

NOTES.

Clausilia (*Stereophaedusa*) *valida*, Pfr., var. nov. *fasciata*.

Cl. valida var. β Pfr., Zeit. f. Malak., p. 106, 1849.

" " " Mon. Hel. Viv., iii., p. 591.

Habitat: Lieu-Chieu.

Castanea, ad suturam luteo fasciata, apertura intus fusca, lamella sub-columellaris non tam emersa quam in forma typica.

This variety differs from the type in its dark chestnut colouring with light yellow sutures, in place of the uniform yellow: the lamella sub-columellaris is not so prominent, and the interior of the mouth is dusky in place of white. The shell is more inflated than the typical form.

I have a specimen from the Morelet Collection, and there are two in the British Museum from the Cuming Collection. Probably many others are known.—E. R. SYKES, B.A., F.Z.S.

Note on the Genus *Phenacaron*.

On page 86 of the December number, Mr. Collinge refers to the questionable validity of this genus. Full information regarding it may be found in Mr. W. G. Binney's 3rd and 4th Suppls. to Terr. Moll. U.S. (1890 and 1892), where the two known species are figured, with their genitalia, &c. It may, however, be worth while to publish the following notes on the subject, which I wrote before I left Colorado, but have kept in MS. When these were written, Mr. Binney's latest work, in which a different view is taken, had not appeared.

PHENACARION.

This genus, founded on *foliolatus*, Gould, and var. *hemphilli*, W. G. Binney, may be regarded as a subgenus of *Prophysaon*. The presence of a mucous-pore can hardly perhaps suffice to distinguish a genus, and there are no other characters of generic value.

In Europe, the subgenus *Isselia*, Bourguignat, of *Daudbardia* is founded on a similar distinction.

Some forms seem rather intermediate between *Prophysaon* proper and *Phenacaron*. Mr. Binney writes that five out of fifty examples of a *Prophysaon* found by Mr. Hemphill on San Juan Island, show some sort of a caudal pore. *Prophysaon andersoni*, J. G. Cooper was supposed to have some sort of a caudal pore, and indeed, a living example of form *marmoratum* sent me by Dr. Cooper had a kind of pit at the tail, probably a rudimentary pore.

A specimen of *foliolatus*, found by Mr. Hemphill at Seattle, and sent to me by Mr. Binney, seemed to have a distinct functional pore, which appeared in the contracted slug as a crescentic groove, with its concave side upwards. Mr. Binney sent me some specimens of *foliolatus* var. *hemphilla* from near the mouth of the Chehalis River, but they were very much dried up. So far as I could judge, they seemed of the same species as *foliolatus*, but the figure and description in Mr. Binney's 3rd Suppl. Terr. Moll. of *hemphilli* certainly appear to indicate a distinct species.

It is now regarded as a distinct species by Mr. Binney.—T. D. A. COCKERELL, F.Z.S., F.E.S., Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, W.I.

Some New Forms of Slugs.

(1) *Prophysaon andersoni* var. *suffusum*, v. nov., 25 millm. long (in alcohol), like *P. hemphilli*, but reticulations of body more sub-divided, regular, and distinct. Colour grey-black, without markings, sides and edge of mantle paler. Sole pale greyish ochreous, conspicuously transversely wrinkled. Jaw dark, ribbed. Genitalia as in *P. hemphilla* (which I consider a variety of *andersoni*), penis-sac remarkably short and thick, not at all tapering; hermaphrodite gland black, imbedded in liver.

Chehalis, Washington, U.S.A., one specimen, collected in 1889 by Mr. Hemphill, and sent to me by Mr. W. G. Binney.