

one end of the street, and connected at the other with a 12 inch main in Peckham Road. No specimens have been observed in the latter or any other pipes, which is very curious.

All the specimens, without exception, are in perfectly clean condition, showing that there was very little mineral or vegetable deposit in the water, although evidently sufficient vegetable matter upon the pipes for the animals to feed upon.

The species is viviparous, according to Mr. Charles Oldham, who collected many specimens in Cheshire containing "large numbers of fry ready for exclusion" (Journ. of Conch., vol. x, p. 42), and Messrs. Jackson and Taylor also observe that the acute-spined species of this genus are viviparous (op. cit., vol. xi, p. 11). It therefore becomes quite certain that the species was not introduced into the pipes in the ova-state, but that either young or more adult shells had by some means found an entrance. It is well known that the species apparently increases at an enormous rate, for localities have been described as "taken over" by it in myriads where the previous year not one was seen (Stubbs, op. cit., vol. x, p. 284). It is therefore quite probable that the species has not long existed in this subterranean locality.

These shells differ from typical specimens in being more graceful and slender, and in having the spire longer and the aperture smaller. Length 4.5, diameter 2.25 mm.; length of a typical specimen 5 mm., diameter 3 mm. A small variety of the species was observed by Mr. A. Mayfield last Autumn in Oulton Broad, Suffolk, "in countless thousands." Specimens kindly presented by him to the British Museum measure only about 3.75 mm. in length and 2 in breadth.

Some specimens similar to those from the water-pipes were sent in 1905 to the Museum by the London Hydraulic Power Company, having been found in an open tank upon the top of a building in Blomfield Street, E.C. Some shorter examples, much coated with a rusty deposit, were submitted by the same company. These occurred in a high-pressure water-meter at Middleton's Wharf, Wapping. All the specimens received were dead shells.

E. A. SMITH.

GLESSULA PARABILIS (Benson).

Achatina parabilis, Benson, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1856, vol. xviii, p. 96.

Glessula fusca, H. Adams, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1868, p. 15, pl. iv, figs. 10, 10a.

Hab.—Ceylon.

This species was accidentally omitted from my paper in the last part of the "Proceedings." Its position in the series is between Nos. 26 and 27 on p. 165.

R. H. BEDDOME.



Beddome, R. H. 1907. "GLESSULA PARABILIS (BENSON)." *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* 7, 204–204.

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