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A TRIAD OF UMBILICATE *LATIRUS*, RECENT AND PLIOCENE

BY H. A. PILSBRY

Two large and peculiar species of *Latirus* are among the recent discoveries of Messrs. Tom McGinty and Maxwell Smith in southern Florida. A third related species from St. Thomas is described in this connection.

LATIRUS MCGINTYI, new species. Pl. 5, fig. 8.

The shell is strong and solid, openly umbilicate, fusiform, the spire tapering rather slowly (the early whorls lost in the type); the periphery (measured in front) about midway of the length; anterior part of the last whorl cylindric, terminating in a narrow siphonal fascicle around a large, funnel-shaped umbilicus. Suture not deeply impressed. Sculpture of heavy rounded axial folds at the periphery and downward to the basal contraction, eight on each of the later whorls. These are crossed by about five spiral cords, more prominent in the intervals of the folds, the lower two being contiguous and forming a weak angulation next to the basal concavity; there are also several low, unequal spirals on the

cylindric anterior part. Between the cords there are several unequal spiral threads; these extend also over the foldless concave zone between periphery and suture. The irregularly racquet-shaped aperture has about nine lirae in the throat and two oblique folds on the columella, a barely perceptible third fold below them. Anterior end of the siphon is recurved. The shell is cream colored, with traces of tawny-olive periostracum where unworn. The aperture is shell pink within, deepening to coral pink in the throat.

Length 69.5 mm., diam. 31 mm.; length of aperture 36.5 mm.; about 6 whorls remaining.

Lake Worth, Palm Beach Co., Florida, collected by Tom McGinty, for whom it is named.

Latirus recurvirostrum (*Turbinella recurvirostra* Schubert & Wagner, 1829, Neues Syst. Conchylien-Cabinet 12: 100, pl. 227, f. 4021 a, b) is a peculiar species of this group, much more lengthened and slender anteriorly than *L. mcgintyi*. Reeve reported it from Luzon on Cuming's authority. His figure, copied by Tryon, does not seem typical for Schubert & Wagner's species. I have not seen it.

LATIRUS TROCHLEARIS (Kobelt). Plate 5, fig. 7.

The shell is similar to *L. mcgintyi* in general form but is broader with a shorter spire; the periphery (in front view) is above the middle of the length; the axial folds are higher, nearly nine to a whorl. The spiral cords are stronger, the pair above the basal contraction being heavy and prominent. Interstitial spiral threads are unequal. The cream colored shell is covered with a rather thin tawny-olive periostracum. Above the last two whorls there are liver-brown spots in the intercostal intervals. The aperture is buff within with rather weak lirae in the throat and five columellar folds, three being well developed, the upper and lower very small.

Length 65.5 mm., diam. 35 mm.; length of aperture 33 mm.; 8 whorls, the apex lost.

A young shell shows a slightly bulbous nucleus of $1\frac{2}{3}$ smooth whorls, the first whorl strongly convex, then becoming flat, an axially low-ribbed stage of about a third of a turn following, then the sculpture of the adult stage begins.

Originally described from St. Jan; the specimen figured is from St. Thomas, West Indies, 34983 ANSP., collected by Robert Swift.

This is the West Indian shell which Tryon (Man. Conch. 3: 89) identified as *Latirus maderensis* (Watson). That Madeiran

species (described as *Chascax maderensis* Watson, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1873, p. 362, pl. 36, f. 30) differs in many details of sculpture and form. It has an even larger umbilicus, and is undoubtedly distinct from the West Indian species. The specimen figured is larger than Kobelt's type of "*Turbinella*" *trochlearis*, Syst. Conchyl.-Cab., *Turbinella*, p. 79, pl. 19, f. 1, 2. 1876.

LATIRUS MAXWELLI, new species. Pl. 5, fig. 9.

The shell is solid, openly umbilicate, fusiform, the spire tapering regularly, the periphery (viewed in front) being a little above the middle of the length. Anteriorly it is somewhat cylindric and terminates bluntly, with a prominent, rounded siphonal fasciole around the deep umbilicus. Sculpture of moderately prominent axial folds (nearly nine on each whorl), weak near the suture and vanishing at the basal contraction of the last whorl. Over all a sharply developed sculpture of strong spiral cords alternating with threads except in the subsutural zone, where the cords are smaller and subequal. On the cylindroid anterior part there are about four somewhat larger cords with interstitial threads. The racquet-shaped aperture is strongly lirate within, the lirae about 12, arranged in pairs, the lower pair short, hardly entering. There is a strong ridge on the parietal wall near the posterior angle of aperture, and four columellar folds, the lowest one short, not entering.

Length 64 mm., diam. 27.3 mm.; length aperture 33.5 mm.; about $6\frac{1}{2}$ whorls remaining.

Ortona Locks, De Soto Co., Florida. Caloosahatchee Pliocene. Type 13534 ANSP., collected by Maxwell Smith, for whom it is named.

This beautiful fossil is quite unlike anything known from the Caloosahatchee beds. It is most nearly related to the living *Latirus trochlearis* and *L. mcgintyi*, but differs conspicuously by the profuse development of spiral sculpture and the weaker axial folds.



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