

Notes on caenozoic and recent mollusca from the
Dutch East Indies 2—3¹⁾

by

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2. Supplement to my list of renamed mollusca from the
Dutch East Indian Tertiaries

For some unaccountable reason I was so stupid as to omit three items from my list of *nomina nova* provided by Finlay for mollusca from the East Indian Tertiaries (Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned.-Indië, 98, pp. 208 seq., 1938). The only thing I can do to try and make up for my carelessness is to list my omissions here.

To be inserted on p. 208 before *Cypraea bensoni* Finlay:
Sinum martini Finlay = *Sigaretus undulatus* K. Martin 1884 [non 1885!] non Lischke 1872 (4²), p. 501).

Idem on p. 209 before *Pyramidella nanggulanica* Finlay:
Strombus preoccupatus Finlay = *Str. spinosus* K. Martin 1889 non Linnaeus 1767 (4, p. 502).

Idem on p. 209 before *Conus sannio* Finlay:
Melatoma teschi Finlay = *Pleurotoma (Drillia) reticulata* Tesch 1915 non *Pl. reticulata* Brown 1827 (4, p. 516).

¹⁾ Note on *Lucina angulata* K. Martin, Basteria, 2, pp. 56—57, 1937, is to be considered no. 1 of this series.

²⁾ The numbers in italics refer to the list of literature of my previous paper (l.c.).

3. *Astraliium girgyllus* (Reeve) from the pliocene of Java

In the collection of the Geological Institute at Amsterdam I found an *Astraliium* (no. M 124), deriving from pliocene beds at Tjidjoerei (Cheribon, Java), which I consider to be a half-grown specimen of *A. girgyllus* (Reeve). I compared the specimen with a recent adult shell from the Moluccas in the Schepman collection of the Zoological Museum at Amsterdam agreeing in every respect with Reeve's original description and figure (Conch. Ic., 13, *Trochus*, pl. 10, spec. 53, fig. 53, 1861). The spire of my specimen is better preserved than in the recent shell, the older whorls showing a pagoda-like shape as indicated in Reeve's figure. The only difference of any importance that I am able to detect between my shell and the recent specimen is the occurrence of one spiral ridge which is more prominent than the other ones near the periphery of the base. Mr. Pouderoyen's beautiful drawings (figs. 1a-c) can show the features of my shell more clearly than words can do.

I agree with E. A. Smith (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (7), 14, p. 3, 1904) in considering *A. girgyllus* (Reeve) a good species and not a variety of *A. modestum* (Reeve); the groove in the umbilical region, to which Smith calls special attention, is equally well visible in my fossil as in Schepman's recent specimen.

In the Zoological Museum at Amsterdam I could moreover examine the empty shell dredged by the Siboga at 6° 11' N., 120° 37'.5 E. As has already been stated by Schepman (Prosobr. Siboga Exp., p. 28, 1908), this specimen is rather bad. Besides it is not typical, because the upper peripheral row of large spines is wanting. On the other hand there is a pronounced spiral near the periphery on the base, which seems to have borne spines, and which is perhaps comparable with the above mentioned conspicuous spiral in my fossil specimen.