CATALOGUES
OF THE
BIRDS, SHELLS,
AND SOME OF THE
MORE RARE PLANTS,
OF
DORSETSHIRE.
FROM THE
NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
MR. HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF THAT COUNTY.

By RICHARD PULTENY, M.D. F.R.S. Lond. & Edinb.
AND FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.
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WITH ADDITIONS;
AND
A BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

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LIST OF PLATES TO THE NATURAL HISTORY.

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RICHARD PULTENEY, M.D. F.R.S.

Born at Loughborough, 1730. Died at Blandford, 1801.

From a Picture presented by W. Pulteney to the Lunar Society of London.

Published by J. Nichols & Son, 1780.
Dr. Richard Pulteney was born at Loughborough in the County of Leicester, in the year 1730. He was the seventh son, and the only one of thirteen children who arrived at maturity. Having been apprenticed to an apothecary, he entered on business on his own account, as surgeon and apothecary, in the town of Leicester. He imbibed his love for Natural History from his uncle, Mr. George Tomlinson, of Hathern; and in the year 1750, being then only twenty years of age, he first became a contributor to that valuable miscellany, the Gentleman’s Magazine. Having had the good fortune to establish an acquaintance and correspondence with Sir William Watson, who communicated several of his papers, on medical and botanical subjects, to the Royal Society, he was by this gentleman introduced to the Earl of Macclesfield, P. R. S. and other learned and scientific persons. By their advice, he was probably stimulated to accompany his intimate friend the late Dr. Garthshore to Edinburgh, to apply for the Doctorate. He obtained his diploma in May 1764, in a manner highly honourable to himself; having, from the ability with which he passed the usual examinations, overcome an opposition which had been raised against the practice of conferring degrees on applicants who had not resided and attended the lectures the usual period. Dr. Pulteney’s inaugural Dissertation, the subject of which was Cinchona officinalis, was inserted in the Thesaurus Medicus.

At this period Dr. Pulteney was introduced to the Earl of Bath, who acknowledged him as his relation. He was about to accompany the Earl to the Continent as his physician, with a handsome salary, when he had the misfortune to lose his patron by death.

Soon after this event, a medical vacancy having occurred at Blandford, by the departure of Dr. England to Bristol, Dr. Pulteney took up his abode in that town, which he never quitted. His professional merit soon became conspicuous; his practice was gradually extended; and, for many years before his death, his circuit comprehended not only the whole of his own county, but also the contiguous parts of Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Somersetshire. In the year 1779 the Doctor married Miss Eliza Medical Society of Edinburgh; in 1787 of the Chits and attained every requisite to give durability of happiness to his domestic life.

In the year 1790 he published Historical Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, from its Origin to the Introduction of the Linnean System. In two volumes octavo. He was a liberal contributor to Dr. Aikin’s England Delineated, and Mr. Nichols’s History of Leicestershire, his native county; the Rev. W. Coxe profited by his valuable communications on subjects relating to Natural History; and the following Catalogue of Birds, Shells, and Plants, is a sufficient proof of the zeal and industry with which he pursued science in the County of Dorset, where he resided. He was not content (Dr. Maton observes) with giving the Botanical History of that County, but rendered the performance partly a Flora also, for it contains an enumeration of all the birds and testacea which had been observed within the same limits: it is besides illustrated by so many notices and remarks of an explanatory and critical nature, that we may pronounce it one of the most valuable provincial catalogues connected with natural history, that has hitherto been published in England.

Dr. Pulteney was in habits of correspondence with many of the most eminent botanists of Europe, as well as of those of his own country. "In the botany of New Holland, Dr. Smith, President of the Linnean Society, paid him the compliment of naming a genus of plants Pultenaea, conceiving that this was a distinction justly due to one whose writings (to use the words of Professor Martin in treating of this genus) so essentially contributed to the introduction and establishment of Linnean Botany in this country."
Besides his favourite study of Botany, Dr. Pulteney's learning and judgment in other branches of science were well known. He had no inconsiderable knowledge of insects, and had formed a collection of British species. He assisted Costa in the compilation of his British Conchology, and supplied him with many species from the Dorsetshire coast. "To the Testacea Dr. Pulteney had devoted more attention than most other English naturalists of his time, as appears in a striking manner from the accuracy and copiousness of the Conchological part of the Dorsetshire Catalogue," and some of the most distinguished collectors of shells, particularly the late Duchess Dowager of Portland, and the late H. Seymer, Esq. were in constant habits of communication with him, for the purposes of mutually exchanging and determining species. He had also formed an instructive collection of minerals and extraneous fossils.

In October 1801, whilst he had under revision the description of a Plate of Fossils, found at Melbury, given in the following Catalogue, the Doctor was attacked with symptoms of inflammation in the lungs, and expired on the 15th of that month. His remains were interred at the village of Langton; and an elegant tablet, with the simple but appropriate ornament of a Pultenian, has been placed in Blandford Church, on which is the following inscription:

"This tablet is erected in memory of Richard Pulteney, M.D. F.R.S. who, after 36 years residence in this town, died on the 15th of October, 1801, aged 71.

That modesty for which he was remarkable through life, forbid any vain eulogium on his tomb; but he will long be remembered with gratitude and affection, both as a physician and as a friend; and with the true reverence and sorrow by Elizabeth his afflicted widow, daughter of John and Elizabeth Galton, of Shapwick, Dorset."

Dr. Pulteney bequeathed his fortune to Mrs. Pulteney, after the payment of numerous legacies to several of his friends, and to various Philosophical, Medical, and Charitable Institutions. He left his valuable Museum to the Linnean Society. The chief part of his Library, consisting principally of books in Natural History, was sold by auction in the spring of the year 1802.

The following is a list (though perhaps not a complete one) of his contributions to the Gentleman's Magazine, the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

"On the Seeds of Fungi, with some Botanical Queries." (Gent. Mag. vol. 20. p. 68.)

"A Description of the Agaricus pedis equini facie, or the Styptic Agaric" (Boletus Igniarius.) (Vol. 21, p. 462.)


"A Brief Dissertation on Fungi in general, and concerning the poisonous faculty of some Species in particular, being a Supplement to the Papers on Poisonous Plants." (Ibid. p. 542–545. 585.)

"The British part of his Testacea may be considered as forming an authentic exemplification of the species described in the Dorsetshire Catalogue."
A CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN DORSETSHIRE.

It will probably be thought, by such as are intimately acquainted with the ornithology of Dorsetshire, that the following list is very scanty and imperfect; they will allege that there are many other birds found on the Southern coast than are here enumerated. In answer to which, the compiler of this catalogue observes, that he could considerablly have amplified his list, had he received subjects on speculation, or doubtful authority. It is, for instance, highly probable, that there are no species which frequent the cliffs of the Isle of Wight, so famous for the resort of sea-fowl, which do not, occasionally at least, visit the coasts of Dorset; and he has omitted several, reputed to have been seen there, from his authorities having been too vague, and doubtful.

However deficient this list may be found, the compiler has been obliged to his friends, for assenting to him the existence of several species in Dorset; which otherwise, as being no sportsman, and doubtful. It will probably be thought, by such as are interested in this catalogue, that he could considerably have amplified his list, had he received subjects on speculation, or doubtful authority. It is, for instance, highly probable, that there are no species which frequent the cliffs of the Isle of Wight, so famous for the resort of sea-fowl, which do not, occasionally at least, visit the coasts of Dorset; and he has omitted several, reputed to have been seen there, from his authorities having been too vague, and doubtful.

However deficient this list may be found, the compiler has been obliged to his friends, for assenting to him the existence of several species in Dorset; which otherwise, as being no sportsman, he could not have recorded. If, therefore, there are any who receive gratification from these recitals, they are thus far obliged to the late Henry William Portman, esq.; to the rev. William Chafin; E. Hillman of Winkton, Hants, esq.; James Foster Knight, esq.; and Mr. Stephen Bryer, surgeon, at Weymouth.

That the following catalogue might not consist of a bare enumeration of names, it has been judged proper to arrange the birds in a systematic order, and to insert the characters of the classes, orders, and genera; prefixing also to each bird the specific distinction, translated from the twelfth edition of Linnaeus's Systema Naturae. By this method, so much of the rudiments of ornithological science is introduced, as may, it is presumed, enable an attentive observer to investigate any of the birds of this catalogue that may fall in his way. To have gone beyond this, by adding a detailed history of each, and a numerous recital of synonyms, would have been inconsistent with the nature of this work.

Nevertheless, to facilitate farther enquiry, the reader is referred to some of the most respectable writers; such as Ray, Brisson, Edwards, Pennant, Latham, Buffon, and Lewin.

Brisson is chiefly quoted in those instances, when he has given a figure that might be depended on as just. But his work is also highly valuable, for the correctness of his descriptions, and his distinction of the sexes, and for the extensive collection he has made of the synonyms from all authors, both antient and modern, all given at length; to which he has laudably annexed the indigenous name, by which each bird is known in most parts of the world.

The English translation of M. Buffon's splendid work (the original of which, with the planches enluminées, is too expensive to be found in many hands) is, in almost every article, referred to. In this author a large mass of information is displayed with an eloquence of style, and in a manner which cannot but recommend the subject, but with an exuberance of imagination, that rigid systematics can scarcely approve, and which tends to mislead the younger ornithologist from that chastity and precision which is so necessary in natural history, and is so eminently displayed by the Swedish naturalist, and by our own more modern writers. It is even proper to apprise the inexperienced or young zoologist, that M. Buffon's distinctions of the species are to be received in numerous instances with great caution, owing to his adoption of an hypothesis, on which he seems to have relied beyond what facts will justify; that the supposed number of species of other authors are only varieties, occasioned by the operation of causes consequent on migration, climate, domestication, intermixtures of breed, and other incidental circumstances; causes which, though extremely powerful in their effects, and indeed not sufficiently allowed for by writers in general, cannot be supposed to operate to the extent which this ingenious writer has given them. Wherever an opportunity has occurred of referring to Edwards, it has not been neglected; and the curious ornithologist would have had reason to felicitate himself if this could have taken place much more frequently; since the execution of his figures, and the faithfulness of his descriptions, have not been excelled by any writer on this subject.

In the enlarged edition of Linnaeus's Systema Naturae, by professor Gmelin, will be found a copious reference to all the most valuable authors, and, in most instances, concise descriptions apart from the specific characters, constructed in that terse and scientific manner, so peculiar to the rules of the Linnaean zoology, and which form at once a striking contrast, and, I might add, an antidote to the lax and indefinite manner of the great French naturalist.

On the writings of our own countrymen it is superfluous to dwell, the merits of their works being well known and acknowledged. Of the excellent Mr. Ray, indeed, it may be said, that he was the parent of method in ornithology; his compend being, in a great measure, the basis of the Linnaean system, and the precision of his terms nearly equal to that of the Swede.

The British Zoology of Mr. Pennant, as it justly becomes a popular work, and may be supposed to be in the hands of most persons inquisitive in this branch of natural history, is in every instance referred to, and his English name usually adopted.

The vast accession of new species which Dr. Latham has made in his "Synopsis," and the immense labour displayed in the construction of his "Index Ornithologicus," has laid future ornithologists under the highest obligation. They must long remain a striking instance of an happy union of diligence, accuracy, and the most extensive knowledge of the subject.

EXPLANATION
A CATALOGUE of BIRDS observed in DORSETSHIRE.

**EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATED NAMES OF BIRDS.**


**Ray.** Rayi Synopsis Methodica Avium, 8vo. Lond. 1713.

**Briss.** Brisson Ornithologia, 6 vols. 4to. Paris. 1760. Tab. 252. fig. 566; of which 350 had not been figured before.

**Edwards.** Natural History of Birds, 7 vols. 4to. Lond. 1743, &c.


**Buff.** Natural History of Birds; translated from the French of the Count de Buffon; 9 vols. Lond. 1793, with 462 figures.


**Artc. Zool.** Arctic Zoology, by Thomas Pennant, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. 1784.


**Lewin.** Natural History of the Birds of Great Britain, 6 vols. 4to. by J. Lewin. Lond. 1790—1794, Tab. 265.

**Mont. Ornith. Dict.** Ornithological Dictionary, or Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds. 8 vols. by George Montagu, F. L. S.

**ORDER I.**

**RAPACIOUS.** Accipitres.

**Bill.**—hooked; the upper mandible armed on each side, near the end, with a small tooth.

**Feet.**—close-set, short, robust. Claws, warty under-nail, hooked, and very sharp.

**Body.**—with a muscular head, and neck. Skin, adhesive. Impure.

**Food.**—the rapine, and carnage of carcases.

**Nest.**—placed in lofty situations. Eggs, about four. Female the larger bird.—Monogamous.


**FALCON.**—Bill: hooked, covered with a waxy skin, or cere, at the base.

**Head.**—thickly cloathed with feathers.

**Tongue.**—bifid.

**F. FULVUS.** Cere, and feet, yellow: legs, feathered, rusty colour: back, brown: tail, with a white band. Lin. 127. L. G. 256. L'agle commun. Ring-tail eagle. Buffon, I. 54. Black Eagle. Pen. No. 43. Lewin, No. 3. Eagles answering to the descriptions of this species have been repeatedly seen in Dorset. They are said by authors to prey on the smaller quadrupeds, young hares, and rabbits, as well as on birds. I suspect the same kind to have been seen in the New Forest; and though I have not yet seen this species myself, yet, from the information of gentlemen of observation in ornithology, I cannot doubt that it has been killed several times at Fillgrove, in the neighbourhood of Blandford. Its frequenting this place, among others, so distant from waters, unlike the subsequent species, is a confirmation of this opinion. It is now sufficiently ascertained, that the Falco fulvus of Linnaeus, or the Brown Eagle, is only the young of the Falco Melanetus of the same author. And later observations tend strongly to confirm the opinion, that the number of species, as in many other birds, has been unnecessarily multiplied, owing to the difference between the younger and old birds. In this genus it is a fact now confirmed, that some species do not attain the fixed colours, and proper specific markings, until the third year.


This species is every now and then observed in this county; frequenting, not the sea shores only, but the waters within land. A full-grown bird of this kind was caught, after being trained, near Long-Bredy, and lived many years in the aviary at Critchel. It has also been seen and killed at Morden decoy.


This bird is much more common than the foregoing; preying chidly on fish. It is often seen, not on the shores only, but within land. It frequents Morden park, ponds, and the decoy; and, unlike the preceding, has been observed sitting on the trees, watching for prey, on the borders of rivers and ponds.


This species breeds every year in the cliffs at Worbarrow (Gad-cliff and Dudcliff) in Purbeck. They are said to have sprung, originally, from a pair turned loose by the late Humphrey Sturt, esq.


This species is found on the coast of Dorset, and breeds every year in White-nose-cliff, near West Lullworth; whence, as I have been informed, the late Humphrey Sturt, esq. trained them to falconry.

**M. BUFFON considers the Gentil Falcon as nothing more than an high-bred and full-feathered Common Falcon, of which his countryman Brissou has made twelve varieties; all which he is inclined to reduce to two species, the Common and the Peregrine: which he supposes to be the only two, properly, natives of Europe. See vol. I. p. 209. Scarcely any species**
cies of birds have more perplexed the naturalists than the falcons which have been trained to field sports. Brisson, as above noticed, makes twelve varieties of the Common Falcon, in which he is nearly followed by Gmelin; and some authors have supposed the bird now treated of, to be only a young Goshawk.


At the end of the sixteenth century, the Kite, in London (like the Fulture, in Egypt), was a privileged and protected bird. Clusius relates, that he witnessed dozens of them in the streets of the city, whither they resorted to feed on the offals. Note on Belon, lib. II. cap. 36. This anecdote does but little credit to the police, and cleanliness of our London shoestars.


I venture on the credit of the latest observations of respectable authors, confirmed to me by the opinion of gentlemen of this county, skilled in the knowledge of birds, to consider these as differing only in sex, although Linnaeus and Buffon have kept them separate; and the latter, though not generally disposed to multiply species, describes the male Ring-tail as distinguished by the want of the collar of bristly feathers round the neck.

This bird is common on the downs of Dorset, breeding among the furze. They breed every year on Gunville-down.


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A Catalogue of Birds Observed in Dorsetshire.

The Aluco, or Brown Owl, was for some time considered by authors as the Strix Ulula of Linnaeus; but it seems now no longer to be doubted that it is the Aluco; under which title Linnaeus himself quotes Pennant's figure of the Brown Owl, in the folio edition of the "British Zoology." Whatever difference there may be in the colours and shades of the Brown and Tawny Owl, the markings are so similar, that it had long been conjectured they differed only in sex. On the authority of Mr. Lewin, strengthened by the opinion of some curious observers, I have ventured to place them as above.

The Tawny Owl is common in Dorset, in Cranbourne-chauncy, and other woods, by day; frequenting the farm yards and villages in the night.

Lanius. Lin. Gen. No. 44. p. 134. L. G. 297. Shrike.—Bill: hooked only at the end; upper mandible denticated near the end; naked at the base.

Tongue: jagged.


L. Rufus. Upper side, three-coloured; under side, rufous-white: black streak inclosing the eye, and extending down the neck; scapular feathers, and the base of the tail to the middle, white. Lath. Ind. Orn. 70. Briss. 2. 147. Collurio rufus. L. G. 301. t. 2. La Pie-Grièche Rousse. Buff. I. 244. The Wood-Chat. Pen. No. 73. Lewin. No. 31. I have not seen this bird; but I am assured that it has now and then been shot in Dorset. It is considered by Buffon, and Gmelin, as a variety only of the last.

Order II.

Pies. Pica.

Bill—cultivated; the upper mandible convex.

Feet—short and strong; ambulatory; three claws forwards, one backwards.

Body—tough and impure.

Food—from refuse of all kinds.

Next—in trees; the male feeding the female during incubation. Monogamous.


Crow.—Bill: convex; cutting; base covered with the capitulum reflected over the nostrils.

Tongue: cartilaginous, bident.

Feet: ambulatory.

C. Corax. Black: the back, shining blue-black; tail somewhat rounded. Lin. 152. L. G. 304. Le Corbeau. Buff. III. 11. t. 58. The Raven. Pen. No. 74. Lewin. No. 33. On the history and manners of this crafty and cruel, yet docile, bird, the reader will find ample satisfaction and entertainment in the elegant account given of it by M. Monthelieard, in Buffon's work. Nor, in general, is less copious information to be found in that author, concerning most other European birds.

The Raven is, I believe, the earliest breeding bird in the spring; sometimes hatching in February.

C. Corone. Whole bird, of a blue-black; tail, rounded; quill feathers, pointed. Lin. 155. L. G. 305. Le Corbeau. Buff. III. 38. t. 59. Carrion Crow. Pen. No. 75. t. 34. Lewin. No. 34. Very common; and sometimes a variety, both pied and white, has been seen in Dorset.

C. Fruscilegus. Back and front, ash-coloured: tail, somewhat...
somewhat rounded. *Lin. 159. L. G. 366. La Fréux, ou La Frayonne. Buff. III. 46. The Rook. Pen. No. 76. Lewin. No. 33.* Like the Raven, they are early in the spring. A bird in some countries proscribed, and in others protected. It might require some calculation to determine, whether the benefit derived from their destroying the worms, is not more balanced by the havoc they make among the grain newly sown, and among ripe corn.

C. cornix. *Body, ash-coloured: head, throat, wings, and tail, black.* *Lin. 156. L. G. 366.* Le Corneille Mantelée. Buff. III. 51. t. 60. The Hooded Crow. Pen. No. 77. Fl. Scot. p. 20. t. 2. Lewin. No. 36. Or The Ryston Crow. This is seen only in the winter time, and that chiefly in the marshes on the coast. It has been observed on the North shore at Poole, and Westward at Abbotsbury; and is sometimes shot on the downs, high up in the country, where, in a hard winter, small flocks of them are seen.

C. Picus. *Variegated black and white: tail, wedge-shaped. Body, variagated, ferruginous.* *Lin. 156. L. G. 368.* Le Geai. Buff. III. 94. t. 64. The Jay. Pen. No. 79. Lewin. No. 38. This noisy mischievous bird is not uncommon in this country. Its beauty and imitative powers subject it to domestic confinement; in which its insidious craft and petulance are often more than a balance for the amusement it affords.


**S. europaea.** Ash-coloured; reddish beneath: tail feathers black, the four lateral ones barred with white near the tip. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 261. Lin. 177. L. G. 440.* La Sitelle. Buff. V. 458. t. 134. Buff. III. 385. t. 29. 3. The Nuthatch. Pen. No. 89. t. 38. Lewin. No. 53. 2d edit. 26. This bird has the power, like the woodpeckers, of producing a singular and loud sound with its bill, against the bark of trees. Dr. Plot seems to have been the first who recorded this faculty. It is very curious. Not uncommon in the woods of Dorset, in winter time approaching the villages, and frequently the gardens, and especially nurseries of young trees.

**Upupa.—Lin. Gen. No. 64. p. 168. L. G. 466.**


**U. epops.** Colour variegated: head furnished with a crest. *Lin. 183. L. G. 466.* Le Huppe, ou Puput. Buff. VI. 379. t. 157. The Hoopoe. Pen. No. 90. t. 39. *Cit. Gen. mast. t. 63.* Edwards. t. 345. Lewin. No. 54. This bird, being only an occasional visitor in England, is rare; it has, however, been seen, not very unfrequently; and particularly in Cranbourne-chaie. It was shot a few years ago at Shroton, at Hanford, and another time at Almer, near Dorchester, and near Wareham.


**Creeper.**—*Bill: arched, thin, somewhat triangular, and sharp pointed. Tongue: sharp. Feet: ambulatory.*


**Cuckow.**—*Bill: taper, but little arched. Nostrils: with a protuberant margin. Tongue: sharp-pointed at the end. Feet: scansory, or climbing. Two claws forwards, two backwards.*

**C. canorus.** Tail, rounded, blackish, and dotted with white. *Lin. 168. L. G. 409.* Le Coucou. Buff. VI. 262. The Cuckow. Pen. No. 82. t. 36. Lewin. No. 44. The Cuckow arrives here the latter end of April; ceases to sing the latter end of June. The old birds, as Mr. Jenner*, in his curious paper on the economy of this bird, informs us, migrate always in the first week of July; the young ones in succession till the end of September, or early in October, when they are no longer seen here.


**Wryneck.**—*Bill: somewhat taper, and acuminate, weak, and slightly incurred. Nostrils: concave; naked. Tongue: taper, very long, worm-shaped, and sharp-pointed at the end.*

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*Phil. Trans. vol. LXXVIII, p. 219, & seq.
6 A CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN DORSETSHIRE.

TAIL-FEATHERS: ten in number, and flexible.
FEET: scansory.


P. MEDIVS. Variegated, black and white: top of the head scarlet; vent, and throat, of the male, tufted on both sides. Polygamous.

P. MAJOR. Variegated, black and white: top of the head, red: vent of the same colour. Lin. 176. L. G. 436. Le Pic Varié. Briss. IV. 38. t. 2. f. 1. The Middle Spotted Woodpecker. Pen. No. 48. 2d edit. No. 49. A bird answering this description is shot in Dorset. Buffon, and some others, do not allow it the rank of a species; but think it the preceding kind in the order. Ray attributes to this species the singular faculty of producing, with its beak against the bark of trees, a loud, shrill, cracking sound; and I have heard this faculty exclusively attributed to this species by an experienced sportsman.


Tongue: fleshy, very short, flat, and pointed. Feet: in most species gossamer. Three claws before, two of which are firmly united together; one claw behind.

A. ISPIDA. Short tailed: body, above, azure-blue; below, orange-brown; eye-hand rufous. Lin. 174. L. G. 448. Le Martin Pêcheur, ou L'Alcyon. Buff. VII. 135. t. 170. The Kingfisher. Pen. No. 88. t. 38. Lewin. No. 52. 2d edit. No. 53. This beautiful, and, if I may so call it, classical bird, is common in Dorset on the rivers and brooks, and on the sea coast, especially about the mouths of rills, and waters emptying themselves into the sea; feeding on fish and on worms. It is a curious speculation in ornithology, that this bird should be the only one of a numerous, and well-connected genus, all of beautiful plumage, that should have become naturalized to the colder climates; almost all the others, near forty species, being inter-tropical. Yet this seems to have derived its origin from the same parts of the globe, since it is known to exist in Bengal, as well as in China and Egypt.

ORDER III.

GALLINACEOUS. Gallinae.

Bill—strong, convex; the upper mandible arching over the edges of the lower.
Feet—adapted for running. Toes rough underneath; formed for scratching up the ground.
Body—fat, muscular. Pure.
Food—collected on land, from seeds, and mace-ratad in a craw.

Nostrils: ovate, pervious.
Tongue: bifid and sharp.
Feet: cursory, tridactylous: legs long, and naked above the thigh.

O. TARDA. Body, barred transversely, with black and rust-coloured streaks; below white: head and throat, of the male, tufted on both sides. Lin. 178. L. G. 722. L'Outarde. Buff. II. 1. t. 30. Edwards, t. 73. 74. The Woodcock. Pen. No. 98. t. 41. Lewin. No. 139. The Bustard is now become very scarce, even in Wiltshire. A few stragglers make their appearance, now and then, in the Northern parts of Dorset; as about Woodyates and Ashmore-downs. Single birds have been killed in Langton parish, near Blandford, and in the parish of Stickland, and elsewhere.

Cheeks: naked.
Feet: in most species furnished with spurs.


A CATALOGUE of BIRDS observed in DORSETSHIRE.


B. AVES. The head encircled with a white band. Lin. 287. L. G. 793. Le Cujelier, ou L'Alouette de Bois. Buff. V. t. 115. THE SKY-LARK. Pen. No. 136. t. 55. Le Cujelier. No. 90. This is the principal of those few birds that soar, and sing, in the air. In England lark-catching is practised with clap nets; in France, by willow twigs, smeared with bird-lime; of which process a curious detailed account is given by Buffon, V. p. 13.

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C. OENAS. Blueish ash-colour: sides of the neck, shining green, stripe on the end of the wings,
A CATALOGUE of BIRDS OBSERVED IN DORSETSHIRE.

birds that sing in the night. The Nightingale and the lesser Reed-Sparrow complete the list of the night warblers. It does not migrate: breeds and sings very early in the year, and continues in song through the summer and autumn.

A. frater. Greenish brown; two outermost tail feathers white on the outer webs: white line over the eyes. Lin. 287. L. G. 792. La Farlouse, ou L'Alouette de Pres. Buff. V. 93. t. 117. THE TIT-LARK. Lewin. No. 91. This bird warbles not only in the air, chiefly whilst desisting, but sitting on trees, and on the ground. It migrates in September, and returns to us in April, according to the report of M. Buffon and Mr. Lewin. Neither Pennant, Latham, nor Mr. Markwick, notices its migration.


Norrists: margined, above.

Nottails: engiminated, sharp.

S. vulgaris. Beak, yellow: body, black, dotted with white, or pale yellow. Lin. 289. L. G. 801. L’Etourneau. Buff. V. 155. t. 71. THE STARE. Penn. No. 104. t. 46. Lewin. No. 58. The Starling is a very common bird. Though generally insectivorous, feeds also on berries and seeds. These birds are sometimes seen to accompany herds of horned cattle, undoubtedly in pursuit of the insects which attend them.


Tongue: jagged, and emarginated.

M. alba. The breast black: the two lateral tail-feathers more than half white to the tips. Lin. 331. L. G. 960. La Lavandiere. Buff. V. 242. t. 128. 1. THE WHITE WAGTAIL. Penn. No. 143. t. 55. Lewin. No. 95. The White Wagtail is less shy of man than the two other species, being frequent about towns and villages, particularly in the vicinity of rivers and brooks. Being soft-billed birds, they feed on insects, and attend the cattle, especially in moist meadows.

M. flava. Beak and belly, yellow: two lateral tail-feathers more than half white from the tips. Lin. 301. L. G. 963. La Bergeronette Jaune. Buff. V. 256. THE YELLOW WAGTAIL. Penn. No. 143. t. 55. Lewin. No. 97. The Yellow Wagtail is more reticulate than the White, and frequent in corn fields; and changing its quarters, if it does not migrate, in the winter time. It frequents the woods more than the white, and seeks insects and worms, at the head of springs, and on the edges of running waters.

M. baillon. Ash-coloured above; yellow below: the whole of the first tail-feather, and the interior web of the second, white. Lin. Mant. 587. L. G. 997. La Bergeronette Jaune. Buff. V. 259. THE GREY WAGTAIL. Penn. No. 144. Lewin. 96. Edwards, t. 259. This is rare in comparison with the other Wagtails, and is thought to be a constant inhabitant of England. It is but seldom seen in Dorset. Linnaeus informs us, that the Grey Wagtail in Sweden is a close and constant attendant, throughout the summer, upon the herds of cattle, and upon horses, on account of the numerous tribe of insects with which they are infested.

It is believed by some to be a young bird, of the Motacilla flava, not yet moulted to its proper colour.

M. luscina. Reddish ash-colour above: pale ash below: tail-feathers, reddish-brown: knees encircled with an ash-coloured belt, or bracelet. Lin. 328. L. G. 950. Le Rossignol. Buff. V. 78. t. 120. 1. THE NIGHTINGALE. Penn. No. 145. Lewin. 99. It is judged, I believe, that the Nightingale is more plentifully found in Dorset, than in any other part of England. It arrives in the beginning of April, and leaves us the latter end of August, or the beginning of September. It ceases to be heard soon after Midsummer. I know not whether it be strictly true, that Nightingales are not found West of Dorsetshire.


M. rufecula. Olive brown: throat, and breast, ferruginous. Lin. 327. L. G. 993. Le Rouge-gorge. Buff. V. 185. t. 125. RED-BREAST WARBLE. Penn. No. 147. Lewin. No. 107. The Robin being one of the soft-billed birds, and therefore of the innoxious tribe, yet not being migratory, as most of these birds are, is driven in winter to the haunts of men, for the sake of more easily procuring spiders and flies, and the refuse of kitchens.

A CATALOGUE of BIRDS OBSERVED IN DORSETSHIRE.

PEN. No. 148. Lewin. No. 116. A summer bird of passage, arriving in April, and retiring in the latter part of the autumn. Its warbling is wild and desultory, but sweet and full, as if emulating the Nightingale, whence it has been called the Mock Nightingale. Buffon relates an instance of one whose song was formed by the Nightingale, having extended its note so far as to silence the Nightingales, its tutors.

M. HYPOLEIA. Greenish ash-colour: yellowish below; belly, whitish; wings, greenish brown: white streak over the eye. Lin. Faun. Suec. 346. Syst. 330. L. G. 954. Pen. No. 149. Lewin. No. 116. A summer called the Mock Nightingale. Buffon relates emulating the Nightingale, whence it has been in the latter part of the autumn. Its warbling is an instance of one, whose song was formed by asto silence the Nightingales, its tutors.

M. SALICARIA. Body, above, greyish brown: breast, belly, whitish: wings, greenish brown: white streak over the eye. Lin. Faun. Suec. 346. Syst. 330. L. G. 954. Pen. No. 149. Lewin. No. 116. A summer called the Mock Nightingale. Buffon relates emulating the Nightingale, whence it has been in the latter part of the autumn. Its warbling is an instance of one, whose song was formed by asto silence the Nightingales, its tutors.

M. MODULARIS. Body, above, greyish brown: breast, belly, whitish: wings, greenish brown: white streak over the eyes. Lin. Faun. Suec. 346. Syst. 330. L. G. 954. Pen. No. 149. Lewin. No. 116. A summer called the Mock Nightingale. Buffon relates emulating the Nightingale, whence it has been in the latter part of the autumn. Its warbling is an instance of one, whose song was formed by asto silence the Nightingales, its tutors.


M. TROGLYDES. Ash-coloured green; under side of the wings, and the coverts, yellowish: yellow streak over the eyes. Lin. 338. L. G. 995. Le Pouillot, ou le Chantre. Buff. V. 350. The YELLOW WREN WARB. Pen. No. 151. Lewin. 113. Edwards, 278. Called commonly The Willow Wren. Not so common as the other two Wrens. It is a migratory bird; and arrives pretty early in the spring; I have seen it in the middle of April. It is found principally cropping up and down the willows.

The bird described by Mr. Pennant, under the name of the Scotch Wren, is discovered by the Swedish naturalists to be only the young of this species.


M. TROGLODYTES. Grizzled reddish brown: over the eye, a white streak: wings, undulated black, with a white stripe on each side the eye: feet, black. Lin. 337. L. G. 995. Le Roitelet, ou Troglo. Buff. V. 357. t. 150. THE WREN WARB. Pen. No. 154. Lewin. No. 111. Very common; frequenting the gardens, and yards, in winter time; led undoubtedly by the same instinct with the Robin, as it is not migratory. It is commonly seen as a solitary bird, yet catching a numerous brood.


TONGUE: truncated, furnished with bristles at the end.

A CATALOGUE of BIRDS observed in DORSETSHIRE.


P. ausus. Head, black: cheeks, white. Lin. 341. L. G. 1009. La Nouette cendrée. Buff. V. 404. THE MARSH TITMOUSE. Pen. No. 165. t. 57. 4. Lewin. No. 119. This bird has long been considered, by some ornithologists, as only a variety of the Cole-Titmouse. Buffon ranks it as such; but Sepp, a German author of repute, thinks the Cole and Marsh Titmouse differ only in sex. The two birds, by incurious observers, are often confounded with the Black Cap Motacilla.

P. ater. Head, black: back, ash-coloured: breast, and back of the head, white. Lin. 341. L. G. 1009. Le Petit Charbonnière. Buff. V. 394. THE COLE TITMOUSE. Pen. No. 163. Lewin. Very common, and very injurious to fruit trees in gardens, by destroying the buds of trees, in searching for insects; although it may be doubted whether it does not compensate for its mischief by the destruction of the caterpillars, and eggs of the insects.

P. aureus. Body, olive-brown above; yellowish white, mottled with black spots; three outer feathers of the tail terminated with white. Lath. Ind. Orn. 326. Bill, yellowish. Lin. 391. L. G. 806. La Draine. Buff. III. 260. t. 75. 1. THE MISSEL THRUSH. Pen. No. 105. Lewin. No. 57. ed. No. 61. The largest of all the British singing birds, and one of the earliest in the spring; but sings only a short time, and in notes much inferior to those of the Thrush.


T. palustris. Head, black: cheeks, white. Lin. 341. L. G. 1009. La Nouette cendrée. Buff. V. 404. THE MARSH TITMOUSE. Pen. No. 165. t. 57. 4. Lewin. No. 119. This bird has long been considered, by some ornithologists, as only a variety of the Cole-Titmouse. Buffon ranks it as such; but Sepp, a German author of repute, thinks the Cole and Marsh Titmouse differ only in sex. The two birds, by incurious observers, are often confounded with the Black Cap Motacilla.


P. caudatus. Body, variegated longitudinally, white, carnation-colour, and black: top of the head, white. Lath. Ind. 589. Lin. 341. L. G. 1010. Le Mesange à longue queue. Buff. V. 433. t. 133. THE LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE. Pen. No. 166. Lewin. No. 121. Not uncommon in Dorset, in lanes, orchards, and gardens; called by many Long-tailed Magpie. This has all the properties of the other species, incessantly running about the trunks and branches of trees. It is the smallest-bodied bird, next to the Golden Wheatear, that we have, and makes a curious oval nest, with a small entrance in the side. German writers say it makes two holes, in order to avoid the inconvenience of turning.


NOSE: naked, half covered above with a small membrane.

CHAP: ciliated.

TONGUE: jagged, and emarginated.

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CHATTERER.—Bill : straight, convex: upper mandible longer, somewhat incurved, and notched near the end.

NOSTRILS: set with bristles.

TONGUE: sharp, cartilaginous, and biled.


CHATTERER.—Bill : somewhat triangular, notched.

L. CHEROTRAUSTES.  Buff. III. 416. t. 112. t. 85. The Spotted Fly-catcher.  Pen. No. 134. Not very uncommon in Dorset; where it is known to build frequently in the holes of mud walls. Perhaps the latest of the migrating birds that visit us; yet retiring so early as the latter end of August, or beginning of September. A very numerous genus of the insectivorous kind; but of which only two species are properly inhabitants of Europe.


CHIFFIN.—Bill : Conical.

GROSBEAK.—Bill : conically gibbous, rounded at the base towards the head: the margin of the lower mandible inflected.

NOSEPIRA: small, round; placed at the base of the bill.

TONGUE: entire.


L. FYRHRULA. Joints, or covers of the wings, black; covert of the tail, and the hinder quills of the wing, white. Lin. 300. L. G. 546. Le Bourvreull. Buff. IV. 988. t. 846. The Bulfinch. Lewin. No. 70. Gresner has recorded that the Hen Bulfinch is the only female of the singing birds that learns to whistle.


BUNTING.—Bill : Conical. Mandibles, reeding widely from each other at the base; sides of the lower mandible inflected, and receiving the upper mandible.

E. CITRINELLA. Tail-quills, blackish; the two exter-

lateral with a white pointed spot on the inside. Lin. 309. L. G. 870. Le Brunant. Buff. IV. 374. t. 102. The Yellow Bunting.  Pen. No. 119. t. 50. Or, Yellowhammer. Much more common than the succeeding. One of the earliest birds that batches in the spring; and in winter frequents the farm-yards, and hay-stacks. It continues its note from February to the middle of August; and M. Gaya says, the song of the Cock Bunting becomes pleasanter at the approach of August.


E. SCHENIUS. Head, black, body, variegated, black and grey: outermost quills of the tail marked with a white wedge-shaped spot. M. L. G. 881. L'O&euml;tre de roches. Buff. IV. 253. The Reed Bunting.  Pen. No. 120. Lewin. No. 75. This is one of the few songsters that warble in the night. In spring, before the reeds and willows are in verdure, this bird resorts to the higher grounds, and, in harvest, to the corn fields.


CHAFFINCH.—Bill: conical, straight, acuminated.


C. CECUBEBE. Joints of the wings, black; wing-quills white on both sides; the three first without spots; the two exterior tail-quills marked with oblique white spots. Lin. 318. L. G. 901. Le Pipson. Buff. IV. 96. t. 91. The Chaffinch.  Pen. No. 135. Lewin. No. 79. Next to the Sparrow, the most common of all the genus

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A CATALOGUE of BIRDS OBSERVED in DORSETSHIRE.

It is in England. One of the hard-billed birds, which entertain us with its song during all the spring time; but, after Midsummer, its note passes into a chirping, and loses all its quavering, and melody.

That singular part of the economy of this bird, by which the different sexes are led to assemble separately in the winter time, and from which, probably, Linnaeus gave this species the trivial name of celebs, together with their migration, was known to the older ornithologists. Though generally with us both sexes are seen at all seasons; yet Mr. White, of Selborne, says, he has observed, every winter, vast flocks of Hen Chaffinches, but none of cocks. He does not say they migrate, though foreign authors affirm it with respect to the birds of their country. I give the words of Gesner* and of Linnaeus† in the note. M. Buffon, or rather M. Montbeillard, is inclined to doubt this matter, thinking it possible these authors may have been deceived, by some periodical change in the plumage, owing to severe cold; which explanation he thinks more conformable to the plan of nature, than that the females should thus separate, and migrate alone. But the fact Mr. Latham assures us is exemplified in other birds.

F. MONTIFRINGILLA. Body, blackish, margins of the feathers, rufous; underneath, with the rump, white: throat, and breast, reddish, or orange-brown: lateral tail-feathers, dark-coloured, with white margins. Lath. Ind. Orn. 439. Base of the wings underneath, bright yellow. Lith. 318. Faun. Suec. No. 233. t. 2. L. G. 902. Le Pinsor d'Ardenne. Buff. IV. 108. THE BRAMBLING FINCH. Pen. No. 126. Lewin. No. 81. These are occasional visitors only, but sometimes in considerable numbers in hard winters, accompanying the Chaffinches; and, as is observed, usually preceding snow. Great numbers were seen in Dorset in the winter of 1793 and 1794. They were very plentiful in the nursery garden at Blandford in the winter of 1793.

F. CARDUELLIS. Wing-quills, anteriorly, bright yellow; the outermost without a spot: the two exterior tail-quills, white in the middle, the others tipped white. Lin. 318. L. G. 903. Le Chardonneret. Buff. IV. 160. t. 97. THE GOLDFINCH. Pen. No. 124. Lewin. No. 80. These are occasional visitors only, but sometimes in considerable numbers in hard winters, accompanying the Chaffinches; and, as is observed, usually preceding snow. Great numbers were seen in Dorset in the winter of 1793 and 1794. They were very plentiful in the nursery garden at Blandford in the winter of 1793.

F. SPINUS. First four wing-quills, without spots: the others, yellow in the middle: quills of the tail, yellow at the base, white at the tips. Lin. 322. L. G. 914. Le Turin. Buff. IV. 188. THE SISKIN FINCH. Pen. No. 119. t. 53. Lewin. No. 82. It is better known in some places by the name of Aberdevine. A migratory bird that does not breed with us, but comes at uncertain periods; associating with the F. Linnéus, or lesser Red-pole. A few years ago, many of them were seen in the neighbourhood of Blandford, near Handford, and Shroton, and on the Eastern part of the county still more frequent. The Siskin is one of those birds which the London bird-catchers train for call-birds, along with Linnets, Goldfinches, Greenfinches, Wood-larks, Yellow-Hammers, and sometimes, Bullfinches.

F. LINOTA. Body, above, chestnut brown; beneath, whitish: a white long stripe on the wing: tail-feathers dark, with white margins. Lath. Ind. Orn. 467. L. G. 916. Le Linotte. Buff. IV. 51. t. 88. THE LINNET. Pen. No. 130. No mention is made of this bird by Linnaeus in any of his writings, from whence it may be presumed he did not distinguish it from the Fringilla cannabina; or it is not at all seen in Sweden. M. Buffon thinks these two birds the same. But this opinion cannot be adopted.


GAPE: wider than the head.

TONGUE: short, broad, and cleft at the tip.

TAIL: in most of the species forked.


* In Holwicka nostras per hymnem recitavit, feminae presentis. Mares enim aliquando complures apparet sine ulla femina.

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No. 123. In this country the Swallow appears about the middle of April, being the earliest of the genus. They migrate about the last week of October. This is one of the few birds that frequent as they fly. In England, this species is thought universally to breed in chimneys. It bears no proportion in numbers to the Martin.


Mr. White observes, that these birds must be very short-lived, or very subject to devastation, while absent from us, as the yearly returns bear no proportion to the birds that retire.

H. RIPARIA. Ash-coloured: throat, and belly, white. Lin. 344. L. G. 1013. L'Hirondelle de rivière. Buff. VI. 526. THE SAND MARTIN. Pen. No. 170. Lewin. 125. There are few of these birds in comparison to the other species. They build in holes in the banks of rivers, sand-pits, and in the sand-cliffs on the sea shores: penetrating sometimes several feet into the bank; and skimming water for flies. They arrive in this country somewhat earlier than the other species, but migrate with them. It is the smallest of the European swallows, and breeds but once in the season. I had one brought to me on the 15th of April.

H. APUS. Blackish: the throat, white: all the toes placed forwards. Lin. 344. L. G. 1020. Le Martinet noir. Buff. VI. 534. THE SWIFT. Pen. No. 171. Lewin. No. 126. Not so frequent as the three foregoing species. The Swift appears about the last week in April, and retires earlier than the other species, generally in the middle or latter end of August. Builds in steeples, towers, and the most elevated places, and only once in the year. There is reason to believe, that Swifts enter the nests of other birds to suck the eggs, as well as to pillage, in order to form their own. For the most complete history of the Swallow genus, I refer the reader to M. Buffon; but more particularly to the copious history of this bird in the work of the late Rev. Gilbert White, printed in the LXIVth and LXVth volumes of the Philosophical Transactions.


Goatsucker.—BILL: very small, subulated, moderately incurved, depressed at the base. A row of bristles at the base of the upper mandible. WHISKERS: in a row at the root of the upper mandible. Gape, very wide. EARS: very large, and open. TONGUE: sharp, and very entire. TAIL: not forked: feathers, ten. FEET: short; margin of the middle nail, broad and serrated.

C. EUROPEUS. Variegated, black, ash-coloured, brown, ferruginous, and white; below, reddish white, with brown stripes. Lath. Ind. Orn. 584. Lin. 346. L. G. 1027. L'Engoulevent. Buff. VI. 436. t. 150. THE NOCTURNAL GOAT-SUCKER. Pen. No. 172. A summer bird of passage, appearing in this country about the middle of May, and migrating about Michaelmas. Like the owls, preys in the dusk, and is a great destroyer of cock-chafers, and moths. It is not uncommon in Dorset. Seen every year in Berewood, Colwood near Blandford, and in Blackmoor. It has been brought to me killed so late as in the first week of October.

ORDER V.

WADERS. Grallae.

BILL—somewhat cylindrical. FEET—adapted for wading: Thighs, half way up naked.


Food—collected in marshes from insects and worms.

Nest—most commonly on land. Monogamous, and polygamous.


SPOONBILL.—BILL: flattish, long, thin; tip, wide, orbicular, and plain.

NOSTRILS: minute, placed at the base of the bill. TONGUE: small, acuminate. FEET: tetradactylous, semi-palmated.

P. LEUCORODIA. Body, white: throat, black; back of the head, crested. Lin. 231. L. G. 613. La Spathule. Buff. VII. 153. THE SPOONBILL. Pen. App. 634. Lewin. No. 148. This bird is only an accidental visitor. They were seen a few years ago near Poole; and three of them near Christchurch in 1793, of which one was killed.


HERON.—BILL: straight, long, pointed, somewhat compressed; a furrow extending from the nostrils towards the tip. NOSTRILS: linear. TONGUE: acuminate. FEET: tetradactylous.


I am informed, that Herons are not so frequent in this part of the country as they were formerly. The curious reader will be much gratified by the copious history of this bird in the work of M. Buffon, which I refer to in every article.

A. STELLARIS. Head, with little or no crest: body, above, reddish brown, with transverse spots; below, pale colour, with oblong black spots. Lin. 239. L. G. 625. Le Butoir. Buff. VII. 394. t. 182. THE BITTERN. Pen. No. 174. Lewin. No. 146. This, and the Heron, are more frequently seen on the Frome than on the
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T. v. AINELLUS.
T. Vanellus. Legs, red: pendulous crest from the head; breast, black. *Lin. 248.* L. G. 670. *Briss.* V. 94. t. 8. f. 1. *The Lapwing Sandpiper.* *Pen. No. 190.* *Lewin.* No. 167. Lapwings are thought to live almost wholly on worms, and snails; for which reason they are useful inhabitants in a garden. They are a very wide-ranging bird, being found all over Europe, Egypt, Persia, and China.


T. Morinellus. Legs, red: tail-feathers, blackish, white at the base; body, grey: breast, black. *Lin. 249. * *Interpres.* M. L. G. 671. *Briss.* V. p. 137. t. 11. f. 2. *The Turnstone Sandpiper.* *Pen. No. 199.* Catesby, t. 72. This is more common than the foregoing; and is supposed to breed on the coast. *Gmelin* is of opinion that this bird is a variety only of this species; which opinion is now confirmed.


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Sea Pie, and seen on the shore about Poole, Waymouth, and elsewhere.


C. DICNEMUS, Grey: two primary wing-quills. R


ORDER VI.

WEB-FEETED.

Palmaris.

Bill—smooth, covered with an epidermis; widened at the tip. Feet—adapted for swimming. Legs, short and compressed. Toes, connected by a membrane.

Body—fat: skin, tough: plumpage, valuable.

Food—collected in the water, from plants, insects, &c.

Nest—usually on land; hen bird usually nurses her young. Polygamous.


Alca.
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AUK.—Bill: without teeth, short, compressed, convex, transversely spurred; the lower mandible prolonged near the base.

NOSTRILS: behind the bill.

FEET: in most species, triadactylous.

A. TORDA. Bill, marked by four furrows: a white line between the base of the bill, and each eye. Lin. 210. L. G. 551. Le Pingoon. Buff. IX. 330. t. 938. 239. Briss. VI. 89. t. 1. f. 1. The Razor-bill Auk. Pen. No. 230. t. 82. Edwards, t. 233. f. 2. Lewin. No. 224. This is one of the birds that resort to the high cliffs on the Dorset coast, and to the Isle of Wight, every summer, to breed. Great numbers are seen on the coast of Furbeck, and at Portland.


A. ARCTICA. Bill, compressed; channelled on each side, with four furrows: orbits of the eyes, and each eye. Lin. 211. L. G. 584. Le Castagneux. Buff. IX. 304. t. 257. Briss. VI. 81. t. 6. f. 2. The Puffin Auk. Pen. No. 232. Edwards, 358. f. 1. Lewin. No. 225. Very common on the coast of Dorset; as at the Isle of Wight, where immense numbers are wantonly killed every year. It is said to derive its name from its note Puffin, Puffin. They are eaten in the North; and potted Puffins are sent to London, as rarities for the table.


DIVER.—Bill: edentulous, subulated, straight and acuminated.

CHIPS: toothed.

NOSTRILS: linear, at the base of the bill.

FEET: very short, close, and placed very backward. Lobated in some species; palmed in others.


C. STELLATUS. Body, above, dusky brown, with white streaks; below, white: plumage of the head, and upper part of the neck, black. Lin. 221. L. G. 586. Le Petit Plongeon. Buff. VIII. 237. Briss. VII. 245. t. 31. The Speckled Diver. Pen. No. 239. Lewin. No. 248. This bird frequents the rivers, and ponds, in winter time, and has been shot on the Stour, near Blandford. I believe it does not, except in severe weather, leave the shores, and mouths of rivers.


C. SEPTENTRIONALIS. Lower part of the neck, marked with a ferruginous scuiform spot: body, above, blackish: below, white. Lath. Ind. Orn. 801. L. G. 586. La Plongeon à gorge rouge. Briss. VI. t. 1. f. 1. Edwards, t. 97. The Red-throated Diver. Pen. No. 240. t. 55. One of these birds was shot after the storm in November, 1795, near Waymouth. Edwards and Buffon consider it as the female of the Black-throated Diver, figured in the former of these authors, table 146, and known in the Northern nations under the name of the Lamune, Colymbus articus, L. G. 557.

C. STERNA.
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Tern.—Bill: edentulous, subulated, nearly straight, acuminate, and compressed.

Near the base of the bill:


S. Minuta. Tail, forked: body, white: back.

18. A CATALOGUE of BIRDS OBSERVED IN DORSETSHIRE.


The largest of all the Gulls.


Nostrils: linear, but wider in the forepart; placed

The largest of all the Gulls.

Mr. Latham thinks the S. minutus only a variety of the Sandwich Tern. See Syn. III. 328.


Gull.—Bill: edentulous, straight, cultrated; somewhat hooked at the tip: inferior mandible, gibbous near the end.

Near the middle of the bill:

L. (tridactylus) Riss. A Back, hoary: tail-feathers, white: hind toe, without a claw. Buff. VIII. 308. Briss. VI. 216 t. 20. f. 2. THE Spotted Tern. A bird exactly answering the description of these authors was brought to me in the summer of 1794. It was shot on the Dorset coast.

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L. (tridactylus) Riss. A Back, hoary: tail-feathers, white: hind toe, without a claw. Buff. VIII. 308. Briss. VI. 216 t. 20. f. 2. THE Spotted Tern. A bird exactly answering the description of these authors was brought to me in the summer of 1794. It was shot on the Dorset coast.

Mr. Latham thinks the S. minutus only a variety of his Sandwich Tern. See Syn. III. 328.


Gull.—Bill: edentulous, straight, cultrated; somewhat hooked at the tip: inferior mandible, gibbous near the end.

Near the middle of the bill:

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Mr. Latham thinks the S. minutus only a variety of his Sandwich Tern. See Syn. III. 328.
A CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN DORSETSHIRE.


TETZ—BILL: without teeth (or plain), common on the coast. Frequent about Abbotsbury. Killed up the country North of Blandford. Many seen in the hard winter, January, 1795.


Willoughby, Buffon, and Pennant, think this bird the female Goosander. Latham produces many reasons against this opinion; and Lewin, without expressing any doubts, describes, and figures it, as distinct. It was shot last year on the river, two or three miles East of Blandford.


M. ALBEUS. Pendulous crest from the head: black: body, white: back, and temples, black: wings, variegated. Lin. 208. L. G. 547. Le petit Harle hupêque. Buff. VIII. 395. t. 29. Brius. VI. 293. t. 24. f. 1. THE SWAN MERGANSER. Pen. No. 262. This is more frequent in the Southern parts of England than the two foregoing species; not that it is common, except in cold winters. It has been shot on the coast, and about the fleets at Poole, upon the Stour, at Bryanston, and about Morden pond, and decoy.

The Red-headed Swan of Pennant, No. 263, is considered now, by Mr. Pennant himself, by Latham, and by Gmelin, as the female of the above. But it is described and figured since by Lewin as the bird next mentioned.

M. MINUTUS. Head, grey: without a crest: black stripe over the eye; white spot under the eye. Lin. 209. L. G. 548. Le Harle à pointes. Buff. VIII. 296. Brius. VI. 293. t. 24. f. 2. THE LOUGH DIVER SWAN. Pen. p. 560. Lewin. No. 450. In severe winters this species is more common on the sands about Poole, and between Poole and Wareham, than any of the others. Several were killed near Blandford in the winter of 1776.


DUCK—BILL: convex, obtuse; the edges lamellar, and hooked at the tip.

M. MERGANSER. Body, white: head, neck, upper part of the back, and the tail, black: tail, black and ash-coloured. Buff. VIII. 296. Brius. VI. 243. t. 24. f. 1. THE SWAN MERGANSER. Pen. No. 263. This is more frequent in the Southern parts of England than the two foregoing species; not that it is common, except in cold winters. It has been shot on the coast, and about the fleets at Poole, upon the Stour, at Bryanston, and about Morden pond, and decoy.

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Duck—BILL: convex, obtuse; the edges lamellar, and toothed.

TONGUE: ciliated, and obtuse.


20 A CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN DORSETSHIRE.

A. ALBIFrons. Brown: below, white, spotted with black; head, neck, and breast, white; legs, deep yellow. L. G. 512. A. manosusus fers. Lin. 197. THE BEAN GOOSE. Pen. No. 267. Arc. Zool. II. p. 546. Lewin. No. 239. These are thought to breed more Northly than the fens. They were not, till of late years, distinguished from the foregoing. In very hard weather they are sometimes seen in large flocks in the corn fields of this county, and do great mischief to the young wheat. Weight nearly as the foregoing.

A. bernicla. Brown: head, neck, and breast, black; shoulders, undulated, ash-coloured: above, undulated, with black and white: face, and belly, white. Lath. Ind. Orn. 843. Lin. 197. (the male.) L. G. 512. Le Bernache. Buff. IX. 81. t. 236. THE BERNACLE GOOSE. Pen. No. 249. Lewin. No. 243. These birds appear on the coast of Dorset in October; but I believe only in the more inclement winters. This, and probably the next species, are the birds that were supposed to spring from the Lepas, so frequent on wood in the sea, and from that tale of our ancestors, called by Linnaeus, Anatifera. Such as can be amused with the History of the Tree-goose, I refer to Gerard's Herbal; but especially to Buffon, who has collected the most curious and accurate account of this marvellous instance of the credulity of our ancestors: which, though commonly palmed upon our Herbalist Gerard, certainly originated before his time; and more probably with Turner; as appears by Gessner's History of this bird. Lin. 201. L. G. 523. Le Binche. Buff. IX. 95. t. 31. THE BRITT GOOSE. Pen. No. 270. Lewin. No. 243. This species breeds in the Northern counties, and only migrates to the South coast of England in winter. They are not uncommon on this coast. The hard winter of 1776 brought great numbers. They fly in flocks like the Wild Geese, and living on vegetables, when they alight make havoc in young corn. Weight sometimes nearly four pounds.

A. tadorne. Beak, bent in the middle: front, compressed: head, greenish black: body, variegated with white. Lin. 195. L. G. 506. Le Tadorne. Buff. IX. 171. t. 945. Briss. VI. 344. t. 33. f. 2. THE SHIEL-DRAKE. Pen. No. 278. Lewin. No. 248. Better known by the name of the Burrow-Duck; and singular for laying its eggs in rabbit-burrows. This elegant bird is not uncommon about the high cliffs of Purbeck, and others on this coast. The down of this bird is said to be like that of the Eider Duck. Weight about three pounds.

A. fuligula. Ash-coloured: above, undulated, with black and white: face, and belly, white. Lin. 196. L. G. 509. Ray, 142. A. 6. THE SCAP DUCK. Pen. No. 275. Lewin. No. 250. male; *250. female. This is one of the species that the cold weather drives into the South. It frequents the fresh waters, and is a great diver. It was shot at Bryanstone, and elsewhere, in the winter of 1776, among many others, but is seldom seen so far up the country. In the winter of 1795, so many were shot as to be sold in considerable numbers, with other wild fowl. Weight about a pound and a half.

A. fuligula. Ash-coloured, black and white: head, black; belly, and wing spangles, white. Lin. 196. L. G. 509. Ray, 142. A. 6. THE SCAP DUCK. Pen. No. 275. Lewin. No. 250. male; *250. female. This is one of the species that the cold weather drives into the South. It frequents the fresh waters, and is a great diver. It was shot at Bryanstone, and elsewhere, in the winter of 1776, among many others, but is seldom seen so far up the country. In the winter of 1795, so many were shot as to be sold in considerable numbers, with other wild fowl. Weight about a pound and a half.

A. fuligula. Ash-coloured, black and white: head, black; belly, and wing spangles, white. Lin. 196. L. G. 509. Ray, 142. A. 6. THE SCAP DUCK. Pen. No. 275. Lewin. No. 250. male; *250. female. This is one of the species that the cold weather drives into the South. It frequents the fresh waters, and is a great diver. It was shot at Bryanstone, and elsewhere, in the winter of 1776, among many others, but is seldom seen so far up the country. In the winter of 1795, so many were shot as to be sold in considerable numbers, with other wild fowl. Weight about a pound and a half.

on the water at Critchell House every winter. This bird has been shot at Bryanstone in severe winters. Weight seldom reaches to one pound and a half.

A. Acuta. End of the beak, dilated and round-ed: its nail incurved. Lin. 200. L. G. 518. Le Souchet. Buff. IX. 160. Bris. VI. 239. t. 32. f. 1. THE SHOVELER DUCK. Pen. No. 286. Lewin. No. 254. This is a rare bird, and among the most beautiful of the genus, though subject to considerable variations. It is seen here only in hard winters: in such a season it has been shot in a pond near the World's End, by John Forster Knight, esq. Weight nearly that of the former.


A. Crecca. Ash-coloured: intermediate feathers of the tail (in the male bird), curved back; bill: straight; collar, white. Lin. 203. L. G. 538. Le Canard Sauvage. Buff. IX. 100. t. 235. 239. THE WILD DUCK, or Mallard. Pen. No. 279. Lewin. 246. Very common in Dorset. Some estimate of their frequency may be formed from the following account, with which I have been favoured, of the number taken in the decoy at Morden, from the year 1774 to 1795:

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<tr>
<th>Years</th>
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<th>Couples of Teal</th>
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<td>1790</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>17</td>
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A. Querquedula. Spot, or spangle of the wing, green: white line over the eyes. Lin. 204. L. G. 532. La Sarcelle. Buff. IX. 184. t. 248. 249. Bris. VI. 447. t. 39. f. 1. THE TEAL. Pen. No. 270., Called in Dorset The Pied Wigeon. In hard winters frequent in the ponds, and about rivers within land. Large flights have been seen in the waters at St. Giles's, and at Critchell. Weight about a pound.

A. Crecca. Spangle on the wings, green: white line over, and under each eye. Lin. 204. L. G. 532. La petite Sarcelle. Buff. IX. 436. t. 42. f. 1. THE TEAL. Pen. No. 290. Lewin. 296. Common with other water-fowl on the fleets in Dorset, and frequently brought to the market. Weight not more than twelve or fourteen ounces.


A CATALOGUE of BIRDS observed in DORSETSHIRE.

And, in discriminating this bird from the Corvorant, expressly says, it had no crest to the back of the head. Hence he called it by the trival term Graculus, considering it as the Graculus palmipes Aristotelis, & Corvus aquatius minor of Aldrovandus, Willoughby, and Ray. Neither of these writers, nor Brisson, whose descriptions are in all instances very particular, describe their bird as having a crest, and the crest is wanting in the figure found in Aldrovandus, and which is copied in Willoughby, and other authors.

Linneaus, in his Fauna Suecia, had thrown out a hint, that his bird might be a young, or a female Corvovant, and, even in his last Systema, notices, that some thought it really the female bird.* Of this opinion too is the learned and experienced Fabricius, who lived long in Greenland, where he had great opportunities of observing these birds. He decidedly makes the Graculus the female Corvovant. Some gentlemen of this country, who have shot great numbers, have assured me they did not think the Corvovant, and Slag, different species. Mr. Pennant seems not to have been aware, when he published the British Zoology, that there were two Shags, having applied the term Graculus of Linneaus to the bird he describes, and figures, with a crest, observing that he had seen Slags without crests, in the Hebrides. But, in his Arctic Zoology, eight years afterwards, he separates the two, on the authority of the Northern ornithologists; and refers to the bird of the British Zoology as the cristatus. The opinion of Fabricius relating to the Graculus is mentioned above, but it seems to be doubtful whether his cristatus is our bird. He does not indeed describe it from his own knowledge, as it was only found remote from him, in the Southern districts of Greenland; but it was described to him as entirely black, and in size larger than the Corvovant; whereas all our Slags are much inferior to that bird.


There is room to believe these birds attend the herrings all round the coast of Great Britain. In Scotland called Soland, and formerly esteemed as an article of delicacy at the table.

* The reverse is now proved beyond doubt. Vide Mont. Ornith. Dict. Article Slag.—T. R.

A CATALOGUE of SHELLS FOUND on the DORSETSHIRE COAST: or, ANIMALS of the MOLLUSCous TRIBE of VERMES, INHABITING a CALCAREOUS SHELL. WITH ADDITIONS.

That variety of forms exhibited by Nature in the subjects of this department of her kingdom, and the beauty of her ornaments, so lavishly displayed on them, have, from the remotest times, attracted the attention of curious and contemplative minds. This is manifest from the notice taken of these productions in the writings of Aristotle, Athenaeus, Pliny, and Cicero.

It is to the genius of Aristotle, as the father of Natural Science, that we owe the grand division into turbinated, univalve, and bivalve, shells, which has been retained by all succeeding writers. Pliny is more diffuse, but less systematic, or methodical, on the subject of Conchology, than Aristotle: yet in him we find most of the general names now in use. The knowledge, however, of the antients, like their navigation, was almost wholly confined to the Mediterranean, and Red Seas. After the revival of letters in Europe, and at the dawn of Natural History, the first writers who distinguished themselves by any attention to the testaceous animals, were Belon, Rondeletius, and Gesner. Belon was one of the earliest of those men, who travelled principally with a view to Natural Science. On his return from the East, he printed, among other works, his book, De Aquatibus, in octavo, 1553. The conchological, however, is but a small part of it, and is rather elementary, and philosophical, than descriptive. Rondeletius, at Montpeliet, who, by his vicinity to the Mediterranean, was advantageously situated for a work of this kind, laboured assiduously in this department. In the second part of his Universe Aquatilium Historia, Lugd. 1555, fol. he has described, and figured, nearly one hundred kinds of shell-fish. These authors were followed, in 1528, by Gesner, who, with that unparalleled industry, and ardent love of Natural History, which so eminently distinguished his character, not only collected all the philological, historical, and descriptive erudition of the antients, on his subject; but, besides his own copious comment on their writings, availed himself of what the two foregoing authors, his contemporaries, had done. To which he added much original matter of his own, having described, and figured, many of the Mediterranean, and several of the shells of the Indian and Arabian seas.

Aldrovand, in 1606, and Johnston, in 1649, may be considered, especially the latter, almost wholly as compilers; nothing professedly original being separately published on conchology, till Bonnati put forth, first in Italian, and afterwards in Latin, enlarged, his Recreatio Mentis et Oculi in Observatione Animalium Testaceorum, at Rome, 1654, in which
A CATALOGUE OF SHELLS FOUND ON THE DORSETSHIRE COAST. 23

which he has described, from the cabinets of Rome, principally from the museum of Kircher, though in a very short, vague, and ambiguous manner, upwards of 550 shells from various parts of the world, all of which are figured.

After the discoveries of the Indies, as the warmer and intertropical climates afford abundantly greater variety, and abound in shells of still more exquisite colouring, than those of the European seas, cabinets began to be formed; and especially by the Dutch; whose possessions in the East Indies yielded many of the choicest species, especially Ambonia; from whence, at the latter end of the last century, Rumphijs having sent a large collection of natural curiosities, among others, many of the finest shells, to the amount of 400 species, were engraved, and published, in the year 1700.

The English, and other nations on the continent, soon enucleated their neighbouring; and the taste for these rarities, with the value put upon them, was carried, in some instances, to an extent, which, those who do not feel the enthusiasm of the Naturalist, have considered as a blameable excess; and have discussed, and ridiculed, with a degree of asperity, which involves in its censure every contemplative study, whether of the works of Nature, or of Art, that has not for its object, solely, the gratification of interesting views, in the love of gain.

I must not, however, in a paper confined to the limits of a local catalogue in a provincial history, ex-patiate farther on the subject; nor introduce an account of the numerous foreign writers upon it. It will be sufficient to observe, that, although the shells of our own climate are few of them beautiful in colouring, compared with those of the intertropical regions, yet, as links in the great chain, they must not be disregarded.

Until Linnaeus, however, applied himself to the subject, no systematic arrangement, on any fixed principles, had been invented. Major, Lister, Tournefort, Klein, Guadetier, and several others, had exhibited specimens of method; but these had for their basis external figure, and, in Bivalves particularly, much of little or no attention to the hinge. Linnaeus's method, especially since the large accession of species unknown to him, admits, unquestionably, of great improvement, and of the formation of several new genera, on his own plan, founded on the form of the aperture, in Univalves, and on the hinge, and its teeth, in Bivalves; to which I may add, that, probably a note of distinction in Bivalves, hitherto neglected, might advantageously be taken, from the situation, and figure, of the Cenotix, or vestige of the ligament of the animal within the shell.

Dr. Lister was the first who attempted a description of English shells; in his Historia Animalium Angliae, 1664, the outlines of which were first printed in the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1674, with figures. In this work he describes and figures 73 species, in a manner, and in a scientific style, superior to what had been done before. I speak not here of his Synopsis, in which are comprehended all his English species, farther than to observe, that it contains in the whole 1153 figures. This work was published at different times between the years 1665 and 1694; and a late edition at Oxford in 1770, under the direction of Dr. Hindesford. The value of these plates, such as they are, is too well known to render any epocum upon them necessary here.

After Lister, in England, Petiver was almost the only one for many years, to whom conchology owed any material additions. His Gazzophylacium contains several English species unknown to Lister. A few others were added by the writers of provincial histories, as by Pute. Morton, Dale, and others, and particularly by Mr. Donovan.

But nothing, exclusively on English conchology, appeared for near a century after Lister wrote; when Mr. Pennant, in the course of his British Zoology, in 1777, very much facilitated the enquiries of the curious, by the copious number of figures which accompanied his work; having engraved nearly the whole of those he had described.

In the succeeding year, Da Costa printed his British Conchology, on a more enlarged plan than Mr. Pennant's work, accompanied also with figures of 123 species. Both these authors have been enabled by discoveries subsequent to Lister's time, and from the communications of friends, to describe more than double the number enumerated by that author, in his Historia Animalium Angliae.

I have only to wish, that this Catalogue may afford gratification to those who have already a relish for such objects: to those who, from their situation, may wish to acquire a knowledge of the subject, I have endeavoured to make it didactic; by arranging it systematically, according to the method of Linnaeus, and by describing each shell, more or less in detail, avoiding, however, technical terms in a great degree; and referring also to several of the best figures, particularly, when in my power, to those of Lister, Pennant, and Da Costa, [to which are now added Montagu and Donovan,] as being more accessible to the bulk of readers, than the writings of foreign writers: to which I have prefixed, at the head of each genus, a brief account of the animal inhabiting the shell.

I regret that it has not been within my scope to extend my observations so far as to have comprehended the whole of the Mollusca at large, an order of animals, as yet, very partially, and imperfectly known; and which has been so little attended to by foreign writers, allowing for the insular situation of this country, than of many others. Sufficient investigation of the Mollusca can only succeed, under the inspection of such as reside for a certain term in a favourable maritime situation; in which residence opportunity has never thrown in my way.

R. PULTENEY.

Blandford, 1790.

SINCE the death of my respected friend, Dr. Pulteney, this branch of Natural History has received considerable additions by the publication of Colonel Montagu's Testacea Britannica with a Supplement; Mr. Donovan's Natural History of British Shells; and a Descriptive Catalogue of British Testacea, by Dr. Maton and myself, in the Eighth Volume of Transactions of the Linnean Society. From these works, and from my own observations, I have been enabled greatly to augment Dr. Pulteney's Catalogue, with many species of Testacea known to have been found in Dorsetshire.

The plates of Da Costa's British Conchology have been revised, and altered, and six additional ones engraved, to give further illustration to the descriptions.

THOS. RACKETT.

Spetisbury, Jan. 30, 1812.

* The reader who desires further information, is referred to "An Historical Account of Testaceological Writers," by Dr. Maton and the Rev. Thomas Rackett, published in the Seventh Volume of Transactions of the Linnean Society.—T. R.

† Many species described by this Author were communicated to him by Dr. Pulteney.—T. R.

EXPLANATION.
24 A CATALOGUE OF SHELLS FOUND ON THE DORSETSHIRE COAST.

Explanation of the abbreviated Names of Authors.


Dale. Dale, Sam. A Natural History of the Sea. Lond. 1702, 4to.


Ejusdem, Zoologice Danicoe Prodromus. Hann. 1776.


Test Brit. Testaceae Britannica, or Natural History of British Shells, Marine, Land, and Fresh Water, embellished with figures; by George Montagu, F. L. S. with a Supplement, 1803—1808.

Donov. The Natural History of British Shells, including figures and descriptions. By Edward Donovan, F. L. S. 1799-1803.

I. MULTIVALVES.


Chiton—Shell: constructed of several valves, transversely placed on the back of the animal, and resting on the anterior edge of each other.

Linnaeus first collected the animals of this genus, under the name of Chiton (Cyrtum, boria, futice), the larger kinds of which, from the warm climates, were, before, scattered in authors, under the genera of Oscabrina, Patella, Limas, Calca Serpentinis; and the smaller, or European species, were confounded with the marine Ooebi, or Millepedes.

In the various and intricate economy of Nature, it is so ordered, that the animals which inhabit shells correspond so far in their structure with another tribe, which are wholly destitute of such coverings, and are therefore called Mol-locae,
A CATALOGUE OF SHELLS FOUND ON THE DORSETSHIRE COAST.

A Catalogue of Shells on the Dorsetshire coast. 25

C. Fascicularis. t. 1. f. 1. Lin. 1106. Test.

C. Marginatus. t. 1. f. 2. Pen. 71. t. 36. 2. Test.


B. commus. t. 2. f. 12. Lepas Balanus. Lin. 1108. L. G. 3207. Pen. t. 37. 5. Donov. 36. f. 2. Test. Brit. 7. Lin. Trans. VIII. 83. Small Acorn-shell. Shape, depressed. Somewhat like a Limpet. White, and smooth. If a shell of this kind, growing detached from others, be carefully examined, it will be found to consist of six valves. The posterior is the largest; the anterior is next in size; the two lateral valves next to the posterior are smaller than these; the two anterior lateral ones are very narrow. These valves are often a little spread, and divided, or notched at the base. When the shells are grouped, these characters are much less conspicuous, and sometimes scarcely distinguishable. The operculum consists of four valves, of which the two upper are transversely striated; and, when closed, form a rhombic figure. These shells often cover large portions of the rocks between high and low water mark; and adhere abundantly to crustaceous animals, shells, stones, wood, or other substances in the same situation.


On oystershells from Poole, not uncommon.

On oysters, and other shell-fish, on the Dorset coast.

C. cinereous, slightly carinated. Sides of the animal, at the extremity of each valve, set with a small pencil of fine white hairs. Shell, of eight valves.

On oyster shells from Poole, not uncommon.

On oysters, and other shell-fish, on the Dorset coast.


On the rocks, and on oysters, at Weymouth. On oysters from Poole. Size of a Millepede.


On oyster shells from Poole: and on other shells, but less common: also on the Urea intestinula, et latissimana.


Acorn-shell. —Shell, of six, or more valves; unequal: affixed by a broad base; or sessile.

Agreeably to the plan proposed by Dr. Solander, had he lived to publish the Museum Portlandicum, I have separated the Linnaean genus of Lepas into two, comprehending the sessile kinds under the old name of Balanus, and which applies less aptly to the Lepas, or Barnacle.

B. communis. t. 2. f. 12. Lepas Balanus. Lin. 1107. L. G. 3207. Donov. 30. f. 1. Test. Brit. 6. Lin. Trans. VIII. 83. Large Acorn-shell. Size, and nearly the shape, of a small acorn; sometimes larger. The compartments, or valves, frequently indistinct, and unequal, consisting rather of a multitude of longitudinal ridges, the depressed parts being scarcely discernible. The operculum of four valves, oblique, the two upper broad, and short, and transversely striated. The two lower narrower and longer. On rocks on the coast, but very rare in comparison to the succeeding shell.

B. vulgaris. t. 1. f. 7. Lepas Balanoides. Lin. 1108. L. G. 3207. Pen. t. 37. 5. Donov. 36. f. 2. Test. Brit. 7. Lin. Trans. VIII. 83. Small Acorn-shell. Shape, depressed. Somewhat like a Limpet. White, and smooth. If a shell of this kind, growing detached from others, be carefully examined, it will be found to consist of six valves. The posterior is the largest; the anterior is next in size; the two lateral valves next to the posterior are smaller than these; the two anterior lateral ones are very narrow. These valves are often a little spread, and divided, or notched at the base. When the shells are grouped, these characters are much less conspicuous, and sometimes scarcely distinguishable. The operculum consists of four valves, of which the two upper are transversely striated; and, when closed, form a rhombic figure. These shells often cover large portions of the rocks between high and low water mark; and adhere abundantly to crustaceous animals, shells, stones, wood, or other substances in the same situation.

B. punctatus. t. 1. f. 10. Solandri. Pen. t. 37. 6. Chemnitz. VIII. t. 37. 826. Test. Brit. 8. t. 1. f. 5. Lin. Trans. VIII. 22. f. 9. If this be a distinct species, which I cannot but doubt, it differs from the large, and most perfect specimens of the Vulgaris, only by being punctuated like a thimble. Not uncommon on shells, rocks, and stones, on the coast.

B. spongiosus. Test. Brit. Suppl. t. 17. f. 4. 5. 6. Spong Acorn shell. Shell ovoae, with six angulated wrinkled compartments, terminating in elevated points, and furnished with numerous spines. The three anterior divisions are broader, and not so long as the posterior ones. Operculum of four valves; colour, livid brown, purplish towards the summit. Length, half an inch. It is found enveloped in a particular species of sponge, exposing nothing but the points of the operculum. Test. Brit. Suppl. p. 3, to which the reader is referred for a detailed description and figure of this curious species.

Found by Mr. Bryer on Portland Reach. — T. R.


This species, I suspect, is no farther English, than, as it is frequently found adhering to the sides of ships. It doubtless originates in the warmer climates: though there is a pale uncoloured species found in the Northern climes, which Chemnitz considers as a variety of it.

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than half an inch high, and nearly as wide at the top as at the bottom; the upper part often forming a wide tube, and the valves separated from each other at the top. The compartments more deeply sulcated, and transversely rugose, and ending in a spreading cuneate base. It is common with the former, adhering to rocks, stones, and shells, particularly on the Ostrea, and other bivalves.


Barnacle.—Shell: of several valves, unequal; affixed to a tubular, fleshly peduncle.

The animal of this genus, like that of the Balanus, is a Triton. The naked animal is described, by Linnaeus, as inhabiting holes in the rocks, and as being like that of the Barnacle. This animal is separately figured, by Lister, in his Anatomical Tables of the Conchologia, t. 19. 4. 5. and tab. 20. magnified. Also by Boster, in his Oampus Subascica, t. 12. f. 9. and by A. Argenville, in his Zoonmorphose, tab. 7. but more accurately by Mr. Ellis, Ph. Trans. 1758. t. 34. A. This is the animal that gave rise to the fabulous story of the Barnacle Goose, a tale, commonly supposed to have originated with Gerard; but it had been propagated and believed by Lidore, Olaus Magnus, Bostius, Giraudus Cumbrensis, and others, before his time; and by Michael Majer, and sir Robert Moray, since; the former of whom wrote a treatise to prove that the Barnacle Goose really sprang from these shells. I give the title below * and the inquisitive reader may see much on the subject collected by Johnson, in his Thesmophatia Naturalis. Amst. 1665. p. 278.


L. Anatifera. t. 2. f. 5. Lin. 1109. L. G. 3211. D. Cost. 353. t. 17. 3. Ellis, Ph. Trans. 1758. t. 34. 6. Lister, 429. 252. Pen. t. 38. 9. Test. Brit. 15. Donov. 7. Lin. Trans. VIII. 28. Anatifera, or Common Barnacle. Shell, ash-coloured, or whitish, and very finely striated. Valves, five; the two lower somewhat triangular, and convoluted, or closing towards each other, at the upper edges, by which they are connected with cartilages to the two superior oblong valves; the fifth is a long lanceolate boat-fashioned valve, or carene, connecting, and connected with, the other four.

This shell can scarcely be considered as the natural product of particular rocks; but it is very common on the sides of ships, and not unfrequently in a quantity sufficient to retard the motion of the vessel. The Barnacle, particularly, takes possession of any floating wood in the sea, and was noticed by Linnaeus in the drift-wood so frequent in the Hebrides. A rude piece of cane, above a yard long, almost covered with Barnacles of this kind, was taken up in Swanage bay. Their food is supposed by Osbeck to be the Carenea; but it is, most probably, very various.


Pholas. Lin. 302. L. G. 3214. Pholade.—Shell; bivalve; with smaller valves placed at the hinge.

Hinge: recurved, and connected by a cartilage.

The old English name for these shells is Piddock. The French, on the coast of Picardy, call them Pitacks, or Dails.

They are always found below high-water mark, burrowed in hard clay, chalk, or limestone rock; and, as is said, sometimes in freestone. A mass of rock will be sometimes wholly perforated by them. Some species, particularly the Comoid, penetrate the wood, and often injure the sides of ships; hence the shell receives its name, à com- Rium, quod intitut intra cavernas. The animal is an Arcidia of Linnaeus: its form, when at rest, is somewhat cylindrical. It is furnished with two offices, or openings, capable of elongation, in the manner of a prodosce from one of which, supposed to be the mouth, it has the faculty of squinting water, as from a fountain.

* Tractatus de Volucris arborea abaque patre et matre, in Insula Oreadum forma Americaeororum provenientem, seu de ortu miraculo- lorum naturalium Vegetabilium, Animalium, Hominum, et supernaturalium quorundam, quo eusam illius et horum inquiratur, et demonstratur. Frankfort, 1619, 8vo. Several
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Several of the naked species are finely figured in Bohadsch, de quibusdam Animalibus Marinis, tab. 10. These are copied by Barbut, in his Genera Vermium, and one by Mr. Pentant. The Mollusca species are fixed on shells, and sometimes on other bodies; as Fuci, Conifers, &c. I have taken them off muscles, and oysters, on the Dorset coast, particularly the species figured by Plancus, tab. 7, which seems to be the Alcyonium Phusca of Forskal, which he tells us, the Greeks, at Smyrna, eat on fast-days.

The phosphorescent property of shell-fish is in no species more conspicuous than in the Pholade. It is noticed by Pliny, lib. IX. c. 61, and the year 1712. Having made his observations on the Pholades of the coast of Picardy, where the Dail, which seems to be our P. Dactylus, is frequent. The Dail is eaten on the coasts of the Mediterranean, and even esteemed a dainty. Nevertheless, this must not be confounded with the true Dottle, which is a cylindrical, or finger-shaped muscle. Musculus lithophagus. Lin.


A white, somewhat pellucid shell; an inch and a quarter from the umbo to the opposite edge: four inches wide. Transversely, and longitudinally striated; or, reticulated. The longitudinal striae faint towards the posterior end. Striae anteriorly sharp, and muricated. The anterior end of the shell is narrow, and almost beaked, so as to form a large oval gape. A long curved tooth, scooped at the end, springs from the inside of each umbo.

Common on the Dorset coast. I have seen it on the sands at Weymouth, and at Swanage; but no where so plentiful as on the North shore at Poole. It may be seen at low water sticking in the clay.


A white thin shell, not half the size of the foregoing: almost equally rounded at each end, and therefore much less gaping. Decusately striated over the whole shell; striae somewhat muricated at the anterior end.

I have found it at Poole, on the sands within the harbour, and on the beach at Studland, and at Weymouth; but it is much more rare than the foregoing.


A small shell, about an inch long, distinguished immediately by its conoid shape. White, striated multifariously; the accessory valves quite smooth. Excellently figured, and described, by Dr. Parsons. I have seen it in the sides of the ships, while careening, in great numbers, both at Poole, and Weymouth; I believe chiefly in such as come from the Mediterranean. I doubt whether they breed on the English coast.


A thick, gibbous, opaque shell. Obtuse, and very open at both ends; half reticulated, and half plain; distinguished by a broad furrow, extending from the umbo, somewhat obliquely, quite across the shell.

It is found burrowed in clay, and in limestone rock, in various places on the coast of Dorset; and especially in its younger state, in which it is described under the name of P. Parvus, by Pen. and Da Costa.

II. BIVALVES.


Gaper.—Shell: bivalve; in several species, open at one end.

Hinge: in most species, with a single solid, thick, broad tooth, not inserted into the opposite valve.

The shells comprehended under this name were ranked with the Muscles, until Linnaeus separated them, and applied the term Mya as a generic name. The word Mya occurs in Aristotle, Athenaeus, and the older Greek writers, and appears to have been applied to shells which the commentators understood to be Muscles, since they have uniformly rendered the word into Musculus, or Mytilus.

The animal is an Ascidia, and these shells lie lodged in the mud, between high and low water mark. Their abode is discoverable by the holes they make, like the Razor-Shells (Solen siliqua) through which they extend the proboscis to feed. The fishermen dig them up with an instrument adapted to the purpose. The Pearl Muscle, river shell, belongs to this genus; others are eaten in some parts of Europe. The whole economy of the testaceous Myae is well described, in treating of the Sand Mya, by Baster, in his Opuscula Subseciva, tom. II. p. 60. 1. 7.

M. dubia. t. 1. f. 11. Pen. 44. 19. Chama parva. Da Costa, p. 234. Donov. 132. Test. Brit. 28. Lin. Trans. VIII. 33. Shell, oval, covered always with a brown dark epidermis. The gape, a very large one, opposite the hinge, which is very near the anterior end of the shell. Valves, very concave, and extremely brittle. First distinguished by the late duchess dowager of Portland at Weymouth, but rarely dredged up.

long; three, or four broad; commonly tinged of a yellowish, or ferruginous colour, strongly marked with concentrical striae, or wrinkles.

It is a very common shell on all the sandy beaches where I have been on the Dorset coast; and, as we are informed, still more plentiful in the Northern county. Fabricius relates, that the inhabitants of Greenland eat the animal, after boiling it; that it is the food also of the Morse Trichecus marinus; of the arctic Fox, Canis Lagopus; of the Raven; and of the Grey-headed Duck, Anas spectabilis, of Edwards, t. 154.

I suspect the truncated state of the valves is principally the effect of age, as the young shells have very little of that appearance.


M. FERRUGINOSA. Test. Brit. Suppl. p. 22. t. 26. f. 2. FERRUGINUS MYA. Shell, sub-ovate, moderately convex, and white, with obsolete wrinkles; umbo, obtuse, placed nearest to one end; front margin nearly straight. Inside, glossy white; hinge, furnished with two projecting teeth, one of which is erect: the other turns inwards, and slopes downwards.

These teeth are separated by a large triangular notch, that runs to the umbo. Length, rather more than a quarter of an inch; breadth, double its length. Montagu, Test. Brit. Suppl. This shell is noticed by Col. Montagu as having been found in the Bryerian Cabinet; without doubt the production of the coast of Waymouth."—T. R.

SOLEN. Lin. 304. L. G. 3223.razor-shell.—Shell: bivalve, oblong, open at both ends. hinge: with a subulated tooth, reflected. In some double, not let into any groove of the opposite valve.

The Greeks were well acquainted with some of the shells of this genus, and called them by the name of Σωνία, Fistula, quasi sine Canalis. The animal is an Ascidia, its figure may be seen in D. Argenville, Zoomorph. t. 6. G. H. The Solens were eaten by the Greeks, and Romans, and were even cooked up into dainties. They are still used in many places on the coast of England, as food, either boiled, or fried with eggs. They are in season in the spring, and are said to be in great esteem in Ireland and in Kent.

M. Reaumur made many curious observations on the Solen, which may be seen in the Paris Memoirs, for 1712; and in Dr. Templeman's Ex- tracts, vol. I. p. 97.

S. VAGINA. t. 4. f. 7. Testa ovata subpellucida fragilis, antice subtruncata, compresso-planiuscula; regione tota subumbonali pubescente, cardine dispositae. Pen. 4. n. 19. Test. Brit. p. 40. Lin. Trans. VIII. 36. Donov. 82. PURESSENT MYA. Shell, perfectly white, thin, and brittle. The largest I have seen, two inches and a half long, three inches and three quarters wide. Slightly striated in a direction concentrical with the umbo. hinge, with a large thick semi-oval tooth in each valve, standing parallel with the edge of the shell, not at right angles, as in the Mya truncata. This tooth is furnished with a small denticle, or point in the middle. First noticed by the late duchess-dowager of Portland. Dredged up at Waymouth.

M. PRETENSIUS. t. 4. f. 7. Testa ovata subpellucida fragilis, antice subtruncata, compresso-planiuscula; regione tota subumbonali pubescente, cardine dispositae. Pen. 4. n. 19. Test. Brit. p. 40. Lin. Trans. VIII. 36. Donov. 82. PURESSENT MYA. Shell, perfectly white, thin, and brittle. The largest I have seen, two inches and a half long, three inches and three quarters wide. Slightly striated in a direction concentrical with the umbo. hinge, with a large thick semi-oval tooth in each valve, standing parallel with the edge of the shell, not at right angles, as in the Mya truncata. This tooth is furnished with a small denticle, or point in the middle. First noticed by the late duchess-dowager of Portland. Dredged up at Waymouth.

It is entirely a snowy-white; the largest I have seen is three quarters of an inch long, and one inch and three-eighths wide. Pelicer received his shell from Poole, where I have found it on the sands, in the harbour, and on the North shore, near Brownsea Isle, and once a few valves on the shore between Waymouth and Portland.

Had Dr. Solander lived to finish his systematic description of the Portland cabinet, it was his intention to have constituted a new genus *, in which these two shells, together with the Solen bulbatus, and other shells in that cabinet, were to have been included.


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* This has been done by Col. Montagu, in the Supplement to his Testacea Britannica, under the name of Ligula, in which he comprehends Mya arenaria, Mya arenaria, Martens Latere, tenus, Boiuss., &c.
A Catalogue of SHELLS found on the DORSETSHIRE COAST.

LINEAR CURVED SOLEN. Scymeter Razor-shell. Like the Sillyva in its markings, and always curved. Not more than half an inch long, and three or four inches wide. Hinge, as in the foregoing, but the hinges of both are subject to variation in the number of the teeth. Not uncommon at Poole, and at Weymouth, and elsewhere on the Dorset coast.

S. LINUM. t. 4. f. 4. Lin. 1114. L. G. 3224. List. Conch. t. 420. f. 264. Pen. t. 46. f. 24. Da Cost. 938. Donov. t. 53. Test. Brit. p. 60. Lin. Trans. VIII. 45. FRAGILE SOLEN. Shell, linear oval, straight; hinge placed near the middle of the valve, bidentate; one tooth bifid. White under a yellowish epidermis. Not quite an inch long, and about three inches broad. This species has been found between Poole and Christchurch, but is very uncommon.


S. FRAGILIS. t. 4. f. 5. Solandri Mus. Portland. Test. Brit. 51. Suppl. 26. Small pelucid fragile solen. Shell, white, pelliculose, very thin; oblong, depressed in the middle, from the hinge to the outer margin, and marked with one or two reddish stripes, in an oblique direction from the hinge towards the margin; half an inch long, and an inch and three quarters wide. Hinge, near the middle, in one valve a very small subulate tooth; in the other, two teeth, one subulate, the other broad, both recurved. From Weymouth. In the Portland cabinet. I found it on Studland beach.

S. VESPERTINUS. t. 5. f. 1. Soland. Mus. Portland. T. depressa. Pen. 57; t. 47. 27. SOLLEN VESPERTINUS. L. G. 3228. Donov. 41. f. 2. Test. Brit. 54. Lin. Trans. VIII. 47. RUDDY SOLEN. Shell, strong, oval, oblong, thick; white, with rays, or bands, springing from the umbo, and extending, in a curved direction all over the shell, widening as they proceed, quite to the margin. In foreign species these stripes are over a purple colour. Teeth projecting forward: one in the right valve, two in the left. Mr. Pennant's figure answers to our shell; his description probably taken from a bleached shell. It is found in Cornwall, and discovered by the duchess dowager of Portland at Weymouth. I found it at Poole. Chemists seem to mean this shell under the name of Las vespertina; an idea naturally enough suggested by the view of a high coloured one of this species. It gapes a little at each end, which, with the direction of the teeth, entitles it to a place in the Solen genus, where Gmelin has placed it.

TELLINA. Lin. 205. L. G. 3228. TELLEN.—Shell: bivalve, the anterior part, in some species, somewhat curved to one side.

Hinge: (in most) with three teeth; the lateral teeth in one of the valves, flat; or, rather obsolete.

The Greeks knew several shells by the name of Teles, and the Roman writers adopted it, but comprehended some Muscles, and some shells, under the same term; which is thought to have originated from the quick growth of the shell, having it been supposed the animal completes its growth in a year. Tellina à crecendi peleritate nomen habere videnter si véspera inueniunt et quae ocyysse pericunctur —anno enim substantiam totam implant. Al. dromad.

The animal of the Tellen is said by Linnaeus to be a Tellina, of which there are two Molussca species, well known in the Mediterranean; and admirably well described and figured by Barb, in his Genera Faurm, t. 6. f. 1. D. Argemelle, and Baster. However, think the animals of the Tellen are of different kinds. It is from a Tellin that the antients are supposed to have prepared their celebrated Garum. At Ambina they still prepare a Garum from a Tellen, which Rumphius informs us is an article of trade all over India, and China.

The Tellen genus is one of those of which the species are as yet very imperfectly defined, arising from the great similitude among them; and from the insufficient descriptions of authors before Linnaeus wrote, who, by deducing their characters of the genus, if indeed such they might be called, almost wholly from figure, were necessarily led to throw together shells entirely different, when examined by the charac ters Linnaeus affixed. Those of this great matter are yet very imperfect, and, since the great additions that have been made to conchological science, by later discoveries, the whole system again wants a total reformation; and the constitution of many new genera.

OVATED TELLEN.


T. DONACINA. t. 12. f. 3. 6. Lin. 1118. L. G. 3234. Gualt. 88. N. Test. Brit. 58. Suppl. t. 37. f. 3. Lin. Trans. VIII. 50. t. 8. f. 7. DONAX TELLEN: small obtuse Tellen. Shell, "ovate, compressed, or flat, smoothish, anteriorly very obtuse." Half an inch long, one inch wide; white, or purplish, with red rays in the longitudinal direction, more or less numerous, four, five, or more, and commonly one of the middle rays broader than the others. The subumbonal region very obtuse; or, as if truncated like the Donax. Found at Weymouth, very sparingly.

* In the subordinated order of this genus, this feature is not manifest; but that part of the character must be supplied by the diversity of the strie, on the same part of the shell.

T. DEPRESSA.
T. depressa. L. G. 3238. Gualt. 88. L. M. Test. Brit. 56. T. squamula. Donov. 163. Lin. Trans. VIII. 54. Smooth flat Tellen. An oblong, thin, flat shell, extended anteriorly into a beak, somewhat like the T. rostrata, but quite smooth, unlike that shell, though minutely striated in the transverse direction. It is about three quarters of an inch long, and an inch and a half broad, of a pale yellow colour, and without spots, or stripes, sometimes inclining to a carination-colour. Found on the North shore at Poole: at Waymouth, sparingly.

T. fausta. L. M. Test. Brit. 5. f. 8. & f. 3. A. Gronow. Zooph. t. 18. f. 9. Donov. 97. Test. Brit. 61. Lin. Trans. VIII. 52. Tella ovata, compressa, pellucida fragmenta, valvula sinistra, oblique striata. Tritt. Brit. t. 8. f. 1. Semi-striated Tellen. A thin, white shell, with a slight reddish tinge on the disk, near the umbo. Five-eighths of an inch long, and three-eighths, from the umbo to the opposite limb. Strongly marked as a Tellen, by the flexure of the anterior part, equally, as from the hinge. Exceedingly like the Tellen depressa, but somewhat narrower, in proportion, in the anterior part. Its specific distinction arises from its having the left valve only striated, with very close-set undulated fine lines, proceeding in an oblique direction from the umbal region to the exterior margin. These striae are nearly imperceptible without the help of a lens. The other valve is quite destitute of these striae, though both are equally marked with the usual concentric lines of growth.

Found on the beach at Studland, by the Rev. Thomas Rackett. It has also been gathered up on the coast of Kent.

T. venus. L. M. Test. Brit. 57. Lin. Trans. VIII. 52. Semi-striated Tellen. A thin, white shell, with a slight reddish tinge on the disk, near the umbo. Five-eighths of an inch long, and three-eighths, from the umbo to the opposite limb. Strongly marked as a Tellen, by the flexure of the anterior part, equally, as from the hinge. Exceedingly like the Tellen depressa, but somewhat narrower, in proportion, in the anterior part. Its specific distinction arises from its having the left valve only striated, with very close-set undulated fine lines, proceeding in an oblique direction from the umbal region to the exterior margin. These striae are nearly imperceptible without the help of a lens. The other valve is quite destitute of these striae, though both are equally marked with the usual concentric lines of growth.

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Found on the sandy beaches in various parts of the Dorset coast. At Waymouth. But not in colour like the exotic specimens.

Suborniculated Tellens.

T. Fausta. Soland. Mus. Port. t. 5. f. 5. List. 266. 102. Chem. VI. t. 12. f. 112. Donov. 98. Test. Brit. 64. Lin. Trans. 53. t. 1. f. 8. Tella suborniculata subcompressa, lactea transversaliter suborniculata, melly white; but in many specimens tinged on the inside with bright yellow. Found on the British shore: one inch and three-eighths long, by one inch and six-eighths wide; exotical specimens three inches long, by three inches and a half wide. One of the primary teeth in each hinge is bident. The lateral tooth of the right valve very remote, and remarkably strong. Nearly allied to the T. Remiges, but distinguished from it by Dr. Solander. Dredged up at Waymouth, under the inspection of the late duchess dowager of Portland. Small ones, an inch wide, found on the shore.


The larger shells are, not uncommonly, tinged on the inside with a bright yellow, and punctuated.

On the sands at the North shore, Poole, and at Waymouth.

T. craeta. L. M. Test. Brit. 59. Lin. Trans. VIII. 52. Flat Orbicular Tellen. Shell, flat, orbicular, thick, and heavy. One inch and a quarter long, and one and three-quarters wide. Colour, white, sometimes yellowish towards the umbones; thickly and strongly striated in the concentric direction, and interrupted by quadrangular ridges. Rare, but found at Waymouth, and on the North shore at Poole.

T. lactea. L. M. Test. Brit. 57. Lin. Trans. VIII. 55. Milk-white Tellen. Shell, lentiform, gibbous, white, pellucid, smooth. A large one. An inch in diameter, striated minutely in the concentric, or transverse direction. This shell is more gibbous in proportion to its size, and stronger, more pellucid, and smoother than the foregoing. Add to this, I have never seen one so large as the rotundata; whereas, in general, the few shells of warm climates that are found Northerly, in a depauperated state, are commonly much smaller. Great quantities of exotic shells of this species are brought to Europe for shell work. I found this shell at Poole, but it is rare.


T. carnaria.
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T. CARNARIA. t. 5. f. 6. Lin. 1119. (Not carna-rioiPen.) L. G. 3240. List. 359. 176. opt. Cardium carnosum. Da Costa, 181. Donov. 47. Test. Brit. 73. Lin. Trans. VIII. 57. Round flesh-coloured TELLEN. Shell, roundish. Not an inch long, or wide. Of a fine carnation-colour, but varying in shades, from whitish to purple. It is distinguished at once by the fine thick-set striae all over, running commonly in three directions; longitudinally in the middle, and obliquely on the margins, or sides of the shell. I have found it at Poole; and it has been picked up at Weymouth. "It is probably only thrown on our shores after storms, which is the case with many species not of British growth."

T. RIMACULATA. t. 5. f. 7. Lin. 1120. L. G. 3240. Da Costa, p. 213. Donov. 19. f. 1. 2. Test. Brit. 69. Lin. Trans. VIII. 57. Double spotted TELLEN. Shell, subround, and somewhat triangular. Half an inch long, and scarcely six-eighths broad, smooth, whitish, or reddish, with two long, deep red, or purple spots, proceeding from the umbo, or beak, never across the shell, but always near the anterior and posterior margins. These spots are frequently more visible within the shell than on the outside. Found sparingly on this coast, at Poole, and at Weymouth.


T. AMNICA. t. 7. f. 2. a. L. G. 3242. Gault. t. 7. f. CC. Maton, in Act. Soc. Lond. 3. p. 44. t. 13. f. 37. 38. Donov. t. 64. f. 2. Test. Brit. p. 86. B. TELLEN. Shell, with strong furrows, horn-coloured; hinge, with strong and rather prominent teeth. The hinge is not in the middle of the shell, but towards one extremity; with the umbo more acute than T. cornea, by which it is sufficiently dis-tinguished from that species. Found in the river Stour, by Dr. Maton.

CARDIUM. Lin. 306. L. G. 3444.

Cockle.—Shell: bivalve; valves equal, and nearly equilateral. Hinge: two middle teeth alternately locking with each other. Lateral teeth remote, inserted into grooves in the opposite valve.

Cardium, from the figure of the shell resembling a heart, when viewed sideways.

The Cockle is described as a Tethys, and is figured by D'Argenville, in his Zoomon-phaeum, t. 2. f. 6. D. and by Lister, tab. 13. E. It is, however, somewhat different from that of the Tellen, since the proboscis, or siphon, with which it spouts, is cirsated, or fringed, at the extremity; whereas that of the Tellen is plain. The Cardium echinatum, or foot of the animal, by which it fixes itself, is of a fulciform figure. The Cockles lie very superficial under the sand, or mud, as the siphon of the Tethys is very short; whereas that of the Aescaida, in the Mya, and Solena, is very long, which renders it more difficult for the fishermen to procure them, and they frequently elude their efforts.


C. ECHINATUM. t. 6. f. 2. Lin. 1112. L. G. 3247. List. Conch. 324. 161. Gault. 72. B. Da Costa, 178. t. 14. 2. Donov. 107. Test. Brit. 78. Lin. Trans. VIII. 63. SPINY Cockle. Shell, subcordated, with about twenty strong ribs, each lined down the middle, and set with prickles, two thirds of their length, from the margin upwards. Valves very convex, white, but sometimes with a ferruginous tinge. Ordinarily about two inches long, and what more than two broad; but frequently found larger. This shell differs so little from the C. aculeatum, that it is not easy to find a permanent distinction.

It is very common on the coast from Christchurch to Poole; at Swanage, Weymouth, and West of Portland; but is rarely thrown up, though often dredged up in a recent state. The dead shells are found in abundance; commonly tinged brown, ferruginous, or blackish, and the spines worn off.

C. CILIARE. t. 4. f. 1. Lin. 1122. L. G. 3248. Pen. t. 50. 39. parvum. Da Costa. 177. List. t. 323. 164. Donov. 32. f. 2. Test. Brit. 79. Suppl. 31. Lin. Trans. VIII. 64. FRINGED Cockle. Shell, moderately convex, subcordated; valves very nearly equal, very thin, with fifteen or sixteen acute ribs, set with a few spines towards the margin. My shell, gathered on the Dorset coast, half an inch long, and five-eighths broad; but I have seen it some what larger.

"From the recent observations of Col. Montagu, there is every reason to believe this shell is the young of C. aculeatum, Linnari. Vide Supplement to Test. Brit. p. 30."—T. R.

C. TUBERCULATUM. t. 2. f. 2. Lin. 1122. L. G. 3248. Seb. t. 86. 7. Donov. 107. f. 2. Test. Brit. 79. 585. Lin. Trans. VIII. 64. Tu-BERCULATED Cockle. Very like the Cardium echinatum, but larger, and distinguished by its length exceeding its breadth. It is also less convex than the echinatum, and what seems to be a stronger note of discrimination, the anterior edge of the shell is much rounder. I have seen some three inches and a half long, by two and a half wide, but they are found still larger. Shells answering this description, and Seba's figure exactly, are not uncommon on the coast; but, as I never saw a perfectly recent shell of the kind, I have doubted whether they may not be old and worn shells of the C. echinatum, wholly deprived of the prickles. Some have thought it the C. rusticum, but it is a longer shell, and does not sufficiently answer to the figures of that shell, as quoted by Linnarius.

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MACTRA.—Shell : bivalve : valves equal, inequilateral.

Hinge : middle tooth complicated with an adjacent groove, or pit. Lateral teeth, remote, mutually locking with each other.

The Dutch conchologists seem to have been the first who applied the term Mactra to some species of the genus Teller, and other shells, which in the East Indies had been called, from some fancied resemblance, "Baking Troughs." Hence "Mactra" idem exprimere ac Kastralum, id est, Acrea panarium." Linnaeus adopted the term, and applied it to distinguish several other shells, which were before dispersed under different names.

The inhabitant animal of the Mactra is not yet well ascertained, but is supposed, by Linnaeus, to be a Testa ; especially as the Mactra latonia, particularly, is known to be a sand shell.

Found on the North shore at Poole, at Swanage, and at Waymouth; at all which places I have seen it frequently.

C. edule. t. 11. f. 1. Lin. 1124. L. G. 3232. Pen. p. 91. t. 30. 41. Da Costa, 180. t. 11. 1. L. G. 3232. L. G. 3232. Donon. 134. t. 13. 32. Bate. VII. 36. Test. Brit. 76. Lit. Trans. VIII. 65. Common Cockle. Shell, with twenty-six to thirty ribs, imbricated by transverse rough ridges: besides which, this shell has often two or three transverse furrows, running quite across, which seem to denote, that the shell has been so often stopped in its growth. Whether annual augmentations I cannot say. These interruptions make the shells what Linnaeus calls antiquated.

Cockles are taken in considerable quantities on the coast of Dorset, and brought to market, being generally esteemed a delicious food, or sauce. Lister hath given the anatomy of the animal in tab. 13. of his Exercitationes Anatomicae.

C. corneum. t. 7. f. 2. Cardium Nux. Da Costa, 173. 13. 2. Tellina cornea. Lin. 1120. L. G. 3241. Gualt. t. 7. C. Pen. t. 49. 36. Tellina rivalis. Muller, Vern. ter. et fluv. II. No. 387. Maton, in Lin. Trans. III. t. 1. f. 13. 29. 40. Donon. 95. Test. Brit. 86. Lin. Trans. VIII. 59. River Cardium, or Cockle. Shell, gibbous, almost globose, of a greenish-brown or horn colour, smooth, but very minute and subdivided transversely, or concentrically. In some shells there is a depression like a furrow, toward the margin opposite the hinge; but this is not found in all. Not much larger than a pea, in general. Very common in the rivers and ditches in Dorset.

C. annulata. List. Anim. Angl. App. p. 22. Pond Cockle. Shell, very like the foregoing; but much larger, much less convex, and totally wanting the furrows or depression in the middle part of the margin. Some are more than half an inch long, and more than five-eighths broad; whereas, the preceding shell is ordinarily three-eighths long, and not half an inch wide, * it is not uncommon in the river Stour; but more frequent in ponds, and standing waters.

"This shell can only be considered as a variety of the preceding, and must not be confounded with Tellina annulata."—T. R.


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Hinge : middle tooth complicated with an adjacent groove, or pit. Lateral teeth, remote, mutually locking with each other.

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The inhabitant animal of the Mactra is not yet well ascertained, but is supposed, by Linnaeus, to be a Testa; especially as the Mactra latonia, particularly, is known to be a sand shell.
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and is more convex and triangular in shape. Not uncommon on the North shore at Poole, and at Weymouth. This variety of this species is figured in the Supplement to Test. Brit. p. 37. t. 27. f. 1.—T. R.

"M. Tenus. Test. Brit. 573. Suppl. t. 17. f. 7. Lin. Trans. 72. Shell, compressed, subtriangular, thin, and transparent; slightly wrinkled;umbo, small, central, much produced, and not turning to either side. Inside, moderately smooth and glossy, with a broad but nearly obsolete and conic cicatrix running to a point across the middle of the shell towards the beak. Hinge, furnished with a bifurcated tooth, and a narrow foveola, and remote lateral laminated teeth, one on each side in one valve: in the other a plain single tooth, with a corresponding cartilage cavity; but no lateral lamina. Length a quarter of an inch; breadth rather more. Montagu in Test. Brit. who received it from Mr. Bryer, of Weymouth.


I have seen it in Poole harbour, and on the North shore at Poole; at Weymouth. Also at the haven at Christchurch.

Denominated M. Listeri by Gmelin, in compliment to that most accurate and scientific conchologist, Dr. Martin Lister.

M. Boysii. t. 12. f. 7. Lin. Trans. VI. 6. t. 18. f. 9. 12. & VIII. 72. Test. Brit. 93. t. 3. f. 7. White Mactra. Shell, size of a horse-bean, glossy white, smooth thin ovate. Umb, small; a strong tooth of one valve locks into a groove of the other valve; marginal teeth nearly obsolete. This species was called M. Boysii by Col. Montagu, in compliment to the first discoverer, the late W. Boys, Esq. of Sandwich, in Kent, so well known for his researches in many branches of Natural History, particularly minute and microscopic shells.

I have found it on the beach at Studland, and at Poole.—T. R.

M. Lutrailia. t. 5. f. 11. Lin. 1195. L. G. 3259. Bonn. 2. 19. List. Angl. 170. t. 54. 19. Euth. Conch. 415. 350. Pen. t. 59. f. 44. Lin. Trans. VI. t. 16. f. 3. 4. VIII. 73. Donov. 58. Test. Brit. 100. Ostrak's Mac. Tra. Shell, oval, oblong, smooth, entirely destitute of lateral teeth. A white, or yellowish thick shell, finely, but scarcely visibly thickened, in the transverse direction. Ordinarily about two inches long, and three and three-quarters, or four inches wide; but, frequently as large as Mr. Pennant's figure. On the coast of Dorset, especially near the mouths of rivers into the sea; but not nearly so common as the succeeding shell, which has been confounded with it, by almost all authors, until Dr. Solander distinguished them.


This shell differs from the foregoing, not only in being much thicker and stronger, but shorter and broader, size for size. It is ordinarily two inches and an eighth long, and nearly five inches wide; often larger. The hinge is placed much nearer the posterior side of the shell, being not more, in a shell of the before-mentioned magnitude, than an inch and a quarter from the end; beside which, this shell is always sinuous, or much hollowed on the margin, below the hinge, towards the anterior or long side. It is a much more rude and rough shell; and is distinguished farther by a strong thick rib on the inside, running in a curved direction from the edge of the hinge; to which I add, that the markings of the cicatrix of the animal is of a different figure from that of the M. lutrailia: a circumstance not sufficiently adverted to, as yet, in the description and distinction of shells, two years ago.

This shell is thrown up in considerable quantities, on all the smooth beaches that I have seen on the coast of Dorset; particularly on the North shore, at Poole, opposite Branksea Isle: I have also seen it on the beaches at Studland, Swanage, and Weymouth.

Donax. Lin. 308. L. G. 3262.

Wedge-shell, or Donax.—Shell: bivalve; anterior margin very obusite. Hinge: with two teeth in the middle, and one marginal tooth remote, under the subumbonal region.

Pliny, in enumerating the animal productions of the sea, which extend to near 180 species, mentions the Donax as one of the shells which resembles the Handle of a Knife. Hence Pliny's shell might be a Solen of the moderns; but, as he has not left any description of it, and the term was not pre-occupied, Limnaeus adopted it, for one of his new generic names.

The animal of the Donax is a Tethys; and the shells lie, usually, about an inch under the surface of the sand. The negroes seek them for food. That of a shell which Adamson has described, under the name of Pamet, nearly answering to the Donax rugosa of Linnaeus, has a strong foot which enables it, when disturbed, to spring forwards, and make efforts to regain the water.

going authors, arranged under the term Chama: but, as the characters established by Linnaeus, from the hinge, obliged him to form a new genus, and the shell, to which former conchologists had given the name Concha Veneris, was included among those he separated, he found himself obliged, agreeably to the principles of his system (which does not allow of confusion of words in generic names), to reduce the term simply to one word. "Venerem filiam Dionis e. concha mari natam finxere Poetae."

The animal of the Venus is also a Tethys, differing, as far as present observations extend, from that of the Cardium, principally, in having the foot, or sustentaculum, not falciform, but lamineiform; and, when the animal is quiet, as a molluscan animal, it takes a variety of forms as the creature moves.

The natural situation of this, as of other bivalves, when fixed, is to have the siphons upwards, in which posture the shell stands, with the umbones pointing downwards, and is therefore fixed in a situation in which a bivalve should be held when in the band, in order to comprehend the terms and description of bivalves, according to the Linnean rules.

V. VERRUCOSA. t. 8. f. 1. Lin. 1130. L. G. 3269. List. Conch. 284. 122. Petiv. Gaz. t. 93. 17. Borlace, t. 28. 32. Gault. 75. 8. Pen. t. 54. 48. Da Costa, 185. t. 12. 1. Test. Brit. p. 112. & p. 574. Donov. t. 44. & t. 113. Lin. Trans. VI. t. 17. f. 5. & VIII. 75. HIGH-RIDGED VERRUCOS VENUS-SHELL. Shell, very thick, strong, heavy, and considerably convex: of a cordated figure; often more than an inch and a half long, and two wide. Of a white colour, but frequently invested with a rusty epidermis: wholly covered with transverse, high, rugged, and recurved ridges, ending posteriorly, but more particularly in the anterior part, in irregular warts, and knobs, or ridges. The shell is remarkable, in having the left edge of the umbonal region scooped quite smooth, and plain, and marked with three or four fine brown streaks, or blotches. The subumbonal region, impressed with an exact heart figure. The incumbent margin, common to several of the shells of this genus, is remarkably exemplified in the dexter valve of this species.

This shell seems to be very common in the Mediterranean, where it is called Clonisse, and has been much used there, as food, from ancient times. The older writers, as Renedeletius, Belonius, Gesner, and Aldrovandus, call it Concha, or Chama Aspera, and Ruggius, and consider it as the Peloria of the Greeks. The finest are said to be found on the coast of Portugal. Many specimens from the Dorset coast are said to have been found in Dorset, but they are not very uncommon.

V. FASCICATA. t. 7. f. 3. Pectunculus fasciatus. Da Costa, 185. t. 13. 3. List. Conch. 422. t. 139. Test. Brit. 110. V. Paphia. Donov. 170. Lin. Trans. VIII. 80. THICK-RIBBED VENUS-SHELL. Shell, thick, strong, and compressed; with several broad concentric, but flattened ridges on the bands. My specimens from the Dorset coast were about three-fourths of an inch long, and seven-eighths wide. Colour, pale flesh-colour, with
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with three or four longitudinal, deeper coloured stripes. Da Costa's figure, t. 13. 3. represents our shell exactly. A scarce shell, but certainly found on the Dorsetshire coast. I found it at Weymouth.


This rare species, though so much like Venus, a small specimen of this very rare shell has been found on the Dorsetshire coast. I found it at Waymouth. A subcordated shell, with the whole umbonal region smooth, and plain, as if scooped out. The whole shell set with very numerous, concentric, membraneous, and recurved striae. Colour, white, brownish streaks, much varying in breadth, and number; usually about three, running the whole length of the shell, from the umbo, and widening as they proceed to the margin. The size of a full-grown shell is about an inch in length, and an inch and three-eighths wide; but, on the English coast, it seldom attains so much. The foreign shells are much higher coloured, and an inch and three-eighths wide; but, on the English coast, it seldom attains so much. The foreign shells are much higher coloured, and an inch and three-eighths wide; but, on the English coast, it seldom attains so much.


At certain seasons, great numbers of these shells are thrown up on the sands, at the North shore at Poole, at Swanage, and on other parts of the coast.


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At certain seasons, great numbers of these shells are thrown up on the sands, at the North shore at Poole, at Swanage, and on other parts of the coast.
2. Shell, thick, nearly orbicular, but somewhat more in length than in width, the umbo being more prominent than in the foregoing. About an inch and a quarter long, entirely white, very minutely striated concentrically, and marked with stronger antiquated divisions, subumbonal region strongly impressed, as in the foregoing. At Poole, and at Waymouth, but rare.


This shell is common on the Dorset coast. I have found it is found with that species on various parts of the coast; being rounded, and turned. Transversely striated, but not reticulated; of a pale brown, or whitish colour, and frequently dotted, and variegated with brown spots, and streaks. An inch and one-eighth long, and an inch and five-eighths wide. Not uncommon with the foregoing; one inch rarely in length; one and three-eighths wide; smooth, and polished, most minutely striated; umbones frequently tinged yellow; the whole shell, especially towards the margins, clouded and variegated with zigzag strokes, and lines.

With the two former, but not so frequent.

In the Linnaean general division of bivalves, the English shores afford us no examples of the Spondylus, or, as it is usually called, the Thorny Oyster, of which the species are very few. Of the Chama genus, or Clamp, only one species, Chama Cor, has been found in a recent state, though there are several fossil kinds at Hardwell Cliff, and in many other parts of the kingdom. To this genus belongs that enormous species thence trivially called Gigas, of which some specimens have weighed upwards of 500 pounds, and the fish has, in some instances, afforded a meal for 120 sailors.

ARCA. Lin. 312. L. G. 3305.

ARK-SHELL.—Shell: bivalve, equivaclate.

Hinge: of many teeth, alternately locking between each other.

This genus derives its name of Noah's Ark-shell, from the similitude which the principal species bears, when the valves are closed, to a boat, or the hull of a ship; and it must be allowed, that the likeness is strong enough to justify the appellation. Concha rhomboidalis navicular ex-primens. Bonas.

The knowledge relating to the inhabitant animal of this genus is less perfect than in several other instances. It is, however, supposed to be a Tethys. It is known to fix itself to the rocks, by a very strong, and almost horny sustentacular cord. T. R.

Found at Waymouth, by James Stephens, Esq.

A. MINUTA. t. 1. f. 16. L. G. 3309. Walker, Test. min. var. f. 81. Chemn. Conch. t. 170. f. 1657, 1658. Donov. 78. Test. Brit. 140. Lin. Trans. VIII. 92. OBLONG ARK-SHELL. Shell, oblong-oval, rounded at one end, produced at the other, and cut off at the point; striated transversely, but almost imperceptibly; the colour white or yellowish, with milk white zones or girdles; umbones sharp, three eighths of an inch wide and half inch wide. T. R.

A. lactea. t. 11. f. 5. crinita. Soland. Mus. Portland. List. Conch. 235. 69. Pet. Gaz. t. 73. 1. barbata. Pen. t. 58, 59. not barbata of Lin. The reference wronged to the A. Nucleus. Da Costa, t. 11. 5. Lin. 1141. L. G. 3309. Test. Brit. 138. Suppl. 53. Donov. 133. Lin. Trans. VIII. 92. MILK-WHITE ARK-SHELL. A small oblong sub-rhomboidal shell; in its recent state, covered with a brown hairy epidermis. Underneath, the shell is minutely striated in the longitudinal direction; commonly not much larger than a horse-bean. I found one on the North shore at Poole, more than half an inch long, and seven-eighths wide. It is said to be more frequent on the shores of Guernsey island; but is very rare on our coasts.

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The Oyster.—Shell: bivalve, valves (in many) unequal, sub-auriculated. Hinge: without teeth; an ovated hollow, or groove, with transverse lateral strie.

The English term Oyster is evidently derived from Ostrea, which originally seems to have been used for any kind of fish with a hard shell.

The anatomical structure of the Scallop was given in "The History of the Royal Society," which has been copied by Dale, Pennant, Da Costa, and others.

An History of the Generation and Greening of Oysters, was drawn up by Dr. Sprat, and published in "The History of the Royal Society."
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This beautiful species is rare on this coast; but it has been fished up at Weymouth, and at Poole.

O. variabilis. t. 10. f. 1. 2. 4. 5. 7-9. Lin. 1146. L. G. 3328. List. Conch. t. 175. 15. t. 181. 18. t. 189. 23. Burlace, t. 28. 19. Pen. t. 61. 64. Da Costa, p. 131. t. 10. f. 1. 2. 4. 5. 7. 9. Donov. t. 1. f. 1. Test. Brit. 146. Lin. Trans. VIII. 97. ECHINATED SCALLOP OYSTER. Shell, equivale, with about thirty echinate ribs. Sometimes two inches long, or more, by an inch and three-quarters broad; but flexible. The auricles unequal, that of the fornic valve larger than the opposite, so as to leave the shell gaping; striated, and prickly on the edges. Colour, very various; some uniformly of a deep purple-brown, bright yellow, pink, bright red, or white, others bluish-purple, and they are frequently variegated. The imbricating spines are more frequent near the auricles, and the margins; the umbones and disk, being usually smooth, and destitute of spines. It is a common shell on the coast of Dorset, and is often dredged up in great quantities with Oysters.

O. opercularis. t. 10. f. 8. Pen. 1147. L. G. 3325. List. Conch. t. 190. 27. t. 191. 48. t. 192. 29. t. 192. 19. Burlace, t. 28. f. 32. Pen. t. 60. 63. Da Costa, t. 9. f. 1. 4. 5. Donov. t. 12. Test. Brit. 145. Lin. Trans. VI. t. 18. f. 7. 8. & VIII. 98. PAINTED SCALLOP OYSTER. The opercularium more convex than the fornic. Shell, from two to three inches long, a somewhat more in width. Valves unequal, ribs about twenty, minutely and finely striated, in the longitudinal direction, with punctuated lines, so as to make it scabrous. The shell gapes on each auricle. Colours in finely variegated beautiful, both as to the ground, and the variegations: unbarred, motled, gridded, and streaked. Sometimes uniformly of one colour; bright yellow, white, pale, or deeper brown, reddish, and purple. This beautiful shell is found plentifully on the coast of Dorset.


Anomia—Shells: bivalve, valves unequal; one plain, or flat, the other gibbous; in several species, one of the valves is perforated near the base.

Hinged without teeth: a linear cartilaginous prominence; in the gibbous valve, within the margin, and parallel with it; in the plain valve, on the margin itself.

The animal of the Anomia, is different from that of any other shell-fish; and is not reducible to any of those in a molluscon state hitherto known. Hence, probably, the name Linnaeus imposed upon it—"Anomia," "qua irregularis, dissimilis, a lege discrepans." The animal of the Anomia Cteno is figured by Murray, in his Fundamenta Testacea, t. 2. f. 43; and trow or "turtle" species, by Forcell, in his Icones Animantium, t. 60. B. under the name of Anomia tridentata. The dissimilarity of these two, renders it highly probable, that in the different shells which come under the appellation of this genus, the inhabitant animal is very various. Linnaeus describes that of the A. patelliformis as extending from its body a tongue-like process, fringed with fine hairs, and furnished with two extensile, ciliated arms, by which it is enabled to open and shut the shell.

A. ephemera. t. 11. f. 3. Lin. 1150. L. G. 3340.
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MUSCLE.—Shell: bivalve: in some species, affixed by a thick byssus, or silk.

Hinge: edentulous, marked by a longitudinal furrow.

The word *Mytilus*, or *Musculus*, is a term used by the antients, but applied by them, in an indeterminate manner, to any flat, oblong, bivalve, shell, with rounded sides, or ends. In the same vague manner the Greeks used the word *Máx*, which the first Latin commentators translated by the word *Musculus*, and *Mytilus*. *Mya* was again brought into use by *Linnaeus*, and applied to certain kinds of *Musculus*, distinguished by a peculiar hinge: other *Muscles*, so called by the antients, on the reformation of conchology, by the illustrious Swede, fell under his *Tellén* genus; and some into other parts of the system. The term *Mytilus* has been retained to the most common and well-known shells, so denominated by the oldest writers.

The animal of the *Muscle-shell* is considered by *Linnaeus* as a species of *Ascidia*; though certainly different, in its structure, from the many other shells. It has been described by various authors. *Antony Heide*, a Dutch writer, gave the anatomy of that inhabiting the edible *Muscle*, with figures, in a separate treatise, in 1684; from which *Lister* has borrowed some parts of his anatomy of the same animal, as exhibited in his 14th plate. Since that time, more accurate observations have been made upon the animal by several ingenious writers; but particularly by the patient and persevering industry of *M. Revanar*, and of *Dr. Baster*, who have both detailed the economy of this fish, in spinning and fastening its beard, or *byssus*; and its mode of changing its place, by means of an extensile member, which some have called its tongue, and others, seemingly with more propriety, the foot. It is by a like member that the river, and pond *Muscles*, change their situation at pleasure; and *M. Poupart*, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, as asserts, that they have the power of leaping, as considerable agility, in the water, and of bounding up to the surface, in order, as some suppose, to inhale the air.


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Fabricius relates, that the Muscle is so abundant on the shores of Great Britain, that it is the common food of dogs, and of ravens; of the Tetrao Largopus, or white gander; of the eider-duck, and of the Anachichas Lupus, or Wolf-duck. Many curious particulars relating to the Muscle may be met with in Baster's Opuscula Subseciva. This author assures us, that the venemous quality arising from eating Muscles, is best relieved by a spoonful of vinegar.


Common in rivers, and in the more quiet parts of rivers.

Both these species are the food of otters and water-rats; and of various aquatic birds. Old shells sometimes yield pearls.


Muller truly observes, that it is difficult to find a permanent specific character to distinguish this from the M. Cygnus.


Common in rivers and brooks.

Muller truly observes, that it is difficult to find a permanent specific character to distinguish this from the M. Cygnus.

Some authors have derived the name of this shell from its resemblance to the Pinnae, or batiments of buildings. Others, with more probability, from Hivos, Sordes, on account of its dwellings in the mud of the sea.

The animal of the Pinna has been thought, by some, to be similar to that of the Muscle; but Linnaeus, on the authority of Hasselquist, calls it a Limax, or slug; it appears, however, more to resemble the animal of the Mytilus.

The Pinna was well known both to the Greeks and Romans. It is mentioned by Aristotle, by Athenaeus, and by Pliny, and Cicero; and celebrated on account of the byssus, or silk, from which, in ancient times, the most delicate and costly vestments were made. Modern travelers assured us there are at this time manufactories at Taranto, at Naples, and Palermo, for the fabrication of gloves and stockings from this byssus.

It was not for the byssus alone, that the Pinna became celebrated. Aristotle relates, that this fish harboured within its shell a small crab, which he named Pumolphylax, and which gave notice to the animal of the approach, either of prey, or of its peculiar enemy, the Cuttle-fish; thus performing the office of a centinel, affording double security to itself and its host.

Some of the moderns have not wholly rejected this relation; for, both Hasselquist and Forskål, speak of it as a fact; and a small crab has been called by the moderns Pinnatheres.

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(P. pectinata. t.3.f.3. Lin.1160 L. G. 3363.

There is probably both truth and fable united in these accounts; and the whole may have arisen from the circumstance of these Crabs having, at times, fixed themselves in the shell of a Pinna; as the Hermit Crab occupies other vacant shells.*

The distinction between P. muricata and P.pectinata is sufficiently obvious by the descriptions, it was thought unnecessary to give a figure of the following species.

P. Pectinata. t.3.f.3. Lin.1160? L. G. 3363.

Gault. 79. A. Seba, t.91.3. Argew. Zool. t.5. N. Pen. 69, 80. De Coss. p.862. Lin. Trans. VIII. t.87, 770. Donon. 10. Test. Brit. 175. Lin. Trans. VIII. 113. Pectinated Pinna. Shell, "one half longitudinally striated, the other transversely rugose." Six inches long, by about three wide; thin and fragile. Of an horn-colour; but at the base varying, and slightly coloured, blueish, green, and purple. Ten or eleven ribs, arising from the base, or apex, and running, in a diverging manner, the whole length of the shell for two-thirds of its width from the hinge side; each rib set with concave prickles. The remaining part, or open side, destitute of ribs, but rugose, and striated in a direction obliquely transverse with respect to the ribs. The hinge side of the shell nearly straight; the contour of the open side, a little convex in the middle. Dredged up at Waymouth: and found after a rough sea; on the sands: also at Studland and Swanage.

The minute shells so common in the sands of the sea on many shores, particularly those of the Adriatic sea, seem to unite the characters of Nautilus and Ammonites. The volutions beared at the Royal Institution, vol. II. f. 39, to which I refer the reader for a curious and particular account of this elegant species.


Shell, univalve, composed of concomerations, or cells, communicating with each other by a small aperture, or tube. The principal species of this genus is Nautilus pompilius, or Pearly Nautilus, the striking character of which is the structure of the internal part, formed into thirty or forty separate chambers or divisions, each communicating with the rest, by a small tubular hole in the centre, by which contrivance it has been supposed that the animal can make itself specifically lighter or heavier: this species is however unknown in the British seas.

The Corinthians, or what are vulgarly called Snake-stones, so abundant in the fossil state, Rosinus concluding them to amount to 300 different species, have been usually referred to this genus, but they appear to differ essentially from it by the difficulty of detecting the siphunculus, and chiefly by their turns being all apparent on both sides. Lamarch has arranged them under a new genus, which he calls Ammonites.

The minute shells so common in the sands of the sea on many shores, particularly those of the Adriatic sea, seem to unite the characters of Nautilus and Ammonites. The volutions being all apparent on both sides, and the siphunculus obvious, Mr. Purshius, in his Organic Remains of a Former World, proposes to class these shells under a new generic title, Amononutilus. Plancus relates, that at Rimini these minute shells are found in such abundance, that from an ounce of the sand on the shore collected upwards of eleven hundred; and that one hundred and thirty are only equal in weight to a grain of wheat. Plancus. de Conchis mirus notis. cap. 2.
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We are indebted to the late W. Boys, Esq. of Sandwich, for the first discovery of many of these microscopic species on our coast. He found, upon examining with his glasses the sands and other shores, a number of greater shells, which were afterwards described and figured in Testacea minuta variora, by himself and Mr. Geo. Walker.

Col. Montagu has enumerated near 80 species in Testacea Britannica, two only of which have fallen under my notice in this county; but I have no doubt that most of them might be found by an inquisitive observer who has opportunity for such researches.—T. R.

N. crispus. t. 19. f. 29. Lin. 1162. L. G. 3370. Plancus. t. 18. f. 5. Gauld. t. 19. A. D. Walker. Test. Min. Rar. t. 65. Test. Brit. 187. Suppl. t. 18. f. 5. Lin. Trans. VIII. 116. Shell, spiral; aperture, semi-cordated; involutions, four or five contiguous, swelling. The joint appears deeply pressed in; the upper side is convex, the under side flat. It is white and pellucid; often covered with a brown epidermis, and when the animal is alive, the pellucid specimens appear of a crimson colour. Common on the roots of Algae, and on oysters. I have found it at Swanage and Weymouth on oysters.—T. R.

N. Beccarii. t. 19. f. 28. Lin. 1162. L. G. 3370. Plancus. t. 18. f. 1. Gauld. t. 19. f. H. H. Martini. Conch. t. 19. f. 179. t. 90. 175-177. Walker. Test. Min. Rar. f. 63. Test. Brit. 186. Suppl. t. 18. f. 4. Lin. Trans. VIII. 116. Shell, minute, spiral; involutions, four or five contiguous, swelling. The joint appears deeply pressed in; the upper side is convex, the under side flat. It is white and pellucid; often covered with a brown epidermis; and when the animal is alive, the pellucid specimens appear of a crimson colour. Common on the roots of Algae, and on oysters. I have found it at Weymouth.—T. R.

Of the beautiful and numerous genus, Conus, to which belong the Admirals, so highly prized by Dutch collectors, none, as far as I know, are found in Europe.

Cyprea. Lin. 1172. L. G. 3397.

Cowrie. Shell: univalve, involuted, subovate, obtuse, smooth. Aperture: extended the whole length of the shell, linear, dentated on both sides. Cyprea forti "à Venere Cyprea, quod à pulpitudine, splendore, & levore, dotes Veneris formosae corporis habet." Bona.

Some shells of this beautiful genus, which are natives of the Mediterranean sea, seem to have been known to the ancients, under the name of Venere Parcellarum, and Conchae Veneris; and were, probably, the Remora, or Murices Matianii, Purpurea of Pliny; concerning which, he relates the extraordinary tale of its effect (as is fabled of the Remora fish), in retarding the vessel sent on the singular commission by Periander to Gnido. See lib. IX. c. 45.

The shells of this genus are very numerous in the warm and intertropical climates; and a few are natives of the Mediterranean sea. But the British shores do not afford more than one or two species.

Cowries' shells are among the trinkets and jewels of the inhabitants of the South Sea islands, as well as of other parts of the world. In Africa, and the East Indies, a Cyprea, hence called Mo-
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Terebellum, and Virginea. The Oeum having the habit of a Cuprea, the Ficuc that of a Murex, the Terebellum that of a Cone, or of a Buccinum, and the Virginea that of a turbinated Helix. In a reformation of conchology, there can be no doubt, that several removes might advantageously take place, in the subjects of this genus.

The animal of the Bulla is considered by Linneus as a Limax; but, if it be such in any particular species which he had examined, it does not hold throughout the whole genus; nor even in those which were primarily, and eminently distinguished by the name Bulla. In some species the animal appears more to resemble an Ascidia. The Bullae of the Mediterranean are furnished with medusiform organs, consisting of three testaceous bodies, placed within the stomach, or gizzard; by the help of which, small shells, and hard substances, are broken, and comminuted. This instrument was first discovered by Plancus, in the Bulla aperta, and figured in his book de Conchis minus notis; and since that time in the Bulla liguaria, by Mrs. Le Coque, at Waymouth, of which Mr. Humphreys has given a detailed description, with figures, in the second volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society; to which I refer the curious reader. See also Montagu's Supplement to Testacea Britannica, p. 94.

B. Patula. t. 12. f. 8. Pen. t. 70. 85. A. Donov. 143. Test. Brit. 207. Lin. Trans. VIII. 121. Patulous Dipper. Shell, white, smooth, oval; on each half, an inch wide. The apex a little extended, and narrow. Base more extended, dilated, and subumbilicated. The aperture very open. The whole shell nearly of the figure of the B. oenium, but more open, and not at all margined, or toothed. Mr. Pencant's figure very good. Found at Waymouth. From the Portland cabinet.

B. aperta. t. 22. f. 3. Lin. 1183. L. G. 3424. Gualt. 13. EE. Da Costa, p. 30. t. 2. f. 3. Lin. Trans. VIII. 123. Ear-Shaped Bulla. Shell, extremely thin, pellucid white, smooth and glossy, not quite destitute of wrinkles; shaped like an Halotie, but without perforations; aperture, oval, dilated; apex, small, obtuse. Length, three-quarters of an inch; breadth, half an inch. We are indebted to Col. Montagu for the discovery and description of this species. He found it on Studland beach; and the late Mr. Bryer also procured it at Waymouth.

B. hydatis. t. 83. f. 10. Lin. 1183. L. G. 3444. Gualt. 13. DD. Da Costa, p. 28. t. 1. 10. Donov. 88. Test. Brit. 217. Lin. Trans. VIII. 123. Paper Dipper. Shell, grounded, pellucid, longitudinally subbractured. Vertex umbilicated. The size of a hazel nut; thin, pellucid, and brittle; of a dirty yellowish hue, which is owing to a thin epidermis, under which the shell is of a dirty white. Waymouth, from the Portland cabinet, but rare. I found it on the sands, within the harbour, at Poole.

For a curious description of the animal belonging to this species, see Test. Brit. Suppl. p. 94.


B. Akera. t. 22. f. 12. L. G. 3434. Chemn. Conch. t. 146. f. 123. Donov. 75. Test. Brit. 219. Lin. Trans. VIII. 125. Elastic Bulla. Shell, pellucid, horn-coloured; very thin, but elastic, so as to bear being handled without breaking. Size of a hazel nut, oval; slightly wrinkled longitudinally, and with a magnifier may be discerned to be minutely striated transversely. The top is truncated and canaliculated, or grooved; the apex depressed; and the upper part of the outer lip is detached, or does not adhere to the body till it has taken nearly one voluition. Aperture narrow towards the apex. Mr. Donovan describes this species in a young state to have the appearance of a winged insect, and the liveliness of a butterfly. I have found it in abundance on the shore at Ham, near Poole.—T. R.


mouth. Da Costa's shell, tab. II. 7, is the *Voluta pallida*. List. 714. 70. left hand.


**Voluta.** Lin. 332. L. G. 3435.

**Voluta.**—Shell: univalve, spiral.

**Aperture:** ecaudated, longitudinally extended near the length of the shell.

**Columella:** plicated. No umbilicus, nor interior lip.

This term was first used by Rumphius, and after this day, by the inhabitants of Africa, and of both the Indies. Horns and shells were doubtless the first trumpets. *Gaza* renders the word *kyrē*, in Aristotle, by *Buccinum*.

Buccinum (a buca, tuba sonora,) est minor concha ad similitudinem ejus buccini quo sonus editur: unde & causa nominis. *Pliny*.

The subjects of this genus being very numerous, and containing shells of very different figures, are divided by *Linnaeus* into seven sections, containing such as were named by preceding writers, Tuns, Helmets, Harps, Buccinums, or Whelks, of the English shores, and various other species. Those of the British coast are too few to render it necessary to preserve these distinctions here.

The animal of the *Buccinum* is a limax, of which the form is exhibited in Lister's eighth plate, copied from *Columna*, and exemplified in what appears to be the *Buccinum hepaticum*, or the *arcularia*. An helmet *Buccinum*, with its animal, is figured by *D'Argenville*, in the third plate of the *Zoomorphose*.


This shell has been dredged up at Weymouth, and thrown up after storms. The exotic shells of this species are sometimes as large as a hen's egg. I have not seen any of the British above the size of a hazel nut.


This species was dredged up at Weymouth. Mr. Pennant.


**B. lapillus.** t. 15. f. 1. 2. 3. 4. 9. 12. Lin. 1202. L. G. 3454. **List. Ang. t. 3. 5. Ejusd. Conch.**

Some of the large spiral, or turbinated shells were used from the remotest antiquity as trumpets, by the nations inhabiting the coasts of the Mediterranean sea; as is the *Murex tritonis* at this day, by the inhabitants of Africa, and of both the Indies. Horns and shells were doubtless the first trumpets. *Gaza* renders the word *kyrē*, in Aristotle, by *Buccinum*.
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Conch. 965. 18. 19. Borlace, t. 28. 11. Pen. t. 72. 89. Da Costa, p. 135. t. 7. f. 1—4. 9. 12. Donon. 11. Test. Brit. 385. Suppl. 104. Lin. Trans. 415. PURPLE-STEMMED BUCCINUM, or WHELK. Shell, thick, strong, sub-ovated, of five volutions, subject to great variety, being sometimes smooth, stratified, and in all the intermediate grades to that of a ribbed shell. Commonly white, but some are neatly banded with chestnut colour. Da Costa's figures exhibit the varieties well. Very common on the rocks on all the coast.

This is one of the shells of which the fish yields the famous purple or Tyrian dye. The manner of extracting this juice is detailed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1684, by Mr. Cole, where several varieties of this shell are figured. See also Louthorpe's Abridgment, vol. II. p. 523. This account is inserted in Pennant's Conchology, and in Da Costa. Much curious matter may also be met with on the purple of this shell, written by M. Reaumur, in the Paris Memoirs for the years 1712 and 1717; and in the Supplement to Montagu's Testacea Britannica, cited above. The part containing the colour matter is a slender longitudinal vein, just under the skin on the back, behind the head, appearing whiter than the rest of the animal. Col. Montagu recommends this secretion for the purpose of marking linen, as it appears to be indelible, and almost every individual is provided with the fluid, without regard to sex or season. It is believed that the antients obtained their purple from a species of Marix, hence called Purpura, of which they reckoned several kinds. That of the Mediterranean is distinguished by the name of Brandaris, and called by the dealers, "The Thorny Snipe's Head." But it is not ascertained whether the antients procured this colour from one species alone, as it is very probably common to many, since in modern times it has been discovered in the Turbo clathrus, though not exactly of the same hue.

B. striatum of Pennant, t. 74. 91. Not Pulius of Linnaeus. Test. Brit. 242. t. 9. f. 7. Lin. Trans. VIII. 138. t. 4. f. 5. SMALL PLICATED BUCCINUM. Shell, half an inch or five-eighths long, three-eighths wide; oval, regularly plicated by ten or twelve ribs longitudinally; finely striated in the transverse direction. Volutions, six, somewhat angulated. Aperture, nearly round. Outer lip, ridged and slightly denticulated. Inner lip, with two faint folds, one above, the other below. Very like the reticulatum, but rounder in the body, and, although so small, having all the marks of a full grown shell. On the sands between Waymouth and Portland. North shore at Poole.

B. MURDA. t. 15. f. 8. Pen. t. 79. lower left hand figure inner series. Test. Brit. 241. t. 8. f. 4. Lin. Trans. VIII. 138. t. 4. f. 4. THICK-LIPPED BUCCINUM. Shell, thick, strong, ovated, of six or seven volutions, longitudinally ribbed, and transversely striated. It varies much in colour, and has the habit of B. reticulatum; but is easily distinguished by the thickness of the outer lip, and a small purple spot. Apex inclining to purple. Length, commonly half an inch; breadth, one quarter. Not uncommon on various parts of the coast.—T. R.

B. CINCTUM. t. 14. f. 17. Test. Brit. 246. t. 15. f. 1. MINUTE GIRDLED BUCCINUM. Shell, conic, white, closely ribbed, and obliquely striated transversely in the depressions between the ribs, with a fine thread-like girdle of a rufous brown colour round the middle of each voluition; apex, sharp; aperture, narrow, oval; length, a quarter of an inch. Col. Montagu (from whose work this description is borrowed) received his specimen from the late Mr. Bryer, who found it at Waymouth.—T. R.


Strombus.—Shell: univalve, spiral. Aperture: ending in a canule to the left; outer lip, in many species much expanded.

The animal of the Strombus is also a limax; but the history of it is very imperfectly known. Strombus a verbo Graeco γραύς, torqueo, volute, derivatur. This term was originally given to such shells as have since been called turbinated*, which term is applicable to all the spiral shells; but was, before the present general divisions were constructed, applied principally to

* "Turbinata in genere dicta e Graeco Aristotelis, sunt quecumque in volutis & anfractus, seu spiralis, quales in pratis & torculari bus vinctum, testas sua quoque modo refertur."
the high and slender kinds. In the Limacine system the essential character of the Strombus consists in the direction of the canule, and the expansion of the outer lip.

S. PSELEGANT. t. 15. f. 7. Testa turritafuscaan

S. PELACANI. t. 15. f. 7. Lin. 1207. L. G. 1276. Gault. tab. 49. II. Pen. t. 76. 95. Da Costa, p. 133. t. 8. f. 7. Donov. 32. Test. Brit. 233. Lin. Trans. VIII. 142. Rough Ridged Murex. Shell, thick, strong, and heavy, of a dirty white or yellowish colour: an inch and three-quarters long, and seven-eighths of an inch wide; of a sub-elliptical shape. Body, formed of six strong longitudinal ridges or sutures, alternately stronger and thicker which gives the shell a somewhat angular figure. Spire, nearly as long as the body. Volutations, small, not rounded. The whole shell transversely ribbed; the ribs ultimately large and small, and on examination appearing to be formed of imbricated, arched scales, which makes the whole shell extremely rough. Appearance oval. Canule tubular. Not uncommon on the Dorset coast.

This shell, with some others on the same plate, was occasionally engraved as reversed.


The expansion of the outer lip, and the tendency to the canal at the bottom, entitles this shell to a place in this genus, rather than among the Turbinas.

Murex. Lin. 325. L. G. 3224. Rock-shell.—Shell: univalve, spiral; some rough, wrinkled, or beset with folds, membranaceous risings, or knobs.

Aperture: ending in an entire, straight canule; in some slightly reflexed.

The word Murex with the ancients was of various signification. The Romans expressed by it the roughness and asperities of stones and walls. It was synonymous to the T? medos, or Choral de Frise of the Greeks. And Tribulus is yet the name of a Murex, from its resemblance to that instrument of war, "Murex ab asperitate murorum quibus includitur."

The animal of the Murex is a slug: but, as the shells of this genus are very numerous, and extremely difficult in their kind, there are several diversities existing between them; yet, as far as observations hitherto extend, not sufficient to disturb the general character. The appearances of several are exhibited in D. Jur- gynville's Zoormorphose, t. 3. E. t. 4. C. D. In those of the Murex genus, called by ancient writers Purpurarum, if not in some others also, the animal is furnished with a tongue, or some such instrument of nature, as enables it to perforate the shells of other species, and thus extract food. The most ancient authors have mentioned this property; and it was noticed so remarkably in some, that the Purpurarum voraxus became proverbial. Perforations exactly circular, as if made with an auger, are not uncommon in shells from the East Indies, and the Pearl itself is no other than an excrescence formed to repair this damage done to the shell. It was by an artificial perforation of this kind, into the Mya margaritifera, that Linnaeus discovered the process of generating Pearls.

M. ERINACEVS. t. 14. f. 7. Lin. 1276. L. G. 3530. Gaull. tab. 49. II. Pen. t. 76. 95. Da Costa, p. 133. t. 8. f. 7. Donov. 32. Test. Brit. 233. Lin. Trans. VIII. 142. Rough Ridged Murex. Shell, thick, strong, and heavy, of a dirty white or yellowish colour: an inch and three-quarters long, and seven-eighths of an inch wide; of a sub-elliptical shape. Body, formed of six strong longitudinal ridges or sutures, alternately stronger and thicker which gives the shell a somewhat angular figure. Spire, nearly as long as the body. Volutations, small, not rounded. The whole shell transversely ribbed; the ribs ultimately large and small, and on examination appearing to be formed of imbricated, arched scales, which makes the whole shell extremely rough. Appearance oval. Canule tubular. Not uncommon on the Dorset coast.

This shell, with some others on the same plate, was occasionally engraved as reversed.

M. GRATULLVS. t. 14. f. 15. Test. Brit. p. 267. t. 15. f. 5. & p. 536. Donov. t. 169. f. 2. Lin. Trans. VIII. 142. Elegant Murex. Col. M. Wray, who received a living specimen from Mr. Bryer, thus describes it. Shell, slender, with nine or ten costed volutions tapering to a fine point; the ribs are eleven, twelve, or thirteen in number, crossed with numerous striæ; these ribs do not continue throughout the shell, but are separated at the junction of each volution by a flat space, at which part the transverse striae are uninterrupted: continued in a spiral direction up the shell, like fine threads. Exceeding an inch in length. The whole shell of a yellowish brown, except between the junction of the volutions, which is purplish brown, and a white band round the middle of the body-whirl; the exterior lip is sharp at the edge, thickened at the back by a rib, and subcrenated with transverse striæ: this is an extremely rare Murex, and one of the most beautiful of the British species.

Found by dredging in the west bay of Portland.—T. R.

M. SERULLA. t. 14. f. 16. Test. Brit. 267. t. 15. f. 6. Lin. Trans. 145. Gauze Murex. Shell, about half an inch long, and two tenths of an inch wide. Spire taper, of eight costated volutions, finely reticulated, as if covered with gauze: the volutions scarcely elevated between the ribs, which are ten or eleven in number. Aperture, narrow; oblong oval, ending in a canal turning a little to one side; apex, sharp; colour, yellowish, white, purple, brown, or rus-fous. A beautiful variety of a blush colour, with reticulated striæ white. This species, even when it has lost the striæ, may be distinguished from M. costatus by the aperture, which is shorter by the turn of the canal, and by the superior number of ribs, which are also less elevated.—Montagu.

I have found it at Waymouth.—T. R.

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Lin. Trans. VIII. 144. SMALL RIBBED MUREX. *Shell*, half an inch long, not a quarter wide; white, or born-colour; narrow, oblong, and smooth; with six or seven large ribs, running longitudinally the whole length of the shell. Spire, of six volutions, tapering to the point. Aperture oblong. Tail short, somewhat incurved, and not extended below the outline of the aperture. On the Dorset coast; but rare.

The trivial name, costatus, is, I am aware, preoccupied by *Gmelin*, for a very different shell. But as his is a fossil shell, figured in *D'Argenville*, and our shell is probably that figured by *Pennant*, (although the ribs are not distinct in his figure,) I have judged it right to retain the term.


Found by Mr. Bryer, between Weymouth and Portland, after the violent storm in November 1795.

"This shell is not figured in the plates, as it can hardly be considered a native of the British shores."

Exotic specimens are common in cabinets; and are often twice the length of this now described. In some the spines are conspicuous in every volution, almost to the apex; in others, they occupy only the two lowest; and in some these spines are run altogether into a sharp edge, like a screw. I suspect the *Turbo tuberculatus* of *Pennant*, tab. 82. 111, to be only a depauperated variety of this shell.

M. Reticulatus. *Lin. 14. f. 13. Testa turritata subulata glabra anfractibus planis reticulatis. Da Costa, 117. t. 8. f. 13. Borlasa, Cornea. 277. Lin. Trans. VIII. 149. *Needle Murex*. *Shell*, thick, and strong for its size; of a brownish colour; three-fourths, or half an inch long, by one-eighth, or a little more, wide. Volutions eight or nine; smooth, flat, and each wrought with four strong spiral lines, intersected by equally deep longitudinal striae; so as to form an equally reticulated surface. Mouth oval; the base forming a small canal, sufficient to entitle it to a place in the *Murex* genus.

Not uncommon on the sands of the Dorsetshire coast.

TROCHUS. *Lin. 326. L. G. 3568.

TROCHUS, or TOP-SHELL. *Shell*: univalve, spiral, sub-conic.

Aperture: sub-tetragonal, in some species angular, in others rounded; contracted.

COLUMELLA: oblique.

Top-shell, from the likeness of some of the species to the toy of children. Called by the Greeks *Tepx, Rota;* by the Latins, *Turbo lusorius.*

The animal of the *Trochus* is a linear; and it appears from *D'Argenville's* figure of the *T. zizyphynus* not to differ from that of many others of the univalve order; having the eyes placed at the base of the horn. But it must also be remarked, that *D'Argenville's* description and figure of the species, which he calls *L'Oisilin* (the *Trochus tessulatus* *L. G.*) differs considerably from that of *D'Argenville*, in having setaceous, feathered, or villose tentacula; and the eyes placed...
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placed upon horns, or protuberances, arising from the base of the tentacula.

UMBILICATED.


Not uncommon on the Dorset coast.

Common on all the shore of Dorset. Found by Mr. Bryer at Weymouth.

Very rare on the Dorset coast. I have seen it nearly as large as Petiver's figure, which is one inch and five-eighths by an inch and one-eighth.


On the North shore, Poole, and at Weymouth. Probably the variety of the T. zizyphus, described by Linnaeus, in the Museum Regium, as the T. petiveria, antraeus but smaller. Colour, very various, whitish, or ash, with broad, undulated stripes, or blotches, brown, red, or purple. Sometimes mottled, or finely streaked in zigzag, on the base.

Not uncommon on the Dorset coast.


Common on all the shore of Dorset.

T. tumipus. t. 16. f. 9. 10. Test. Brit. p. 280.t. 10.f.4. TUMID Trochus. Shell, sub-conic striated, with five prominent volutions, not rounded, but flattened, and angulated near the suture; diameter, about an quarter of an inch; colour, cinereous brown, sometimes tinged with yellow, (rarely purplish brown,) with dark longitudinal undulating lines; umbilicus small. Found by Mr. Bryer at Weymouth.—T. R.

IMPERFORATE.


Not very uncommon on the Dorset coast. I have seen it nearly as large as Petiver's figure, which is one inch and five-eighths by an inch and one-eighth.
Turbo is a word of various and vague signification in conchology. The poets have used it as synonymous with Trochus.

"Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere Turbo, Quem puero magno in gyro vacua atria circum
Intenti ludo exercerent."—Virg.

Former conchologists have applied the term to any turbinate shells, which did not come under their idea of Buccinum, or Helix; otherwise called in general Cochlea.

**Nerite-like.**


T. littoreus. t.17.f.1. & t.19.f.2.3. *Linn.*


Turbo is a word of various and vague signification in conchology. Former conchologists have applied the term to "Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere Turbo, Quem puero magno in gyro vacua atria circum Intenti ludo exercerent."—Virg.

The animal of this shell is endowed with a more quick and perfect locomotive power than most living shells. Body, ovate, smooth, and of a light brown colour, but it appears black when the animal is in it; volutions, four or five, not rounded, but plain, and very contiguous. Abundantly on the Ulva lactuca especially; and other sea plants.

**Imperforate.**


T. labiosus. t. 18. f. 16. *Pen.* 114. t. 79 ? *Test. Brit.* 400. t. 13. f. 7. *Lin. Trans.* VIII. 164. Small-rilled Turbo. Shell, about three-eighths of an inch long, and not more than half as wide; transparent; old shells white; some have a bluish cast towards the apex. Body, ovate; volutions, six or eight, regularly spaced and strongly costated in the longitudinal direction, and tapering to an acute spire, not rounded, but strongly marked by the separating commissure. I found it at Poole.—*T. R.*

Called *T. costatus* in the first impression of this Catalogue.


Distin-
Distinguished from _T. ulva_ by the rounded glossy volutions, and paler colour. I have found it at Waymouth, adhering to _Ulea lactuca_.—_T. R._

_T. parvus._ F. 19. T. 21. _Lin. Trans. VIII._ 165. _Oval-Mouthed Turbo._ Shell, smooth, sub-glossy, sub-umbilicated, conic, yellowish white; volutions, four or five very tumbid, the first occupying half the shell; apex rather obtuse; aperture exactly oval. Differs from _T. ulva_ in being commonly less, in having the volutions more tumbid; the aperture not contracted into an angle, as in that shell and _T. ventratus_; it is proportionally broader at the base than the latter. Length one-eighth of an inch; breadth one half of its length.—_Montagu._

Found by Mr. Bryer at Waymouth.—_T. R._


It is a very common shell on the higher downs of Dorset, especially near the sea. I have seen it on Hod Hill, near Blandford, plentifully, and in dry woods.


It is probably _T. parvus_ of _Da Costa_, and differs from _T. ulvae_ in being common on the higher downs of Dorset, especially near the sea. I have seen it on Hod Hill, near Blandford, plentifully, and in dry woods.


This shell was thus named by the author of _Testacea Britannica_, as a tribute of respect to the late Mr. Bryer, of Waymouth, who first discovered it, and whose researches have greatly enriched this branch of Natural History.—_T. R._


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_Cancellatus._


Wentle-trap. Shell, turrited; above an inch long, and scarcely half an inch wide at the base. Of a white colour; exotic specimens sometimes spotted. Volutions, eight or nine rounded, and very prominent, being separated by a deep suture. But what distinguishes the shell at first sight is its resemblance to the famous _Wentle-trap_, in having eight or nine strongly elevated, membranaceous ribs, running in an oblique direction, without interruption, from the base to the apex; one of these forms the broad thick rim of the mouth. This shell I found in Poole harbour; and it has been dredged up, and found on the sands at Waymouth.

_Planes._ observes, that this is one of the shells of the Mediterranean, which yields a purple dye of a very beautiful hue. See Lib. de Conchis minus nota, p. 28; and a recent and curious account of this circumstance in the Supplement to _Testacea Britannica_, p. 120.

English shells of this species are firmer in the texture, and longer in proportion, than the exotics, the lower volutions being less tumbid, and the longitudinal ribs less elevated.

A _Turbo._ Shell, not more than a quarter of an inch high, and not quite so wide at the base. Of an horn-colour, and fragile texture. Volutions, seven, and very prominent. It is entirely and only a depauperated shell of one of those species. It is a very common shell on the higher downs of Dorset, especially near the sea. I have seen it on Hod Hill, near Blandford, plentifully, and in dry woods.

_T. parvus._ T. 19. F. 4. _Da Costa._ _Test._ _Brit._ p. 310. _Donov._ t. 90. _Lin. Trans._ _VIII._ 171. _Guerney Shell._ Shell, conic, strong, one-eighth of an inch in length; volutions, five or six, with nine to eleven prominent ribs, not very close together; outer lip, thickened; colour, white, dark brown, rufous, violaceous, or dark, with white ribs; apex, violaceous.

This is probably _T. parvus_ of _Da Costa_, and differs from _T. laboriosus_, p. 49. Common on the Dorsetshire coast.


This shell was thus named by the authority of _Testacea Britannica_, as a tribute of respect to the late Mr. Bryer, of Waymouth, who first discovered it, and whose researches have greatly enriched this branch of Natural History.—_T. R._

A Catalogue of Shells found on the Dorsetshire Coast.

This new species was discovered by Mr. Bryer at Waymouth. — T. R.

T. Costatus. t. 19. f. 5. Walker. Test. Min. Bull. t. 47. Test. Brit. p. 311. t. 10. f. 6. Lin. Trans. VIII. 174. Obliquely ribbed Turbo. Shell, solid, glossy, sub-pellucid, white; one-eighth of an inch in length; volutions, four or five, prominent, with strong, oblique, or undulating ribs, finely striated transversely, the striae most evident between the ribs; apex, rather obtuse; aperture, nearly orbicular, with a thick sulcated rim. Found by Col. Montagu on this coast. — T. R.

This, which is not an aquatic species, must be probably mistaken, as this species has never been discovered elsewhere in England. — T. R.

T. I GRIGAN s. t. 19. f. 5. Walker. Test. Min. Bull. t. 47. Test. Brit. p. 311. t. 10. f. 6. Lin. Trans. VIII. 174. Obliquely ribbed Turbo. Shell, solid, glossy, sub-pellucid, white; one-eighth of an inch in length; volutions, four or five, prominent, with strong, oblique, or undulating ribs, finely striated transversely, the striae most evident between the ribs; apex, rather obtuse; aperture, nearly orbicular, with a thick sulcated rim. Found by Col. Montagu on this coast. — T. R.

T. Labiatus. t. 21. f. 15. Da Costa, p. 107. t. 5. Test. Brit. 323. t. 11. f. 6. Lin. Trans. VIII. 180. White-lipped Turbo. Shell, opaque, light brown, wrought with numerous strong and regular striae; volutions, flat, separated by a fine obsolete line; aperture, having two teeth; margin, reflected, broad, thick, and white, by which it is easily distinguished. On trunks of trees; very rare. — T. R.

T. Perver sus. t. 19. f. 11. Lin. 1240. L. G. 3609. List. Angl. t. 2. f. 11. Chemn. IX. t. 112. f. 559. a. Test. Brit. 355. t. 11. f. 12. Lin. Trans. VIII. p. 181. t. 5. f. 2. Reversed Turbo. Shell, one-quarter of an inch long, pellucid, yellowish; volutions, rounded; aperture, deep; apex, obtuse; old shells have sometimes an obsolete tooth. I have found it in Charborough Wood, adhering to the trunks of trees, but it is not common. Turbo hidens of Linnæus was described by Dr. Pulteney as found in Dorset; but he was probably mistaken, as this species has never been discovered elsewhere in England. — T. R.


"This, which is not an aquatic species, must be considered as very scarce, since it has been sought for in vain by others. It has lately been found in Carline Park, in Scotland, by Mr. Laskey." — T. R.


A Catalogue of Shells found on the Dorsetshire Coast.

T. Sedentatus. t. 19. f. 12. L. G. 3660. H. minutus. Test. Brit. p. 337. t. 19. f. 8. Lin. Trans. VIII. 183. Minute Turbo. Shell, with the outer-lip, two on the columnella, the outer-lip is indented or pressed in; apex, obtuse; young shells have only four teeth, I have found it at Pepplebury on the Iris pseudacorus.


I have found this most minute species in moss, and under the bark of trees in damp places. — T. R.


Helix. — Shell: univalve, spiral, sub-diaphanous, fragile. Aperture: contracted, either roundish or semi-lunate *.

Helix, or Exiē, literally signifies a wreathing, or spiral line. It is so used in geometry, and Pliny denotes a climbing species of Hedera, by the same term. It is therefore synonymous to Vorter, Gyrus, and Anfractus; and in this sense was applied to Snails; primarily to Land Snails, called Cochlear, a term of very extensive signification, among conchologists, before Linnaeus wrote; who first adopted the word Helix, as a general term, confining it to such as answered to the character above specified; thus excluding Nerites, and many other species, which had been confounded together, under the appellation of Cochlea.

The animal of the Helix, a Limax, or Snail. That of the Land Snail resembles the common molluscous Snail, having four tentacula; on the two longer of which are placed the eyes. Most River Snails have two sessile tentacula, and no eyes.

All the Helices, and probably all shells inhabited by a Limax, seem to be endowed with a more perfect and lively loco-motive power than most other testacea. The common Periwinkle can change its situation more speedily than most others that inhabit the rocks above low-water mark.

It has long been known, that the Land Snails have the power of sustaining life, for a very considerable time, without food: and, if the relation of Mr. Simon, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LXIV. admits of no doubt in the experiment, some Snails, in his father's cabinet, revived, on being put into water, after having been fourteen or fifteen years in a torpid state.

Carnated.


tab. 69. 68. Pen. t. 83. 181. Da Costa, p. 55. t. 4. 9. Donov. 39. f. 2. Test. Brit. 435. Lin. Trans. VIII. 187. Rock Snail. Shell, three-quarters of an inch wide, one-quarter deep, thin, and semi-pellucid, nearly equally convex above, and below; widely and deeply umbilicated. Volutions, the exterior sharply edged, or carinated, five, not rising, except with the second, about the middle of the shell; finely striated transversely; and what distinguishes this shell, they are, on a nice inspection, seen to be elegantly chagrined. Aperture, oblong, half spiral on the second volutions. Colour, deep-brown, mottled, and variegated.

On limestone rocks, in the crevices; and on rotten trees, in woods.


In ponds, stagnant waters, and in rivers, not uncommon.


Found in ponds and ditches. Not common. — T. R.


On aquatic plants, in rivers and ponds, frequent.

Horn Snail. Shell, one inch wide, one-quarter of an inch thick, and of a horn-coloured, and variegated.

On limestones, in the crevices, and in rotten trees, not uncommon.

Rounded and Umbilicated.

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In deep rivers, but more frequently found in ponds. It is one of the shells which yield a scarlet dye; but it is fugacious, and not to be fixed either by acids or astringents.


Very common on the heaths, downs, and dry grounds.

H. Cirgenda. t. 18. f. 5. Gault. t. 2. H? Pen. 4. t. 55. f. 53. Test. Brit. 418. Suppl. t. 24. f. 4. Lin. Trans. VIII. 195. t. 5. f. 6. Banded Snail. Shell, smooth, sub-opaque, yellowish, white; volutions, five, round, and sub-umbilicated, on the upper part having several interrupted bands, formed of pitch-coloured lines; the under part has one broad ciliated dark-coloured band. The shell is slightly striated transversely and longitudinally; apex, pitch-coloured; umbilicus very small.

Found between Lulworth and Weymouth; but I believe it to be very rare. It is abundant at St. Ives, in Cornwall, on plants near the sea. — T. R.

H. Virgata. t. 20. f. 7. Da Costa, p. 79. t. 4. fig. 7. Pet. Gaz. t. 17. 17. List. Conch. t. 59. 59. Pen. 85. t. 133. A. Not Zonaria of Linnaeus. Donov. 85. Test. Brit. 415. Suppl. t. 24. f. 1. Lin. Trans. VIII. 195. Striped Snail. Shell, thin, brittle; half an inch wide, three-eighths of an inch high. Very like the H. ericetorum, but smaller; the head much more produced, the umbilicus deeper, but not wide at the top, in that shell. White, or yellowish, with two or three brown bands, the broadest, on the lower volution, is continued at the base of each volution to the apex.

Very common on the heaths, and by dry hedges, on banks.

H. Caperea. t. 19. f. 30. Test. Brit. p. 430. t. 11. f. 11. Lin. Trans. VIII. 196. Black tipped Snail. Shell, sub-carinated, rather compressed, fasciated with purplish brown and white, or dark brown with a white belt, on the exterior volution; underneath are commonly several purplish brown lines, or bands; volutions, thickly beset with numerous deep striæ, by which the species is readily distinguished from young shells of H. virgata, &c. lip, thin, apex, black.

I have found it on dry banks at Spetsisbury, and in the Isle of Portland.— T. R.


It is common in moist and marshy places, and on plants by the river sides.

A CATALOGUE of SHELLS found on THE DORSETSHIRE COAST.

I have found it at Spetisbury. It was noticed by that accurate observer, Dr. Lister, as being found in Kent.—T. R.


Found on plants in moist places.


In the crevices of the bark of old trees, and on walls, not very uncommon.

H. UMBILICATA. t. 19. f. 24. Test. Brit. p. 434. t. 123. f. 2. Lin. Trans. VIII. 200. Umbilicated Snail. Shell, sub-pellucid, dark horn-coloured; volutions, five, much rounded, and minutely striated transversely; aperture, rounded; lip, thin; umbilicus, patulous; so that two of the volutions are visible to the apex. Distinguished from II. radiata by being entirely dark-coloured, more convex, the sutures more prominent, and the striæ less evident. Diameter, one-tenth of an inch.

Found by Col. Montague under loose stones, on walls, in Portland, and on the top of Corfe Castle, where I have also procured it.—T. R.


I have found this curious minute specimen in moss, on dry banks at Spetisbury.—T. R.
A Catalogue of Shells found on the Dorsetshire Coast.

Common in the hedgerows and fields than the Garden Snail. Infinitely various in its colours, shapes, and markings; always found smooth, and polished. It varieties are yellow, citron-colour, pink, and flesh-colour, greenish-white, chestnut; whatever is the ground-colour, it is most commonly marked with dark-brown girdles, sometimes one only, sometimes two, commonly with five, of which the second from the base of the shell is the widest. It is the most beautiful of all our land shells, and is so various in its markings, that Muller has specified not fewer than twenty-eight varieties.


This description is borrowed, and the figure copied by Col. Montagu's permission, from Testacea Britannica.—T. R.


On the Dorset coast, but not common.

H. Decussata. t. 19. f. 17. Test. Brit. p. 299. Lin. Trans. VIII. 209. Decussated Snail. Shell, slender, white, with eight or nine volutions, very little raised, and tapering, and the separating line extremely fine: these are strongly and regularly striated in a longitudinal direction, crossed by very minute striæ, that give it a slight decussated appearance, when examined by a lens. Found at Weymouth, according to Mr. Dobnovam庳.

This description is borrowed, and the figure copied by Col. Montagu's permission, from Testacea Britannica.—T. R.


Found in moist woods, adhering to rotten wood.

Ovate and not umbilicated.


It is common in rivers, ponds, and ditches.
A CATALOGUE of SHELLS Found on THE DORSETSHIRE COAST.

f. 9. 10. Test. Brit. 373. t. 16. f. 10. Donov. 175. f. 1. 2. Lin. Trans. VIII. 216. t. 5. f. 8. Shell, brown, glossy, and smooth, finely striated longitudinally; semi-pellucid, and stronger in its texture than the Stagnalis, and Auricularia. More slender also in proportion to its bulk, being about three quarters of an inch long, and not exceeding one quarter in breadth. Volutions, six, gradually decreasing to an acute point.


H. Foussu. t. 18. f. 17. Test. Brit. p. 372. t. 16. f. 9. Lin. Trans. VIII. 217. t. 5. f. 9. PUFFLE SWAIL. Shell, thin, pellucid, horn-coloured. Three-eighths of an inch in length, more than one-eighth in breadth. It much resembles H. Succinea. The volutions are more rounded, the suture more conspicuous, the aperture less oblong, the shell more slender; and it is seldom, if ever, found with that species. Inhabit shallow ponds, usually enclosed in a gravel-pit near Litchet.—T. R.


H. succinea. t. 18. f. 19. Mull. 296. Gaulit. t. 5. f. H. trianfractus. Da Costa, p. 92. f. synon. D'Argen. 2. t. 28. f. 23. Chemn. IX. t. 135. f. 148. Donov. 165. f. 1. Test. Brit. 376. t. 16. f. 4. Lin. Trans. VIII. 218. THREE-WHIRLED SWAIL. Scarcely half an inch long, or a quarter broad; brittle, thin, and almost membraneous, pellucid, and horn-coloured. Distinguished by having only three volutions, the lowest forming nearly the whole of the shell, consequently the aperture very large; it is ovate-oblong.

On water-plants, in rivers, ditches, and ponds. It is amphibious, and will reach high up the plants and trees by the water's edge.


I have found a variety with a remarkably thickened white outer-lip, in a pond between Whitechurch and Milbourne. This is represented in t. 19. f. 30.—T. R.


Common in rivers, and ponds: the usual food of Trouts, together with the Stagnalis, Auricularia, and other brittle shell-fish.


Found on the beach at Studland, by the rev. Thomas Rackett, and a specimen by Mr. Knight, one inch in diameter, with the mouth perfectly orbicular, so as to entitle it to be placed among the Turbinidae.

NERITA. Lin. 339. L. G. 3669.

NERITE.—SHELL: univalve, spiral, gibbous, flatish on the under side.

APERTURE: semi-ornicular: lip of the columella transverse, truncated and flatish.

The word Nerita, which was applied by Aristotle to a beautiful species of univalve shell, has its origin, as the etymological conchologists assure
A CATALOGUE of SHELLS FOUND ON THE DORSETSHIRE COAST, p.


HALIOTIS.—Shell: auriform, wide open.

Spire: lateral, flattened upon the shell.

Disk: perforated longitudinally with several holes.

The shell from which this genus derives its name was known to the Greeks, and described by Aristotle, under the name of Areis agria, Patella fera; but, from its resemblance to the human ear, Rondeliusus named it Areis ma- rina. The rules of the Linnaean system not allowing of two words, as a generic term, its author formed the present appellation Halioitis, from Areis, mare, and Areis, auris.

The Halioitis is occupied by an animal of the Snail kind, having, as Da Costa describes it, two large tentacula, equaling the length of the head; and two shorter, triangular-shaped processes, at the base of the others, on which are placed the Puncta nigra, supposed in all these testaceous animals to be the eyes.

H. TUBERCULATA. t. 24. f. 1. 2. Lin. 3456. L. G. 3687. List. Ang. t. 3. 16. Eysud. Conch. 611. Pen. t. 88. 144. Da Costa, p. 15. t. 2. f. 1. 2. Donov. 5. Test. Brit. 475. Lin. Trans. viii. 237. Tuberculated Hal- liotis. Shell, thick, strong, and of an oval shape, varying much in size. One found at Weymouth was three inches and three-quarters long, by two and a half wide, and about three-quarters deep. Outside commonly covered with filth, and serpula, Baloni, Oysters, or other shells. In its clean state it is of a reddish-brown mottled colour, neatly striated in the longitudinal direction; rough, and full of tuberculated folds and ridges in a trans- verse direction from the spire to the opposite side. The foramina run from the spire, near the edge, the whole length of the shell; they are very numerous, increasing in size as they pro- ceed towards the bottom of the shell; the last seven or eight being pervers. The spire, on the outside, not raised from the surface; within forming a spiral arch, resembling the external cavity of the human ear; inside finely nacred.

Found on the sands at Weymouth, and sometimes dredged up with oysters, but never in plenty, as at Guernsey, where it is very common.

PATELLA. Lin. 331. L. G. 3691.

LIMPET.—Shell: univalve, sub-conical, destitute of any spire.

The shell known by this appellation to the moderns, was called by the Greeks Areis, probably from Areis, Rapes (quasi concha Petris adhe- rent). The word was rendered by Gaia and other Pateilla, from the likeness of the shell to a little cup or sewer. Linnaeus, swallow-
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self of both terms, applied the former to the Balani of the older authors, which, like the Limax, adhere to the rocks; and retained the term Patella to the present genus. If the form of the shell, on which the classification is founded, had not required this distinction, that of the animal, in any other method, must have justified it, as, in the Lepas, the inhabitant is a Triton; whereas in the Patella it is a Limax. Figures of this may be seen in Adamson's Coquillages, tab. 2. and in D'Argenville's Zoology, tab. 1.

The animal of the Patella, though a limax, is, in some particulars, different in different species. That of the marine kinds has two setaceous tentacula, with the eyes close to the base, or the external side; whereas the river Patella has truncated tentacula placed close on the interior side at the base.


β. depressa. Pen. t. 89. f. 146. Borcele, t. 28. f. 3. List. Conch. 535. 14. Common Limpet. Shell, conic, strong, oval, and semi-transparent, usually furnished with about fourteen ribs. Subject to very great variety in its degree of elevation, in the prominence of the ribs, or ridges, and the undulations, or indentations of the margin, and in its markings and colour. When in its usual and full-grown state, a shell of two inches in length will measure an inch and three-quarters in breadth, and three-quarters of an inch in height. From the posterior edge of the shell to the vertex one inch, and from the vertex to the anterior edge one inch and three-eighths. In some the ridges are very strong, and form an angulated margin, especially while the shell is young. Old shells are often covered with a variety of extraneous matters, so that the colours cannot be seen. Young ones are striped with brown rays, from near the vertex to the edges; and in some specimens are beautiful, though the general appearance of the shell is coarse, and inelegant.

It is very common on the rocks of this coast; and the animal is used by fishermen as bait.


Found by Mr. Bryer on the sands near Weymouth, after a severe storm.


Found by Mr. Bryer on the sands near Weymouth.


In ponds and rivers, upon stones, the water-lily, pond-weed, bull rushes, and other water plants, very common.


On plants in the river Stour, found by the rev. Thomas Rackett.


β. t. 23. f. 6. List. 542. 26. Petiv. Gaz. t. 75. 3. Borcele, t. 28. 9. Pen. t. 90. 151. Donov. 15. t. 150. Dine. t. 3. f. 1. Test. Brit. 477. Lin. Trans. VIII. 233. Blue-rayed Limpet. Shell, ovated, gibbous, smooth, and horny; about three-quarters of an inch long, and five-eighths wide: distinguished by being marked with several streaks or lines of the finest azure-blue; in young shells, four or five; in the older, more numerous, but less vivid. In the young shells (a) the vertex is very near the interior margin; in the older (β) much further removed, and frequently forming a white, opaque, prominent head; in which state it has been described by various authors, as a different species; and indeed, M. Gualt, from recent observations, is of opinion that those which have been considered as the older shells are actually of a different species. Test. Brit. Supp. p. 153.
This shell is found at Portland, and at Waymouth, and on the rocks near Swanage, in Purbeck.


Found by Mr. Bryer at Waymouth.—*T. R.*

The inhabitant of the Dentalium shell is a worm, *Dentalis.* It is found at Waymouth: and I have found it at Portland, and on the rock near Swanage, in Purbeck. It is extremely common on the shores, occupying dead shells, stones, wood, and even fucusses, and algas.

**SERPULA.** *Lin.* 323. *L. G.* 3739.

**WORM-Shell.**—Shell: univalve, tubular, adhering to, or fixed upon, other bodies: narrowed at one extremity, and closed (in some species partitioned into cells).

The shells of this genus were called *Tubuli marine* by preceding writers. *Linnaeus* introduced this term. A diminutive, *forte à serpente.*

The animals inhabiting the *Serpulae* are so various in the several species, that they do not collectively admit of a generic character. That of the *Serpula tuberculosa,* for instance, from *Adamson’s description* and figure, is evidently a *Linum,* with respect to the form of the head, though wholly vermicular in the body. That of the *Vermicularis* is called by *Ellis* a scarlet *Sclopendra,* and is singular in having one proboscis included within another; the inner, when extended, resembling the figure of the Cupmoss. The animal of a *Serpula,* as represented by *D’Argen* has the appearance, through one half of its extent, of a *Sclopendra,* the other being totally vermicular.

**S. SPIRILLUM.** t. 19. f. 27. *Lin.* 1624. *L. G.* 3740. *Plan. p.* 17. t. 1. f. 8. *Test. Brit.* 499. *Lin. Trans.* VIII. 240. *Shell,* minute, not well discerned without a magnifier. Voltutions, four or five, rounded, and striated longitudinally, or in the direction of the volutation. Differ from the succeeding in being much smaller, and particularly in the number of the volutions, or whirl, and not being spread out with an edge on the body to which it is attached.

**DENTALIUM.** *Lin.* 322. *L. G.* 3736.

**TOOTH-Shell.**—Univalve; tubular, nearly straight. Not divided into chambers; open at both extremities.

This genus receives its appellation from the similitude of the shells bear to the canine teeth of animals; and they were falsely believed to be real teeth, by some of the more antient writers.

The inhabitant of the Dentalium shell is a worm, described in its molluscous state, under the name of *Terebella* by *Linnaeus.* *D’Argen* says, that of the Dentalium is a round and slender worm, having a pyramidal shaped head, destitute of *tentaculi,* but furnished with a fringed collar. It seems to be but slightly affixed within its shell, having the power of protruding its body very far out; and, on occasion, supports itself against the force of waves, by a process, or foot, thrown out from the smaller extremity. See *Zoomorphose,* p. 24. t. 1. E—K.


On the sands at the North shore near Poole, and at Waymouth, but not common.

**S. TRIGUETA.** t. 22. f. 9. *Lin.* 1624. *L. G.* 3740. *Gault.* t. 10. P. *Baster, Op. Subs.* t. 1. t. 9. f. 2. *Da Costa,* p. 20. t. 2. 9. *Donov.* 95. *Test. Brit.* 511. *Lin. Trans.* VIII. 244. *Angulated Worm-Shell.* Shell, round, strong, rough, and white, tapering from its mouth to the extremity, where it frequently ends in a fine thread. Various in its thickness, from that of a quill to a packthread; irregular in its flexuosities, windings, and twistings, in innumerable ways; and seldom found straight, except now and then when fixed in a dead shell. It is distinguished by having on the upper side a ridge, or acute angle, more or less sharp, and even, but generally visible in all specimens, and continued from the mouth to the fine extremity. Sometimes so strong and full as to give the shell a really triangular figure.

It is extremely common on the shores, occupying dead shells, stones, wood, and even fucusses, and algas.

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Ship-Worm—Shell; round, and taper, flexuose, sometimes as thick as the little finger, four, five, or six inches in depth, and ending obtuse; of a white colour outwardly, polished within.

This shell may often be seen in the ships that arrive from the warm climates, and happily is not of English production.


Sand-Shell.—Shell: tubular; composed of particles of sand, aggregated upon a membranous tube.

This generic term was first introduced by Linnaeus, probably derived from Sabulum; sand being the constructing material of the outside covering of this animal. This covering being of an adventitious nature, the generic and specific distinctions would with more propriety be derived from the animal alone.

The Sabella is inhabited by a worm-like animal, called Nereis by Linnaeus, of which there are numerous species in the molluscan state. Some of them were known to the older writers, under the name of Sea Scorpion. The number of these animals having been greatly augmented by the discoveries of Pallais, Fabrincius, and Muller, and their distinctions better known, Muller was induced to separate several of them under the name of Amphitrite; and to this genus the animal of the Sabella granulata belongs. The Nereis has a row of pencilled tufts on each side, simple tentacula, and is furnished with eyes; the Amphitrite has only warty tubercles instead of tufts, plumose tentacula, and is destitute of eyes.


Ship-Worm.—Shell: round, and taper; flexuose, penetrating, and lodged in woody substances. Animal: furnished with two testaceous, hemispherical valves (or maxillae), anteriorly truncated; and two others of a lanceolated shape.

The word Teredo is immediately formed from Tereza, perfora, from its faculty of gnawing and perforating wood.

The worm of the Teredo is also a Terebella of a particular kind, the body being of a soft, and little more than gelatinous consistence; but the head is provided with an instrument of a calcareous substance, which performs the office of an auger, enabling the worm to penetrate the hardest oak, and become highly destructive, as hath been too fatally experienced.

It is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East Indies, and about 60 years ago had destroyed the piles on the coast of Holland, to a very alarming degree. This calamity excited the pens of several curious persons to investigate the cause. Sellius published a separate treatise under the title of "Historia Naturalis Teredinis, seu Xylaphagi Marini.

Clubuludo-conoides. Traj. ad Rhen. 1733, 410; and the worm was afterwards described, and figured by Baster, in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LXI.; by Mr. Home, in the Phil. Trans. vol. LXIV. by J. S. Moll, and by Col. Montagu, in the Supplement to his Testaceæ Britannica, to which I refer the inquisitive reader.

Muller was induced to separate several of these animals, having being the constructing material of the outside covering of this animal. This covering being of an adventitious nature, the generic and specific distinctions would with more propriety be derived from the animal alone.

The Sabella is inhabited by a worm-like animal, called Nereis by Linnaeus, of which there are numerous species in the molluscan state. Some of them were known to the older writers, under the name of Sea Scorpion. The number of these animals having been greatly augmented by the discoveries of Pallais, Fabrincius, and Muller, and their distinctions better known, Muller was induced to separate several of them under the name of Amphitrite; and to this genus the animal of the Sabella granulata belongs. The Nereis has a row of pencilled tufts on each side, simple tentacula, and is furnished with eyes; the Amphitrite has only warty tubercles instead of tufts, plumose tentacula, and is destitute of eyes.

Alveolata. Lin. 1268. L. G. 3749. Ellis, Corall. p. 90. t. 36. Pen. t. 92. 162. Grey, carious Sabella. This is composed of a mass of fine sand, and particles of broken and finely comminuted shells, aggregated by vermiform animals of the Nereis genus, each lodged in its separate tube close to, but not interfering with, each other. All the tubes end in orifices on the upper or the same surface. I but once saw a mass of this kind, about the size of a large apple, on the beach, a mile East of Waymouth.
mouth; but I suspect it is not very uncommon, as fragments are very frequent.


92. f. 163. Amphitrite auricoma. Mull. Zool. 2622. L. G. 31 11. Martini, IV. t. 4. 27. 28. STRAIGHT SABELLA. Shell, or tube, about three or four inches long, perfectly round, and tapering. Made up of fine particles of sand, closely connected, forming a thick regular tube, sometimes the thickness of a goose-quill.

It is not common, and seems to be a pelagic shell, being only found after storms, loose, and not adhering to other bodies like the succeeding. I have found it on the North shore at Poole. On the beach between Portland and Weymouth. Mr. Bryer.

S. LUMBRICALIS. Fab. Faun. Groen. No. 369. L. G. 3752. CREEPING SABELLA. Shell, or tube, formed as the foregoing, of sand, closely agglutinated, fixed, often in a wrinkled and serpentine manner, upon stones, shells, and other bodies. I have frequently found it interwoven with the Serpula tripetra, on shells of the Ostrea and Pecten genus.

Common on all parts of the coast. S. CONCHILEGA. S. rudis. Pen. p. 147. t. 26. lowest figure. Baster, Opusc. Sub. I. p. 80. t. 9. f. 4. SHELLY SABELLA. This production seems scarcely entitled to a place among the testacea. It consists of a tube formed of the mucus of the worm, lightly enveloped by large fragments of broken shells, with little or no mixture of sand. They are from an inch to two inches in length, and are particularly found in the inside of old and dead bivalves. I found one in the shell of the Arca pilosa at Weymouth, and have seen them in other shells. One is represented with the Balani on the Ostrea opercularis, in the middle of Plate I.

A CATALOGUE of SOM E OF THE MORE RARE PLANTS of DORSETSHIRE.

The earliest local Catalogues of Plants published in England were those of Kent, in the year 1632, and those of Hampstead Heath, in 1634, by John son, the editor of Gerard's Herbal; but his example was not followed for many years; and, strictly speaking, county or provincial catalogues, may more properly be said to have originated with Dr. Plott, and Mr. Ray. The former exemplified the utility of them, in his Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire. Mr. Ray did much more: after having finished his several tours throughout England and Wales, he communicated lists of "the more rare plants," in every county he had searched, to bishop Gibson, which were inserted in his edition of Camden's Britannia, published in 1695. They were continued in the subsequent new edition of 1722, and in the impression of 1733. Mr. Googah did not withdraw them in the enlarged edition, with which he favoured the public, in 1789: on the contrary, these lists appear in that work in an improved state; the author having availed himself of many local catalogues since the time of Ray.

It has been objected to these "Catalogues of the more rare Plants," that they are futile, and of small import; since what is rare in one county is common, perhaps, in the next adjoining; and few are peculiar to any. The objection is of little force, and implies a superficial view of the object. Different soils, and more or less exposed and elevated situations, nurture plants entirely different; and that, to such a degree of certainty, that the soil is, in many instances, almost infallibly pointed out by the plants which are produced upon it. This is not a place to enlarge on this topic; the reader may see it clearly explained and illustrated in the Stationes Plantarum of Linnaeus, published in the Ame nitates Academicae. It is sufficient for me to remark, that local catalogues, drawn up by intelligent botanists dwelling on the spot, have, unquestionably, very largely contributed already to the amplification of English botany. But, as the scope of any individual is confined, the extension of this mode of communicating discoveries in each county, or district, must, under their united endeavours, end in the complete investigation of all the indigenous vegetables of this kingdom; by which means alone the relative rarity or abundance of every species can be finally ascertained.

It is not botany alone, as a science, that may be enlarged and improved by local catalogues; especially if they were more in detail; the rural economist, if moderately skilled in botanical knowledge, will be enabled to reap the advantage of them in his own district in a variety of ways. Among other works, the Flora Rustica of Professor Martyn will assist him, both in the acquisition, and the application of his knowledge to various useful purposes. The primary intention of these catalogues was, principally, to point out the specific places of growth of those plants only which are not seen everywhere; and of such as were proper only to certain districts. They have certainly, in this respect, been limited too much. Details, however, concerning the several uses, whether in medicine, whether for rural and economical purposes, or in the arts and conveniences of life, belong to another province; and, if at all

* On the subject of these communications, see Ray's Letters, p 276.
A Catalogue of the More Rare Plants of Dorsetshire.

Proper to be inserted for one county, ought to be repeated in every catalogue of provincial plants; which could not take place without swelling them to undue bounds. This observation obliges me, as is already ascertained, and point out the probable means of extending them. The medicinal and picturesque Parts, in the most compendious manner, are united in so compendious a manner. Much might also be drawn from the writings, for instance, of Mr. Ray, from Haller’s History of Swiss Plants, and from a variety of other sources.

After these observations, the reader will not expect in the ensuing catalogue to meet with any detail of the uses and properties of plants. Having given the characters of the genus, and made such references as were requisite to ascertain the species, I have, in the most compendious manner, pointed out the duration, whether annual, biennial, or perennial, with its time of flowering, and, in most instances, have endeavoured to trace out the first discoverer of the plant in England, or, at least, the author in which it is first recorded.

Mr. Ray’s Catalogue of Dorsetshire rare plants in Camden is very brief. He seems to have passed hastily through the county, his great object in the West being the county of Cornwall; and no additions have been made subsequent to that period, of two or three plants, by Mr. Hudson, in his Flora Anglica. How far local observations, made by persons resident in any particular country, may extend the field of observation, is in no instance better illustrated than in that of a beautiful little plant, the Pinguicula Lusitanica, discovered by Mr. Ray, in his excursions in 1662, and supposed, from that period, to be confined to the boggy marshes of Dorset; and it is equally so, in Cornwall; whereas it was discovered by the late illustrious Mr. Gesner, professor of physics, and of the mathematices, at Zurich, being a collection of theses, sustained under him, in the manner of the Amaranth Academicus Linnæus. It is perhaps difficult to mention any work on the subject in which more erudition and useful knowledge are united in so compendious a manner. A great deal might be drawn from the writings, for instance, of Mr. Ray, from Haller’s History of Swiss Plants, and from a variety of other sources.

EXPLANATION of the ABBREVIATED Names of Authors.

Bottone. Icones & Descriptions rariorum Plantarum Siciliae, Melitæ, & Italiae. Oxon. 1674, 4to.
Dillen. Elth. Dilleni Hortus Elthamensis, 2 tom. Lond. 1732, 4to.
Dill. Mr. Eiusdem Historia Muscorum. Ox. 4to. 1741.
Eecelyn. J. Evelyn. Sylva; or a Discourse on Forest Trees. With Notes, by A. Hunter, M. D. 1756, 8vo.
Fl. Rust. Flora Rustica. By Thomas Martyn,
A CATALOGUE OF THE MORE RARE PLANTS OF DORSETSHIRE:

B. D. F. R. S. Professor of Botany at Cambridge. 4 vols. 8vo, 1797–1794.


Fuchs, IC. Fuchsii Plantarum Imagines. Basil. 1545, 4to.


Ger. Em. The same, enlarged and amended, by Thomas Johnson. Lond. 1636, 4to.


Miller, IC. Figures of Plants, adapted to the Gardener's Dictionary. By Philip Miller, fol. 2 vols. 1760.

Pluk. Pluknetii, Leonh. Opera omnia, 4 vols, 1769, 4to.

Park. Parkinson's Herbal. Lond. 1640, fol.


Reich. Reichardi Systema Plantarum Linneii, 4 toms. Frank. ad Manum, 8vo.

Relhan. Relhan Flora Cantabrigiensis. Cant. 1785, 8vo.


Scheuch. Scheuchzeri, F. Agrostographia Tiguri. 1719, 4to.


Woode. Woodville's Medical Botany, 4 vols. 1723, 4to.


MONANDROUS.

MONOONYGUS.

14. Salicornia.—Calyx, monophyllous, ventricose. Corolla, none. Stamina, one or two. Seed, one, inclosed in the calyx.


Known to our oldest herbalist Turner, who gives a figure of it, Herbal, Part III. 38, whimsically composed of the plant itself, and the Salicornia in an advanced state of growth.

A. 8. 9.


1397. Chara.—Flower, monoeocious. Calyx, Corolla,
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rolla, Stylé, style. Anther, sessile. Berry, with many seeds.


P. lusitanica. Lin. 25. Huds. 17. Fl. Lond. 220. Ray, Cat. Cant. App. This is a rare plant. In Dorset I have only seen it by the river-side, under Hod-hill.—In woods and hedges at Lytchett; Abbey Milton woods; Rev. E. Binfield.—At Mangerton; Rev. J. Jones. P. 5–6.


An astringent bitter, on which distinct treatises have been written; used as a substitute for tea, and much recommended by Hoffman. At present neglected. P. 5–6.


An astrigent bitter, on which distinct treatises have been written; used as a substitute for tea, and much recommended by Hoffman. At present neglected. P. 5–6.


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A CATALOGUE OF THE MORE RARE PLANTS OF DORSETSHIRE.

Wimbourne and Poole; near the first fleet at Patnam, with the Exacum filiforme; by the road side, about the midway between Woodberry Hill and Wareham; in Purbeck, and many other places; in marshy meadows below Piddletown woods; in bogs near the Signal-house, Abbotsbury; on the heath between Wimborne and Ringwood; by the roadside going from Corfe Mullein school-house to Poole. Much more common than the *P. vulgaris*.

B. 6—7.

41. UTRICULARIA.—Calyx, diphyllous, equal. Corolla, ringent, ending in a spur. Capsule, unilocular.


Schmied. Icon. & Analys.t.21.a-l. GREATER BLADDERwort. First mentioned by Johnson, in Ger. Em. 828.5. In old ditches and stagnant waters, but rare; in bogs on the heaths of Dorset, near Sandford Bridge, by Wareham; near Broomhall Mill, in Winfrith; and more plentifully in ditches communicating with the Avon in several places between Christchurch and Ringwood, as between the Avon Bridge and the heath, going to Hurn Bridge. P. 7.


First found in England by Mr. Dent. Ray, Syn. I.208.3.

3. Corolla, monopetalous, irregular, inferior.

Seed, naked.

50. SALVIA.—Corolla, unequal. Filaments, transversely placed on a pedicle.


4. Flowers superior.

52. SCORPIUS.—Glumes, chaffy, univalvular, clustered. Corolla, none. Seed, single, roundish within the husk.


It does not appear that the *Cyperus longus*, Huds. 17, has been found in Purbeck, as mentioned in *Ray's Synopsis*, although diligent enquiry after it has not been wanting. The late Rev. Sir Henry Parker, bart. who lived for some time in Purbeck, assured me he had diligently and repeatedly sought for it in vain.


94. SCORPIUS.—Glumes: chaffy, imbricated. Corolla,
A Catalogue of the More Rare Plants of Dorsetshire.

66

rolla, none. Seed, single awnless; sometimes woolly.


b. With several spikes and a round culm.


25. ERIOPHORUM. — Glumes, chaffy, imbricatius. Corolla, none. Seed, single, each encompassed by long woolly hairs.


97. NARDUS. — Calyx, none. Corolla, bivalve.


DIGENOUS.


102. ALLOPECURIUS. Calyx, bivalve. Corolla, univalve.


106. PHALARIS. — Calyx, bivalve, carinated, equal, longer than the corolla; single-flowered.


A. 7. 8.


111. AGROSTIS. — Calyx, bivalve, one-flowered, a little less than the corolla (spear-shaped, acute, generally rough on the keel, longer than the blossom. With.) Stigmas, longitudinally divided.


Mr. Curtis, for his Setacea, and Dr. Withering, for the Alpina, both quote Scheucher for their plant. Whether they are, after all, only local varieties, as Mr. Hudson made them, of his Canina, I do not decide.


A. MARITIMA. With. 132. littoralis, Eng. Bot. 1251. SEA BEAT-GRASS. Not uncommon on the sandy shores of Dorset; on the North shore at Poole; at Swanage; and elsewhere. I observed it also in the Isle of Wight. To Dr. Withering's description I add, that the most distinguishing characteristic is the length of the vaginal leaf, which extends beyond the panicle.

2. Grasses: biflorous.

119. AIRA. — Calyx, bivalve, biflorous, without any intervening rudiment of a third flower.

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113. Melica.—Calza, bivalve, biflorous, with the rudiments of a third flower interventing.


124. ARUNDO.—Calyx, bivalve. Florets, simple, or bipartite. Flowers, polygamous, placed alternately on a flexuous shaft.


P. 7.

125. Avena.—Calyx, bivalve, multiflorous, with a twisted awn from the back of it.


P. 6. 7.

A. 124. Arundo.—Calyx, bivalve, Florets, surrounded with long down. A. EPICEUS. Lin. Calamagrostis. Huds. 54. Eng. Bot. 402. Epigejos. With. 193. Scheuchzer, t. 5. WOOD REED. In wet ditches, about Waymouth, and in Purbeck. I have also noticed it in several places in the vale of Blackmoor, and which I do not recollect to specify. It seems to be the Calamagrostis sive Gramen tomentosum, Park. T. 1192, and which he remarks is found by the hedge sides in many counties, and especially in Dorsetshire.


P. 6. 7.

130. TRITICUM.—Calyx, bivalve, solitary, alternate, subtriflorous. Flowers, several, obtuse, but pointed.


124. Arundo.—Calyx, bivalve, Florets, surrounded with long down. A. EPICEUS. Lin. Calamagrostis. Huds. 54. Eng. Bot. 402. Epigejos. With. 193. Scheuchzer, t. 5. WOOD REED. In wet ditches, about Waymouth, and in Purbeck. I have also noticed it in several places in the vale of Blackmoor, and which I do not recollect to specify. It seems to be the Calamagrostis sive Gramen tomentosum, Park. T. 1192, and which he remarks is found by the hedge sides in many counties, and especially in Dorsetshire.


P. 6. 7.


P. 6. 7.

130. TRITICUM.—Calyx, bivalve, solitary, alternate, subtriflorous. Flowers, several, obtuse, but pointed.


A CATALOGUE of THE MORE RARE PLANTS of DORSETSHIRE. 69


**Water Chickweed Blinks.** Springs and other moist places. At Spettisbury, Morden-heath, and the Old Park adjoining; E. Binfield.

A. 4–5.

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**TETRANDROUS.**

**MONONYCous.**

1. Flowers monopetalous: aggregate.

148. **Dipsacus.**—*Calyx*, common, polyphyllous, proper, superior. *Receptacle*, chaffy; 


115. **Scabiosa.**—*Calyx*, common, many-leaved, proper, double, superior.


2. Flowers monopetalous: inferior.

185. **Exacum.**—*Calyx*, tetraphyllous. *Corolla*, quadripartite, tube inflated. *Capsule*, with two furrows, two cells, and many seeds, opening at the top.


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3. Flowers monopetalous: superior leaves stellate.


**Flowers polygamous.**


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P. Pectinatum. Lin. 183.


P. pectinatum. Lin. 183.


177. TILLEA. Calyx, three, four, or five. Parted. Petals, three, four, or five. Nect. none. Caps, three, four, or five, many-seeded, opening inwards.


PENTANDROUS.

MONOXYNOS.


241. LITHOSPERMUM.—Calya, quinquepartite. Corolla, funnel-shaped, pervious, and destitute of valves at the mouth.


153. CYNOGLOSSUM. Corolla, throat arched, funnel-shaped. Seed, depressed, fixed laterally.

A Catalogue of the More Rare Plants of Dorsetshire. 71


197. Primula.—Capsule, one-celled, opening with ten teeth. Tube of the Corolla cylindrical, mouth open. Stigma, globular.


265. Hottonia.—Corolla, salver-shaped. Stamen, on the margin of the tube. Capsule, one-celled.


V. Blattaria. Lin. 254. Huds. 91. With. 248. Ger. Em. 775. 7. Trag. 493. Eng. Bot. 233. MOTH MULLEIN. In hedges in a gravelly soil. It is seen in many places in Dorset, in orchards and hedges about the villages, as at Spetisbury; but I had a suspicion, as it is common in gardens, that it had scarcely a title to the character of a native plant. Mr. Lightfoot observed it about Plymouth, in situations that inclined him to believe it of natural growth. Ger. 633. Park. 64. 3. A. 6. 7.


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358. RHAMNUS.—Calyx, tubular. Petals, five, opposite to the stamens. Berry, with few seeds.


290. CAMPANULA.—Corolla, bell-shaped, closed at the bottom by valves bearing the stamens. Capsule, inferior, opening by lateral pores.


291. SAMOLUS.—Corolla, salver-shaped. Stamens, beneath the valves at the mouth of the corolla. Capsule, unilocular.


a. Stamens distinct.

259. RHAMNUS.—Calyx, tubular. Petals, five, opposite to the stamens. Berry, with few seeds.

A CATALOGUE of the MORE RARE PLANTS of DORSETSHIRE. 73


2. Flowers monopetalous. Inferior.

450. GENTIANA.—Cornal, monopetalous. Capsule, unilocular, bivalve, with two longitudinal receptacles.


436. BETA.—Calyx, pentaphyllous. Corella, none. Seed, kidney-shaped, within the substance of the base of the calyx.


A CATALOGUE of the MORE RARE PLANTS of DORSETSHIRE.

row-Wax. In corn fields not very uncommon; in corn fields on Langton farm, near Blandford; in the corn fields between Spetsisbury and Almer. Known as an English plant to Turner, III. 56. A. 7.


339. Peucedanum.—Fruit, ovate; both sides pressed.


473. Critesium.—Fruit, oval. Flowers, equal.


481. Sisou.—Fruit, ovate, striated. Both involucres, sub-tetraphyllous.


484. Oenanth.—Florets, irregular; those of the disk fessile and abortive. Fruit, crowned with the calyx.

O. crocata. Lin. 365. Huds. 121. With. 297. Eng. Bot. 2313. Hist. Or. §. ix. 7. 2. Matth. Oper. 628. 4. Phil. Trans. No. 490. t. 3. Hemlock Drop-wort. Howsoever rare this plant may be in some parts of England, it is unhappily but too common in the county of Dorset, being met with (sometimes in large quantities) by the sides of the rivers, brooks, and pools, in all parts of the county where I have been. Several instances of its fatal effects have fallen under my knowledge. I refer the reader to a history of one printed in the London Medical Journal, vol. V. p. 192, and to a more enlarged history of the plant, which I communicated to the editor of The Gentleman’s Magazine (vol. XXV. p. 114), in a series of observations on all the vegetable poisons spontaneously growing in England.


Variety.—This is a variety which I have not seen described by any author, and is very frequent in many parts of this county. It grows in dry situations, among grass under hedges. The ear is tuberous, and instead of sitting in a bundle at the bottom of the stem, the bulbs are situated at a distance, being connected with it by strong fibres.

Between Blandford and Sturminster Marschal plentifully in the vicinity of Piddletrenthide, and many other places; E. Biefield. P. 6. 7.


b. With a partial involucrum, only.

485. Phellandrium.—Flores, of the disk small. Fruit, ovate, small crowned with the Calyx and Pistil.


356. Ophiura.—Fruit, striated. Involucre, racch-
A CATALOGUE OF THE MORE RARE PLANTS OF DORSETSHIRE.


505. SAMBUCUS.—Calyx, quinquepartite. Corolla, quinquefid. Berry, with three seeds.


537. APium.—Fruit, ovate, ribbed. Petals, inflected, uniform. Involut. one-leaved.


539. PINUS.—Calyx, pentaphyllous. Petals, five. Seeds, aecious, one-celled, three-valved.
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five. Capsule, quinquevalve, with ten cells. Seeds, solitary.


531.


595. BARBERIS.-Calyx, hexaphyllous. Petals, many. Berry, with two seeds.


318. same fig. in Ger. Em. 558. 2. NARROW-LEAVED FLAX. On dry barren places on the coast. I have it from Purbeck, from Portland, and found it growing at Abbotsbury, Ray, Ang. I. 196. P. 6. 7.


L. RADIOLA. Lin. 402. Huds. 134. With. 318. CURTENS.

538. MYOSORUS.—Calyx, pentaphyllous, but united at the base. Nectaries, five, subulate, petal-like. Seeds, many.


HEXANDROUS.

MONOGYNIA.

1. Flowers with both calyx and petals.

595. BERBERIS.—Calyx, hexaphyllous. Petals, six, with two glands at the base of each. Style, none. Berry, with two seeds.

B. VULGARIS. Lin. 471. Huds. 137. With. 344. Ger. Em. 1325. Fl. Dan. 994. Eng. Bot. 49. COMMON BARBERIS. As the chalky soil of Dorset suits this shrub, it is not uncommon. In the lanes about Hod and Hambledon hills; near the river at Lodders; and many other places. TURNER, II. 73. S. 5. 6.

2. Flowers in a sheath.


N. PSEUDO-NARCISSUS. Lin. 414. Huds. 141. With. 325. Ger. Em. 133. Eng. Bot. 17. COMMON NARCISSUS, or DAFFODIL.* In woods, moist meadows, and under shady hedges; in the meadows by the Stour, at Corfe Mullein; in close between Morden and Lytchett; more plentiful by the river side near Christchurch, as under the cliff near Iver Bridge. TURNER, II. 62. P. 3. 4.


563. TULIPA.—Corolla, monopetalous, bell-shaped. Style, none.

T. SYLVESTRIS. Lin. 438. Wit. 329. GER. EM. 135. 1. Fl. Dan. 375. WILD TULIP. Some years ago it grew in the hollow way, near the church at Melbury, near Shaftesbury. The roots were more than a foot deep in the earth. These plants answered exactly in the hairiness at the base of the stamens. I have seen it elsewhere, but always considered it as an outcast of the garden, and altered by neglect of culture.


A CATALOGUE of THE MORE RARE PLANTS of DORSETSHIRE.

573. ASPARAGUS.—Corolla, sexpartite. **Berry**, trilocular, with two seeds in each.

575. **Convallaria.**—Corolla, of six segments. **Berry**, spotted, trilocular.


590. **Juncus.**—Calyx, hexapetalous. **Corolla**, none. **Capsule**, unilocular or trilocular.


713. **Rumex.**—Calyx, triphyllous. **Petals**, three, closed. **Seed**, one, triangular.


742. **Colchicum.**—Calyx, a spathe (or sheath). **Corolla**, sexpartite, the tube arising from the root. **Capsules**, three, connected, inflated.


748. **Polygynous.**
A Catalogue of the More Rare Plants of Dorsetshire.

OCTANDROUS.

MONGENOUS.

1. Flowers complete.


The Willow-herb occurs in Dorset not frequently; but where plentifully, as far as I have observed.

659. Vaccinium.—Corolla, monopetalous. Stamens, arising from the receptacle. Berry, quadrilocular, with many seeds.


2. Flowers incomplete.

664. Daphne.—Calyx, quadrifid, resembling a corolla, withering, but permanent; enclosing the stamina. Berry, monomorphous.


CE. Sieben. Lin. 492. Fl. Dan. 448. Eng. Bot. 1554. Broad-leaved Tree-Primrose. In a field on the West side of the Back-water, Waymouth. The specimens which I found grew near some rubbish, and might have been originally the produce of a garden; but this species has been received into the British Flora, on other authority. W. G. Maton. B. 8. 9.

DIGENOUS.

653. Chloris.—Calyx, of eight leaves. Corolla, of eight segments. Capule, unilocular, bi-valve, with many seeds. Stigma, quadrifid.


TRIGENOUS.

677. Polygonum.—Calyx, none. Corolla, quinquepartite. Seed, one angular, naked.


TETRAGENOUS.

683.—Paris.—Calyx, tetraphyllous. Petals, four, very narrow. Berry, quadrilocular.


I have seen an acre of ground in a wood thickly overspread with this plant; and the next year, at the same time, not a plant to be seen.

684. *Adoxa.*—*Calyx*, bifid, inferior. *Corolla*, quadridif, or quinquefid, superior. *Capsule*, four or five locular, joined to the calyx.


ENNEANDROUS.


DECANDROUS.

MONOOGYNUS.


DIGYNUS.


TRIGYNUS.


TETRAGYNOUS.


789. Sedum.—Calyx, quinquefid. Corolla, pen- tapetalous, with five nectariferous scales at the base of the germen. Capsules, five.


782. Oxalis. Calyx, five leaves. Petals, connected by the claws. Capsules, five-sided, opening at the corners.


A Catalogue of the More Rare Plants of Dorsetshire.

Dodecandrous.

TRIGYNYUS.

831. Reseda.—Calyx, monophyllous, divided. Petals, jagged. Capsule, unilocular, open at the top.


832. EUPHORBIA. Corolla, of three or four petals.


834. Cratagus.—Calyx, quinquefid. Petals, five. Berry, below, with two seeds.


835. SORBUS.—Calyx, quinquefid. Petals, five. Berry, below, with three seeds.


836. Spiraea.—Calyx, pentaphyllous. Petals, five. Capsules, with many seeds.


837. Rosa.—Calyx, urn-shaped, fleshy, contracted near the top, and terminating in five divisions. Petals, five. Seeds, many, bristly, fixed to the inside of the calyx.


866. Poten-
A CATALOGUE of the MORE RARE PLANTS of DORSETSHIRE.

POLYANDROUS.

MONONYGOS.

CHELIDONIUM.—Calyx, diphylous. Corolla, tetraptetalous. Pod, linear, unilocular.


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952. ADONIS. —Calyx, pentaphyllous. Petals, five, or more, without a nectary. Seeds, naked.


953. RANUNCULUS. —Calyx, pentaphyllous. Petals, five, with a honey-bearing pore on the inside of the claw. Seeds, naked.


DIDYMOS.

1. With naked seeds.

a. With quinquefid calyces.

960. TEUCRUM. —Corolla, upper lip, none, but the top of the tube bipartite. Stamens, in the division.


961. NEPeta. —Corolla, middle segment of the lower lip crenate; mouth, with reflected margin. Stamens, approaching each other.


43 VERBENA. —Corolla, tunnel-shaped, sub-equal, curved. Calyx, one of the segments truncated, Seeds, four.


967. MENTHA. —Corolla, nearly equal, quadrid, the broadest segment emarginate. Stamens, erect, distant.

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soils. By the river side at Burleston, near Piddlesdon; at East Morden; in a pasture field at the back of Littleton House, near Blandford; Rev. E. Binfeld. At Shipton; Rev. J. Jones. P. 8.


M. PULEGIUM. Linn. 807. Huds. 254. With. 514. GALEOPSIS.—Corolla, upper lip slightly crested; lower lip, two-lobed; throat, inflated, with a tooth on each margin.


975. GALEOPSIS.—Corolla, upper lip slightly crested, arched; lower lip, with two teeth on its upper side.


976. MARBURGH.—Corolla, salver-shaped, rigid, with ten furrows. Corolla, upper lip, bifid, linear, straight.


977. MARRUBIUM.—Anthers, sprinkled with shining particles. Corolla, upper lip, shaggy concave.


978. BALSAM.—Corolla, upper lip slightly crested, arched; lower lip, with two teeth on its upper side.


979. GALEREA.—Corolla, upper lip slightly crested, arched; lower lip, with two teeth on its upper side.


980. TACSON.—Corolla, upper lip, bifid, linear, straight.


982. THYMUS.—Calyx, bilabiature; the mouth closed with hairs.


983. MELISSA.—Calaxis, dry, plain, upper lip thickened at the extremity. Corolla, upper lip, somewhat arched, bifid; lower lip, middle segment cordate.


999. Scutellaria.—Calyx, with the mouth entire; closed after flowering by the upper lip forming a cover to the seeds.


1007. Antirrhinum.—Calyx, pentaphyllous. Corolla, with a prominence in some species, or a spur at the base, bearing honey. Capsule, bilocular.


In the last place mentioned, a great quantity of the spurium occurred with flowers in the structure of the Peloria.


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TETRADYNAMOUS.


Moenchia.—Gmelin, Lin. Syst. 971.

Silice: entire, oval, crowned with the style. Valves, convex, parallel to the partition. Cells, polyspermous.


D. purpurea. Lin. 866. Fl. Brit. 665. 86 A CATALOGUE of THE MORE RARE PLANTS of DORSETSHIRE. For the mode of cultivation, see Miller’s Dictionary, by Professor Martyn.

1078. Thlaspi.—Silice, obcordated, emarginate, polyspermous. Valves, boat-form, the keel forming the border of the fruit; partition in a contrary direction to the valves.


2. Silicula. Siliques, or long pods.

1085. Cardamine.—Pod, bursting elastically, valves, revolute. Stigma, entire. A gland on each side between the short stamens and the calyx.

C. amara. Lin. 915. Huds. 894. With. 563. Park. Theat. 1439. 3. Fl. Lond. 111. 39. Bitter Cuckoo-flower. In moist and marshy meadows by the river Stour, especially such as are liable to be overflowed; also at Loders, Roy, Aug. I. 220. P. 4. 5.


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1094. ARABIS.—Nectariferous glands, four, each reflexed like a scale between the leaves of the Calyx.


1096. Brassica. —Calyx, upright, converging. Seeds, globular. A gland between the shorter stamens and the pistil; and between the longer stamens and the calyx.


882. Raphanus. Calyx, close, upright. Nect. glands, two, between the shorter stamens and the pistil; and two, between the longer stamens and the calyx. Pod, round, but protuberating with cells, and nearly jointed.


MONADELPHOUS.

PENTANDROUS.

ERODIUM.—Monogynous.—Stigmas, five. Receptacle, beaked. Capsule, five dry berries, each with a long twisted awn.


DECANDROUS.

1118. GERANIUM.—Monogynous.—Stigmas, five. Receptacle, beaked. Capsule, five dry berries, each with a long twisted awn.

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POLYANDRUS.

1165. ALTHEA. — Calyx, double; the external, with about nine segments. Arils, (or outer coats of the seeds) numerous; each containing one seed. •


1163. LAVATERA. — Calys, double; exterior one-trifid. Arils, numerous, each with one seed.

L. ARBOREA. Lin. 972. Huds. 306. With. 601. Eng. Bot. 1541. Ger. t. 136. 2. calyx and fruit. TREE LAVATERA, or SEA TREE-MALLOW. This plant is recorded by Ray, in bishop Gibson's edition of Camden, as a native of Portland and of Chesil Bank, where it still continues to be found; and from thence has been introduced into the gardens of the villages of the island and the neighbourhood. B. 7–9.

1144. MALVA. — Calys, double; the external triphyllous. Arils, numerous, each monospermous.


DIADELPHOUS.

1174. MALUS. — Calys, diphyllous. Corolla, ringent. Filaments, two, membraneous, each supporting three anthers.


DECANDRUS.

1160. SPARTIUM. — Calys, extending downwards. Filaments, adhering to the stem. Stigma, very long, villose on the upper side.


1167. GENISTA. — Calys, bilabiate, the upper two, the lower three, teeth. Standard, oblong, reflex.


1160. ULEX. — Calys, diphyllous. Legumen, scarcely longer than the calyx.


1174. ANTHyllis. — Calys, inflated. Pod, roundish, invested by the calyx. Stemmas, connect-ed at the base. A. VULNERARIA.
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1184. Pism.—Style, triangular, carinated, and pubescent above. Calyx, the two upper segments shorter.


1186. Lathyrus.—Style, flattened, downy on the upper part; broader upwards. Calyx, two upper segments shortest.


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fields, where chalk occurs, not uncommon.  
Ger. Em. 1082. P. 6. 7.

1208. ASTRAgalus.—Pod, gibbous, bilocular.  
Eng. Bot. 403. COMMON ASTRAGALUS, or  
WILD LIMEROOT. About hedges in the borders  
of corn-fields, but not common. I have seen  
found a plant of it several times, but no  

1411. TRIFOLIUM.—Flowers, commonly capitate.  
Pod, scarcely longer than the calyx, but falling  
off entirely.  
T. MARITIMUM. Huds. ed. 1, 24, 32. With. 639.  

899. MEDICAGO.—Legumen, compressed, spiral,  
keel of the corolla bent down from the vex- 
illum.  
Lond. 120. Ger. Em. 1086. Eng. Bot. 371.  
MEDILLOTT TREFOIL. Meadows at Lodnon; in  

Rust. 35. Eng. Bot. 1616. HEART MEDICK,  
or CLAYER. Dry sandy pastures about Twin- 
aton, Woodsford, near Piddletown, and near  
Bridport. A. 5. 6.

POLYADELPHOUS.

POLYANDROUS.

1224. HYPERICUM.—Calyx, quinquepartite.  
Petals, five. Filaments, numerous, united at the  
base into three or five sets. Capsule, sub-ro- 

tund.  
ST. JOHN’S-WORT. In the woods about Critchel  
House; about Henbury; in a wood above  
Grange in Purbeck; and in Cranbourne Chase.  

Eng. Bot. 370. QUADRANGULAR ST. JOHN’S  
WORT. In shady and moist places; Rev. J.  
Jones. P. 7. 8.

III. 50. TRAILING ST. JOHN’S-WORT. In  
Cranbourne Chase not uncommon; on the  
heaths of Poole and Wareham; on Mill-down,  
near Blandford; Hod and Hambledon Hill.  
Ger. Em. 541. 4. P. 7.

HAIRY ST. JOHN’S-WORT. Hedges and brakes  

Lond. I. 56. UPRIGHT ST. JOHN’S-WORT.  
This beautiful species is common in the woods,  
and on the heaths among furze. Among furze  
by the Down-house; and in Langton Copse,  
and Ashley Wood, near Blandford. J. Jones.  
Ger. Em. 540. 5. P. 7.

MOUNTAIN ST. JOHN’S-WORT. In woods, copses,  
and thickets. It is rare; I remember to have seen  
it in the woods above Grange, in Purbeck; and  
I found a few plants of it in Langton Copse,  
near Blandford. This elegant plant is worthy of  

JOHN’S-WORT. This pretty plant is the orna-  

* P. 7.
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SYNGENETIC.
POLYGAMOUS: EQUIL.

All the floras with stamens and pistils.


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1254. Carduarus.—Calyx, ovate, imbricated with spinous scales. Receptacle, hairy.


C. Eriophorus. Lin. 1153. Hud. 354. With. 684. Ger. Em. 1154. Park. 975. Miller, L. 293. Eng. Bot. 386. Woolly-headed Thistle. Although this elegant plant is said to prefer a calcareous soil, it is, however, very rare in Dorset. I have observed here and there a plant upon the higher downs in the more Western part of the county, and about Revel's Hill, and in pastures at Whitechurch. Label mentions it in Somerset. I have observed it more frequently in Wilts and Hampshire. Lab. Adv. 370. B. 7.


Polygamous: Superfluous.

Flowers of the disk perfect: of the radius female.


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feathered. Calyx, imbricated, the marginal scales rounded, chaffy, and coloured.


1290. Senecio.—Receptacle, naked. Down, simple. Calyx, cylindrical, scaly at the base; scales, withered at the extremities.


1291. Aster.—Receptacle, naked. Down, simple. Florets, of the radius more than ten. Calyx, imbricated; the lowest scales spreading.


E. acre.—Receptacle, naked. Down, simple. Florets, of the radius about five. Calyx, scales imbricated, close.


1295. Inula.—Receptacle, naked. Down, simple. Authors, terminated by two bristles at the base.


Hist.
in the upper lane from Chilcomb to Pankowtle.


1368. SATYRUM.—Nectary, behind the flower, round and inflated.


1369. ORPHYS.—Nectary, a lip somewhat carinated underneath.


MONOEYCIOS.

MONANDROUS.


Z. marina. Lin. 1374. Huds. 395. Fl. Dan. 15. With. 486. Eng. Bot. 467. Common Grasswack. Thrown in great quantities upon the shore. A plant, probably, capable of being turned into many useful purposes. Lin. Fl. Suec. Ganner, Fl. Norw. There are mounds formed of this plant now standing at Poole, which are known to have been constructed more than fourscore years ago; and Lunaeus relates, that the people of the province of Holland use the green leaves as thatch, which will stand a century. It is not improbable that paper might be made of it. Lob. Adv. 471.


DIANDROUS.


TRIANDROUS.


Female. Calys, three hair-like filaments. Corolla, none. Seed, one, standing on a capillary stem.


Female. Three-leaved. Corolla, none. Drupe, dry, with one seed.


C. AMPULLACEA. Lin. Trans. II. 145. With. 110.
C. vesicARIA. Lin. Trans. II. 205. inflata. With.
C. PALLEsceNs.
C. ovalis.

SEDGE. Not uncommon on the bogs of our
heaths; on Wareham and Poole heaths. Said
by Ray to have been first observed by Mr.

C. MURICATA. Lin. Trans. II. 148. With. 56
C. MURICATA. Lin. Trans. II. 145. With. 2. Eng.


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POLYANDROUS.


Female. Calyx, tetraphyllous, superior. Style, Corolla, none, Berry, monospermous.


P. Sangusderba. Lin. 1411. Huds. 421. With. 493. Eng. Bot. 860. Ger. Em. 1045. Hist. Ox. 6. viii. 18. 1. Fl. Lond. II. 64. Fl. Rust. 69. Common Burnet. On the upland downs in plenty, affording pasture for sheep. This is the true Burnet, so much recommended some years ago for culture, but experiment has not proved its utility to be equal to the expectations that were formed of it. On Hod Hill, Mill Down, and many other places near Blandford; on Egardon Hill. Lob. Aco. 320. P. 6. 7.

DIANDROUS.


T. Communis. Lin. 1458. Huds. 433. With. 337. Ger. Em. 571. Eng. Bot. 91. Tame, or Lady-Seal. Not uncommon in woods, thickets, and hedges; but not so frequent in Dorset as in some of the midland counties. Seems to have been known to Turner, Herb. H. p. 167. 2. with the figure of Clematis Vitalba.


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b b
1535. HYDRochARIs. — Flowers dioecious. - Male. 


1609. Philaria. — Calyx, common, globose, villose, quadrangular, opening in four directions, each cell included in its own proper membrane, each
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each containing the authors in the upper part, the 
gemina in the lower part.

Pepper Grass. This singular production is met 
with on many of our heaths; by the 
road-side in inundated places between Corfe-
Mullein and Poole, at the eleventh 
mile-stone; between Woodbury Hill and 
Wareham, and about Sandford Bridge, near 
Wareham; about the salt-pans at Poole, and 

ERNES.

1621. Ophioglossum.—Capsule, numerous, round-
ish, connected by a membrane into a two-
ranged spike, destitute of a ring, and bursting 
transversely. Seeds, many, very minute, Hedw. 
Th. IV. 21—23.

Bot. 108. ADDER’s Tongue. In moist mea-
dows; in meadows by the river’s side, in 
Langton parish, and Blandford St. Mary, near 

1622. Osmunda.—Capsules, naked, globose, bi-
valve; on a branched spike. 

Moongrass. Very rare in Dorset. It is found 
in the meadows near Sturminster Newton. 

Eng. Bot. 209. OSMUND ROYAL, or Flow-
ering Fern. In boggy ditches by the sides of 
hedges and woods. I have observed this fine 
plant in several places in Dorset. In hedges 
between the second and third mile-stone coming 
from Poole. Near Wareham, by Sandford 
Bridge; in a hollow way between Cogdian Elms 
and Merly; under hedges near New Bridge, 
between Wimbourne and Ringwood. 

1627. Blechnum.—Fructification, forming pa-
rallel lines on each side of the rib of the leaf.

Huds. 450. Fl. Lond. II. 67. Ger. Em. 
1140. Fl. Dan. 99. Heds. Th. t. 5. Bol-
tom. t. 6. SPLEENWORT OSMUND-ROYAL. 
In old neglected ditches in shady moist places, on 
heaths; and in woods, and in crevices of rocks, 
not very uncommon; in hollow ways on the 
boundaries of Canford Heath; near Merly. 

1631. Asplenium.—Capsules, on the under side 
of the leaf, disposed in straight and nearly pa-
rallel lines. Schreb.

1. 1. Bolton, t. 11. Fl. Lond. I. 67. HART’s 
tongue SPLEENWORT. Moist shady 
lanes, woods, and on walls. This fine Fern, which 
is very common in some of the middle parts of 
the county, is, next to the Pteris, as common as any 
other species in Dorset. Turner, II. 86. b. 
P. 8—9.

751. Ger. Em. 1140. Bar. Le. 1051. 2. and 
1043. 4. Bolton. t. 12. COMMON SPLEEN-
wort. On the shady side of old stone walls; on 
bridges. Not common in Dorset, but more 
frequent in the Western part of the county than 
Eastward.

Fl. Dan. 119. Wood. 904. Bolton. t. 13. MAI-
den-hair SPLEEN-WORT, or COMMON MAI-
den-hair. Frequent on old walls, and much more 
common than the foregoing. On the walls of 
churches, Sherborne and Shaftesbury; on the 
walls of Hampt Preston church plentifully. 

SPLEENWORT. On rocks and cliffs of the sea 
coast, about the island of Portland, and on the 
cliffs in Purbeck in various places. Mr. Light-
foot saw it at Penzance, with the Panicum 
dactylon, Althaea officinalis, and Geranium 
recurvum.


753. Ger. Em. 1144. Fl. Dan. 190. Bol-
tom. t. 16. Eng. Bot. 150. WHITE, or RUE-
LEAVED SPLEENWORT, WALL-RUE. On 
the crevices of old walls, especially about 
Sherborne, Shaftesbury, Milborne Port; on 
many churches, and bridges, much more plen-
tifully than the A. ceterach and trichomanes. 

With. 754. Ger. Em. 1137. Hist. Oz. §. 
BLACK SPLEENWORT, or MAIDEN-HAIR. 
In shady moist places on old walls, at 
the roots of trees in woods, not unfrequent. 

1632. Polyodium.—Capsules, disposed in dist-
tinct round points on the under side of the 
leaf.

762. Pluk. 181. 8. Bolton. t. 23. CRESTED 
POLYPODY. In the lowest and moistest parts 
of the Chace, and in stony shadowed places in 

Bolton. t. 25. FEMALE POLYPODY. In like 
places with the cristatum, and nearly as fre-
quent. About Merly, and in several parts of 
the Chace in Purbeck, and elsewhere. John-
son, in Ger. Em. 1130. 3. P. 6—9.

3. 15. Bolton. t. 26. FRUITEY POLYPODY. 
Not less frequent than either of the foregoing 
and in the like places; but it will grow in 
dryer
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* The fructification of the Fuci, having been very imperfectly understood at the establishment of the sexual system, has under


Lichens.—Flowers, Male; scattered warts.
Female, smooth shields, or tubercles, in which the seeds are unbedded.

L. Toliatus. With. iv. 3. Fl. Dan. 899. 1. on
stones at Maiden Castle, by Dawson Turner, esq.


Lichen, or Fox Lichen. This beautiful Li-
chen is not uncommon in Dorset, in the woods
and on old pales; and not unfrequently on old
apple-trees in orchards. It is first men-
tioned by Dr. Merrett, Pin. 79. 10.


Jointed Lichen.


48. Dill. Musc. t. 12. f. 6. Bearded Li-

chen. T. Willisel, in Ray's History, I.

115. 5.

Both these Lichens are found in the close parts of the Chase, and in various other woods; on
trees by the road-side beyond Boy's Lane, go-
ning to Shaftesbury; about Blandmore; in the
woods at Grange, in Purbeck; on trees in Mil-
ton Park, and in Clenston Wood, near Bland-
ford.

rocks in Portland, by the E. of Dartmouth.

Pterogonium.—Capsules, Oblong, forming a lateral
scaly sheath. Fringe, simple, of 16 linear
upright teeth. Veil, generally hairy.


Curling Wing Moss. At Waymouth. M.

Grooth.

1670. Ulva.—Frood: membranous, or gelatinous.
Seeds, scattered on the surface of the
water or rocks, when unbedded.


Eng. Bot. 1276. With. 119. Fucus pavon-


f. 7. Ellis. Cor. t. 33. c. Raniated Laver.

This beautiful production is not uncom-
mmon on the rocks which are uncovered at low water.
I have seen it in particular spots in the month
of June, not longer than the little finger nail,
both growing, and dislodged, in great quanti-
ties, and suspect it is an annual plant. At
Waymouth, Lullworth Cove, Swanage, and
elsewhere. First discovered by Dr. Cargill,
in Scotland, and sent by him to Caspar Ban-
khire, before the publication of the Prodromus.

49. t. 8. f. 1. Eng. Bot. 1521. With. 120.

Green Laver, or Oyster Green. Very com-
mmon on rocks and stones on the coast. In
the fleets at Poole, Lullworth Cove, and else-
where abundantly. Known to Turner, who
says the poor people in Northumberland call it
Slanke, and eat it fried with leeks or onions.

Herbal. I. 94.


t. 8. f. 3. Navel Laver. I have seen it among
the Rejectament maris, at Poole, and
at Waymouth. Seems to have been first no-
ticed in England by Dobart. Hist. Or. §. iii.
p. 645. 3.

U. Linza. Lin. 1632. Huds. 568. With. 120.

Laver. Not very uncommon with the U. le-
tercus and compressa. Seems to have been first
noticed on the English coast by Dillenius, Syn.
p. 62.

A new species found by John Stackhouse, esq.
at Waymouth in 1792; and by Dr. Maton,
1802.


123. Dill. Musc. t. 9. f. 7. Chittering
Laver. Common in Poole Harbour, Lytch
t Bay, and elsewhere on the coast. Raii Hist.
Pl. vol. I. 77. No. IV.

and 10. f. 8. Compressed Laver. Very
common in basons on the rocks of the coast,
and in ditches communicating with salt water.


1570. 10. Ellis, Cor. t. 32 d. Eng. Bot. 263.
I have occasionally found this on the coast
of Dorset, and think it is more common than
may at first be supposed, as I suspect it perishes
very soon after being thrown on the shore. First
noticed by Johnson, H. Cant. 3.

U. Defracta. With. 122. t. 18. Found on
the beach at low water, at Waymouth, by Colonel
Fellcy.

U. Elminthoides. With. 123. t. 18. f. 2. Plen-
tiful on the rocks of the Bill at the extremity

U. Rubens. Huds. 571. With. 124. On the
rocks of Portland, and near Poole.

Fucus.—Fructification. Seeds, in capsule-like
bladders, globules, or tubercles; with openings
at the summit *.

* The fructification of the Fari, having been very imperfectly understood at the establishment of the sexual system, has under-

 undergone much investigation since, from the labours of several eminent Cryptogamists, both in this country and abroad. On the con-

trary, Gracilis and laminaria may eminently be distinguished. In England, vaccination and carcinoid may be confused; but the late specific examination of the whole, by the united labours of the rev. Dr. Gooder-

inch (now Lord Bishop of Carlisle) and Mr. Woodward, and the philosophical disquisitions of Mr. Stackhouse, Major Fellcy,
M. Carey,
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a. Leaves distinct.


This vegetable, so well known to all voyagers since the time of Columbus, as occupying such immense tracts in the ocean, cannot be considered as a native of the English coast, although sometimes cast up with other sea weeds, being most probably brought by currents from the American sea.

It was first observed at the Island of Shepey by Sir Joseph Banks; and by others since, on the Northern and Western shores. Fragments have occasionally been picked up on the Dorset coast.


b. Leaves united; branching.


gulated Fucus. Among the sea weeds cast up at Waymouth. Lin. Trans. First noticed by Mr. Lightfoot at Scrooby. More recently.


c. Leaves plane; with a middle rib.


tanium. Thrown up in great quantities on all the coast, and preferred as package by the fishermen, to the succeeding, as being more destitute of mucus, which patridrees the plant itself.

M. Corvis and Mr. Turner, will, it may be hoped, remove the tell which has hitherto obscured this truly cryptographic genus; and undoubtedly in dividing it into several genera.

The occasional residence of some gentlemen at Waymouth, from time to time, has fortunately been the means of anticipating me in the enumeration of the subjects of this genus, as found on the Dorset coast. My list contains more than I have been able myself to ascertain, or authenticate from others, as natives of our shores. From the few opportunities of protracting any abode near the shore, my list (imperfect as it is) would have been much shorter, if it had not been for the expediency of procuring, at different times, fragments of sea-weeds from the several ports, in the winter season, when they are thrown up in a more recent state, and in greater variety, than during the summer months.

Some additions have been made to this part of Dr. Parkinson's Catalogue from Turner's Synopsis of the British Flora, published 1800, to which references are also inserted throughout. T.R.

F. VEIS-
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F. vesiculosus. Lin. 1626. Huds. 576. With. 83. Hist. Ox. §. xv. t. 8. f. 5. Lin. Trans. 147. Turner, Syn. p. 117. Eng. Bot. 1066. Velley. t. 1. f. 1. Stack. p. 4. f. 2. Bladder Fucus, or common Sea Wrack. Very common on all the coast. All the Wracks are promiscuously used for manure, and for the making of kelp; particularly the larger kinds, such as the F. siliculosus, serratus, saccharinus, digitatus, bulbosus; but this species is preferred for both purposes, as yielding a greater proportion of salts than any other. Authors assure us that the ashes of the preceding species yield but about one-third of their weight of saline matter*; whilst those of the preceding species yield but about one-third.

This is also the species celebrated by Dr. Russel, in his "Disertation on Sea Water, in the Diseases of the Glands;" and from which his "Ethices vegetabiles" should be prepared. On the various uses of this sea production, see Dr. Borlace's "Observations on the antient and present State of the Islands of Scilly," 1756*; 410; Baster's "Opuscula Subseciva," vol. II. p. 116. & seq. Gmelin's "Historia Fucorum," p. 67.

F. spiralis. Lin. 1627. Huds. 577. 15. With. F. digitatus. Huds. 579. 19. Lin. Tr. 96. With. 96. Lin. Tr. 151. 25. Gmel. t. 27. This is also the species celebrated by Dr. Russel, and sent by him to Caspar Bauline, in the year 1603, from Aberdeen.


a. Lacinatus. First mentioned by Dr. Martyn, Cant. Pl. var. t. 33.


This is one of the esculent Fuci.

F. JUBATUS. Lin. Trans. 162. 32. t. 17. f. 2. Stack. t. 11. BEARDED Fucus. Sparingly about the Isle of Portland. First described by the rev. Dr. Goodenough. Lin. Tr. l. c.


It is one of the edible kinds both in Scotland and Ireland. See Thrullia, Strupium Hibernicum, Synopsis.


a. Roy, Ang. l. p. 121. 2.


c. Leaves channelled, on one side.

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Dorset coast. First mentioned from Dr. Adair, in Ray, Syn. ed. 2, 348. 7.


g. Leaves filiform.


F. Forbis. Common on the Dorset coast; at Poole, Swanage, Lulworth, Waymouth, and elsewhere.


f. Leaves compressed.
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A BRIEF DISQUISITION RELATING TO THE ISIDOS PLOCAMOS;
SAID BY CAMDEN TO BE FOUND ON THE SHORES OF PORTLAND.

CAMDEN, in his Britannia, when speaking of Portland, relates, that the inhabitants "among the sea weeds often meet with Isida Plocamon, that is, Isis's Hair (as Pliny has it from Juba), a sort of shrub produced by the sea, not unlike Coral; it has no leaves, and when cut it changes colour, growing black and hard, and the least fall break it."

This account has stood in all the editions of Camden to the present time, without any comment, or attempt by his editors, or translators, to ascertain the specific production here noticed. As no shrubby vegetable of the sea, answering to this description, has been found about Portland since the time of our author, and, as he does not tell us that he observed it himself, or from what source he derived his knowledge of it, curiosity may be gratified by an attempt to investigate this subject, as I am not aware that enquiries, though frequently made, have been satisfactorily answered, respecting either the genus or species of this supposed shrub, or coral-like vegetable, said to be described by king Juba, as is recorded by Pliny, in his Natural History. Pliny devotes a whole chapter to the description of what he calls trees, and shrubs, growing in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The Red Sea is said, both by this author, and by modern travellers, to abound pre-eminently in these productions; and, among others, this supposed shrub, the Isidos Plocamos of king Juba, is related to have been found particularly about the islands of the Trugloleys.

From Pliny's short and vague description, the commentators, and the botanists of the latter end of the sixteenth century, considered this reputed plant as the Antipathes, or Black Coral, of Dioscorides, though, as it should seem, without sufficient grounds for this application of the term; since the Accarbaar of the Indian Ocean, which they take to be the Antipathes, is so far from being brittle, that it is tough, and horny of texture.

This Antipathes, sive Corallium nigrum of Lobel, John Bauhine, and the other older authors, together with other species, under the same name, Linnaeus, in consequence of modern discoveries, besides having removed them into the class of Zoophytes, has divided into two genera, under the terms Antipathes, and Gorgonia; the species of which are now become numerous.

The Accarbaar, or Accarbarium ramosum, Black Coral, described and figured in a variety of authors, particularly by Rumphius and Seba, is of the Gorgonia genus, but has not yet been discovered in the seas of Britain, although four other species have, now and then, been seen on the South-west coast of England. Such are the Great Norway Gorgon, the Warted Gorgon, or Sea Fan of Ellis, the Sea Willow, and the Venus's Fan Gorgon; each of which agree as little with Pliny's description of his Plocamos, as the Antipathes; nor should we perhaps come nearer the point, in conjecturing, that some of the fine-branched Fuci, such as the Fucus laminari- calis, or pinastroides, which at certain seasons are thrown up in considerable quantities on the coast, about Portland, correspond better with the subject in question, since they are much too tenacious in the texture to answer to the character of the Plocamos of Pliny.

To attempt, however, to remove the difficulties attending this investigation, it will be requisite to enquire into the sources of Camden's own information, which I suspect will lead at once to a more satisfactory explanation; as the whole obscurity appears to have originated in his having quoted Lobel, from whom he manifestly takes his account, in an imperfect and mutilated manner. That author, in his Adversaria, printed in 1570, tells us, that "he found among the floating Algae of the shores of Portland, a flexible substance, a palm or a palm and a half in length, resembling a sponge, both in colour and texture, as well as in a certain pustulose appearance, but that, from its branched form, it seemed to have a greater affinity to the Coralline."

Of this production Lobel, in the same work, gives a figure, without affixing any specific name; and afterwards repeats the same figure and description, in his Observationes seu Stirpium Historia, printed in 1571, naming it Confervae Marinae Genera, which appellation is retained in his Icones, in 1591; and from thence was introduced into Johnson's Gerard, and Parkinson's Herbal. The same figure is also given, much enlarged, but evidently copied from Lobel, in the Historia Lugdensis, or Delechamp's Historia Plantarum generalis, printed at Lyons in 1587, with the name of Cordallina Britannica Pene. Caspar Bauhine, in the mean time, seems to have been the first who really referred this production to the Sponges, having called it, in his Pinax, Spongia ramosa; yet, inconsistent with his usual accuracy, queries whether it may not be the Isidos Plocamos Corallio similis of Pliny. In fact, it is really a sponge; and is described by subsequent writers under his name ramosa, until it was finally denominated by Linnaeus, Spongia ramosa, in 1751; and he goes on to observe, "that some had conjectured this substance to be the Isidos Plocamos of Pliny;" but he adds, "that more probably the Plocamos Isis was the Antipathes of Dioscorides," mentioned before in this disquisition as the Black Coral of Authors.

The whole difficulty seems by this statement to be removed, as it manifestly originated in Camden's neglect, or inattention, in not quoting the whole of what Lobel had written upon it; by attending to which it is clearly seen that the Isis's Hair of Portland can neither be the Plocamos of Pliny, nor the Antipathes of Dioscorides; but must be the Spongia ramosa, or oculata, of the moderns, a production not at all uncommon on the coasts of England, and seen at this day, not unfrequently, about the shores of Dorset.

* Hist. Naturalis, lib. xiii. c. 93.
* Hufeland Arboles Amboines, lib. xii. c. 2. 77. Accarbaar Makhe's vocabulo semi Arabico, quo dictum radiem vel lignum a mar. B. 4°.
* Seba Theesaurus, vol. iii. p. 192. t. 104. f. 9. It is common in the museums of the curious.
* G. verrucosa. B. 1592.

** Mat. Medica, lib. V. c. 140. edit. Saraceni. 1598.

** Gorgonia nilii alii et saepe Corallium. Pliny.

** Herbarium Ambrosianum, lib. xii. c. 2. 77. Accarbaar Makhe's vocabulo semi Arabico, quo dictum radiem vel lignum a mar. B. 4°.
CALAMAGROSTIS, sive Gramen tomentosum. Park. 1182. Lobel appears to have been much conversant with the plants of this county; and it can scarcely be doubted, that under this name he meant to describe the Arundo Epigeios, above recited, p. 68.

Carduus stellatus luteus foliis Cyani; C. B.; or Centaurea solstitialis; Lin.; St. Barnaby's Thistle, is misplaced; properly belonging to the Gloucestershire list. I have not seen it growing in Dorset.

Cyperus longus; Ger. Concerning this plant, see the list above, at p. 65, under Schoenus nigricans. Gale frutes odoratus Septentrionalium. See the article in this Catalogue, Myrica Gale, p. 97.

Malva arboe maritima nostras, Park. is the Lavatera arboea of this Catalogue.

Fernicularis frutes minor; Ger. The Salsola fruticosa of this Catalogue. See p. 73.

Sedum Portlandicum Lobelii. It is highly probable the plant Lobel mentions under this name was only a seedling of one of the maritime Euphorbias, of which either the Portlandica or Paralia might readily occur to that author in his researches about Portland.
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE OF MELBURY FOSSILS.

WERE Dorsetshire to be purposely investigated it would probably be found to produce as great a variety of fossil shells, and other antediluvian remains, as any other county in England. This may be inferred from the circumstance of its abounding in chalk and limestone, as well as several varieties of freestone; and from the general absence of metallic substances, no mines being open in Dorset, nor any tokens of metals manifest, except the Pyrites, on the coast at Lyme, Weymouth, and among the ferruginous sandstone in Purbeck, and on the heaths about Morden. The Portland quarries exhibit variety of these remains, such as petrified wood, Belemmites, Anommites, both in stone, and pyritical; Tychites, Bucinates, Pectunculi, Hippocrepaloides, and many other kinds; and about Weymouth, and the coast towards Lulworth, particularly, are found considerable quantities of the fossil called Carvirostra, insomuch, that it has been styled, by way of eminence, the Weymouth Fossil. It is figured in Lister's Conchology, 301 and 532, and in Lhuyd's Lithophylacium Britannicum, t. 9, 700.

The various marbles and limestones of Purbeck yield great variety; and on the coast are frequently found petrified bones, and vertebrae of fishes. The neighbourhood of Lyme is fertile in fossils of this kind; and among many others, some of the most perfect specimens of the Encrinus have been collected. In several parts of Blackmore, and in the brook on Lyce common, and in other rivulets, the Asterias, or star stones, Anomiae of different kinds, but chiefly the A. Terebratula, are not uncommon. Near Holwel large masses of the Ludus Helmontii were dug up, and broken to pieces in making the road to Sherbourne; and it is highly probable there were beds similar to those at Marston, in Somerset, and among the ferruginous sandstone in Purbeck, of the Cornua Ammonis; of which large and perfect specimens have been collected. In Weymouth, and the coast towards Lulworth, parts of the stem or body of the animal, with the ramifications from the head closed up together, and in others spread open.

Joints like this here figured, as well as single Stelle, are found also in the brook on Lyce common, as before noticed, and in other parts of the vale of Blackmore.

The figure of the recent animal may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. II. p. 357, t. 13. as sent from Barbadoes, before which time writers on Natural History were unable to refer the Asteria to any known animal. Branches and single Stelle are figured in Lowthor, Phil. Trans. abridged, vol. II. Pl. V. fig. 102–105. Lhuyd. Lith. Britan. t. 13. N*1170. Walcot. Bath Fossils, N*60.

Many places where this fossil has been found in this country are specified in Dr. Woodward's Catalogue of English extraneous fossils. See p. 80—82.

A large Pecten, which may perhaps be thus defined: Pecten (gibbosus) testa inaequalis, equilateral, auriculata, fornice gibba, costis (21) rotundatis latus, quartis fornicis radiis, reliquis crassioribus. The convex valve, or fornix, is very highly gibbosus: the lower valve plain, or rather concavo, and the ribs nearly equal in thickness. It is one of the most rare of the Melbury fossils. The character respecting every fourth rib holds in all the specimens I have seen. This is one of the largest and I am not acquainted with any figure of this fossil in any author I have seen, nor with any recent shell corresponding to it.

Pecten? vel Anomia (concentrica) testa rotundata complanata, tenui; stris concentricis. This is found adhering to other bivalves, which suggests the probability of its belonging to the Anomia genus. I have not seen it larger than about one inch in diameter.

This shell is also found on other fossil shells, in Shillingstone Cliff, near Blandford.

Pecten (planatus) valvula plana, radiis (24) explanatis, margine plicatis. I have never seen the other valve of this shell. Very few specimens exhibit it with the rays of an equal length.

The same shell is found in a stone, of a more compact texture, at Shillingstone Cliff, near Blandford.

Pecten (scaber) testa convexiuscula, equivalvi, as to have been used in building for time immemorial in all that neighbourhood.

This Plate does not exhibit all the variety that are here found; having heretofore seen others that I had it not in my power to procure on this occasion. What are here delineated are such only as I have at different times myself collected; and therefore can ascertain to be the produce of the place. Some of these appear to me not to have been figured in any publication I have met with.

* Swanage, was exhibited to the Linnean Society in April 1813.
valvulis inauriculatis; radiis (20) convexis, quintuplicatis.

I know not any recent shell that answers to this; but it is probably the shell represented in *Lister's Conchology*, t. 470. 28. since, upon a careful examination, each ridge, or rib, will be found to be made up of one elevated stria in the middle, and two on each side of it; all very scabrous, owing, as a sufficient examination shews, to minute furrowed points, or prickles. It is not frequent.

Fig. 5.

Pecten (triplicatus) testa convexiuscula, valvula inauriculata, radii (20) triplicati; media stria major; omnibus aculeatociliatis.

I have not seen the other valve, or operculum; and therefore cannot say whether it be equivalent. On a superficial view it may be mistaken for the former; but, on examination, the valve is found more convex, and the shell longer from the hinge to the outer margin; the ribs much stronger, and more elevated; each ridge being made up of one stronger large rib or stria, and one smaller on each side of it, leaving but a very narrow furrow between each. The whole is armed with stronger points or prickles, which on inspection are found to be slightly furrowed.

I cannot refer to any figure that corresponds sufficiently to this shell, either fossil, or recent.

Fig. 6.

This fossil is well known, and not unfrequent. It appears to be an elevated structure, as it should seem, in a shell of the *Chama*, or *Cardium* genus. It is figured and described, by several of the elder writers, under the name of *Hippocrepoides*. See *Lister, Conchology*, t. 516. *Walcot, Bath Fossils*, f. 12. Fig. 7.

*Chama* (plicata) testa subovata, longitudinaliter plicata, valvula altera plana levigata. *Foss. Hantoni*. b. 36. fig. 84. 85.

This figure represents the shell, with a smaller one of the same species adorning to it. It is precisely the Hordwell Cliff shell, as described and figured by Dr. Solander, in the *Fossilia Hantoniensia*; and is among those more frequently occurring in the Melbury cliff.

Fig. 8.

*Chama* (obliqua) testa oblongata, semicordata, levigata; valvula margin interno crenulata, altera carinata, nate spirali adnata, altera plana subspirali. The large valve of this shell, on the side on which the spine is turned, is nearly flat. Fig. 8. the convex side of the fornic. Fig. 8*, the inside of the same, to shew the crenulated or striated inner margin. Fig. 8**, the operculum. This is the most frequent among all the Melbury fossils. The figures are of the size in which it is usually found; but I have one valve nearly two inches and a half long. I cannot refer to any figure that sufficiently answers to this shell.

Fig. 9.


This fossil is extremely apt to vary in its form; but its character of being more or less hollowed on one side, from the middle of the valve more and more to the exterior margin, marks pretty universally its specific difference. It is but rarely found among the Melbury fossils, although a very frequent *Anomia* in many parts of England.

Fig. 10.

*Nautilus* (articulatus) testa transverse costata, apertura transversa costa. The volutions of this shell is strongly ribbed in the transverse direction. It is remarkable for not being round, but considerably flattened on the back of the shell, especially near the aperture, becoming gradually more round, before the involution takes place. It is rare.

*Lister's shell* in the *Conchology*, t. 1040, resembles ours the most, except that the ribs in his figure appear to be much more numerous. The shells figured in the *Mus. anfractibus quatro, primo ampliori*. *D'Argenville's Conchology*, tab. 66. c. 4.

Fig. 11.

*Trochus* (laviis) testa umbilicata, depressa, lavi; anfractibus quatro, subrotundatis. This is among the rare ones of Melbury Cliff. It is a cast, or *Nucleus*, not often found as large as the figure; though I have one specimen nearly three inches in diameter, and one and an half high. The first volutions slightly carinated. *Walcot's figure*, N° 50, nearly resembles it, but it is better represented by *Lister, Conchology*, t. 1051. 26.

The aperture appears to be not round, but enough of the subquadrangular figure to entitle it to a place in the *Trochus* genus rather than among the *Turbines*.

Fig. 12.


If any *Septa* could have been discovered in the volutions of this shell, it would necessarily have had a place among the *Nautilus*, or *Cornua Ammonis*, but no such appearance is manifest; hence it must, at present however, rank among those of the first subdivision of the *Helix* genus.

It is seldom larger than the figure; and is not very common among these fossils. It is more frequently seen elsewhere in a pyritic state.

Fig. 13.


A group of worm shells, or *Serpulae*. These are found sometimes to a mass three or four inches long, and as thick as the finger, more or less implexed with each other. Among the recent *Serpulae* it comes the nearest to *Linnaeus's* shell, as above quoted.

Fig. 14.


The teeth of fishes are very frequently found in a fossil state; and have been usually referred to the *Squatus*, or shark genus. Their make is so different that it seems probable they do not belong to several species. They are rare among the Melbury fossils, although common in many parts of England. They are found with the enamel usually perfect; the Melbury shell is white; those of the Island of Sheppey, where they abound, are black, and some of them one inch and an half, or more, in length.

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<tr>
<td>1. 2. 8. Patella vulgata</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Patella Gracca</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Patella Scabra</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 6. Patella pellucidula</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Patella ungoviaca</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Bulla lignaria</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Bulla hydatis</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**END OF THE NATURAL HISTORY.**

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