

THE
JOURNAL OF MALACOLOGY.

No. 4.

DECEMBER 30th, 1896.

VOL. V.

LIST OF THE CLAUSILIAE OF SOUTH AMERICA
WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW
SPECIES.

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(PLATE IV.)

The species of *Clausilia* already known, belonging to the South American group, appear to be the following:—

PORTO RICO.

C. tridens, Chemn.

UNITED STATES OF
COLOMBIA.

C. bartletti, H. Ad.

C. blandiana, Pfr.

var. *ciocolatina*, Ancey.

C. bogotensis, Bttg.

C. dohrni, Pfr.

Synonym *C. perplexa*,
Sykes.

C. epistomium, Küster.

Synonym *C. pseud-*
epistomium, Brgt.

C. fuuchi, Pfr.

C. karsteniana, Döhrn.

C. magistra, Sowerby.

C. maranhonensis, Albers.

C. perarata, von Martens.

C. stylina, Ancey.

VENEZUELA.

C. cyclostoma, Pfr.

ECUADOR.

C. bourcierii, Pfr.

C. buckleyi, Higgins.

C. crosseti, Hidalgo.

C. deyrollei, Ancey.

C. perezi, Joussemaume.

C. rehrei, Joussemaume.

PERU.

C. adamsiana, Pfr.

C. adusta, Bttg.

C. andeloca, Morelet.

C. angrandi, Morelet.

C. chacaensis, Luborm.

C. filocostulata, Luborm.

C. flachi, Bttg.

C. jolyi, Bttg.

C. malleolata, Phil.

C. peruana, Trosch.

C. quadrata, Bttg.

C. raymondii, Phil. (1867)
(non *C. raymondi*, Bgt.,

1863)

C. slosarshii, Luborm.

C. steeriana, Sykes.

C. taezanowskii, Luborm.

C. trigonostoma, Bttg.

BOLIVIA.

C. boliviana, Sykes.

C. orbygni, Ancey.

Where these species have been placed in a subgenus at all, the name *Nenia* has been used. This was first published by H. & A. Adams (1855) who adopted the section from Charpentier (1852), he having only designated it by a number. The species so placed were in each case *C. epistomium* and *C. tridens*. Some authors have located *C. dohrni* in *Balea*, but since the type of this genus is *B. perversa*, L., such reference seems erroneous.

While certain of the species fall easily into groups, the others still appear to be isolated forms, and our present knowledge of the South American *Clausiliae* is insufficient to enable us to properly separate them, any endeavour to do so being premature.

The species I described as *C. perplexa* appears to me now to be only a form of *C. dohrni*, and it has therefore been placed in the synonymy of that species. I think it is also very probable that *C. magistra* is a variety of *C. karsteniana* and that *C. jolyi* is a form of *C. filocostulata*: since, however, I have not seen authentic specimens of some of these, I hesitate to definitely unite them.

C. funcki, Pfr., is a difficult species to classify; still it appears to belong to the *Clausilia* group, though of a somewhat aberrant form.

C. cyclostoma was described by Pfeiffer as from the Korean Archipelago; subsequently he stated that it was probably South American, while in the 'Nomenclator Heliceorum Viventium' it appears as from Venezuela, and a specimen in my collection is said to have come from "Quito, Peru," which I assume refers really to the Quito in Ecuador. The real habitat therefore remains uncertain.

Bourguignat varied the spelling of *andecola* to *andicola*, that of *dohrni* to *dorhni* (err. typ.?), and changed *maranhonensis* to *maranhonica*: these alterations appear to me to be unnecessary.

Clausilia evae, n. sp. (Plate IV., Figures 1, 2, 3.)

Testa fusiformis, tenuiuscula, corneo-fuscula, parum nitens; apex obtusus, non decollatus; anfr. $8\frac{1}{2}$ plano-convexi, lente accrescentes, primi laeves, reliqui sat distanter costulato-striati, costulis undulatis, interstitiae laeves, anfr. ultimus ante aperturam multius costulato-striatus quam anfr. penultimus, subtus modice angustatus, basi rotundatus, applanatus; sutura impressa; apertura magna, fere circularis, basi recedens, peristomate con-

tinuo, soluto, late reflexo, leviter incrassato. corneo-albido; lamellae modicae, superior marginalis, fere verticalis, inferior valde oblique ascendens, sub-columellaris nulla; plica principalis curta, valida; lunella conspicua, valida, arcuata. Alt. 41 millim.; diam. max. 8.5 millim.; alt. apert. 9 millim.; lat. apert. 9 millim.

Habitat: South America.

I regret not to be able to give the exact habitat of this handsome species, the single specimen of which is in the collection of Miss de Burgh, who kindly lent it so that it might be figured and described.

While dealing with these forms, a word with regard to '*Bulimus clausilioides*, Reeve,' may be of interest. This shell has at various times been placed in *Balea* and *Temesa*. The former is clearly erroneous; with regard to the latter, the original species so placed were *australis*, Forbes, *clausilioides*, Reeve, and some forms of *Alopi*. Mr. Hedley has recently transferred the former species to *Perrieria*, and Mr. Pilsbry following this has left *clausilioides* as the type of *Temesa* in his work on the Bulimoid forms.

This result appears to me to be very unsatisfactory. *Australis* was the first species of *Temesa*, and therefore when it proved not to be a *Coelioxys*, as Mr. Hedley showed, it should have stood as the type of the genus. It appears so for two reasons: firstly, because *Temesa* has more than 20 years' priority over *Perrieria*; and secondly, because *australis* does not accord well with *clausiliaeformis*, Tapp.-Canefri, which is the type of this latter genus, though the author's somewhat vague original description would cover it. I think, therefore, that *australis* must stand under *Temesa* and *clausilioides* will require, if it is to be placed in a section by itself, a new sectional name.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

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|--------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Clausilia coae</i> , n. sp. | { | FIGURE 1. The shell life-size. |
| | | FIGURE 2. Mouth of the shell $\times 2$. |
| | | FIGURE 3. The same seen from behind $\times 2$. |



1.



2.



3.

W. J. Webb, del. ad nat.

Garratt & Walsh, sculpt.

Clausilia evae, n. sp.