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TWO NEW CUBAN UROCOPTIDÆ.

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND J. B. HENDERSON, JR.

UROCOPTIS (GONGYLOSTOMA) LONGA, n. sp. Pl. VIII, figs. 9, 10.

The shell is cylindric or pillar-shaped, a trifle widest in the middle, tapering slightly to the rather wide truncation; whitish or pale brown, indistinctly mottled or rather distinctly streaked with brown; glossy, smooth, the last whorl thread-striate, contracted and angular above the origin of the neck, which is free and descends shortly. The aperture is somewhat oblique, subcircular. The peristome is rather broadly expanded, reflexed, white, usually brown-tinted below. Axis slender, encircled with a small, sub-basal lamella which is minutely spinose in the upper whorls.

Length 14.2, diam. 2.1, aperture 2 mm.; $13\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

Length 15.5, diam. 2.1, mm.; $13\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

A small rocky hill at Zaza del Medio, at the junction of the Sancti Spiritus branch with the Cuban Central R. R., Province of Santa Clara, collected by H. A. Pilsbry, April 15, 1904.

This species belongs to the group of *U. wrighti* as defined in the Manual of Conchology, vol. XV, p. 263. It differs from the species there described by its smooth surface. It is also different from the several new forms recently found by Professor de la Torre, all of which have been compared.

UROCOPTIS (GONGYLOSTOMA) CARA n. sp. Plate VI, figs. 27-30.

The shell is very slender, pillar-shaped, of nearly equal diameter throughout, or tapering slightly towards the truncate summit; whitish, copiously mottled and streaked with brown; glossy, smooth (or rarely showing very weak traces of widely spaced striæ), the last whorl regularly thread-striate. The whorls are slightly convex, the last compressed towards its base, which is angular above the origin of the neck, last half whorl free, tubular and descending, rounded or having a weak keel below. The aperture is subcircular, white within, rather oblique; peristome broadly expanding, reflexed, white. The axis is encircled by two small, nearly equal lamellæ, the upper one more oblique, the lower thinner and shortly spinose. In the penultimate whorl the axis becomes noticeably gyrate and the upper lamella disappears.

Length 16.5, diam. 2.1, aperture 2.1 mm.; $14\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

Length 22.3, diam. 2.3, aperture 2.3 mm.; 20 whorls.

Length 13, diam. 2 mm.; $12\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

"San José rocks" about 2 miles northeast of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, H. A. Pilsbry, April, 1904.

Several hundred specimens were taken from the vertical rocks where they clung in abundance, though in the main lodged in crevices and holes, like most of the slender *Gongylostomæ*, they vary widely in size and number of whorls. No complete individuals were found; and it appears that about 12 or 15 whorls are lost in large adults.

U. cara differs from species of the *U. wrighti* group by having two equal axial lamellæ. It is probably related to the unfigured *U. imparata* (Arango) which is described as fusiform-cylindric, whitish, with entire spire and 17 whorls.

UROCOPTIS HIDALGOI CABRASSENSIS, n. var. Pl. VIII, fig. 16.

Differs from *U. hidalgoi* by the sparse, weakly developed sutural nodules, shorter, less closely costate neck, and by having an intermediate collumellar lamella between the two large ones in the autepenultimate whorl. The shell is corneous with white streaks and maculæ, smooth except on the last whorl. Length $13\frac{1}{2}$, diam. in the middle 3 mm.; $9\frac{1}{2}$ whorls remaining. Cerra de Cabras, Pinar del Rio, collected by J. B. Henderson, Jr., 1909.

A COLLECTOR IN WESTERN CUBA AND THE ISLE OF PINES.

BY REV. H. E. WHEELER.

(Concluded from page 108).

The last few days of my vacation were spent on an excursion to the Isle of Pines, and I was fortunate in having Dr. de la Torre for a travelling companion. Looking at the map one sees that in outline it is very like the profile of an ancient volante, the typical Cuban carriage, and this comparison has been handed down by those who travelled in that curious and now almost forgotten vehicle.

Baron von Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland visited the Island early in the nineteenth century, making important geological and botanical observations. The first conchologist to explore its shores was D. Jose M. Velasquez. This was sometime in the early thirties, but he published no description of the species collected. A little later Count Arthur Morelet made an expedition to the Antilles, sailed around the Isle of Pines, landing near the present capital, Nueva Gerona, on the Casas River. His book, entitled "*Testacea Novissima Insulæ Cubanæ et Americæ Centralis*," describes species collected here as well as in Cuba and Central America. The species described from the Isle of Pines were:

Oleacina follicularis (= *O. subulata*, Pfr?).

Oleacina paragramma (= *O. solidula*, Pfr.).

Cylindrella (*Urocoptis*) *pruinosa*.

Cyclostoma semicanum, a very rare species from the South Coast.²

Cyclostoma pupoides.

Cyclostoma disjunctum (a synonym of *C. moreletiana*, Petit, disjunctum being preoccupied).

Helicina (*Prietrochatella*) *constellata*,³ and *Helicina scopulorum*.

Poey described *Trochatella stellata*⁴ from Velasquez' manuscript. This species is not found on the Sierra de Casas, the home of its nearest congener, *Trochatella constellata*, but on the Sierra de

¹ Published 1849-1851.

² At Carapachi Bei, meaning "Turtles' Bay," a name given to it by the fishermen of Cayman's Islands.

³ See Revue Zool., 1847, p. 147.

⁴ See Poey, Mem. I., pp. 117, 447; and Jay, Cat. 1850.