

NOTES ON CERTAIN TYPES OF *AMPULLARIA* IN THE PARIS
AND GENEVA MUSEUMS.

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SINCE reading my paper on the Western forms of the genus *Ampullaria*, I have visited the Paris and Geneva Museums, and through the kindness of Dr. Louis Germain, Professor Bedot, and M. de Lessert have been able to identify from the actual types some of the species concerning which I was previously in doubt.

In the Geneva Museum I found the collections of Delessert, Bourguignat, Brot, Moricand, and most of Lamarck's Gastropoda. Among the latter I was pleased to be able to fix definitely the following species, which has long been misrepresented by various authors, and which, in my last paper, I confessed myself unable to identify.

AMPULLARIA CANALICULATA, Lamarck.

This shell measures $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches long by $1\frac{9}{10}$ inches wide; its spire is small and conical, from a front view showing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ whorls above the high obtusely rounded shoulder; it is deeply and rather broadly channelled at the suture. The body-whorl is rather square and nearly vertical, not oblique as in most allied species. The substance of the shell is thicker than that of *A. gigas*; its surface is lustrous, posterior smooth, anterior plicately striated. Philippi's *A. D'Orbignyana* is the same, only the spire is more immersed. *A. haustum*, *Amazonica*, and *immersa* of Reeve (which I regard as one species) may possibly merge into this, but at present it seems to me sufficiently distinct. *A. insularum*, D'Orbigny (= *vermiformis*, Reeve), is another allied species, but much more oblique, more solid, and with a rougher surface.

AMPULLARIA GUYANENSIS, Lamarck.

I now find that Reeve's *A. erythrostoma* is identical with it, and *A. hæmastoma* of the same author is a stunted form of the same.

From Bourguignat's collection I made a number of notes concerning his African species, but I propose to embody these in my next paper dealing with *Pila* and *Lanistes*. In the Paris Museum I found several of Crosse & Fischer's types previously unknown to me, the principal result of which is to add the following to the already very considerable synonymy of *A. Hopetonensis*, viz., *A. Belizensis* and *lemniscata*, C. & F., both from Belize, Mexico, and *A. occlusa*, C. & F., from TanESCO, Guatemala. On seeing the type of *A. Petiti*, Crosse, I now think it distinct from *A. impervia*, Phil. It is a much larger shell, with a very elately conical spire, and the peristome very thick, particularly at the base; its colouring also is different, being destitute of the peculiar cloud-like blotches characteristic of *A. impervia*, and particularly of its variety *nubila*.

While in Paris I also visited the rich collection of Mr. Dautzenberg, and found there material confirming my previously expressed opinions on several species with which my acquaintance was limited. Mr. Dautzenberg has a specimen of *A. Tamsiana*, Phil., much larger than any I have previously seen; it measures 47×46 mm. The specimens of African species in Mr. Dautzenberg's collection I found helpful and instructive, but of these I will treat in my next paper.



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