

ON *HELICELLA* (*CANDIDULA*) *CRAYFORDENSIS*, n.sp., FROM
THE PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS OF SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND.

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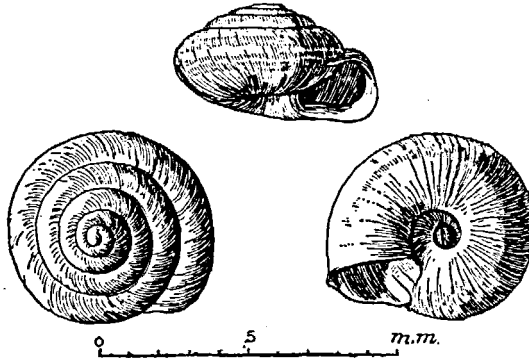
THE form we here describe has long been known from the Pleistocene deposits of South-Eastern England, as well as Northern France, but has always been assigned in faunal lists to *Helicella caperata* (Mont.).¹

This determination had for a long time appeared to us unsatisfactory, and when better preserved forms were discovered at Woodston we were disposed to agree with the Rev. C. E. Y. Kendall² that the shell was more properly referable to *H. candidula* (Studer), and under that name we included it in our *List of British Non-Marine Mollusca*, 1914 (p. 6).

Further study has, however, convinced us that Mr. J. W. Jackson³ is right, and that the form in question is in fact a new species. We therefore now describe it as such, taking the specific name from the British locality at which it was first and principally found.

HELICELLA (*CANDIDULA*) *CRAYFORDENSIS*, n.sp.

Testa umbilicata, globoso-depressa, confertim irregulariter costulato-striata, sed apice nitida, fasciis spiralibus ornata, vel albida; spira convexa, depresso-conoidea, anfractus $4\frac{1}{2}$, convexi, lente accrescentes,



ultimus antice vix deflexus, ad peripheriam subrotundus, vix carinatus; apertura diagonalis, quadrato-lunaris; peristoma acutum,

¹ Prestwich, Phil. Trans., cl, 1860, p. 286; Dawkins, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., xxiii, 1867, p. 100; Cheadle & Woodward, Proc. West London Sci. Assoc., i, 1876, p. 98; Woodward, Proc. Geol. Assoc., xi, 1890, table; Kennard & Woodward, op. cit., xvii, 1901, table.

² Journ. Conch., xiv, 1913, p. 88.

³ "Notes on the *Candidula* section of *Helicella*": Journ. Conch., xiv, 1914, p. 199.

intus valde labiatum, labio remotiusculo, marginibus subconvergentibus, margine inferiori fere recto, columellari subrecte descendente, supra umbilicum pervium subexpanso. Diam. max. 6·5, min. 6 mm.; alt. 3·8 mm.; apert. 2·8 × 2·3 mm.

Horizon and Localities.—Pleistocene at Crayford and Erith (Kent), Ilford and Clacton (Essex), Brentford (Middlesex), Barnwell (Cambridgeshire), and Woodston (Huntingdonshire).

The characteristic feature of the species is the flattened basal margin of the peristome that imparts a slightly quadrate appearance to the aperture, whilst the internal rib at this point is in some specimens so thickened as to suggest on casual inspection a tooth-like protuberance.

From *H. caperata* it differs in being smaller and more depressed, with the umbilicus eccentric as in *H. gigaxi*; whilst the striæ are less regular than in *H. caperata* and not so pronounced, the whorls are more convex, and the periphery not so keeled.

From *H. candidula* it is similarly distinguished, save in the matter of size. The whorls, moreover, in *H. candidula* increase more rapidly in size than they do in the new species.

From the small form of *H. gigaxi*, *H. crayfordensis* is at once separated by the irregular character of its striation.

Some of the specimens from Ilford and Woodston, judging by the dimensions cited by Mr. Jackson (loc. cit.), are slightly larger than those we have seen.
