During the month of November, 1922, I spent some days on King Island visiting relatives, and took what opportunity offered to investigate the Mollusca. No really comprehensive list of the Island's shell fauna appears to have been published. In one of the early French expeditions in 1802 the Naturalists Péron and Lesueur made considerable collections, their take being worked up principally by Lamarck and Blainville. Some of the species described by Tenison-Woods in the seventies of last century were from the Island, and they and others appeared in his Census which was compiled in 1877. Some of these, however, have not been retaken and require confirmation. The late Professor Tate had a small parcel of King Island shells sent him by some correspondent, and they were recorded by Tate and May in their Revised Census, 1901. There also appeared in the Victorian nature publication, "The Wombat," Vol. V., page 35, 1902, a fairly long list containing 135 species.

I collected at Currie Harbour, Surprise Bay, Fraser, and near "Grassy." The first two on the West Coast, and the others on the East.

The most remarkable feature was the absence of many common Tasmanian shells, particularly the larger bivalves. I saw no sign of our common edible mussel, *M. planulatus*, no *Dosinia* or *Maetra*, scarcely any *Pectens*, neither *Tellina*, *Gari*, nor *Cardium* appeared, and the *Veneridiae* were only represented by *Antigona lagopus* and *Gomphina undulosa*. I saw no Trigonias, but was assured that they have been taken near Fraser. The Chitons are moderately represented, *Heterozona subviridis* being extremely abundant, but *Sypharochoiton pellis-serpentis*, so common all round the Tasmanian coast, was not seen. The West Coast is very rough and wild, and quite exposed to the prevalent westerly gales; here the rock fauna were Limpets, *Monodonta*, *Bembicium*,

**MOLLUSCA OF KING ISLAND.**

By W. L. May.

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FIVE NEW SPECIES.

Plate VII.

(Read 9th July, 1923.)
and a few Chitons, with a goodly number of minute forms, found in shell sand, such as generally live under and amongst stones and rocks. A much more sheltered spot is Fraser on Sea Elephant Bay, Middle East Coast, and here washed up on the beach were most of the larger species taken. A longer residence at this spot would doubtless add considerably to the list. Two species of land shells were taken, and the larger one Chloritis victoria, is very interesting, as its appearance seems to suggest the necessity of land communication with Victoria at some period, as this species occurs in that State, but not in Tasmania. The great majority of the marine species are also common to Tasmania, although a few Victorian species appear which have not yet crossed to Tasmania. An extremely small percentage appear peculiar to the Island; one of them is Canthus kingicola, Tate and May, and there are four minute species which appear to be new to science, and which I take this opportunity to describe. In the following list there are some species not taken by myself; those of them which appear in the "Wombat" list are marked by an *, and those from Tenison-Woods' descriptions and Census by a †. Altogether I here catalogue 227 species.

Philobrya subpurpurea, Sp. nov.

Shell minute, ovately pyriform, hinge line straightish. Proto-conch small and inconspicuous, consisting of a minute boss on a small flattened area. Colour yellowish, purplish brown at the umbos, extending downwards over part of the shell. Dead shells are white, with a purple stain branching from the umbo on each side of the centre of the valve. The exterior is smooth except for rather prominent growth lines. The hinge consists of a series of vertical ridges and grooves on a flattened plate, and below this are about six ridges or lirae which slightly crenulate the margin on what I take to be the posterior side.

Dimensions of Type. Height, 2; breadth, 1.7 mill., but some specimens are rather larger. Pl. VII., fig. 1.

Type from Fraser, King Island, taken by Mr Basset-Hull. I also collected numerous single valves in shell sand at Currie Harbour.

Mytila polita, Sp. nov.

Shell minute, smooth, glossy, shining, and semi-transparent, very inequilateral, much produced on the anterior side, umbo small. Internally there is a strong flattened
1. Philobrya subpurpurea.
2, 2a. Mytilta polita.
3, 3a. Natica kingensis.
4. Brookula consobrina.
5, 5a, 5b. Argalista kingicola.
posterior tooth, and a minute prong-like tooth immediately beneath the umbo.

Height, 2; width, 2.4 mill. Pl. VII., figs. 2, 2a.

Hab.—Surprise Bay, King Island, in shell sand, six single valves.

In size, and to some extent outline, this resembles *M. gemmata*, Tate, from South Australia, but that species is ornamented with divaricating sculpture, and is still more inequilateral. Shells of this genus are usually strongly sculptured; the present species is therefore remarkable for its perfect smoothness.

*Natica kingensis*, Sp. nov.

Shell very small, ovately turbinate with a small spire, perforate. Colour light yellowish chestnut, a darker band immediately below the suture, and a broader light band below that; there is a patch of deeper colour behind the umbilicus, which is rather small, narrow, and deep. Whorls four, rapidly increasing, the body whorl large. Aperture semi-lunar, sharply pointed above.

Height, 2.5; diameter, 2 mill. Pl. VII., figs 3, 3a.

Hab.—Plentiful in shell sand at Currie Harbour, King Island, where about 200 specimens were collected, which are of very uniform size.

I place this little shell in *Natica*, as its general characteristics seem to point to that genus, but this may not be its final location.

*Agyalista kingensis*, Sp. nov.

Shell small turbinate, solid, dull white, with faint brown rays, perforate. Whorls four, rapidly increasing; spire not much elevated. The upper surface is faintly spirally lirate; under surface smooth. Aperture roundly pyriform, the columella lip somewhat expanded, behind which is an ample umbilicus.

Major diameter, 2.5; height, 1.8 mill. Pl. VII., figs. 5, 5a, 5b.

Hab.—Type with three others from Surprise Bay, King Island, in shell sand. All the specimens are rather beach worn.

This is close to *A. fluctuata*, Hutton, from New Zealand, which differs principally in its smaller umbilicus and
stronger sculpture, which persists on the base. Better preserved examples may prove the King Island shell to be a variant of the New Zealand species.

Brookula consobrina, Sp. nov.

Shell minute, globosely turbinate, perforate, solid, dirty-white, rather corroded. Whorls four, first one and a half unsculptured and scarcely raised above the succeeding whorls, which are crossed by strong axial ribs widely separated and laminate, about 30 on the first turn of the body whorl, the interstices crossed with fine regular lirae which are scarcely discernible on most specimens. Aperture almost round continuous, outer edge finely notched by the revolving liræ. Umbilicus medium sized and deep.

Diameter, 1.5; height, 1.3; Pl. VII., fig. 4.

Type with 18 others from 40 fathoms off Thouin Bay, Tasmania.

This species is a very typical Brookula, and scarcely differs from the type of the genus B. stibarochila, Iredale, from the Kermadecs. Pro. Mal. Sec. X., pt. iii., 1912. p. 220. Our shell appears rather higher and has a smaller mouth. It is also very close to B. densilaminatum, Verco, which shell has a more elevated pullus, and ribs about twice as numerous. Intermediate forms may yet be found.

LIST OF KING ISLAND MOLLUSCA.

Promneuda micans, Angas.
Lissarca rhomboidalis, Verco.
Arca metella, Hedley.
Glycymeris flabellatus, Ten.-Woods.
*Philobrya sinbriata, Tate.
Philobrya subpurpurea, May
Notomytilus ruber, Hedley.
Ostrea Spe?
Neotrigonia margaritacea, Lamk.
Pecten medius, Lamk.
Chlamys asperrimus, Lamk.
Lima strangei, Sowerby.
Brachyodontis rostratus, Dunker.
Modiolus australis, Gray.
Myochama ammonoides, Stutchbury.
Venericardia amabilis, Deshayes.
Venericardia exulata, Smith.
*Cardita calyculata, L.
  Condylocardia crassicosta, Bernard.
†Codokia bella, Conrad.
*Codokia lacteola, Tate.
*Codokia minima, Ten.-Woods.
*Lucinida assimilis, Angas.
*Diplodonta zelandica, Gray.
*Ncolepton rostellata, Tate.
  Rochefortia donaciformis, Angas.
Lasva australis, Lamk.
Lasva miliaris, Phil.
*Mylitta auriculata, Smith.
*Mylitta deshayesi, D'Orb.
  Mylitta polita, May.
*Mylitta tasmanica, Ten.-Woods.
  Macrocystis diemenensis, Hanley.
Antigona lagopus, Lamarck.
  Gomphina undulosa, Lamk.
  Venerupis exotica, Lamk.
Solen vaginoides, Lamk.
*Spirula spirula, L.
  Sepia apama, Gray.
  Sepia cultrata, Hoyle.
Ischnochiton atkinsoni, Iredale and May.
  Isch. iredai, Dupuis Var.
  Isch. lincolnetus, Blainville.
  Isch. smaragdinus, Angas.
  Isch. eravidsus, Sowerby.
  Isch. subviridis, Iredale and May.
  Isch. virgatus, Reeve.
Callistochiton meridionalis, Ashby.
Plaxiphora albida, Blainville.
Plaxiphora tasmanica, Thiele.
Acantho. costatus, Ad. and Ang.
Acantho. scurrii, Blainville.
Acantho. variabilis, Ad. and Ang.
Acantho. kimberi, Torr.
Cryptoplaix striatus, Lamk.
Scissurella rosea, Hedley.
Schismope atkinsoni, Ten.-Woods.
Schismope beddomei, Petterd.
Scutus antipodes, Montfort.
Hemitoma aspera, Gould.
*Emarginula bajula, Hedley.
*Emarginula candida, Adams.
*Lucapinella nigrita, Sowerby.
MOLLUSCA OF KING ISLAND.

Puncturella harrissoni, Beddome.
Haliotis albicans, Quoy and Gaim.
Haliotis emma, Reeve.
Haliotis navosum, Martyn.
Stomatella imbricata, Lamk.
Gena strigosa, Adams.
Clanculus flagellatus, Phil.
Clanculus limbatus, Quoy and Gaim.
Clanculus mangrove, Wood.
Clanculus plebejus, Phil.
Clanculus yatesi, Crosse, var. Aloysii, Ten.-Woods.
Cantharidus eximus, Perry.
*Cantharidus irisundontes, Quoy and Gaim.
Monodonta adelaidae, Phil.
Monodonta concameralta, Wood.
Monodonta constricta, Lamk.
Monodonta odontis, Wood.
Cantharidella tiberiana, Crosse.
Calliotrochus legrandi, Petterd.
Fossarina petterdi, Crosse.
*Calliostoma hedleyi, Prit. and Gat.
Calliostoma meyersi, Phil.
Enchelias baccatns, Meuke.
Enchellus scabriosculus, Ad. and Ang.
Phasianella australis, Gmelin.
Phasianella perdix, Wood.
Phasianella rosca, Angas.
Turbo graneri, Phil.
Turbo undulatus, Martyn.
Astraea aurca, Jonas.
Astraea simbriana, Lamk.
Cirsonella weldii, Ten.-Woods.
Zalapais inscripta, Tate.
Microdiscula charopa, Tate.
Lodderia minima, Ten.-Woods.
Lirotina subquadrata, Ten.-Woods.
Argalista kingensis, May.
Nerita melanotragus, Smith.
Patelloidea alticostata, Angas.
*Patelloidea conoidea, Quoy and Gaim.
Patelloidea inradiata, Reeve.
Patelloidea marmorata, Ten.-Woods.
Patelloidea scabrilirata, Angas.
Patella vistulata, Reeve.
Cellana limbata, Phil.
Melarhaphe pratermissa, May.
Melarhaphe unifasciata, Gray.
Bembecia melanostoma, Gmelin.
Risellopsis mutabilis, May.
Haurakia strangei, Brazier.
Haurakia supracostata, May.
Lironoba tenisoni, Tate.
Lironoba unilirata, Ten.-Woods.
Merelina cheilostoma, Ten.-Woods.
Merelina holliana, Tate.
Dardamina melanochroma, Tate.
Estea approxima, Petterd.
Estea incidata, Frauenfeld.
Anabathron contabulatum, Frauenfeld.
Rissoina fasciata, Adams.
†Rissoina gertrudis, Ten.-Woods.
Risolina angasi, Pease.
*Diala semistriata.
Diala lanta, Adams.
Potamopyrgus nigra, Quoy and Gaim.
†Acmea scalarina, Cox.
Hipponix conicus, Schumacher
Hipponix foliacea, Quoy and Gaim.
Plesiotrechus monachus, Crosse and Fischer.
*Ataxocerithium scrofinum, Adams.
Pyrazus demenensis, Quoy and Gaim.
*Bittium granarium, Kiener.
Cerithiopsis turbonilloides, Ten.-Woods.
Seila albosutura, Ten.-Woods.
Triphora tasmanica, Ten.-Woods.
*Epitonium aculeatum, Sowerby.
Epitonium australic, Lamarck.
*Epitonium granosum, Quoy and Gaim.
Epitonium yakesianum, Forbes.
Cymatium spengleri, Perry.
Engyrina subdistorta, Lamarck.
Personella eburnea, Reeve.
Personella verrucosa, Reeve.
*Phalium semigranosum, Lamarck.
Natica kingensis, May.
Sinum umbilicatum, Quoy and Gaim.
Cypraca angustata, Gmelin.
Trivia australis, Lamarck.
Scaphella undulata, Lamarck.
Ancilla marginata, Lamarck.
*Ancilla petterdi, Crosse.
Marginella albida, Tate.
Marginella angasi, Crosse.
Marginella formicula, Lamarck.
Marginella subbiflora, Tate.
*Marginella ovulum, Sowerby.
†Cancellaria purpuriformis, Kuster.
Cancellaria spirata, Lamarck.
*Cancellaria rudulata, Sowerby.
Terebra albida, Gray.
Duplicaria vstulata, Deshayes.
Conus anemone, Lamarck.
*Conus rutilus, Meuke.
Apaturris alba, Petterd.
*Guraleus mitralis, Adams and Angas.
Guraleus pictus, Adams and Angas.
Austrodillia beraudiana, Crosse.
†Inquisitor immaculata, Ten.-Woods.
*Eucithara compta, Adams and Angas.
*Etrema bicolor, Angas.
Nepotilla tasmanica, Ten.-Woods.
Asperdaphne deuseplicata, Dunker.
Fasciolaria australasia, Perry.
Latirofusus spiceri, Ten.-Woods.
†Verconella dunkeri, Jonas.
Verconella pyrulata, Reeve.
*Verconella tasmaniensis, Adams and Angas.
Mitra australis, Swainson.
*Mitra analogica, Reeve.
Mitra glabra, Swainson.
†Mitra legrandi, Ten.-Woods.
Mitra pica, Reeve.
*Mitra tasmanica, Ten.-Woods.
Cominella eburnea, Reeve.
Cominella kingicola, Tate and May.
Cominella lincolata, Lamarck.
Euthria clarkei, Ten.-Woods.
*Fusus bednalli, Brazier.
Fusus nes thymer, Iredale.
Nassarius pauperus, Gould.
*Pyrene acuminata, Meuke.
*Pyrene leucostoma, Gaskoin.
Pyrene pulla, Gaskoin.
Pyrene semicorpora, Lamarck.
Zafra fulgida, Reeve.
Zafra legrandi, Ten.-Woods.
*Murex angasi, Crosse.
Murex triforis, Reeve.
*Murex umbilicatus*, Ten.-Woods.
*Trophon goldsteini*, Ten.-Woods.
*Trophon petterdi*, Crosse.
*Thais baileyana*, Ten.-Woods.
*Thais succineta*, Martyn.
*Lepsiella adelaide*, Adams and Angas.
*Lepsiella reticulata*, Blainville.
*Lepsiella vinosa*, Lamarck.
*Marinula parva*, Swainson.
*Marinula xanthostoma*, Adams.
*Leuconopsis pellucidus*, Cooper.
*Siphonaria diemeniensis*, Quoy and Gaim.
*Succinea australis*, Ferrusoeac.
*Chloritis victoriae*, Cox.
*Rhytida ruga*, Cox.
*Odostomia metcalfei*, Prit. and Gat.
*Odostomia portseaensis*, Gat. and Gab.
*Turbonilla hofmani*, Angas.
*Turbonilla maria*, Ten.-Woods.
*Eulima augur*, Angas.
*Eulima tenisoni*, Tryon.
*Melanella petterdi*, Beddome.
*Pseudorissolina tasmanica*, Ten.-Woods.
*Haminacea tenera*, Adams.
*Philine angasi*, Crosse and Fischer.