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THE GENERA AMAEA AND EPITONIUM IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC

BY

RUTH D. TURNER

Amaea (*Amaea*) *mittelli*

Amaea (*Amaea*) *mittelli* Dall. Clench and Turner 1950, *Johnsonia* **2**, p. 243, pl. 106, figs. 5-7.

Specimens examined. TEXAS: Mustang Island, 1 mile S of Port Aransas (Doil Turner).

Epitonium (*Asperiscala*) *sericifilum* Dall

Epitonium (*Asperiscala*) *sericifilum* Dall. Clench and Turner 1952, *Johnsonia* **2**, p. 317, pl. 152.

Mrs. G. R. Hettick has kindly donated a specimen of this rare species to the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Dall (1889, p. 124) in his list of the Marine Mollusks of the Southeastern Coast lists this species with a question as occurring on the Texas Coast. The specimen collected by Mrs. Hettick is from 10 miles south of Port Aransas, Texas. It has 10 whorls and measures 6.5 mm. in length and 1.9 mm. in width.

THE FAMILY PHASIANELLIDAE IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC

BY

ROBERT ROBERTSON

Some additional observations on *Tricolia* made at the Lerner Marine Laboratory, Bimini, Bahama Islands in June and July, 1958, are included in this supplement, as well as some new records from Cuba. Previously there were no records of *Tricolia* on the south coast of Cuba west of Guantánamo. The specimens were sent by Dr. C. G. Aguayo, Museo Poey, Universidad de la Habana and Dr. Cortez Hoskins, Jersey Production Research Co., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Tricolia affinis affinis C. B. Adams

Tricolia affinis affinis C. B. Adams. Robertson 1958, *Johnsonia* **3**, no. 37, p. 262.

Specimens examined. CUBA: Cayo Inés de Soto; Playa Manimaní, both Pinar del Río; Vedado; Arenas de la Chorrera, both Habana; Gibara, Oriente (all Museo Poey); W of Cayo Tablones, Archipiélago de los Canarreos, Habana; Cayo Perro, Cayos de San Felipe (both C. Hoskins); Pta. de la Yana, both Pinar del Río (Museo Poey).

Tricolia adamsi Philippi

Tricolia adamsi Philippi. Robertson 1958, *Johnsonia* 3, no. 37, p. 268.

Specimens examined. CUBA: Vedado, Habana (Museo Poey).

Tricolia thalassicola Robertson

Tricolia thalassicola Robertson 1958, *Johnsonia* 3, no. 37, p. 271.

Remarks. The median longitudinal furrow is present at the anterior end of the under side of the foot only. Hence the waves of progression are only partially ditaxic. There are irregular yellowish olive-green spots, somewhat as on the shell, on the upper surface of the foot. The left cervical lobe is pedunculate and digitate, with four digits in two specimens and three in another. The lobe on the right side is entire.

This species lives on Manatee Grass (*Cymodocea manatorum* Ascherson) as well as on Turtle Grass (*Thalassia*) at Bimini. It was seen to feed on fine filamentous and crustose calcareous red algae.

Specimens examined. CUBA: Cayo Inés de Soto; Playa Manimaní, both Pinar del Río; S coast Camagüey Province (subfossil; all Museo Poey); Cayo Perro, Cayos de San Felipe (C. Hoskins); Pta. de la Yana, both Pinar del Río (Museo Poey).

Tricolia bella M. Smith

Tricolia bella M. Smith. Robertson 1958, *Johnsonia* 3, no. 37, p. 274.

Remarks. There is no median longitudinal furrow on the under side of the foot in this species, as was previously stated to be characteristic of the whole genus (p. 250) and the waves of progression are monotaxic, not ditaxic (see also *Remarks* above on *T. thalassicola*). The earlier observation (p. 249) that there is no cervical lobe on the right side was based on a single abnormal specimen. Normally there is an entire lobe, as in *T. thalassicola*. The left lobe had three digits in the specimens examined. The feces are U-shaped, as in *T. pullus*.

Four young specimens (the largest 1.8 mm. long) were collected from floating *Sargassum* west of Bimini. This species usually lives in mats of filamentous green algae. Sometimes it may be found in the red alga *Bostrychia* [= "*Amphibia*"] *tenella* (Vahl) Agårdh on mangrove roots.

Specimens examined. CUBA: Vedado, Habana (Museo Poey); Cayo Perro, Cayos de San Felipe, Pinar del Río (C. Hoskins).

Tricolia tessellata Potiez and Michaud

Tricolia tessellata Potiez and Michaud. Robertson 1958, *Johnsonia* 3, no. 37, p. 277.

Range. This species was previously believed not to occur on the coast of Cuba. It has, however, been collected on the south coast in a subfossil state. A record of this species at Grand Cayman (Abbott 1958, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia Monograph 11, p. 32) is based on a specimen collected alive of the banded form of *T. thalassicola* (see Plate 146, fig. 3, p. 272).



Turner, Ruth Dixon. 1959. "The Genera Amaea and Epitonium in the Western Atlantic." *Johnsonia* 3(39), 344–346.

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