white banded frog.
- 823 A more geperiter [?] one of the above. D'Argenville pl. 9, fig. P.
- 824 Two yellow ones of the above. Martini vol. 4, pl. 127, figs. 1224, 1225. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 24, fig. 6.
- 825 Two different ones of the above.
- 826 Three banded ones of the above.
- 827 One smooth banded one of the above.
- Murex lampas*. Knotty oil cakes. Gmelin sp. 25.
- Charonia lampas* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cymatiidae. Mediterranean.
- 828 Two large oil cakes. (Hector). 7 1/2 inches. Rumphius pl. 28, fig. C. Martini vol. 4, pl. 129, fig. 1238.
- 829 Two fire toads. (Ajax.) One of the mouths red, the other white. Martini vol. 4, pl. 129, fig. 1239. Rumphius pl. 28, fig. D. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 28, fig. 1.
- 830 Two smaller ones of the above.
- Murex olearium*. Ribbed oil cakes. Gmelin sp. 27.
- Ranella olearium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ranellidae. Mediterranean, SE Atlantic, Indo-West Pacific.
- 831 Two oil cakes. Martini vol. 4, pl. 140, figs. 1242, 1243. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 9, fig. 5.
- 832 Two of the same smaller and hairy.
- 833 Two elongated ones of the above, all over knobbed.
- Murex femorale*. Foot horn. Gmelin sp. 28.
- Cymatium femorale* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cymatiidae. Caribbean.

- 834 Two large foot horns. Martini vol. 3, pl. 111, fig. 1039. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 16, fig. 1.  
*Murex cutaceus*. Skin snail. Gmelin sp. 29.  
*Cabestana cutacea* (Linnaeus, 1767): Ranellidae. E Atlantic, Mediterranean.
- 835 Two skin snails. Schreiber's attempt of a complete shell knowledge. 29. (Bastard ante-stairs.) Martini vol. 3, pl. 118, figs. 1087, 1088. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 24, fig. 5.
- 836 ! A rare one of the above with closed door. (For natural scientists highly notable.)  
*Murex latorium*. Roasted pear. Gmelin sp. 30.  
*Lotoria lotoria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cymatiidae. Lichtenstein's *latorium* [sic] is a typographic error for *lotorium* of Gmelin (1791)
- 837 A large roasted pear. Rumphius pl. 6, fig. B. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 26, fig. 2.
- 838 a) Two of the above. D'Argenville pl. 10, fig. M. Martini vol. 4, pl. 130, figs. 1248, 1249.  
*Murex pileare*. Dried pear. Gmelin sp. 31.  
*Cymatium pileare* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cymatiidae. Indo-West to Eastern Pacific.
- 838 Two dried pears. D'Argenville pl. 10, fig. O. Martini vol. 3, pl. 112, fig. 1045. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 21, fig. 1.
- 839 Two strongly knobbed ones of the above, with rounded flattened whorls. Martini vol. 3, pl. 112, fig. 1044.  
*Murex bufonius*. The true toad. Gmelin sp. 31.  
*Bursa bufonia* (Gmelin, 1791): Bursidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 841 A thick shelled toad with open castings. (The heraldic shield.) D'Argenville pl. 9, fig. R. Martini vol. 4, pl. 129, figs. 1240, 1241.
- 842 A rare thin-shelled one of the above.  
*Murex pyrum*. The lion head. Gmelin sp. 33.  
*Cymatium pyrum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cymatiidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 844 Two livery snails, yellow with brown bands. Martini vol. 4, pl. 132, fig. 1263.
- 845 One of the above, yellow with white band.
- 846 Two red ones of the above, with yellow band. Martini vol. 4, pl. 132, fig. 1265. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 5, figs. 2, 3.
- 847 One of the above
- 848 ! ! A very beautiful extraordinary (*Murex candidus*) sugar-sprinkled and spotted kink horn, the entire body is sowed over and over with tightly adjacent fine pearls, 5 inches. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 162, figs. 1544, 1545.  
*Fusinus longissimus* (Gmelin, 1791): Fascioliariidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific
- Murex anus*. The grimace. Gmelin sp. 38.  
*Distorsio anus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cymatiidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 849 Two beautiful yellow grimaces (ear horns). Martini vol. 2, pl. 41, figs. 403, 404. Knorr, vol. 3, pl. 3, fig. 5.
- 850 Two rare white ones. Martini at the same place [= vol. 2, pl. 41], figs. 405, 406.  
*Murex miliaris*. Sorrow snail. Gmelin sp. 39.  
*Vitularia miliaris* (Gmelin, 1791): Muricidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.
- 851 Two true sorrow snails. Martini vol. 3, p. 303, vignette 36, figs. 4, 5. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 29, fig. 5.  
*Murex nodus*. The raspberry. Gmelin sp. 42.  
*Volema myristica* Röding, 1798: Melongenidae. Malayan Archipelago. Dillwyn (1817) cited *Murex hippocastanum* var B of Gmelin (1791) in synonymy of *Murex nodus* Linnaeus, 1758.
- 852 Two serrated yellow raspberries. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 24, fig. 7.
- 853 One of the above with black tips. Rumphius pl. 24, fig. E. Martini vol. 3, pl. 102, figs. 976, 977.  
*Murex neritoideus*. The mulberry. Gmelin sp. 43.  
*Coralliophila violacea* (Kiener, 1836): Coralliophilidae. Indo-West to Eastern Pacific.
- 854 Two mulberries. Martini vol. 3, pl. 101, figs. 972, 973.
- 855 Two serrated and banded ones of the above. D'Argenville pl. 17, fig. H.
- 856 ! *Murex canistrum*; by us [= new species]. *Murex* shell very tail like, yellow, aperture violet, spined with five spines. It reminds a basket-like closely fenestrated kind, reticulated with longitudinal and transverse streaks. An entirely unknown *Murex*, the body is yellow, the aperture violet with 5 spines, it resembles due to the cancellated bars, and the thereby generated caves, a fenestrated weaved basket. (Very noticeable.)  
*Nomen dubium*. See new species section below for details.
- Murex hippocastanum*. Nutmeg nut. Gmelin sp. 48.  
*Thais hippocastanum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. Indo-Pacific.

- 857 Two clean yellow nutmeg nuts ornamented with brown lines with three rows of prongs and crowned on the spire. Rumphius pl. 23, fig. D. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 7, fig. 3.
- 858 Two of the same zits, of which the one twice, the other once serrated. Martini vol. 3, pl. 100, figs. 951, 952. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 4, figs. 2–6, pl. 24, fig. 2.
- 859 Two entirely white finely furrowed ones of the above. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 35, fig. 3.
- 860 Two particularly beautiful cancellated pale yellow ones of the above. D'Argenville pl. 15, fig. G.
- 861 Two very beautiful alum snails, the body clear and transparent white, the spire, however, remarkable brown, the aperture yellow. D'Argenville pl. 15, fig. K. Martini vol. 3, pl. 101, fig. 969.
- 862 An entirely white helmet. (*Murex galea alba*.) Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 160, figs. 1518, 1519. (rare.)  
*Coralliophila galea* (Lichtenstein, 1794): Coralliophilidae. Caribbean. See availability section below for authorship of this species.
- Murex senticosus*. Thistle snail. Gmelin sp. 49.  
*Phos senticosus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Buccinidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 863 Two brown-banded goldfinch [literally: thistle finch]. Martini vol. 4, pl. 155, figs. 1466, 1467. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 23, figs. 4, 5.
- 864 An entirely white thistle snail.
- 865 ! *Murex lycopersion* by us [= new species]; Murex shell tail-like; with the shape and the colors of the image: Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 163, figs. 1561, 1562, similar; nevertheless the aperture are less, than there, channeled. Two extremely rare newly discovered murexes of rare beauty, it resembles in built and colors Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 163, figs. 1561, 1562, however, are these apertures less channel-shaped, 1 1/4 inches.  
*Nomen dubium*. See new species section below for details.
- Murex melongena*. The bedding. Gmelin sp. 50.  
*Melongena melongena* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melongenidae. Caribbean.
- 866 Two particularly large white and brown banded beddings with 4 rows strongly serrated, 6 1/2 inches. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 164, fig. 1568.
- 867 Two pale brown banded ones of the above. Martini vol. 2, pl. 39, fig. 390.
- 868 Two brown ones of the above with pale yellow bands, at the same place [= Martini vol. 2, pl. 39] fig. 392. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 17, fig. 5.
- Murex babylonius*. Babylon tower. Gmelin sp. 52.  
*Turris babylonia* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turridae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 869 Two babylonian towers. Martini vol. 4, pl. 143, figs. 1331, 1332. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 13, fig. 2.
- 870 Two of the same.
- 871 A brown one of the above wound around with grooved bands.
- 872 A very rare variety, yellow banded, with white and brown broken sticks.
- Murex javanus*. Java spindle. Gmelin sp. 53.  
*Turricula javana* (Linnaeus, 1767): Clavatulidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 873 An entirely white Java spindle. Martini vol. 4, p. 143, fig. 1338.
- 874 Two of the above.
- Murex colus*. French spindle. Gmelin sp. 61.  
*Fusinus colus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Fascioliidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 875 An entirely white rare spindle with ringed spire, 7 inches.
- 876 One of the above, dirty white with yellow beak. 7 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 144, fig. 1342.
- 877 Two of the above, smaller.
- 878 A crowned one of the above, 6 1/2 inches. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 5, fig. 1.
- 879 One of the above, 4 inches.
- 880 An entirely white strongly wound around spindle, with blunt beak.
- Murex morio*. The banded negro. Gmelin sp. 62.  
*Pugilina morio* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melongenidae. SW Atlantic.
- 881 A brown negro with broad and small cross bands. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 20, fig. 1.
- 882 Two of the above, only with one cross band. Martini vol. 4, pl. 139, fig. 1300.
- 883 A pale yellow one of the above, at the same place [Martini vol. 4, pl. 139] fig. 1301.
- Murex cochlidium*. The Franciscan [monk]. Gmelin sp. 63.

- Pugilina cochlidium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melongenidae. Indian Ocean.  
 884 A Franciscan [monk] without belt. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 164, fig. 1569.  
*Murex spitillus*. Tailed turnip. Gmelin sp. 64.  
*Tudicla spirillus* (Linnaeus, 1767): Tudiculidae. Lichtenstein's *spitillus* [sic] is a typographic error for *spirillus* as shown by the reference to Gmelin (1791).  
 885 A tailed turnip. Martini vol. 3, pl. 115, fig. 1069. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 24, fig. 3.  
 886 Two of the above.  
 887 Two grooved ones of the above. Martini vol. 3, pl. 67, figs. 745, 746. but according to the illustration more tailed.  
 888 Two of the above, with vertical lines.  
*Murex canaliculatus*. The serrated fig. Gmelin sp. 65.  
*Busycon canaliculatum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melongenidae. NW Atlantic.  
 889 A serrated fig. Martini vol. 3, pl. 47, fig. 744. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 27, fig. 1.  
 890 ! A rare large double fig, 6 1/2 inches.  
 891 One of the above, somewhat smaller.  
 892 A large pale yellow smooth fig, ornamented at the spire with deep grooves, 8 inches. Martini vol. 3, pl. 67, figs. 742, 743?.  
 893 One of the same, 7 1/2 inches, both rare.  
*Murex rapa*. The turnip. Gmelin sp. 68.  
*Rapa rapa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Muricidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 894 Two turnips with their lid. Martini vol. 3, pl. 68, figs. 750, 751. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 21, fig. 2.  
 895 Two of the above, without the same.  
*Murex aruanus*. The Aruanian snail. Gmelin sp. 71.  
*Syrinx aruanus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melongenidae. N Australia.  
 896 !! The specimen is extremely shiny in saturated yellow; with light lower two whorls, the remaining ones truly from the third to the apex, with teeth or coronated. The umbilical canal [is] one inch wide, vanishes gradually. The total length of the shell is seventeen inches. One because of its size very rare trumpet of Aru, this snail is bright yellow of color and entirely healthy, in- and outside shiny, the two first whorls are smooth, from the third to the tip, however, serrated or crowned. The umbilical groove is one inch wide, and disappears gradually at 8 inches deep. The total length is 17 inches. (very rare) Rumphius pl. 28, fig. A. Martini vol. 4, vignette p. 143, pl. 39, fig. D.  
 The two words "niti dissimum" should be written as a single word, as the elative of nitidus = shiny.  
*Murex antiquus*. The dutch spindle. Gmelin sp. 73.  
*Neptunea antiqua* (Linnaeus, 1758): Buccinidae. NE Atlantic.  
 897 A dutch spindle. Martini vol. 4, pl. 138, fig. 1296.  
 898 Two of the same.  
 899 A large entirely white lap smooth horn, 6 1/4 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 138, fig. 1292.  
 900 Two milk white lap spindles, 4 3/4 inches. (very rare.)  
*Murex argus*. The Argus. Gmelin sp. 78.  
*Argobuccinum pustulosus* ([Lightfoot], 1786): Cymatiidae. South Africa.  
 901 A rare Argus-snail. Martini vol. 4, pl. 127, figs. 1223. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 3, fig. 3.  
 902 One of the above.  
*Murex magellanicus*. The pomegranate. Gmelin sp. 80.  
*Fusitriton magellanicum* (Röding, 1798): Cymatiidae. South America.  
 903 A rare leafed pomegranate. Martini vol. 4, pl. 139, fig. 1297. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 30, fig. 2.  
*Murex cancellatus*. Curved neck. Gmelin sp. 81.  
*Fusitriton magellanicum* (Röding, 1798): Cymatiidae. South America.  
 904 A curved neck snail. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 27, fig. 3. & vol. 6, pl. 33, fig. 3?.  
*Murex tritonis*. Triton's snail. Gmelin sp. 89.  
*Charonia tritonis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cymatiidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 905 A smooth triton's horn. Martini vol. 4, pl. 135, figs. 1282, 1283. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 16, figs. 2, 3.  
 906 Two knobbed ones of the above. Martini vol. 4, pl. 136, figs. 1284, 1285.  
*Murex tulipa*. Agate pear. Gmelin sp. 91.

- Fasciolaria tulipa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Fasciolariidae. Caribbean.
- 907 Two brown speckled agate snails. Martini vol. 4, pl. 137, fig. 1286. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 29, fig. 1.
- 908 One of the above orange with black lines. Martini vol. 4, pl. 137, figs. 1288, 1289.
- 909 Two of the above, smaller.
- 910 Two different rare ones of the above, of which one Knorr vol. 6, pl. 29, fig. 5.
- Murex nassa*. The weir-basket. Gmelin sp. 93.
- Leucozonia nassa* (Gmelin, 1791): Fasciolariidae. Caribbean, SW Atlantic.
- 911 A dark brown weir-basket with white band. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 20, fig. 7.
- 912 Two of the above.
- Murex lignaria*. Wood spindle. Gmelin sp. 98.
- Fasciolaria lignaria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Fasciolariidae. Mediterranean.
- 913 Two with brown lines wound around spindle. Martini vignette 39, fig. A.
- 914 One of the above. Martini vol. 4, pl. 141, figs. 1317, 1318. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 26, fig. 5.
- Murex trapezium*. Blunt needle. Gmelin sp. 99.
- Pleuroploca trapezium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Fasciolariidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 915 A large knobbed spindle. (The Atlandian dress). Martini vol. 4, pl. 139, figs. 1298, 1299. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 20, fig. 1.
- 916 One of the above smaller.
- Murex harpa*. The harp. Gmelin sp. 102.
- This species is difficult to assess and has not been treated much in the literature. Gmelin (1791) referred to Martini & Chemnitz (1785: pl. 142, figs. 1328–1330). Figures 1328 and 1329 show apertural and abapertural views of the same specimen, while figure 1330 is an entirely different shell in abapertural view. The first could be a *Cantharus* species, while figure 1330 may show a *Vexillum* sp. The composite nature of that reference had not been noted in many works (e.g. Dillwyn 1817), but is evident in Richardson *et al.* (1979), who could not clarify the identification of either species. It is important to distinguish *Murex harpa* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Buccinum harpa* of Gmelin, from *Murex harpa* Gmelin, 1791.
- 917 A fig-shaped crowned spindle. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 15, fig. 4.
- 918 Two harp-shaped ones of the above, folded. Martini vol. 4, pl. 142, fig. 1329. (rare).
- 919 Two of the above with cross bands. Martini [vol. 4, pl. 142,] fig. 1328.
- Murex polygonus*. Blunt spindle. Gmelin sp. 109.
- Latrius polygonus* (Gmelin, 1791): Fasciolariidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 920 A blunt spindle with brown and white lines. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 15, fig. 5.
- 921 A brown knobbed and furrowed one of the above. Martini vol. 4, pl. 141, figs. 314, 315.
- Murex ansatus*. Line horn. Gmelin sp. 114.
- Lyonsifusus ansatus* (Gmelin, 1791): Fasciolariidae. Caribbean.
- 922 A pale yellow on the whorl knobbed spindle, 5 inches. Rumphius pl. 29, fig. G. Martini vol. 4, pl. 144, fig. 1339.
- Murex undatus*. Milk spindle. Gmelin sp. 115.
- Fusinus undatus* (Gmelin, 1791): Fasciolariidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 923 A milk white knobbed spindle with long tip and beak. (the French spindle.) 8 1/4 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 145, fig. 1343.
- 924 An equally rare one of the above. 7 1/2 inches.
- Murex versicolor*. Opalescent spindle. Gmelin sp. 119.
- Lyonsifusus ansatus* (Gmelin, 1791): Fasciolariidae. Caribbean.
- 925 Two brown speckled and lined spindles. Martini vol. 4, pl. 146, fig. 1348.
- 926 A very large, pale yellow finely ribbed spindle with 10 whorls and somewhat knobbed, 11 inches. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 14, fig. 1.
- 927 The pineapple spindle. Martini vol. 4, vignette 39, fig. A.
- Murex nicobarius*. The colorful spindle. Gmelin sp. N.
- Fusinus nicobarius* (Röding, 1798): Fasciolariidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 928 A longtailed Nicobarian furrowed and knobbed spindles, with brown vertical spots, colorfully banded 4 1/2 inches. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 160, fig. 1523.

- 929 A very rare crowned folded and banded yellow and brown spindle. 2 inches.
- 930 A folded and ribbed pale yellow spindle with fine brown lines. Rumphius pl. 49, fig. F.
- 931 A folded lemon yellow one of the above, with cross bands, 2 inches.
- 932 Two red pearly drum-like ones of the above.
- 933 A smooth black one of the above with white band.
- 934 Two small white elongated spindles.
- 935 Two pale yellow ones with orange dots ornamented spindle-shaped snails.
- 936 Two small yellow ones (not Moroccan, but) Amboinian left-handed spindles compare Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 105, fig. 896.
- 937 An exquisite beautiful trumpet of the dragon. 12 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 143, fig. 1333.  
*Murex vertagus*. Snout needle. Gmelin sp. 133.  
*Rhinoclavis vertagus* (Linnaeus, 1767): Cerithiidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.
- 938 Two entirely white duck bills. Martini vol. 4, pl. 157, fig. 1480. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 40, figs. 3, 4.
- 939 Two of the above, with yellow lines. Martini vol. 4, pl. 157, figs. 1481, 1482. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 20, fig. 3.
- 940 Two larger ones of the above.
- 941 Two of the above. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 15, fig. 6.  
*Murex aluco*. Bastard Pope's crown. Gmelin sp. 134.  
*Pseudovertagus aluco* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cerithiidae. SW Pacific.
- 942 Two large bastard Pope's crowns. Martini vol. 4, pl. 156, figs. 1473, 1474. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 16, fig. 4.
- 943 Two of the above, burn feathers Martini vol. 4, pl. 156, fig. 1478. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 16, fig. 5.  
[?: in modern German "pennen" has to colloquial meanings: to sleep and school. Neither of these meanings make any sense. It may be derived from pens/feathers, which would make more sense in the context of elongated shells.]
- 944 Two of the same.
- 945 Two pale yellow ones. Martini vol. 4, pl. 156, fig. 1479.  
*Murex terebella*. Pearled drill. Gmelin sp. 144.  
*Pyramidella dolabrata* (Linnaeus, 1758) form *terebella* (Müller, 1774): Pyramidellidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 946 A cleanly burnt and pearly drill. Martini vol. 4, pl. 155, fig. 1458.  
Note: This snail is actually the on-growth of a noticeable *Ostrea edulis*, which was mentioned on page 15 under No. 257.
- 947 Two small pearly ones of the above. Martini vol. 4, pl. 155, fig. 1458.
- 948 Four of the above, at the same place [Martini vol. 4, pl. 155,] fig. 1460.  
*Murex granulatus*. Cancellated bill screw. Gmelin sp. 149.  
*Rhinoclavis aspera* (Linnaeus, 1758): Cerithiidae.
- 949 Two white cancellated bill screws. Martini vol. 4, pl. 157, fig. 1483.
- 950 Two different granulated ones of the above.
- 951 A humpy wound around one of the above.  
\* \* \*
- 952 ! Two so far still unknown spindle-like snails, pale yellow with brown bands, over the entire body folded and finely ribbed with a red tip and violet aperture.
- 953 Two of the same, yellow with white cross bands, also white aperture.
- 954 !! *Murex australasiae*; by us [= new species]. Murex diluted brown, the lowest whorl folded with ribs, transverse furrows. The top five whorls are ornamented of double protuberances. In this variety the aperture is brown. The lowest whorl is strongly foliated with cross furrows; the upper 5 whorls are ornamented with doubly prominent whorls, the aperture is brown, 2 inches.  
*Nomen dubium*. See new species section below.
- 955 !! An other murex of the same variety; shell white, aperture brown. One of the same entirely white with brown aperture, 2 1/2 inches.
- 956 !! *Murex pacificus* by us [= new species]. Murex dilute brown with white wound around, to the apex continuously going around; the top 5 whorls with a simple protuberance. One of the above, pale yellow with a white band, which runs to the top tip, the top 5 whorls have only a sharp edge. 1 3/4 inches. (Three rare South Seas snails.)  
*Nomen dubium*. See new species section below.

Genus 326. *Trochus*. Top.

*Trochus niloticus*. The pyramid. Gmelin sp. 1.

*Trochus niloticus* Linnaeus, 1767: Trochidae. Indo-Pacific.

957 A red flamed *Trochus*. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 167, fig. 1605. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 5, fig. 1. 3 1/4 inches.

958 A green and red flamed of the above. Chemnitz at the same place [vol. 5, pl. 167,] fig. 1606. 3 1/2 inches.

959 One to the mother of pearl undressed one of the above, 4 inches.

960 One of the above, somewhat smaller.

*Trochus maculosus*. Knotty pyramid. Gmelin sp. 2.

*Trochus maculatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Trochidae. Indo-Pacific. Lichtenstein's *maculosus* [*sic*] is a typographic error for *maculatus* as shown by the reference to Gmelin (1791).

961 A red pearly pyramid. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 169, figs. 1623, 1624.

962 Two of the above smaller.

963 ! *Trochus tahitiensis*, by us [= new species]. *Trochus* with a conical shell, tuberculated, with white and green tubercles; aperture silver, the interior lip poorly four-toothed. Lives near the islands of the Pacific Ocean. A green serrated pearly pyramid from Otaheite, 1 1/4 inches. This *Trochus* is all over ornamented with green and white pearls, noticeable is the magnificent mouth with shiny mother of pearl 4-fold serrated. (So far still unknown.)

*Trochus histrio* Reeve, 1861: Trochidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific. See new species section below.

*Trochus perspectivus*. Perspectiv snail. Gmelin sp. 3.

*Architectonica perspectiva* (Linnaeus, 1758): Architectonicidae. Indo-Pacific.

964 A large perspective snail. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 172, figs. 1691, 1692. 2 inches in diameter.

965 Two of the above smaller.

966 Two of the above, with yellow spots.

967 Two rare blue and brown banded ones of the above. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 11, figs. 1, 2.

*Trochus pharaonius*. Pharaoh snail. Gmelin sp. 6.

*Clanculus pharaonius* (Linnaeus, 1758): Trochidae. Indian Ocean.

968 A beautifully pearly pharaoh snail. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 171, figs. 1672, 1673. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 30, fig. 6.

*Trochus magus*. The witch master. Gmelin sp. 7.

*Gibbula magus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Trochidae. NE Atlantic.

969 Two different witch masters. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 71, figs. 1656, 1660. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 27, fig. 4.

970 Two different ones of the above.

*Trochus solaris*. Sun horn. Gmelin sp. 15.

*Stellaria solaris* (Linnaeus, 1767): Xenophoridae. Indo-Pacific.

971 !! *Trochus solaris*; the large variety, with accessible [= open] umbilicus, the round whorl with almost translucent silver rays. Lives near Tahiti, & nearby islands of the Pacific Ocean. Our specimen equals 4 3/4 inches in diameter, & 2 1/2 in height. An exquisite large rare imperial sun horn from Otaheite with translucent mother of pearl all around strongly flamed, the umbilicus penetrates to the uppermost tip, it is 4 3/4 inches in diameter, and 2 1/2 inches high. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 173, figs. 1714, 1715.

972 A very beautiful sun horn, on top yellow, underneath silver colored shiny. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 174, figs. 1716, 1717. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 26, fig. 4.

973 A rare elongated sun horn. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 173, figs. 1700, 1701. Rumphius pl. 20, fig. K.

974 An equally rare unserrated entirely flat one of the above. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 29, fig. 2.

975 A highbraided and serrated one of the above, this snail has a high orange band, which gives from one whorl to the outermost basis a noticeable appearance.

*Trochus labio*. Thick lip. Gmelin sp. 76.

*Monodonta labio* (Linnaeus, 1758): Trochidae. Indo-West Pacific.

976 A thick lip *Trochus* with the tooth, from New Zealand. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 166, figs. 1579, 1580.

977 One of the same, as beautiful.

*Murex striatus*. Striated pyramid. Gmelin sp. 78.

*Jujubinus striatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Trochidae. Tropical E Atlantic, Mediterranean.

978 A small striated Nicobarian one of the above.

Any of the smaller, pyramidal trochids of the Malayan Archipelago, such as *Jujubinus gilberti* (Montrouzier in Fischer, 1878) given the stated provenance.

- 979 Two different ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 162, figs. 1527, 1528. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 14, figs. 2, 3.  
*Trochus zzyphinus*. Jujuban top. Gmelin sp. 80.  
*Calliostoma zzyphinus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Trochidae. NE Atlantic, Azores.
- 980 Two doubly bordered Transquebarian pyramids. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 166, figs. 1595, 1596.
- 981 Two crowned ones of the above, at the same place [Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 166,] figs. 1597, 1598.
- 982 Two smooth yellow ones of the above.
- 983 ! A golden shimmering with fin rims wound around pyramids from Otaheite. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 165, figs. 1579, 1580. (rare.)  
*Gaza polychoronos* Villens, 2012: Margaritidae. French Polynesia. Calliostomatidae from French Polynesia all have granulated whorls, while the golden sheen and fine spirals applies to *Gaza*.
- 984 ! Two rare pearled, orange and blue ones of the above, banded. Rumphius pl. 21, fig. 2?.  
*Trochus virgatus*. Gmelin sp. 83.  
*Trochus virgatus* Gmelin, 1791: Trochidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 985 Two different undressed mother of pearl Trochi. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 160, figs. 1514, 1515.  
*Trochus foveolatus*. Double serrated top snail. Gmelin sp. 84.  
*Tectus dentatus* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775): Trochidae. Indian Ocean.
- 986 A magnificent top snail from East India, (rare.). Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 160, figs. 1511, 1512.
- 987 ! An extremely rare large serrated multicolored top, from the Red Sea, the bottom is clean shiny greenish, 4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 161, figs. 1518, 1519.  
*Trochus diaphanus*. Pealed top. Gmelin sp. 85.  
*Maurea punctulata* (Martyn, 1784): Trochidae. New Zealand.
- 988 ! Two very beautiful clean pealed trochi from Otaheite. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 161, figs. 1520, 1521.  
*Trochus iris*. The rainbow top. Gmelin sp. 86.  
*Cantharidus opalus* (Martyn, 1784) Trochidae. New Zealand.
- 989 ! A very beautiful rainbow top, equally from the South Sea, the upper side green shiny, the aperture, however, plays all possible colors. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 161, figs. 1522, 1523.
- 990 ! One of the above, as beautiful as the previous one.
- 991 ! One of its top skin acquitted one of the above, therefore, inside and outside rainbow colored shiny.  
*Trochus imbricatus*. Chinese roof. Gmelin sp. 93.  
*Astraea tecta* ([Lightfoot], 1786): Turbinidae. Caribbean.
- 992 A top snail. (the Chinese roof.) Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 162, fig. 1531.  
*Trochus americanus*. The American top. Gmelin sp. 94.  
*Astraea tecta americana* (Gmelin, 1791): Turbinidae. SE Florida.
- 993 Two red spotted tops. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 162, fig. 1534, 1535.  
*Trochus caelatus*. Spengler's/Tin smith's spur. Gmelin sp. 95.  
*Astraea caelata* (Gmelin, 1791): Turbinidae. Florida to West Indies. "Spengl" could refer either to Lorenz Spengler (1720–1807) or to the name of the profession.
- 994 Two beautiful trochi. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 162, figs. 1536, 1537.  
*Trochus cookii*. Cook's top. Gmelin sp. 97.  
*Cookia sulcata* ([Lightfoot], 1786): Turbinidae. New Zealand.
- 995 ! A rare beautiful Cook's top from the South Sea, particularly shiny. 3 inches. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 163, fig. 1540.  
*Trochus fenestratus*. Window top. Gmelin sp. 100.  
*Trochus fenestratus* Gmelin, 1791: Trochidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 996 Two green window tops. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 163, figs. 1549, 1550.  
*Trochus argyrostomus*. Black silver mouth. Gmelin sp. 102.  
*Tegula argyrostoma* (Gmelin, 1791): Trochidae. NW Pacific.
- 997 ! Two rare black southlandian silver mouths. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 165, figs. 1562, 1563.  
*Trochus conchyliophorus*. Stone carrier. Gmelin sp. 110.  
*Xenophora conchyliophora* (Born, 1780): Xenophoridae. Caribbean, SW Atlantic.
- 998 The rare stone carrier, loaded with different stones. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 172, figs. 1688, 1689.  
*Trochus telescopium*. The sea barrel. Gmelin sp. 112.  
*Telescopium telescopium* (Linnaeus, 1758): Potamididae. Indo-West Pacific.

999 An extra large banded sea barrel. 4 3/4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 160, fig. 1507, 1508. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 23, fig. 3.

1000 One of the above, equally beautiful. 3 1/4 inches.

1001 A small rare double banded and strongly curved one of the above.

*Trochus dolabratus*. The ship flag. Gmelin sp. 113.

*Pyramidella dolabrata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Pyramidellidae. Indo-Pacific, Caribbean.

1002 Two white and yellow banded aft sea barrels. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 167, figs. 1603, 1604. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 19, figs. 2, 3.

1003 Two of the above, blue and brown bands.

Genus 327. *Turbo*. Moon snails.

*Turbo littoreus*. Moon nerite. Gmelin sp. 3.

*Littorina littorea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Littorinidae. N Atlantic.

1004 Two oil jugs. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 185, fig. 1852.

1005 Two of the above.

*Turbo petholatus*. Nassauian. Gmelin sp. 8.

*Turbo petholatus* Linnaeus, 1758: Turbinidae. Western and Central Pacific.

1006 A red Nassauian cleanly marbled, with 8 bands. Chemnitz vol. 5, p. 183, figs. 1528, 1529. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 3, fig. 4.

Any of the three Caribbean *Turbo* species (*T. castanea* Gmelin, 1791, *T. cailletii* P. Fischer & Bernardi, 1857, *T. canaliculatus* Hermann, 1781) given the stated provenance, see Redfern (2013).

1007 Two of the above, equally beautiful.

1008 Two of the above, with 7 bands.

1009 One of the above, with 6 bands. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 3, fig. 3.

1010 Two dark brown ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 183, figs. 1830, 1831.

1011 One of the above, somewhat smaller.

1012 A rare one of the above, particularly marbled, with 4 narrow and one broad band.

*Turbo chrysostomus*. The gold mouth. Gmelin sp. 10.

*Turbo chrysostomus* Linnaeus, 1758: Turbinidae. Indo-Pacific.

1013 A beautiful large gold mouth. (the golden oven.) Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 178, fig. 1766. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 13, fig. 3. 3 inches.

1014 One of the above somewhat smaller, equally beautiful.

1015 A particularly beautiful one of the above, entirely green with red tip.

*Turbo persicum*. Chinese roof. Gmelin sp. 11.

*Tectarius tectumpersicum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Littorinidae. Indo-Pacific.

1016 The Chinese roof. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 163, figs. 1543, 1544.

1017 One of the above.

*Turbo pagodus*. Pagode snail. Gmelin sp. 12.

*Tectarius pagodus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Littorinidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

1018 Two large pagode snails. (Moorish temple.) Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 163, figs. 1541, 1542. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 25, figs. 3, 4.

1019 Two of the above, equally beautiful.

1020 Two of the above.

1021 Two of the above.

*Turbo calcar*. The spur. Gmelin sp. 13.

*Astraliium calcar* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turbinidae. Malayan Archipelago.

1022 Two yellow spurs. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 164, figs. 1552, 1553. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 6, fig. 2.

1023 ! Two green South Sea spurs. Compare with Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 165, figs. 1585, 1586.

1024 The coral carrier, with deer antlers, strongly over grown.

1025 One of the above, somewhat smaller.

*Turbo rugosa*. Furrow bundle. Gmelin sp. 14.

*Bolma rugosa* (Linnaeus, 1767): Turbinidae. E Atlantic, Mediterranean.

- 1026 One to the mother of pearl undressed bundle. (Crown horn). Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 180, figs. 1782, 1783. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 20, fig. 1.  
*Turbo marmoratus*. The snake skin. Gmelin sp. 15.  
*Turbo marmoratus* Linnaeus, 1758: Turbinidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 1027 A large snake skin. (Green knob horn). 5 inches. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 179, figs. 1775, 1776. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 27, fig. 1.
- 1028 One of the above, equally beautiful.  
*Turbo sarmaticus*. The Sarmatian. Gmelin sp. 16.  
*Turbo sarmaticus* Linnaeus, 1758: Turbinidae. South Africa.
- 1029 ! A reddish yellow Sarmatian. (Pearled orange eye.) Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 180, fig. 1781.
- 1030 ! A large dark brown one of the above, with translucent mother of pearl knobs. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 179, figs. 1777, 1778. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 3, fig. 1.  
*Turbo cornutus*. Horned silver mouth. Gmelin sp. 18.  
*Turbo cornutus* [Lightfoot], 1786: Turbinidae. NW Pacific.
- 1031 Two green strongly serrated silver mouths. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 179, figs. 1779, 1780. (particularly beautiful.)  
*Turbo radiatus*. Speckled silver mouth. Gmelin sp. 19.  
*Trochus radiatus* (Gmelin, 1791): Trochidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 1032 A large speckled and banded silver mouth. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 177, fig. 1762.
- 1033 One of the above, equally beautiful.
- 1034 Two smaller ones of the above.  
*Turbo imperialis*. Imperial moon snail. Gmelin sp. 20.  
*Turbo imperialis* Gmelin, 1791: Turbinidae. New Zealand.
- 1035 A beautiful large green and mother of pearl alternating moon snail. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 180, fig. 1790.
- 1036 A smaller one of the above, very shiny, green and mother of pearl.
- 1037 Two entirely undressed mother of pearl ones of the above.  
*Turbo setosus*. The black brush. Gmelin sp. 23.  
*Turbo setosus* Gmelin, 1791: Turbinidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.
- 1038 An extra beautiful inside strongly corded and mother of pearl shining black brush. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 181, figs. 1795, 1796.
- 1039 Two vertical speckled silver mouths, at the same place [Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 181,] fig. 1797.
- 1040 A brown and yellow speckled one of the above. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 182, fig. 1809.  
*Turbo sparverius*. The sparrow. Gmelin sp. 25.  
*Turbo sparverius* Gmelin, 1791: Turbinidae. Malayan Archipelago.
- 1041 Two beautifully speckled sparrows. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 181, fig. 1798.
- 1042 ! A rare (so far still unknown) corded and featherlike one of the above, more yellow than the previous one.  
*Turbo spenglerianus*. The Spenglerian silver mouth. Gmelin sp. 27.  
*Turbo canaliculatus* Hermann, 1781: Turbinidae. Caribbean.
- 1043 A yellow silver mouth. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 181, figs. 1801, 1802.
- 1044 ! A rare highly braided silver mouth.
- 1045 A corded one of the above.  
*Turbo smaragdus*. The emerald moon snail. Gmelin sp. 30.  
*Lunella smaragdus* (Gmelin, 1791): Turbinidae. New Zealand.
- 1046 ! A very beautifully green shimmering emeralds snail from Otaheite. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 182, figs. 1815, 1816.  
It is not clear what this species could be. Two green *Turbo* species are known from French Polynesia (*T. marmoratus* Linnaeus, 1758, *T. setosus* Gmelin, 1791), neither of which closely resembles the Martini & Chemnitz figures.
- 1047 ! An equally beautiful one of the above, from the same place, with the lid.
- 1048 ! A rough more compressed one of the above, equally with the lid.
- 1049 ! A high braided and somewhat banded one of the above.  
*Turbo cidaris*. The Turkish Bundle [also type of flower: *Lilium martagon* Linnaeus: Liliaceae]. Gmelin sp. 34.  
*Turbo cidaris* Gmelin, 1791: Turbinidae. South Africa.

- 1050 An orange colored bundle with clean lines. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 184, fig. 1844.
- 1051 Two brown and white broad banded ones of the above. At the same place [Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 184,] fig. 1846.
- 1052 A pale finely banded one of the above.
- Turbo pica*. Soldier or eleventh. Gmelin sp. 39.  
*Cittarium pica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Trochidae. Caribbean.
- 1053 A beautiful, large and regularly cord ear. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 176, figs. 1750, 1751. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 10, fig. 1.
- 1054 Two of the above, smaller.
- 1055 Two large, mostly entirely black ones of the above.
- Trochus delphinus*. Serrated dolphin. Gmelin sp. 44.  
*Angaria delphinus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Angariidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.
- 1056 Two serrated grey dolphins. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 175, fig. 1729. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 8, fig. 1.
- 1057 Two darker ones of the above, Chemnitz at the same place [vol. 5, pl. 175,] figs. 1730, 1731.
- 1058 A large red one of the above. [Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 175,] fig. 1733. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 22, figs. 4, 5.
- 1059 Two of the above.
- 1060 Two different to particularly remarkable ones of the above.
- 1061 Two entirely mother of pearl ones of the above.
- Turbo distortus*. Ribbed dolphin. Gmelin sp. 46.  
*Angaria delphinus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Angariidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.
- 1062 A red dolphin with strong whorls. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 175, figs. 1737, 1738.
- 1063 One of the above, even more beautiful.
- 1064 One of the above, somewhat smaller.
- Turbo aculeatus*. The Nicobarian spur. Gmelin sp. 48.  
*Turbo canaliculatus* Hermann, 1781: Turbinidae. Caribbean.
- 1065 Two Nicobarian spurs. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 165, figs. 1554, 1555.
- 1066 A particularly high braided and the first whorl free standing one of the above. (Spenglerian spur.) Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 164, figs. 1556, 1557.
- Turbo scalaris*. True spiral staircase. Gmelin sp. 62.  
*Epitonium scalare* (Linnaeus, 1758): Epitoniidae. Malayan Archipelago.
- 1067 !! An extraordinarily large Amboinian high braided and elongated true spiral staircase. 2 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 152, figs. 1426, 1427. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 24, fig. 6.
- 1068 !! An equally magnificent one of the above, with drawn out white ribs, 2 1/2 inches. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 23, fig. 1. (particularly beautiful in color.)
- 1069 !! A beautiful entirely yellow one of the above, 2 inches.
- 1070 !! A very beautiful liver colored one of the above, with white ribs, 1 3/4 inches.
- 1071 ! One of the above 1 1/8 inches.
- 1072 ! One of the above, of equal size.
- 1073 ! One of the above, 1 inch.
- 1074 ! A very beautiful high liver colored one of the above, with white ribs, 1 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 153, figs. 1430–1433. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 20, figs. 2, 3.
- 1075 ! One of the above smaller.
- 1076 ! One of the above, of the above.
- Turbo clathrus*. Common spiral staircase. Gmelin sp. 63.  
*Epitonium clathrum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Epitoniidae. NW Atlantic, Mediterranean.
- 1077 A liver colored Amboinian untrue spiral staircase, with many sharp white ribs. Martini vol. 4, pl. 153, fig. 1438. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 20, fig. 6. (rare.)
- 1078 An equally rare Amboinian elongated one of the above, 1 3/4 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 152, figs. 1428, 1429. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 20, fig. 4.
- 1079 One of the above, 1 1/4 inches.
- 1080 One of the above, 1 3/4 inches.
- 1081 One of the above, 1 1/2 inches.

- 1082 Two entirely white ones of the above with blunt ribs. Martini vol. 4, pl. 153, fig. 1434. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 20, fig. 5.
- 1083 Two white West Indian ones of the above.
- 1084 Two of the above, of the above.
- 1085 A small smooth unribbed one of the above.
- 1086 Two rare umbilicated ones of the above, with very large aperture and an opening from the umbilicus through the uppermost tip.
- Turbo uva*. The bee basket. Gmelin sp. 68.  
*Cerion uva* Linnaeus, 1758: Cerionidae. Caribbean.
- 1087 Two bee baskets. Martini vol. 4, pl. 153, figs. 1439 a, b. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 25, fig. 4.
- 1088 Two of the above.
- Turbo imbricatus*. Colorful screw. Gmelin sp. 76.  
*Astraea tecta* ([Lightfoot], 1786): Turbinidae. Caribbean.
- 1089 An elongated screw. Martini vol. 4, pl. 152, fig. 1422. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 25, fig. 2.
- 1090 Two of the above, equally beautiful.
- Turbo replicatus*. Smooth screw. Gmelin sp. 77.  
*Turritella duplicata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turritellidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 1091 An extra beautiful yellow smooth screw, 5 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 151, fig. 1412. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 25, fig. 3.
- 1092 One of the above, blueish in color.
- Turbo exoletus*. Old screw. Gmelin sp. 80.  
*Turritella exoleta* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turritellidae. Caribbean.
- 1093 Two yellow screws. Martini vol. 4, pl. 152, fig. 1425.
- Turbo terebra*. Drum screw. Gmelin sp. 81.  
*Turritella terebra* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turritellidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 1094 A clean drum screw, 5 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 4, pl. 151, fig. 1415.
- 1095 One of the above. Martini at the same place [vol. 4, pl. 151,] 1416. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 8, fig. 6.
- Turbo variegatus*. The vein screw. [Gmelin] sp. 82.  
*Turritella variegata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Turritellidae. Caribbean.
- 1096 Two speckled screws. Martini vol. 4, pl. 152, fig. 1423.
- 1097 Two of the above.
- Turbo annulatus*. The cordlet screw. Gmelin sp. 86.  
*Pyrgula annulata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Hydrobiidae. Europe.
- 1098 A clean white screw. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 39, fig. 2.
- 1099 Two of the above.
- Turbo perversus*. The left screw. Gmelin sp. 88.  
*Balea perversa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Clausiliidae. Europe.
- 1100 Two small left-handed barley grains. D'Argenville pl. 28, fig. 15. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 112, figs. 959a, b.

Genus 328. *Helix*. Scroll snail.

- Helix lapicida*. Stone picker. Gmelin sp. 2.  
*Helicigona lapicida* (Linnaeus, 1758): Helicidae. Europe.
- 1101 A brown speckled and banded stone picker. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 13, fig. 4.
- 1102 Two of the above. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 21, fig. 4.
- 1103 Four different ones of the above banded. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 126, figs. 1108, 1109.
- Helix planorbis*. Disk snail. Gmelin sp. 20.  
*Planorbis planorbis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Planorbidae. Europe.
- 1104 A small entirely brown disk snail. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 22, fig. 6.
- Helix ringens*. Eastindian lamp. Gmelin sp. 22.  
*Anostoma ringens* (Linnaeus, 1758): Odontostomidae. South America.
- 1105 Two beautiful white brown banded lamps. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 125, fig. 1097. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 26, figs. 6, 7.
- Helix carocolla*. Bastard lamps. Gmelin sp. 26.

- Pleurodonta (Caracolus) caracolla* (Linnaeus, 1758): Camaeidae. Caribbean.  
 1106 A brown lam with red flews, 3 inches. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 125, figs. 1090, 1091. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 5, figs. 2, 3.  
 1107 One of the above, with white flew.  
 1108 A very beautiful violet one of the above with white aperture and bands. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 13, fig. 4.  
*Helix cornu militare*. White scroll snail. Gmelin sp. 29.  
*Pyrochilus cornumilitare* (Linnaeus, 1758): Camaenidae. Malayan Archipelago.  
 1109 ! Two very rare umbilicated large and smooth snails with violet eyes. (The potato) Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 129, figs. 1142, 1143. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 32, fig. 2.  
 1110 ! Two entirely white fringed ones of the above.  
 1111 ! Two small more elevated ones of the above, without eyes.  
*Helix gualtieriana* (extremely rare). The Gualtieri lamp. Gmelin sp. 33.  
*Iberus gualtieriana* (Linnaeus, 1767): Helicidae. Europe.  
 1112 ! An extremely rare large Asian white cancellated lamp. Martini vol. 5, p. 237, vignette 44, figs. A, B.  
 1113 ! One of the above equally beautiful, somewhat yellowish in color.  
*Helix cornea*. The wood horn. Gmelin sp. 35.  
*Planorbarius corneus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Planorbidae. Europe.  
 1114 Two wood horns. D'Argenville pl. 27, fig. 8.  
 1115 Two of the above  
*Helix arietis*. Ram horn. Gmelin sp. 41.  
*Marisa cronuarietis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ampullariidae. Central & South America. Lichtenstein omitted the first part of the species epithet given in Gmelin (1791).  
 1116 Two ram horns, with broad bands. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 2, figs. 4, 5.  
 1117 Two different ones of the above.  
 1118 !! *Helix porphyrostoma*; by us [= new species]. *Helix* with an umbilicated shell, a little flat, unicolor chestnut, aperture violet, recurved lip. Spire blunt umbilicate; the umbilical opening of the base the size of a pea, almost 7/8 inches, deep. Lives in Ambon. An extremely rare newly discovered post horn; this snail is uniform chestnut brown with recurved flew and violet aperture, the spire is on top perspectively depressed by 1/4 inch, the umbilical hole at the base is the size of a pea and 7/8 inch deep, the entire height of this snail is 1 1/4 inches, from Ambon.  
*Nomen dubium*. Planorbidae? See discussion of new species.  
 1119 ! *Helix australasiae*; by us [= new species]. *Helix* with a imperforate towered shell, with the top spire dark brown narrowly decorated with fillet, the second [whorl] somewhat horn-colored, with the two last ones saturated violet, aperture somewhat round [and] wide, strongly grooved, flesh colored. Lives in Tahiti & other nearby islands of the Pacific Ocean. An equally beautiful snail from Otaheite. This exquisitely beautiful snail should cheaply [= at first sight] according to its lower shape counted to the post horns, it is, however, high braided; the first whorl is brown and finely banded, the second fades to horn colored, the two last ones to dark violet, the aperture is broad, round, flesh colored, and strongly grooved, its height is 1 1/2 inches, and the umbilicus 1/2 inch deep.  
*Partula* sp.: Partulidae. See discussion of new species.  
*Helix ampullacea*. The ox eye. Gmelin sp. 43.  
*Pila ampullacea* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ampullariidae. Malayan Archipelago.  
 1120 A blue banded ox' eye. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 128, figs. 1133, 1135. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 5, fig. 2.  
 1121 One of the above with the mud skin [= periostracum].  
 1122 ! A large brown and folded snail (*Helix idolum maxima*.) The idol Mantu. This snail is very inflated, 4 3/4 inches in diameter, and 4 3/4 inches high, extremely rare.  
 Unlike some other interspersed names in the catalog, this has no reference to a figure, and it does not appear that an earlier name was made available.  
*Helix pomatia*. The vineyard snail. Gmelin sp. 47.  
*Helix pomatia* Linnaeus, 1758: Helicidae. Europe.  
 1123 Two vineyard snails. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 108, figs. 911, 912.  
 1124 A rare sinistral one of the above, at the same place [Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 108,] figs. 908, 909.  
*Helix glauca*. Cow eye. Gmelin sp. 48.  
*Pomacea glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ampullariidae. Caribbean.

- 1125 A very beautiful violet banded cow eye. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 5, fig. 3.
- 1126 A blue multi-banded one of the above.
- Helix citrina*. Umbilicus scroll. Gmelin sp. 49.  
*Xesta citrina* (Linnaeus, 1758): Ariophantidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 1127 A liver colored umbilicus scroll with white and black bands. D'Argenville pl. 28, fig. 10. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 131, figs. 1167–1175.
- 1128 Two of the above, differently banded.
- 1129 One of the above, yellow with orange bands.
- 1130 Two of the above.]
- 1131 Two lemon yellow ones of the above, with dark yellow bands.
- 1132 Two of the above, with white bands.
- Helix arbustorum*. Tree snail. Gmelin sp. 53.  
*Arianta arbustorum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Helicidae. Europe.
- 1133 A collection of 15 selected land snails in various colors, partly banded, partly umbilicated and without umbilicus. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 130, figs. 1158–1160.
- Helix flammea*. Flamed bubble snail. Gmelin sp. 88.  
*Limicolaria flammea* (Müller, 1774): Achatinidae. Africa.
- 1134 Two clean Senegalese exquisitely beautiful high braided thin shelled bubble snails, the base is white, with descending brown bands. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 119, figs. 1024, 1025.
- Helix perversa*. Whorl snail. Gmelin sp. 94.  
*Amphidromus perversus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Camaeidae. Malayan Archipelago.
- 1135 A pale yellow left pot snail, (Topslak) with 2 brown descending lines. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 111, figs. 934, 935.
- 1136 A yellow one of the above, brown banded. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 110, figs. 925, 926. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 23, figs. 4, 5.
- Helix dextra*. Lemon yellow pot snail. Gmelin sp. 95.  
*Amphidromus perversus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Camaenidae. Malayan Archipelago.
- 1137 A lemon yellow right-handed one of the above, with a brown descending band. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 134, fig. 1212.
- Helix interrupta*. The interrupted pot snail. Gmelin sp. 98.  
*Amphidromus perversus* forma *interruptus* (Müller, 1774): Camaeidae. Malayan Archipelago.
- 1138 Two grey ones of the above, brown banded. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 118, figs. 1015, 1016. 3 inches.
- 1139 Two small one of the above, more banded.
- 1140 Two of the above, more flamed.
- 1141 A rare one of the above, 3 times with cross and 3 times with diagonal descending bands.
- 1142 A large white slag. 3 inches. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 120, figs. 1031, 1032.
- 1143 Two rare white ones of the above, with pale red aperture and tips. (The Eastindian virgin.) Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 121, fig. 1042.
- Helix vivipara*. Live birthing snail. Gmelin sp. 105.  
*Viviparus viviparus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Viviparidae. Europe.
- 1144 Two obliquely vertically flamed water snails. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 132, figs. 1182–1185.
- 1145 Two of the above, equally beautiful.
- 1146 Three of the above, entirely different.
- 1147 Three different thick shelled ones of the above.
- Helix scalaris*. Elongated vineyard snail. Gmelin sp. 116.  
*Helix pomatia* Linnaeus, 1758: Helicidae. Europe.
- 1148 A particularly high spired vineyard snail. D'Argenville, Zoomorph. pl. 9, fig. 8. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 128, fig. 1139, 1, 2, 3 ?.
- Helix tenera*. The banded horn. Gmelin sp. 121. Müller  
*Euglandina striata* (O. F. Müller, 1774): Spiraxidae. Central and South America.
- 1149 A white elongated and banded horn from Ceylon. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 120, fig. 1030.
- Helix amarula*. The stream Pope's crown. Gmelin sp. 126.  
*Thiara amarula* (Linnaeus, 1758): Helicidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

1150 ! A rare black [hunting] ground Pope's crown. 1 3/4 inches. Rumphius pl. 33, fig. F. F. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 134, figs. 1218, 1219.

*Helix stagnalis*. The tip horn. Gmelin sp. 128.

*Lymnaea stagnalis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Lymnaeidae. Northern hemisphere.

1151 Three beautiful large stream tip horns. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 135, figs. 1237, 1338.

\* \* \*

1152 Two rare Arabian pointed-headed finely ribbed babe-in-arms with recurved flews. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 133, fig. 1234.

1153 ! Two righthanded South Sea brownish equally finely ribbed babe-in-arms with recurved flews. Compare with Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 112, figs. 950, 951.

1154 ! A ball[of wool]-shaped hat with protruding flew, the snail is liver colored with a fine violet band, below at the base ornamented with a broad burnt-red band, with same color finished the tip of this rare snail. Compare with Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 122, figs. 1046–1048.

1155 ! *Helix carmelita*; by us [= new species]. Helix with an imperforated thick shell, five whorls. Of diluted dark red color, furnished with oblique tawny brown longitudinal bands broadly running down. Lives in New Zealand. A so far unknown thick-shelled New Zealandian snail of 5 whorls; the body apple flower-colored shaded, and all over ornamented with carmelite bands oblique broadly running down, which give this snail a striking appearance.

*Nomen dubium*.

*Helix halitoidea*. The little milk bowl. Gmelin sp. 152.

*Sinum halitoideum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Naticidae. Indo-Pacific.

1156 Two sea ears without holes. (Little milk bowls.) D'Argenville pl. 3, fig. C. Martini vol. 1, pl. 16, figs. 152, 153. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 17, fig. 5.

#### Genus 329. *Nerita*. Swim snails.

*Nerita canrena*. Egg yolk. Gmelin sp. 1.

*Natica canrena* (Linnaeus, 1758): Naticidae. Caribbean.

1157 Two banded egg yolk. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 186, figs. 1861, 1861. D'Argenville pl. 7, fig. A. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 20, fig. 5.

1158 Two of the above smaller.

*Nerita lineata*. Lined nerite. Gmelin sp. 2.

*Natica lineata* (Röding, 1798): Naticidae. Indo-Pacific.

1159 A lined nerite. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 186, figs. 1864, 1865.

1160 One of the above, with the hermit crab. D'Argenville pl. 7, fig. Y.

*Nerita glaucina*. Buck's eye. Gmelin sp. 3.

*Nomen dubium*.

1161 Two large buck eyes. (The buck.) Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 186, figs. 1856, 1857. Knorr vol. 2, pl. 11, fig. 1.

1162 Two of the above, equally beautiful.

*Nerita vitellus*. Egg yolk. Gmelin sp. 4.

*Natica vitellus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Naticidae. Indo-West Pacific.

1163 Two egg yolks. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 186, figs. 1866, 1867. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 7, fig. 2.

1164 Two of the above.

*Nerita albumen*. Pushed egg yolk. Gmelin sp. 5.

*Neverita albumen* (Linnaeus, 1758): Naticidae. Indo-Pacific.

1165 A large pushed egg yolk. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 189, figs. 1924, 1925. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 7, figs. 4, 5.

1166 Two of the above.

*Nerita mamilla*. The mother breast. Gmelin sp. 6.

*Polinices mamilla* (Linnaeus, 1758): Naticidae. Indo-West to Central Pacific. Lichtenstein's *mamilla* [sic] is a spelling mistake.

1167 Two entirely white with grooved whorl nerite. (elephant foot.) Elephant foot. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 189, figs. 1922, 1923. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 6, figs. 6, 7.

1168 Two entirely smooth ones of the above, with elevated tip. Chemnitz at the same place [vol. 5, pl. 189,] figs. 1928, 1929. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 40, figs. 2, 3.

- 1169 Two of the above.
- 1170 Two stubby ones of the above.
- 1171 A rare one of the above, with fine bands, umbilicate and sharp cuts, from Ambon.
- 1172 Two ones of the above with yellow tips, one not umbilicate. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 189, figs. 1930, 1931.
- 1173 An entirely yellow one of the above. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 189, figs. 1934, 1935. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 6, figs. 3, 4.
- 1174 A brown banded ones of the above. [Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 189,] figs. 1932, 1933. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 8, fig. 4.
- Nerita rufa*. Brown nerite. Gmelin sp. 9.  
*Natica vitellus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Naticidae. Indo-West Pacific.
- 1175 Two banded nerites. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 187, figs. 1872–1875.
- 1176 Three different ones of the above. Rumphius pl. 22, fig. D.
- Nerita fulminea*. Flamed nerite. Gmelin sp. 10.  
*Natica fulminea* (Gmelin, 1791): Naticidae. SE Atlantic.
- 1177 Two nerites with yellow flash rays. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 187, figs. 1881–1884. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 10, fig. 4.
- 1178 Two of the above, with zigzags. Chemnitz [vol. 5, pl. 187,] figs. 1885, 1886.
- 1179 Two of the above, more line-like. [Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 187,] fig. 1895.
- Nerita cruentata*. Red speckled nerite. Gmelin sp. 13.  
*Natica fulminea* (Gmelin, 1791): Naticidae. SE Atlantic.
- 1181 Two different dotted nerites. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 187, figs. 1887–1890 & pl. 188, figs. 1900, 1901.
- 1182 Two of the above, different kind.
- 1183 Two of the above.
- Nerita polita*. The smooth nerite. Gmelin sp. 43.  
*Nerita polita* Linnaeus, 1758: Neritidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 1184 Two green and red banded and marbled nerites. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 193, figs. 2002, 2003. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 1, fig. 4.
- 1185 Two of the above.
- 1186 A rare brown, black and white marbled nerite. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 193, figs. b, c.
- 1187 Two different ones of the above.
- 1188 Six small ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 193, figs. g, h.
- 1189 Two black and white snails. (Chameleon). Alp mountains. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 193, fig. 2001. Rumphius pl. 22, fig. I. D'Argenville pl. 7, fig. H.
- 1190 Two finely ribbed ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 192, figs. 1988, 1989.
- Nerita peloronta*. Bleeding tooth. Gmelin sp. 44.  
*Nerita peloronta* Linnaeus, 1758: Neritidae. Caribbean.
- 1191 Two bleeding teeth. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 192, figs. 1977–1979. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 2, fig. 2.
- 1192 Two of the above,
- 1193 A rare speckled nerite with black and white sticks, the aperture doubly serrated.
- Nerita albicilla*. The ox palate. Gmelin sp. 45.  
*Nerita albicilla* Linnaeus, 1758: Neritidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 1194 Two black and white nerites. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 193, figs. 2000a, b, d. Knorr vol. 65, pl. 13, fig. 4.
- 1195 Two different ones of the above.
- 1196 Four ones of the above, of the above.
- Nerita histrio*. The colorful nerite. Gmelin sp. 46.  
*Nerita maura* Récluz, 1842: Neritidae. Indian Ocean. Thomas E. Eichhorst (pers. comm.): “It should be *Nerita histrio* Linnaeus, 1758. This is the senior synonym for the more commonly used *Nerita squamulata* Le Guillou, 1841. .... The problem here is that Linnaeus referenced a illustration while nearly everyone who followed referenced illustrations by Chemnitz. The Chemnitz figures referenced here by Lichtenstein (1948, 1949) are the figures Récluz determined to be *Nerita maura* Récluz, 1842. So that is probably the auction shell”.
- 1197 Two different ones of the above. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 190, figs. 1948, 1949. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 13, fig. 2.
- 1198 Two of the above, of the above.
- Nerita grossa*. The Kramet's [?] boy. Gmelin sp. 48.  
*Nerita grossa* Linnaeus, 1758: Neritidae. Indo-West Pacific.

1199 Two black and yellow ribbed ones of the above. (Kramet's [?] bird. Pig hedgehog). Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 191, figs. 1968, 1969.

*Nerita chamaeleon*. The Chameleon. Gmelin sp. 49.

*Nerita chamaeleon* Linnaeus, 1758: Neritidae. Indo-Pacific.

1200 A reddish yellow and elevated granulated white cords, and again with the same fine ones of the above.

*Nerita textilis*. Braided nerite. Gmelin sp. 53.

*Nerita textilis* Gmelin, 1791: Neritidae. Indian Ocean. The Ambon locality may represent a rare relict population in Indonesia; see Eichhorst (2016) for discussion, including the Lichtenstein indication.

1201 ! A large black and white braided and serrated so far still unknown nerite of Ambon, with double aperture and finely serrated. (very rare.)

*Nerita pica*. The eleventh. Gmelin sp. 57.

*Nerita versicolor* Gmelin, 1791: Neritidae. Caribbean.

1202 Two corded elevenths, with double serrated aperture. Chemnitz vol. 5, pl. 191, figs. 1964, 1965.

*Nerita varia*. Assorted halfmoon horns.

What seems to be a binomen, is here rather an indication of assorted nerites. The lack of a reference supports that interpretation. It cannot refer to *Nerita varia* Mörch, 1852. See also below item 1279, *Patella varia*.

1203 ! A very rare high spired nerite, black with vertical somewhat curved white lines. Chemnitz vol. 9, pl. 124, fig. 1085.

1204 Two black strongly umbilicate stream nerites.

1205 Two different clean nerites, among which the sea hazel nut.

1206 Four clean multicolored nerites.

1207 Six different ones of the above.

1208 Six of the above snake furs, with clean paintings.

#### Genus 330. *Haliotis*. Sea Ear.

*Haliotis midae*. The giant ear. Gmelin sp. 1.

*Haliotis midae* Linnaeus, 1758: Haliotidae. South Africa.

1209 A large wave-shaped giant ear, inside beautifully shiny and well preserved. Martini vol. 1, pl. 14, fig. 136 & pl. 15, fig. 141. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 20, fig. 3.

1210 One of the above, equally beautiful.

1211 One of the above, of the above.

*Haliotis tuberculata*. The knotty ear. Gmelin sp. 2.

*Haliotis tuberculata* Linnaeus, 1758: Haliotidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

1212 A large orange colored sea ear. Martini vol. 1, pl. 16, fig. 149. D'Argenville pl. 3, fig. A.

1213 Two green and red marbled ones of the above. Martini [vol. 1, pl. 16,] fig. 148. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 17, figs. 2, 3.

1214 Two of the above.

1215 Two of the above.

1216 A large orange one of the above, entirely overgrown with barnacles.

1217 An entirely mother of pearl one of the above, ornamented with a red corals.

*Haliotis striata*. Striated sea ear. Gmelin sp. 3.

*Haliotis tuberculata* Linnaeus, 1758: Haliotidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.

1218 Two rust colored striated sea ears. Rumphius pl. 40, figs. G. H. Martini vol. 1, pl. 14, figs. 137, 138.

*Haliotis asinina*. Donkey's ear. Gmelin sp. 6.

*Haliotis asinina* Linnaeus, 1758: Haliotidae. Indo-Pacific.

1219 A long donkey's ear, 4 inches. Rumphius pl. 40, figs. E, F. Martini vol. 1, pl. 16, fig. 150. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 15, fig. 1.

1220 Two smaller ones of the above.

*Haliotis parva*. Venus sea ear. Gmelin sp. 7.

*Haliotis parva* Linnaeus, 1758: Haliotidae. South Africa.

1221 A small venus sea era, with elevated double row of openings. Martini vol. 1, pl. 14, fig. 140. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 20, fig. 5.

1222 Two large ones of the above, granulated and as with sand sprinkled, the inner walls are ornamented with multicolored mother of pearl, and has over the holes also a strongly depressed groove.

*Haliotis bistrata*. Colorful sea ear. Gmelin sp. 8.

*Haliotis t. tuberculata* Linnaeus, 1758, or *H. tuberculata coccinea* Reeve, 1846: Haliotidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean. See Geiger (1998b) for discussion.

1223 A green streaked sea ear. Martini vol. 1, pl. 15, fig. 142.

*Haliotis imperforata*. The most elongated arched sea ear. Gmelin sp. 11.

This could be a true imperforate abalone or a stomatellid or a *Sinum* (Naticidae). Given the description of it being elongate, the interpretation as a stomatellid is most likely.

1224 ! A rare unperforated sea ear with fine thorn ribs and prominent whorl. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 166, figs. 1000, 1001 [should read 1600–1601].

*Stomatia phymotis* Helbling, 1779: Trochidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

*Haliotis gigantea*. The rare giant ear. Gmelin sp. 18.

*Haliotis gigantea* Gmelin, 1791: Haliotidae. NW Pacific. Most likely misidentified given the provenance of lot 1225 from New South Wales.

1225 ! A rare brick shaped sea ear, with 7 open holes, from New South Wales, long 4 inches, wide 2 3/4 inches. Chemnitz vol. 10, fig. 167, fig. 1610, 1611.

Most likely *Haliotis rubra* Leach, 1814: Haliotidae. Malayan Archipelago.

*Haliotis iris*. The rainbow sea ear. Gmelin sp. 19.

*Haliotis iris* Gmelin, 1791: Haliotidae. New Zealand.

1226 ! ! A large South Sea rainbow colored sea ear, with fine natural green and brown banded upper cover, this exquisite piece is [similar to] Chemnitz vol. 10, p. 318. Equally impossible to describe the beauty of the color mixture, as expressed by the brush of the painter on plate 167, figs. 1612, 1613, The size is 5 inches long, and 3 1/2 inches wide, and distinguishes itself also in that it has 7 open holes, see Thomas Martyn vol. 2, pl. 61, fig. A, A.

1227 ! ! One of the above somewhat smaller, whose upper cover undressed, cleanly polished, and so by that the inimitable color ornament gives the eye an entirely delightful appearance.

1228 ! *Haliotis clathrata*, by us [= new species].

An abalone with an oval shell bearing longitudinal strings and transverse tubercles of various colors. The disc is perforated longitudinally with only 5 holes, of which the last one is 7/8 inches away from the external canal of the aperture. The outer lip is deeply serrated. The surface of the shell is covered in granulated and fingernail-like tubercles. Lives in Australia in the Bay of Botany. A so far still unknown abalone [literally: sea ear] from Botany Bay, this snail is similar to the previous in its inner wall in respect to shine and beauty, and because it is reticulated, therefore, shows so to speak different closely adjacent strings of pearls, of delightful colors, by which they are in no way inferior to the pigeon neck and the peacock-tail glitter of the first one, the shell has 5 open holes, and it differs from all others of this genus that these do not extend to the end of the outer apertural canal, but the last largest is 7/8 inches therefrom away; the outer lip is serrated with strong incisions, the under side shows the nicest nacreous shine, on the surface elevated strings of pearls lay together, which are composed of hollow tiles or fingernails, (exceedingly rare.)

*Haliotis elegans* Philippi, 1844: Haliotidae. Indian Ocean. *Haliotis clathrata* Lichtenstein, 1794, (*non* Reeve, 1846) has been suppressed under ICZN Opinion 1950 following Case 3036 (Geiger & Stewart, 1998).

1229 ! A very rare so-called monkey ear. Rumphius pl. 40, fig. N.

*Dolabella auricularia* ([Lightfoot], 1786): Aplysiidae. Indo-West Pacific.

1230 ! One of the above, equally beautiful.

#### Genus 331. *Patella*. Cliff sticker.

*Patella equestris*. Fisher's wife bonnet. Gmelin sp. 1.

*Cheilea equestris* (Linnaeus, 1758): Hipponicidae. Caribbean, SW Atlantic, SE Pacific.

1231 A small white tiered fisher's wife bonnet. D'Argenville pl. 2. fig. S. Martini vol. 1, pl. 13, figs. 125, 126. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 35, figs. 4, 5.

1232 A large white Orlamian ribbed and curved one of the above. Rumphius pl. 40, figs. P, Q. Martini vol. 1, pl. 13, figs. 119, 120.

- Patella neritoidea*. Sailor cap. Gmelin sp. 2.  
*Sinum neritoideum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Naticidae. Indo-Pacific.  
 1233 A neritiform sailor cap with overhanging tip, and with a cross valve. Martini at the same place [vol. 1, pl. 13,] figs. 121, 122.
- Patella sinensis*. Chinese cap. Gmelin sp. 3.  
*Calyptraea chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Calyptraeidae. Europe.  
 1234 One of the above white Chinese cap with overhanging tip and freely hanging down valve. Martini at the same place [vol. 1, pl. 13,] figs. 117, 118. D'Argenville pl. 3, fig. F.
- Patella procellana*. Porcelain limpet. Gmelin sp. 4.  
*Septaria porcellana* (Linnaeus, 1758): Neritidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.  
 1235 Two porcelain limpets. Martini vol. 1, pl. 13, figs. 127, 128. Rumphius pl. 40, fig. O.
- Patella fornicata*. The slipper. Gmelin sp. 5.  
*Crepidula fornicata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Calyptraeidae. NE and NW Atlantic.  
 1236 Two different brown star slippers. Martini at the same place [vol. 1, pl. 13,] figs. 129, 130. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 21, fig. 3.
- Patella sacharina*. Star limpet. Gmelin sp. 19.  
*Patelloidea saccharina* (Linnaeus, 1758): Acmaeidae. Indo-West Pacific.  
 1237 Two different brown star limpets, with 7 rays. D'Argenville pl. 2, figs. M. Knorr vol. 3, pl. 29, figs. 3, 4. Martini vol. 1, pl. 9, figs. 70–77.  
 1238 Two double star limpets. Martini at the same place [vol. 1, pl. 9,] fig. 80.
- Patella barbara*. Seaman's cap. Gmelin sp. 20.  
*Scutellastra barbara* (Linnaeus, 1758): Patellidae. South Africa.  
 1239 Two white yellow star limpets with sharply elevated ribs. (Grasjes.). Knorr vol. 5, pl. 13, fig. 5.
- Patella granularis*. Thorny limpet. Gmelin sp. 21.  
*Patella granularis* Linnaeus, 1758: Patellidae. South Africa.  
 1240 Two cleanly thorned African limpets. Martini vol. 1, pl. 8, fig. 61.
- Patella granatina*. The fortress. Gmelin sp. 22.  
*Patella granatina* Linnaeus, 1758: Patellidae. South Africa.  
 1241 Two large fortress limpets. Martini vol. 1, pl. 9, figs. 71, 72. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 30, fig. 2.  
 1242 Two of the above.  
 1243 Two highbraided ones of the above. D'Argenville pl. 2, fig. H. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 30, fig. 5.  
 1244 Two flat ones of the above. D'Argenville pl. 2, fig. G.
- Patella vulgata*. Common limpet. Gmelin sp. 23.  
*Patella vulgata* Linnaeus, 1758: Patellidae. NE Atlantic.  
 1245 A beautiful yellow highbraided and cancellated limpet. Martini vol. 1, pl. 5, fig. 37.
- Patella cypria*. The Cypress limpet. Gmelin sp. 32.  
*Patella ferruginea* Gmelin, 1791: Patellidae. Mediterranean.  
 1246 Two white Cypress limpets. Martini vol. 1, pl. 19, fig. 79. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 33, fig. 4.  
 1247 A red one of the above.
- Patella leuco pleura*. Cape limpet. Gmelin sp. 34.  
*Lottia leucopleura* (Gmelin, 1791): Acmaeidae. Caribbean.  
 1248 A small limpet from the Cape of Good Hope, inside dark brown. Martini vol. 1, pl. 7, figs. 56, 57. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 28, fig. 9.  
 1249 Two more ribbed ones of the above.  
 1250 Two of the above of the above.
- Patella magellanica*. The Magellan limpet. Gmelin sp. 52.  
*Nacella magellanica* (Gmelin, 1791): Patellidae. Subantarctic South America. The species epithet is misspelled in Lichtenstein.  
 1251 Two large Magellan limpets. Martini vol. 1, pl. 5, figs. 40a, b.  
 1252 Two of the above.
- Patella umbella*. The parasol. Gmelin sp. 71.  
*Cymbula miniata* (Born, 1778): Patellidae. South Africa.

- 1253 Two very beautiful red and white ribbed parasols. Martini vol. 1, pl. 8, fig. 63. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 19, fig. 3.
- 1254 Two of the above. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 8, fig. 5.
- 1255 A highly red one of the above. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 8, fig. 4.
- 1256 A brown and white marbled one of the above. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 19, fig. 2.
- Patella crenata*. Olive colored limpet. Gmelin sp. 72.  
*Patella caerulea* Linnaeus, 1758: Patellidae. Mediterranean.
- 1257 A clean limpet, outside olive colored, inside resembling the Labrador-stone. Martini vol. 1, pl. 8, fig. 64. D'Argenville pl. 2, fig. A.
- 1258 A multicolored one of the above.
- Patella melanogramma*. The flat limpet. Gmelin sp. 73.  
*Helcion concolor* (F. Krauss, 1848): Patellidae. South Africa. Synonymy based on Christiaens (1973) under *Patella fischeri* Christians, 1973.
- 1259 A double folded white and yellow ornamented cliff sticker. Martini vol. 1, pl. 8, fig. 67?.
- Patella angulosa*. Banded limpet. Gmelin sp. 76.  
*Cymbula oculus* (Born, 1778) or *Patella ulyssiponensis* Gmelin, 1791. Christiaens (1973) discussed the possible identities of *Patella angulosa* Gmelin, 1791.
- 1260 Two small star bowls. Martini vol. 1, pl. 10, figs. 88, 89.
- 1261 Two of the above.
- 1262 A larger one of the above. Martini vol. 1, pl. 9, fig. 76.
- Patella tricarinata*. Foldedsailor cap. Gmelin sp. 92.  
*Hemitoma tricarinata* (Born, 1778): Fissurellidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 1263 A ribbed and folded sailor cap. Chemnitz vol. 10, pl. 165, figs. 1622, 1623.
- Patella pectinata*. Comb-shaped limpet. Gmelin sp. 93.  
*Siphonaria pectinata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Siphonariidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.
- 1264 Two black and white ribbed bowls. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 28, fig. 9.
- 1265 An exquisitely beautiful one of the above.
- Patella unguis*. [Finger-] Nail limpet. Gmelin sp. 95.  
*Scutus unguis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Fissurellidae. Indo-Pacific.
- 1266 Two [finger-] nail limpets. Jafons-shields. Rumphius pl. 40, fig. L.
- Patella lusitanica*. Bonnet. Gmelin sp. 123.  
*Patella rustica* Linnaeus, 1758: Patellidae. NE Atlantic, Mediterranean.
- 1267 Two high-braided caps. Martini vol. 1, pl. 5, fig. 35.
- Patella pellucida*. Transparent limpet. Gmelin sp. 133.  
*Helcion pellucidus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Patellidae. NE Atlantic.
- 1268 Three dark brown limpets. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 28, fig. 6.
- Patella testudinaria*. Turtle shield. Gmelin sp. 134.  
*Cellana testudinaria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Patellidae. Malayan Archipelago to Western Pacific.
- 1269 A turtle limpet. Martini vol. 1, pl. 6, fig. 48. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 28, fig. 1.
- Patella compressa*. The shield barge. Gmelin sp. 136.  
*Cymbula compressa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Patellidae. South Africa.
- 1270 A very large straw hat. (Elbow limpet) long 5 inches, high 1 3/4 inches. Knorr vol. 6, pl. 28, fig. 1.
- 1271 One of the above, equally beautiful. 4 inches.
- 1272 Two smaller ones of the above.
- 1273 Two very clean ones of the above. Martini vol. 1, pl. 12, fig. 106.
- Patella cochlear*. Spoon limpet. Gmelin sp. 155.  
*Patella cochlear* Born, 1778: Patellidae. South Africa.
- 1274 Two spoon limpets. (Horse heads.) Knorr vol. 2, pl. 26, fig. 3.
- Patella nimbosa*. Rayed funnel. Gmelin sp. 195.  
*Fissurella nimbosa* (Linnaeus, 1758): Fissurellidae. Caribbean.
- 1275 A large cancellated funnel limpet. 3 1/2 inches. Martini vol. 1, pl. 11, fig. 92. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 29, fig. 4. D'Argenville pl. 2, fig. C.
- 1276 Two of the above smaller.

1277 Two of the above.

*Patella jamaicensis*. Jamaica limpet. Gmelin sp. 200.

*Collisella leucopleura* (Gmelin, 1791): Acmaeidae. Caribbean.

1278 Two white knotty and cancellated limpets. Martini vol. 1, pl. 11, fig. 94.

*Patella varia*. [assorted limpets].

What seems to be a binomen, is here rather an indication of assorted limpets. The lack of a reference supports that interpretation. See also above lot 1203, *Nerita varia*.

1279 ! An extremely rare Magellan elbow limpet. 3 1/2 inches. The outer shell is rough overgrown with purple colored coral moss, however, the inner wall ornamented with the magnificent Labrador-colored and opalescent bluish shine.

A intriguing description. Most Magellanic limpets do not reach more than 60 mm (Forcelli 2000). The only "limpet" that reaches that size is the muricid *Concholepas concholepas* (Bruguère, 1789), but its interior is always white.

1267 Two small highbraided bonnets. Martini vol. 1, pl. 5, fig. 35.

1280 A large limpet, overgrown with yellow coral moss and mussel brood, its entire circumference is 6 inches.

1281 One of the above, overgrown with misery horns resembling coral moss.

1282 A white limpet resembling the head of the Medusa. Knorr vol. 5, pl. 13, fig. 5.

Most likely the operculum of a turbinid snail.

1283 A ribbed one of the above, with worm tubes.

1284 Six ribbed ones of the above.

1285 Four thorned ones of the above, with overarching tip.

1286 ! Two yellow thick-shelled Japanese, still unknown dragoon cap resembling limpets.

1287 A golden yellow and translucent rare limpet. (The golden vlies.)

1288 Two sunray limpets.

1289 A green golden limpet. (The gold beetle.)

1290 Eight different larger ones of the above.

1291 Four ones of the above.

#### Genus 332. *Dentalium*. Sea teeth.

*Dentalium elephantinum*. The elephant tooth. Gmelin sp. 1.

*Dentalium elephantinum* Linnaeus, 1758: Dentaliidae. Malayan Archipelago.

1292 A green on top open elephant tooth. Martini vol. 1, pl. 1, fig. 5a. Knorr vol. 1, pl. 29, fig. 3.

1293 Two of the above with fine openings.

*Dentalium aprinum*. The pig tooth. Gmelin sp. 2.

*Dentalium aprinum* Linnaeus, 1767: Dentaliidae. Indo-Pacific.

1294 A white furrowed pig tooth. Martini vol. 1, pl. 4, fig. 4b.

#### Genus 333. *Serpula*. Worn heaps.

*Serpula anguina*. The split snake. Gmelin sp. 15.

*Tenagodus anguinus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Siliquariidae. Indian Ocean.

1295 A multicurled red chicken intestine. Martini vol. 1, pl. 2, fig. 13c.

1296 One of the above.

1297 A white smooth intestine.

1298 A violet coat doublet, underneath and on top covered with innumerable many in one another tangled large and small tubes. Martini vol. 1, pl. 3, fig. 24A.

1299 One of the above, covered with fine tubes.

1300 ! A particularly inside copper-colored shiny bird doublet, outside covered with many and different worm tubes, on top at the hinge [literally: lock] sideways a yellow Volie doublet; on the other side a worm tube. (The duodenum.)

*Serpula penis*. The watering-can. Gmelin sp. 17.

*Brechites penis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Bivalvia: Clavagellidae. Malayan Archipelago.

1301 ! A clean white watering-can. (Neptune's shaft) 4 1/4 inches. Martini vol. 1, pl. 1, fig. 7. Knorr vol. 4, pl. 28,

fig. 1.

\* \* \*

*Umbilicus marinus*. Snail lid.

Operculum.

1302 A very large snail lid 4 inches. 19 Loth in weight. Rumphius pl. 20, fig. A.

1303 One of the above 3 1/2 inches, 14 Loth, equally as beautiful.

1304 A clean pearled lid, below brown.

1305 Two of the above, other kind.

1305 Two different ones.

There are two lots "1305".

1306 Two different ones of the above.

1307 Four different ones of the above. Rumphius pl. 20, figs. B–F.

1308 Four of the above.

1309 Four of the above.

1310 Four of the above.

1311 Four of the above.

1312 Two different rare ones of the above. Rumphius pl. 20, figs. 5, 6.

1313 Three recently from China arrived original containers, each with 50, in all 150 separated compartments, which are filled with over 300 various extremely rare partly still unknown snails and clams; the local namings are annotated with Chinese description on clean gold paper. (For natural scientists highly notable.)

1314 A collection of numerous 30 different sawed through snails, in order to see clearly the inner chambering.

1315 A container with different snails and clams.

1316 One of the above, equally with various kinds of the above.

1317 A collection of more than 150 domestic and foreign soil snails.

\* \* \*

1318 A very rare highly violet *Echinus atratus*. Gmelin sp. 11) with innumerable large and small spines. D'Argenville pl. 25, fig. G.

*Colobocentrotus atratus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Echinometridae. Indo-West to Central Pacific.

1319 Five spines, *Echinus digitatus*.

Spines of a pencil urchin (*Heterocentrotus*). See also Mulherron (2016).

\* \* \*

1320 A large very rare pulled in the length Neptune's cap, *Zoophyta madrepor*: Pileus. Gmelin sp. 7 called the sea mole, with fine grooved leaves, and in the middle separated, hollow like the Neptune's caps, long 10 1/2 inches, wide 3 1/4 inches. Houttuyn part I, vol. 17, p. 121, pl. 126, fig. 4.

*Halomitra pileus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Hexacorallia: Fungiidae. Malayan Archipelago, Western Pacific.

1321 A *Zoophyta isis hippuris*, or King joint coral, with differently strong branches, high 12 inches. Houttuyn, at the same place [part I, vol. 17,] pl. 131, fig. 1.

*Isis hippuris* Linnaeus, 1758: Octocorallia: Isididae. Indo-Pacific.

1322 A more extended finely branched one of the above; high 20 inches.

1323 An exquisite large blood coral. *Gorgonia nobilis*. Gmelin sp. 33 still partly on the mother, the trunk measures 4 inches at the rounding, it parts into 3 finger thick branches, which are again distributed into variably thick side branches, its high is good 10 1/2 inches. (A truly magnificent piece.)

*Corallium rubrum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Octocorallia: Corallidae. Mediterranean.

1324 One of the same equally beautiful, provided with 3 main and several side branches, its height is 7 inches, and its width 7 3/4 inches.

1325 One as the previous magnificently splayed one of the above, it has 4 main and more than 13 side branches, the height is 7 inches and the width 7 3/4 inches.

1326 A particularly beautiful flat splayed one of the above, from a strong finger thick stem, originate many extended arms, high 8 3/4 inches, wide 9 1/2 inches.

1327 A very large Neptune's fan, *Gorgonia flabellum veneris*. Linnaeus sp. 16 with a wide circumference.

*Gorgonia flabellum* Linnaeus, 1758: Octocorallia: Gorgoniidae. Caribbean.

\* \* \*

- 1 A beak of a *Buceros cornu plano quater inciso*.  
*Buceros rhinoceros* Linnaeus, 1758: Aves: Bucerotidae. Malayan Archipelago.
- 2 Two beaks of *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, besides 2 feet, of the same.  
*Pelecanus onocrotalus* Linnaeus, 1758: Aves: Pelecanidae. S Europe, Africa, Asia.
- 3 A beak of *Jaribu; Mycteria*.  
*Jaribu mycteria* Lichtenstein, 1819. Central and South America. This appears to be a *nomen nudum* introduced here and later described by M. H. K. Lichtenstein in 1819.
- 4 Seven of the above of various kinds of *Ramphastos*, or pepper bird.  
*Ramphastos* Linnaeus, 1758. Aves: Ramphastidae. South America. Two species were later described by M. H. K. Lichtenstein in 1819 and 1823.
- 5 Two white and black beaks of *Platalea leucorodias*, or spoon heron, besides the tongue.
- 6 One of the same of the flamingo. (*Phoenicopterus rub.*)  
*Phoenicopterus ruber* Linnaeus, 1758: Aves: Phoenicopteridae. Galapagos, Caribbean.
- 7 Two beaks of tropical birds. (*Phaeton aetherus*.)  
*Phaeton aetherus* Linnaeus, 1758: Aves: Phaethontidae. (Sub-)tropical Panamic, Caribbean, S Atlantic, Indian Ocean.
- 8 ! A unique bone fragment; it consists of a long bone, towards the other end with a tumor so to say probably diseased, inflated; on top of which two little bone ginglymi [= hinge joint] are connected to each other at an angle of two joints [= diartrosi?], and some third socket [of a joint] now certainly empty. A true physiological cross, by some arbiter so far placed to the vegetables. A mysterious broken piece of a bone probably belonging to a bird skeleton, towards the end with a unnatural hard outgrowth, on which two small abbreviated bones are connected by ordinary joints, and furthermore also a third, now at least empty joint-socket. Some connoisseurs consider this difficult to identify rarity a vegetable-like item.
- 9 A bone from the thigh of the ostrich. (*Strothio camelus*.)  
*Strothio camelus* Linnaeus, 1758: Aves: Struthionidae. Africa.
- 10 A very large long-tailed well preserved comb *iguana* from America.  
*Iguana iguana* (Linnaeus, 1758): Squamata: Iguanidae. Central and South America.
- 11 One of the same triangular fish. (Stroke iron [= file {tool}] fish.)  
Actinopterygia: Monacanthidae. Tropical.
- 12 A small shark. (*Squalus acanthias*.)  
*Squalus acanthias* Linnaeus, 1758: Chondrichthyes: Squalidae. Global temperate oceans.
- 13 A thorn fish. (*Tetraodon*) from China.  
*Tetraodon* Linnaeus, 1758: Actinopterygii: Tetraodontidae.
- 14 A vertebra bone from the whale.
- 15 !! An extremely rare, in its kind the only one very large bezoar from Africa, found in the bladder of an elephant, it holds 22 inches in the circumference, is 6 1/2 inches high, 7 1/2 inches wide, and has the weight of 225 loths. This invaluable piece is kept in a clean container cushioned with green velvet.
- 16 An African stomach ball, with a brown shiny smooth rind, found in the stomach of a wild buffalo.  
\* \* \*
- 17 Thirtyfour leaves with entirely newly discovered Asian flower herbs and other plants mostly described with their names.
- 18 Six containers, each with 24, together 144 clean foreign woods, one side rough, the other polished, in plates of 3 and 2 inches.
- 19 Four of the above, each with 24, together 96 plates of foreign roots, with the previous ones in the same size. About all 240 pieces there is a German index, as each piece is particularly numbered, and has already a Dutch name.  
\* \* \*
- 20 A cord with 46 foreign artificially cut fruit stones, inside hollow and transparent, all on the outside cleanly ornamented with variable Chinese figures, although they are only of the size of peas, so they show anyway to everybody 4, 5, 6, to 7 figures.
- 21 A cord with 41 of the same fruit stones, equally studiously cut.
- 22 A Indian apron, of multicolored glass corals, with which the naked negros because of the modesty ornament and cover themselves.

- 23 One of the above, different kind.
- 24 One of the above, for a halfgrown person.
- \* \* \*
- 25 An in Italy from white marble artificially prepared group of 3 figures, this master piece portrays people, which are drinking, one drinks, the other demands to drink, the third is already intoxicated and has fallen asleep, the height is 40 inches, it rests on a pedistel prepared from wood.
- The word "Genien" could be translated as geniuses, which is unlikely in the context. It could be a derivation from the French "gens" = people.
- 26 A clean large vase of white alabaster on a black marble foot with still noticeable traces of the matrix, from Devonshire, high 14 inches.
- 27 Two equally beautiful smaller ones of the above, therefore, 8 1/2 inches.
- 28 Two yellow clear as ice transparent spar vase, equally on a black marble pedistel, 8 inches.
- 29 Two beautiful pyramids on pedistels, from the most selected agates, marble, and pudding stone multicolored pieced together, its entire height is 12 inches.
- 30 A yellow triangular marbled jasper, to cover paper.
- 31 Seven different knife sheaths, from jasper and agate.
- 32 A cylinder of Italian marble, 10 inches.
- 33 A heart-shaped amulet, of green jasper.
- 34 Six egg-shaped sounding balls, of oriental as well as occidental agate, and different colors.
- 35 Nine spherical ones of the above.
- 36 Nine brilliant ones of the above, equally beautiful.
- 37 A large polished on one side piece of red-marbled jasper.
- 38 A brown East-Indian one of the above, with marcasite veins. (rare.)
- 39 An exquisite mosaic [framed] plate, of the finest marble, jasper and dendrite stones, presenting a landscape with buildings, cleanly arranged, high 10 inches, wide 6 1/2 inches.
- 40 Four of the same, presented as a [framed] plate as the one above, high 6 inches, wide 3 inches.
- 41 Four of the same, equally beautiful.
- 42 Four of the same, of the same.
- 43 Three of the same, of the same, high 4 inches, wide 3 inches.
- 44 A Florentine Rudera marble, equally framed.
- 45 An extraordinarily beautiful one of the above, visible on both sides.
- 46 One of the above Pappenheim dendrite plate with trees and bushes.
- 47 A collection of 264 selected Italian and German Marble plates, all in the same size and onesided polished, described with their breaking places [= quarries], high 2 1/2 inches, wide 5 inches.
- 48 A large black test stone 11 inches high, 1 3/4 inches wide, 1 inch thick.
- 49 A flat pear-shaped one of the above.
- \* \* \*
- 50 A large tourmaline or ash blower, polished round, of strong impression.
- 51 Two rare snake stones.
- 52 Two yellow cat eyes, polished.
- 53 A very beautiful amethyst of the above.
- 54 One of the same polished topaz.
- 55 Nine different garnets.
- 56 A entirely particularly rare large oriental tree stone, (Dendrite.) long 2 inches, wide 1 1/2 inches, in a container, cushioned with velvet, of black shagrin.
- 57 An even more beautiful one of the above, long 1 1/4 inches, wide 1 inch.
- 58 A round 7/8 inches one of the above.
- 59 Three different ones of the above.
- 60 A beautiful white milk stone.
- 61 An equally as beautiful onyx.
- 62 Seven different small jaspers and agates.
- 63 A very beautiful half polished Ceylon pebble/flint.

\* \* \*

64 A particularly large piece of red and beautiful amber, long 7 1/2 inches, wide 3 3/4 inches, thick 1 1/2 inches.

65 A beautiful fire red and transparent piece of the above.

66 Six different figured and transparent ones of the above, with insects.

67 Six of the same, as beautiful.

68 Six of the above, of the above.

69 Six of the same, without insects.

70 Five of the above, of the above.

\* \* \*

71 Two finely polished and very beautiful agates, oval format from Kirchenbolbach.

72 Two of the above.

73 Two of the above.

74 Two of the above.

75 Four of the above, from Ebersheim.

76 Four of the above, of which 2 very rare.

77 Three equally rare ones of the above, from Oberkirchen.

78 Two different ones of the above, from Mamichel.

79 Two of the above, from Fronhaufen and Getscheid.

80 Two quadratic moss agates.

81 A polished fortification agate from Ensweiler near Oberstein.

82 A more red one of the above.

83 A polished agate from Kewetheim, in Salm-Kierburschen.

84 One of the above from Galgenberg near Oberstein.

85 Two of the above, from Wisselback, in Salmschen, different.

86 Three different ones of the above from Ellenbach, from there.

87 A plate chrysopras, from Schlesien.

88 A polished chalcedon, from Idar.

89 A chrysolite with penetrating copper, from Oberstein.

90 A very rare demonstration/exposition-quality-tufa, of transparent spar, with adjacent coarse lead, from Devonshire in England, polished on one side, (very rare.)

91 Two clean transparent plates, of fossilized red wood.

92 A small cute plate, with a dendritic landscape.

93 Three of the above, with very beautiful dendrites.

94 A very rare chalcedon kidney, inside crystallized and with leafy iron slate, from the Strasburg area.

95 One equally rare one of the above, from there.

96 A double enclosed one of the above, from there.

97 A capsule with Egyptian pebbles/flint, and other stones.

#### Fossils.

98 A very beautiful *Cornu ammonis*, cut through and cleanly polished, both parts from Derby, in England.

99 One half of the above, equally cut through and polished, the crystallized chambers have turned into chalcedon, also from there.

100 A two-sided polished ammon's horn. from East-India.

101 Six small metalized ones of the above.

The metalization may either refer to opalization or pyrite formation.

102 Numerous particularly rare ones of the above, among which here a group.

103 Three different beautiful echinites.

104 A capsule with 6 pieces of fossilized snails and clams.

105 One of the above, with 6 pieces of the above.

106 One of the above, with 6 pieces of the above.

107 One of the above, with terebratules and others.

108 One of the above, with different impressions and others.

- 109 Three plates with fish impressions.  
110 Three of the above, with leaves and trees.  
111 Three of the above, of the above.  
\* \* \*

112 A collection of minerals, among which in part selected iron stages and other kinds of rocks, from England and other areas.

113 One of the same, therein particularly fine minerals, such as silver-containing, copper, tin, lead and iron stages, from various areas.

## New species

### ***Mya papyracea* Lichtenstein, 1794**

The clam species was described in the genus *Mya* along with *Mya truncata* Linnaeus, 1758 (Bivalvia: Myidae). Lichtenstein noted its similarity with *Mya membranacea* Gmelin, 1791. Gmelin's species is a *nomen dubium*, which does not help in solving the identity of Lichtenstein's taxon. The species is described as a white shell with gaping valves. No dimensions were given in the description though lot 9 below is given as 4.5 inches (= 11.75 cm) length. Typically, subsequent lots were of the same species, but lot 9 is not identified with an exclamation mark, which raises some doubts about the identification of that lot by Lichtenstein.

Geiger (2003) identified it as a *Mya* sp. However, Myidae are typically rather thick-shelled, as are Hiatellidae (e.g., *Panopea* sp.). Thin-shelled, gaping white clams include Thraciidae, which are still not common today. The species cannot be identified and is considered a *nomen dubium*.

### ***Ostrea edulis* var. *bracteata* Lichtenstein, 1794**

The species is listed between *Ostrea edulis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Ostreidae), and *Ostrea sinensis* (= *Spondylus sinensis* (Schreibers, 1793)) (Spondylidae). Lichtenstein (1794) cited Rumpffius (1705: chap. 30, sp. 7, pl. 42, fig. C) for this species, who described "*Chama litterata rotunda*" (= *Circe scripta* Linnaeus, 1758) (Beekman 1992), whose upper valve, is almost round in outline, convex, and marked with M and W shaped concentric zigzag lines. Chemnitz' (1786: vol. 9, pl. 116, fig. 995) cited figure of "*Ostrea sinistrosae*" from Portugal shows the lower half of a *Crassostrea gigas* (Thunberg, 1793), now but not then a common species in Europe (Poppe & Goto 1993). It is unclear what type of bivalve could lead Lichtenstein to compare it to these two very different species. The dimensions given are 2 1/4 inches, 1 1/4 inches wide, and 1 inch deep. *Ostrea edulis* var. *bracteata* remains a *nomen dubium*.

The specimen of *Ostrea edulis* var. *bracteata* was described as having an epibiontic brown granular "Penne". This could refer to a *Pinna/Atrina* (Pinnidae) species.

### ***Conus* of Lichtenstein (1794)**

The section of cone snails contains 167 lots, many belonging to well-known species in the modern genus *Conus* sensu lato (Gastropoda: Caenogastropoda: Neogastropoda: Conidae) with approximately 700 described species. Four new species were described by Lichtenstein (1794).

### ***Conus nobilis* var. *vincoomnes* Lichtenstein, 1794**

*Conus nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758, is a well-known species from the Indian Ocean. The description of *C. nobilis vincoomnes* Lichtenstein, 1794, fits exactly *C. nobilis victor* Broderip, 1842 (e.g., Abbott & Dance, 1983: 247; Röckel *et al.* 1995: pl. 36, fig. 8), characterized by the two areas with multiple bands consisting of tightly spaced dark brown markings. Both, Lichtenstein (1794) and Broderip (1842) compare their species to *C. nobilis* and *C.*

*ammiralis*, further strengthening the identity of the two specific names, although no dimensions were given by Lichtenstein. Lichtenstein noted that this species is extremely rare with the three exclamation marks; *C. nobilis victor* is still today a rare shell from Indonesia. The name *vincoomnes* had never been used in the literature, hence, was designated by Geiger (2003) a *nomen oblitum*, and *C. nobilis victor* is a *nomen protectum*. The subspecies is currently accepted as valid in WoRMS.

Note the similarity in the species names (*victor* = the winner; *vincoomnes* = I win all), which may prompt some speculation as to the origin of Broderip's material. Broderip (1842) had two specimens at hand, one from H. Cuming, the other from the Reverend A. Harford, whereas Lichtenstein based his description on a single specimen. The two Broderip specimens had equal standing as syntypes. Finet & Cailleux (1993) inadvertently designated a lectotype by labelling the specimen shown in their fig. 5 as "Holotype BMNH 1992085"; the whereabouts of the second specimen is not known. The name given by Broderip (1842) may also be seen in the context of naming a small, rare, and finely patterned species akin to *C. cedonulli* Linnaeus, 1758. The latter species epithet signifies "I cede to none" or, as Dance (1966) phrased it, "second to none". Accordingly, *C. victor* and *C. vincoomnes* could have been named independently in that tradition, though there is no indication to such an intent in either of the original descriptions.

#### ***Conus lemur* Lichtenstein, 1794**

#### ***Conus lar* Lichtenstein, 1794**

#### ***Conus fritillaria* Lichtenstein, 1794**

These three *Conus* species are all *nomina dubia*. The descriptions lack much needed detail to allow positive identification, and no dimensions were given. Lot 182 describes "a so far unknown snail" under *C. thomae* Gmelin, 1791, but it is not named.

#### ***Voluta daedalea* Lichtenstein, 1794**

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the generic concept of *Voluta* included several major gastropod groups, notably Volutidae, Costellariidae, and Mitridae (Gastropoda: Caenogastropoda). The species is described between a section on *Vexillum* spp. (Gastropoda: Caenogastropoda: Costellariidae) and one on *Mitra* spp. (Gastropoda: Caenogastropoda: Mitridae) (Table 1). Accordingly, the species is most likely found in either of these two families and not in Volutidae (Gastropoda: Caenogastropoda), which is further supported by the description of strong color bands characteristic for Costellariidae and Mitridae, but rather uncommon in Volutidae. The species seems to be a *Vexillum*. In this genus many species show the described sequence of a broad orange/brown band, followed by a narrow black one, then by a white one at the level of the shoulder, and additional red/orange/brown bands: e.g., *Vexillum plicarium* (Linnaeus, 1758), *V. taeniatum* Lamarck, 1811, *V. citrinum* (Gmelin, 1791). The description of the shell as "folded" may refer to the axial folds on many species of *Vexillum*. The dimensions of 2 1/2 inches long and 1/2 inch wide also agree with such a general identification, yet the species cannot be determined without the actual specimen. *Voluta daedalea* remains, however, a *nomen dubium*.

#### ***Murex* spp. of Lichtenstein (1794)**

In the eighteenth century, the generic concept of *Murex* included a mixture of modern Gastropoda: Caenogastropoda families: Buccinidae, Cymatiidae, Fascioliidae, Melongenidae, Muricidae, Ranellidae, and Turridae (Table 1).

#### ***Murex canistrum* Lichtenstein, 1794**

The purple aperture, the five spines and the yellow outer coloration of the shell suggest a member of the genus *Drupa* (Muricidae). However, the overall shell shape of *Drupa* is not elongated ("tail like"), but rather globular. No dimensions were provided. Accordingly, this identification at the generic level is highly tentative, and the epithet is a *nomen dubium*.

### ***Murex lycopersicon* Lichtenstein, 1794**

Chemnitz' (1788) figure cited by Lichtenstein (1794) shows a "*Murex sacellum*" from the coast of Nicobar 1 inch 9 lines (approximately 5 cm) tall, hence, somewhat larger than Lichtenstein's 1 1/4 inches. *Thais sacellum* (Gmelin, 1791) is a junior synonym of *T. rugosa* (Born, 1778) found in southeast Asia. From the distinction of a wider siphonal canal, it is difficult to assess the species' identity. Thais are very variable in outline and proportions, and Chemnitz' (1788) figure was certainly a juvenile specimen of the species, because the apertural lip is not thickened. *Murex lycopersicon* remains a *nomen dubium*.

### ***Murex australasiae* Lichtenstein, 1794**

### ***Murex pacificus* Lichtenstein, 1794**

These two species, 2 inches and 1 3/4 inches in size, respectively, cannot be identified and are *nomina dubia*. The former was said to come from the "South Seas". *Murex australasiae* was cited by Röding (1798: 113) in lot 1462 under his *Buccinum lamellosum*: Das blättrige braune Kinkhorn [the foliaceous brown kinkhorn] from the south sea. The species is also indicated as being rare with a single exclamation point, in the same style that Lichtenstein used in his sales catalogues.

### ***Trochus tahitiensis* Lichtenstein, 1794**

Geiger (2003) discussed this species but could not identify it. Boutet *et al.* (2020) provided an excellent overview on the malacofauna of French Polynesia. *Trochus histrio* Reeve, 1861, matches the description of Lichtenstein's *Trochus thaitiensis* precisely. The shell is conical, covered in tubercles, colored red and green, has four teeth on the parietal wall, and has a nacreous interior of the aperture. Lichtenstein's name has been overlooked and Reeve's name is well known. The conditions of ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2 are met by 25 citations by at least 10 authors in the preceding 50 years with the following references, which is certainly not exhaustive (Cernhorsky 1978; Abbott & Dance 1983; Wells & Bryce 1985; Abbott 1991; Wilson 1993; Higo *et al.* 1999; Zongyan 2004; Chiu & Liang 2005; Okutani 2000; 2017; Dobson 2001; Taylor & Glover 2004; Dharma 2005; Idris *et al.* 2005; Ristson-Williams *et al.* 2006; Ramakrishna & Sivaperuman 2010; Brown 2011; Zongguo & Mao 2012; Wu & Cai 2012; Lee & Park 2013; Willan *et al.* 2015; Grilo *et al.* 2018, 2019; Pham *et al.* 2019; Boutet *et al.* 2020). *Trochus tahitiensis* Lichtenstein, 1794 is a *nomen oblitum*, with *Trochus histrio* Reeve, 1861 as *nomen protectum*.

The date of publication of *Trochus histrio* is given as 1842 in WoRMS. The actual description is found in Reeve's *Conchologica Iconica* vol. 13, species 90, with printed date of December 1861 on that very page. *Trochus histrio* was not indicated in Sherborn's (1922) *Index Animalium* of names introduced between 1801 and 1850, for which reason an overlooked publication from prior 1850 is very unlikely. Reeve (1861) did not refer to any previous description of this species.

*Helix* of Lichtenstein (1794). In the eighteenth century, the generic concept of *Helix* contained all types of land snails, of which there are approximately 30,000 currently described species.

### ***Helix porphyrostoma* Lichtenstein, 1794**

Geiger (2003) treated the species from Ambon as an unidentified *nomen dubium* and it remains such. The umbilicate shell with sunken in protoconch suggests the family Planorbidae. At 1.25 inches > 3 cm it would be rather large. The color pattern could not be matched up with any old world tropical planorbids.

### ***Helix australasiae* Lichtenstein, 1794**

Geiger (2003) treated the species from Tahiti as an unidentified *nomen dubium*. Gerlach (2017) provided a regional guide to the land and freshwater snails of French Polynesia. None of the species match the description given by

Lichtenstein (1794). The size of 1.5 inches (~35–40 mm) limits the candidates to the genus *Partula* Férussac, 1821. The anomalous high-spined shell and rounded aperture agree with this identification. The “strongly grooved” aperture could refer to a parietal or apertural tooth. Coloration is variable in partulids, which does not help in narrowing down the possible species. All the above presumes that the indicated provenance is correct.

It is intriguing that the only *Partula* species described prior to 1800 is *P. otaheitana* (Bruguière, 1792), a sinistral species. The chirality was not given for *Helix australasiae*, which suggests it was a dextral shell. Lichtenstein (1794) highlighted the unusual sinistral condition of two other land snails, lots 1100 and 1124. Accordingly, if the generic identification is correct, then Lichtenstein’s name would be a senior synonym, which would best be found to be a *nomen oblitum*.

### ***Helix carmelita* Lichtenstein, 1794**

A thick-shelled species from New Zealand of five whorls with oblique banding pattern remains unidentifiable (*nomen dubium*).

### ***Haliotis clathrata* Lichtenstein, 1794 (non Reeve, 1846)**

*Haliotis* is a genus of marine snails whose usage has remained virtually unchanged since the introduction by Linnaeus (Gastropoda: Vetigastropoda: Haliotidae). Only some imperforate “*Haliotis*” do not belong in this genus and have been transferred to Trochoidean genera. Lichtenstein’s species has been identified as *H. elegans* Philippi, 1844 (Gastropoda: Vetigastropoda: Haliotidae) by Geiger (1999). *Haliotis clathrata* Lichtenstein, 1794, (non Reeve, 1846) has been suppressed under ICZN Opinion 1950 (ICZN 2000) based on Case 3036 (Geiger & Stewart 1998).

### **Availability**

*Oliva brasiliensis* of Chemnitz has been considered to have been made available by Schuhmacher (1817) (e.g. Rios 2009). However, it appears that Lichtenstein (1794: 44, lot 399) preceded Schuhmacher (1817) by reference to the same Chemnitz figure and with a diagnosis. Accordingly, the correct name for the species is *Oliva brasiliensis* Lichtenstein, 1794. The epithet *brasiliensis* is considered to be a synonym of *Olivancillaria urceus* (Röding, 1798). Given the now earlier availability of the epithet *brasiliensis*, it becomes the oldest name for this species (ICZN Art. 23.3). A case for *nomen oblitum* cannot be made as *Olivancillaria brasiliensis* was used as a valid species after 1900 (e.g., Marcus & Marcus 1959).

Lot 862 refers to *Murex galea alba* with cited illustrations to Chemnitz (Martini & Chemnitz 1769–1788) vol. 10, pl. 160, figs 1518, 1519. *Murex galea* has been considered as having been made available by Dillwyn (1832: 40), referring to the very same Martini & Chemnitz figures. Accordingly, the correct authority for *Murex galea* is Lichtenstein, 1794, now *Coralliophila galea* (Lichtenstein, 1794). Although this publication has been overlooked, there is no equivalent procedure for forgotten authors as there is for forgotten names (*nomen oblitum/protectum*).

Lichtenstein’s (1794) use of the subspecific epithet *Murex galea alba* most likely stems from his misreading Martini & Chemnitz (1769–1788: vol. 10, p. 237), describing the species as “*Murex Galea alba, testa ovata ...*”. The term *alba* is not part of the capitalized genus and species name, but the beginning of the description of the shell. in lower case. There are other instances where Lichtenstein (1794) overlooked parts of a longer species epithet, such as *Conus muscarum/stercusmuscarum* Linnaeus, 1758 above lot 109, or misspelled names. Accordingly, Lichtenstein (1794) did not introduce a subspecific name, but engaged in a *lapsus calami*.

### **Historical window into 18<sup>th</sup> century natural history collections**

The sales catalog offers an insight into 18<sup>th</sup> century natural history collections. Overall, the collection represents what would still be referred to today as “collectors shells.” The specimens are on the larger size (2 cm and up), despite the

fact that half of the marine mollusks are smaller than 0.5 cm in size (Bouchet *et al.* 2002). From a European perspective, mainly exotic species were offered with the majority occurring broadly speaking in the Indo-West Pacific and also the Caribbean. A few exceptions are worth noting such as *Oliva porphyria* (Linnaeus, 1758) from the tropical eastern Pacific, and select lots from cold-water boreal regions. The latter includes a few species from southern South America such as the brachiopod *Terebratella dosata* (Gmelin, 1791), the whelk *Fusitriton magellanicum* (Röding, 1798), and the limpet *Nacella magellanica* (Gmelin, 1791). Specimen from the west coast of North America are conspicuously absent. Any of the abalone (*Haliotis* spp.) from California through Alaska would certainly have been considered exceptional, but those were only described from 1814 onwards. Other desirable shells would have been the cowry *Neobernaya spadicea* (Swainson, 1823) or the top snail *Norrisia norrisii* (Sowerby I, 1838).

A few New Zealand endemic species deserve special mention such as *Helix carmelita* Lichtenstein, 1794 [*nomen dubium*], #976 [trochid from New Zealand], *Maurea punctulata* (Martyn, 1784), *Cantharidus opalus* (Martyn, 1794), *Cookia sulcata* ([Lightfoot], 1786), *Turbo imperialis* Gmelin, 1791, *Lunella smaragdus* (Gmelin, 1791), and *Haliotis iris* Gmelin, 1791. It is evidence that the trade route to New Zealand, and presumably Australia, existed, but still off the major shipping routes.

Specimens of *Spondylus* sp. (lot 147), *Tibia fusus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Tectus dentatus* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) from the Red Sea are notable for their provenance. The Red Sea is relatively accessible from Europe through the eastern Mediterranean Sea as evidenced by Forsskål's expedition.

The exceptional specimens noticed with one to three exclamation points include all of his new species. Table 2 provides a summary of those lots and the approximate current market price as gathered from various internet sources. The unidentified lots have been omitted.

Prices for single exclamation point specimens are generally in the US\$1–20 range, while the !! and !!! specimens may reach prices of up to US\$1,000. Price certainly depends on condition and exclusivity of the shells (e.g. color pattern, size). Even today, exceptional shells of common species can fetch high prices, such as a *Tectus dentatus* for US\$1,200. Accordingly, a rigorous statistical analysis is impossible. In general, the relative rarity of the specimens has remained the same. However, given the expense of writing and typesetting a catalog, it is clear that the value of the shells adjusted for time has decreased tremendously.

Interestingly, the bezoar from an elephant would likely be the most valuable item today. They are typically sold per gram for at least US\$25 for common types from cows and oxes. The Lichtenstein specimen was given a weight of 225 loth. = 3,289 g. At \$25/g, it would be valued at \$88,225. I have not been able to trace any sale of a bezoar from an elephant.

**TABLE 2.** The rare species of Lichtenstein (1794: !, !!, !!!) and their current value. Values estimated from various internet sites.

Lot	Rarity	Species	today's price (US\$)
41	!	<i>Cardium costatum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	100
33	!	<i>Lyrocardium aeolicum</i> (Born, 1778)	40
70	!	<i>Hecuba scortum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	15
82	!	<i>Irus irus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1–3
124–127	!	<i>Anodontia edentula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	8–12
171	!	<i>Hippopus hippopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) (with worm tubes)	10–150
176	!	<i>Chama lazarus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	1–3
183	!	<i>Trisidos tortuosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1–2
208	!	<i>Amusium japonicum</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	5–15
242	!	<i>Aequipecten opercularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1–8
250–253	!!, !!!	<i>Malleus malleus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	10–20
254	!	<i>Dendrostrea folium</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	5
270, 271	!	<i>Isognomon isognomum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	7–10
276, 277	!	<i>Placuna sella</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	1
281, 282	!	<i>Lopha cristagalli</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	10–30

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**TABLE 2.** (Continued)

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Rarity</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>today's price (US\$)</b>
283–285	!, !!	<i>Hyotissa hyotis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	25–45
29, 30	!	<i>Conus imperialis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	5
38	!	<i>Conus litteratus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	10–40
61–73	!	<i>Conus ammiralis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	2–3
74	!!!	<i>Conus nobilis victor</i> Broderip, 1842	60–140
95	!	<i>Conus monachus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	5–15
114	!	<i>Conus stercusmuscarum</i> Linnaeus, 1758	2–3
126–129	!	<i>Conus amadis</i> Gmelin, 1791	4–12
138	!!	<i>Conus circumciscus</i> Born, 1778	1–7
141–143	!, !!	<i>Conus aurisiacus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	40
163–166	!, !!	<i>Conus aulicus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	4–140
174	!	<i>Conus bullatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	4–80
182	!!	<i>Conus thomae</i> Gmelin, 1791	100–230
194	!	<i>Trona stercoraria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	15–25
218	!	<i>Cypraea tigris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	5–20
247, 248	!	<i>Volva volva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	5–30
255	!	<i>Philine aperta</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	
290c, d	!	<i>Archachatina purpurea</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	5–15
322–326, 328, 335	!	<i>Oliva oliva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	2–5
379, 419	!	<i>Agaronia gibbosa</i> (Born, 1778)	7
468, 469	!	<i>Cymbiola vespertilio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	10–40
497, 498	!	<i>Harpulina lapponica</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	1–85
499–501	!!	<i>Harpulina arausiaca</i> ([Lightfoot], 1786)	20–35
502, 503	!	<i>Cymbiola (Cymbiola) flavicans</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	12
505–514	!, !!!	<i>Melo aethiopica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	20–200
530	!!	<i>Cymbiola (Aulica) nobilis</i> ([Lightfoot], 1786)	20
556	!	<i>Cassis flammea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	25
563, 564	!	<i>Cypraecassis rufa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	5–10
571	!	<i>Phalium glaucum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	3–10
602–603	!	<i>Harpa harpa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	10
604	!	<i>Harpa costata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	150–1,000
615	!	<i>Acanthina monodon</i> (Pallas, 1774)	10–20
669–673	!, !!	<i>Tibia fusus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	10–50
681, 682	!	<i>Lambis chiragra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	10–80
693, 694	!	<i>Thetystrombus latus</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	35
724–727	!	<i>Sinustrombus latissimus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	20
741, 742	!	<i>Lambis truncata</i> ([Lightfoot], 1786)	7–30
761–765	!, !!	<i>Bolinus brandaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1–12
769	!	<i>Phyllonotus pomum</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	30–40
791–794	!	<i>Homalacantha scorpio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	5
826	!	<i>Cabestana cutacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	6–15
848	!!	<i>Fusinus longissimus</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	10

.....Continued on the next page

**TABLE 2.** (Continued)

Lot	Rarity	Species	today's price (US\$)
890	!	<i>Busycon canaliculatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	12
896	!!	<i>Syrinx aruanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	100–400
963	!	<i>Trochus histrio</i> Reeve, 1842	1–5
971	!!	<i>Stellaria solaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	90
987	!	<i>Tectus dentatus</i> (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775)	10
988	!	<i>Maurea punctulata</i> (Martyn, 1784)	22
989–991	!	<i>Cantharidus opalus</i> (Martyn, 1784)	11
995	!	<i>Cookia sulcata</i> ([Lightfoot], 1786)	12–30
997	!	<i>Tegula argyrostomum</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	3
1023	!	<i>Astralium calcar</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1–5
1029, 1030	!	<i>Turbo sarmaticus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	6
1041	!	<i>Turbo sparverius</i> Gmelin, 1791	50–120
1067–1076	!, !!	<i>Epitonium scalare</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1–40
1109–1113	!	<i>Pyrochilus cornumilitare</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
1150	!	<i>Thiara amarula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	8
1153, 1154	!	<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1
1201	!	<i>Nerita textilis</i> Gmelin, 1791	1–5
1226, 1227	!!	<i>Haliotis iris</i> Gmelin, 1791	10–25
1228	!	<i>Haliotis elegans</i> Philippi, 1844	10
1229, 1230	!	<i>Dolabella auricularia</i> ([Lightfoot], 1786)	3–7
1301	!	<i>Brechites penis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	50
15	!!	Bezoar from African elephant	>>1,000

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