

large, their internal basal projection small; a rounded lobe at the base of their outer edge. Fur close, soft, and velvety. General colour above a dark smoky or bistre-brown, a dull buffy tinge present on the fore back and sides. Under surface dirty whitish, the slaty bases of the hairs showing through; line of demarcation on sides fairly well defined. Colour of face, limbs, and tail as in *M. incana*.

Skull similar in its general proportions to that of *M. incana*, but decidedly smaller. Supraorbital edges not beaded. Anterior palatine foramina extending backwards only to the canines. Canines very short. Middle upper premolars longer horizontally than vertically, very narrow transversely.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female in skin, apparently somewhat contracted) :—

Head and body 118 millim.; tail 138; ear 19.

Skull: lambda (back end of parietal suture) to nasal tip 29; greatest breadth (c.) 17; nasals 14×4 ; interorbital breadth 6; intertemporal breadth 6.1; palate length 18; palate breadth between outer corners of $\frac{m. 3}{m. 1-3}$ 9.6. Combined length of $\frac{m. 1-3}{m. 1-3}$ 5.5.

Hab. Rio Abbaregas, Merida, Venezuela, alt. 1630 metres.

Coll. S. Briceno, April 6, 1896.

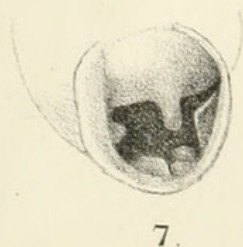
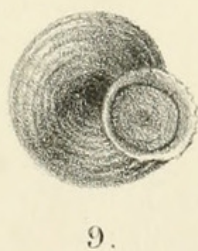
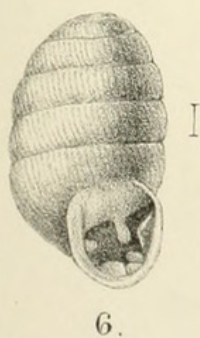
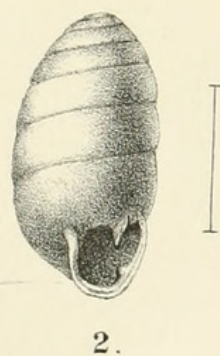
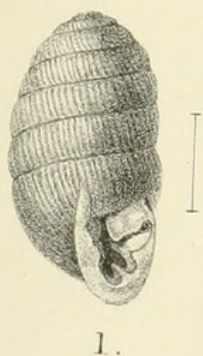
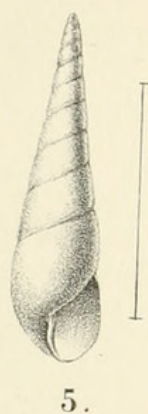
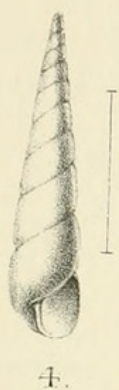
The Merida collection contains three species of the *Marmosa* group, of which the largest is a typical *M. murina* and the smallest is so like *M. pusilla* that, in spite of the considerable extension of the known range involved, I do not see any reason for distinguishing it. The middle one, however, although it may be said to represent *M. incana*, cannot be actually assigned to that species, from which it differs by its decidedly smaller size and much darker colouring, notably that of the lower surface. No other described species is at all like it.

XLVII.—*Descriptions of new Terrestrial Mollusca from South Africa.* By JAMES COSMO MELVILL, M.A., F.L.S., and JOHN HENRY PONSONBY, F.Z.S.

[Plate XVI.]

SINCE the publication of our last paper (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xvi. p. 478), describing five new *Enneæ* from the South-African region, two more, both of them conspicuous

marmota, Oken, Lehrb. Nat. iii., Zool. ii. p. 1140 (1816), so that the Paraguay and Corrientes species must bear the name of *Marmosa marmota*. (See Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiv. p. 184, 1894, and (6) xvi. p. 58, 1895.)



species, have come under our notice. These are now described, together with a few less noteworthy but equally interesting *Subulinæ*. One of these, indeed, is a marvellous shell, and perhaps ought to be made the type of a new genus.

Ennea impervia, sp. n. (Pl. XVI. fig. 1.)

E. testa subrimata, dolioliformi, cinerea, crassiuscula, apice per-obtusum; anfractibus 7-8, ventricosis, apud suturas impressis, undique longitudinaliter oblique crassicostulatis; apertura oblonga; peristomate albo-nitente, late incrassato, plicis vel dentibus plurimis arctissime munito, plica parietali valde intrante, conspicua, plicis labialibus bi- vel trifurcatis, interne involutis, longeque penetrantibus; plica columellari trifurcata, interne perintrante, aperturamque ipsam ad faucem fere obcludente.

Long. 7.50, lat. 4.50 mm.

Hab. Natal.

Shell subperforate, tun-shaped, ashy in colour, slightly thickened; whorls seven or eight, ventricose, impressed at the sutures, and longitudinally uniformly obliquely ribbed. The aperture is oblong; lip shining white, thickened, fortified with several plaits and teeth, the parietal plait being deep-seated, large, and well developed, the labial multifarious, involute, and twice or thrice furcate, being likewise deep-seated; the columellar trifurcate, very deeply seated, and almost closing the aperture.

A very remarkable form, approaching *E. infrendens*, Gould.

Two specimens.

Ennea Queketti, sp. n. (Pl. XVI. fig. 2.)

E. testa obtuso-cylindrica, pellucida, subvitrea, apice obtuso; anfractibus octo, tenuibus, ventricosulis, ad suturas impressis, sub lente arcte longitudinaliter undique striatis; apertura rotunda; peristomate albido, plicis dentibusve tribus instructo, plica parietali magna, acinaciformi, intrante; dente labiali parvo, superficiali; plica columellari inconspicua, perintrante.

Long. 13, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Natal. Two specimens.

Shell large, white, vitreous, delicate, obtusely cylindrical; whorls eight, somewhat swollen, under a lens they are seen to be uniformly closely obliquely striate; the mouth is rounded, lip white, slightly expanded, furnished with three processes, viz. a deeply seated parietal plait, a small superficial labial tooth, and a deep-seated but inconspicuous columellar plait.

This large species most resembles *E. Planti*, Pfr., amongst Natalese *Enneæ*, but differs in possessing a tooth on the outer lip.

Subulina læocochlis, sp. n. (Pl. XVI. fig. 3.)

S. testa sinistrorsa, fusiformi, versus apicem attenuata, fere lævi; anfractibus tridecim, supra angustis, infra latioribus, minime ventricosis, undique longitudinaliter obscure obliquistriatis, anfractu ultimo antice apud medium subangulato; apertura oblonga; peristomate extus tenui, marginem ad columellarem recto, ad basin paullum producto, reflexo.

Long. $1\frac{3}{16}$, lat. $\frac{5}{16}$ unc.

Hab. Humansdorp, St. Francis Bay.

Shell sinistral, fusiform, the upper whorls somewhat attenuate; whorls thirteen in number, mostly very narrow, broadening distinctly towards the base. The specimens (two) before us being dead, we cannot tell the colour, but probably it is pale olivaceous. The whorls are nearly smooth, but are obscurely longitudinally obliquely striate, the basal whorl slightly angled in front; aperture oblong, the columellar margin being straightly produced and slightly reflexed.

An extraordinary species, unlike any member of the genus that we are acquainted with. Our specimens, though dead, and consequently imperfect, yet show very clearly all the peculiarities of its conformation.

The superficial resemblance to the Cerithioid (marine) *Læocochlis granosa*, S. Woodw., has suggested the trivial name. Although we have only seen two specimens, we understand many more were collected.

Pseudobalea dominicensis, Shuttleworth, is sinistral, but *S. læocochlis* does not belong to that subgenus. Should subsequent researches justify the erection of a separate genus or subgenus for this very remarkable sinistral form, based upon the characters as just given, we would suggest the name *Euonyma** for its reception.

Subulina crystallina, sp. n. (Pl. XVI. fig. 4.)

S. testa pervitrea, gracillima, tenuissima, nitida, omnino lævi; anfractibus undecim, ad suturas impressis, rectis, sensim accrescentibus, ultimo paullum producto; apertura parva, ovata; peristomate tenui, simplici.

Long. 15, lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Pietermaritzburg.

* Gr. εὐώνυμος, *lævus*.



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