

DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX NEW LAND SHELLS FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA.

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THE following are bare diagnoses; it is proposed that figures shall follow later.

***Rhodina* (?) *mirabilis*, n. sp.**

Shell recalling in form *Rhodina perakensis*, de Morgan, but the earlier whorls increase more rapidly, and the lower half of the shell has a more cylindrical appearance. The columella is twisted, and a revolving keel encircles the base and ascends spirally into the shell, about half way up the columella wall; in addition, another keel is visible from the junction of the suture line and the outer lip until, revolving round the periphery, it fades out where it bisects the outer lip. Whorls 13, earlier ones smooth, later ones strongly striate.

Alt. 24.5; diam. max. 3.5 millim.

Hab.—Kelantan, Malay Peninsula.

***Streptaxis collingei*, n. sp.**

Shell openly umbilicated, well depressed, costulated, the costae being fine and regular, hyaline or yellowish white; whorls, $6\frac{1}{2}$ —7, somewhat convex, suture well marked, the last whorl being considerably distorted. Aperture oblique, sub-quadrate, peristome expanded and reflected; parietal lamella oblique and curved, palatal teeth generally four, sometimes only three, the uppermost and lowest being the largest.

Alt. 5; diam. max. 9 millim.

Hab.—Kelantan, Malay Peninsula.

A well-depressed shell, which, in the form and position of the teeth, recalls *S. siamensis*, Pfr.

***Opisthostoma laidlawi*, n. sp.**

Shell ovate-conic, pale reddish horn-colour, apex obtuse; whorls 6- $6\frac{1}{2}$, strongly convex, the lower ones being regularly, but finely and somewhat distantly, marked with lamellae. The last whorl is solute, rounded, and bent backwards nearly to the suture of the fourth whorl.

Alt. 2; diam. max. 2.5; diam. min. 1.5 millim.

Hab.—Kelantan, Malay Peninsula.

Recalls in form several of the Bornean species, but the apex is much depressed, the shell is not so pyramidal, and the whorls very conic.

***Clausilia* (*Pseudonenia*) *kelantanese*, n. sp.**

Shell elongately fusiform, dark chestnut brown, with 11- $11\frac{1}{2}$ whorls; protoconch large, cylindrical, and smooth, the later whorls being closely, finely striate, with traces of spiral sculpture crossing the striae;

suture well marked; last whorl very slightly narrower than the preceding one. Mouth ovate-pyriform, chestnut within, the peristome being solute, thickened and reflexed. Parietal lamella nearly vertical and reaching to the lip, columellar lamella moderately deeply seated, twisted, and ascending fairly rapidly; plica principalis medium in size, with two small palatal plicae (upper one the largest) below.

Alt. 31.8; diam. max. 5 millim.; alt. apert. 6.5, lat. apert. 4.8 millim.

Hab.—Kelantan, Malay Peninsula.

Related to *C. filicostata*, Stol., and *C. kapayanensis*, de Morgan; from the latter it may readily be separated by its size, and from the former, in addition to the characters of the plicae and lamellae, the much larger protoconch will readily separate it. The specimens were collected with *C. filicostata*.

***Platyrhaphé chrysalis*, n. sp.**

Shell moderately depressed, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, largely and openly umbilicated, horny brown in colour, but incrustated all over with a yellowish covering, which nearly fills the umbilical area. The suture is very deep, the whorls being strongly convex, and the protoconch acute. The aperture is round, thickened within, and not reflected. Compared with *P. lowi*, de Morgan, the species differs in the greater diameter of the mouth in proportion to the width of the shell, and the last whorl is not solute. Judging from de Morgan's figure, the present shell is also not so widely umbilicated.

Alt. 9; diam. max. 4.5; diam. apert. 3.8 millim.

Hab.—Kelantan, Malay Peninsula.

***Opisthoporus dautzenbergi*, n. sp.**

Shell much depressed, whitish, irregularly dotted and streaked with reddish brown; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, protoconch smooth, the residue of the shell being closely and regularly striate, umbilicus large and open, suture deep. The last whorl descends in front; the lip is double, the edge of the incrassated portion being dark brown, while the reflected portion is white. The operculum is solid, many-whorled, white outside and horn-colour within. The tube is narrow, situated about 2 millim. from the outer lip, and bends backwards.

Alt. 5; diam. max. 13, min. 10.5 millim.

Hab.—Kelantan, Malay Peninsula.

Related to *O. penangensis*, Stol., of which I have specimens from Kinta Valley, and which I suspect will prove to equal *O. rostellatus*, Pfr., but the present species is larger, more solid, differs in ground colour, also the pattern of the colour marking is not carried all over the shell, and the lip is larger and more reflected.



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