
1. Helix Haughtoni, B., n. sp.

H. testa perforata, subumbilicata, solidula, subtrochiformi, irregulatior oblique obsolete plicatula, confertissime et minutissime spiraliter striata, epidermide rubenti-olivacea; spira depresse conoidea, apice valde obtuso, sutura impressa; anfractibus $4\frac{1}{2}-5$, convexis, ultimo antice breviter vix descendente, ad peripheriam angulato, subtus convexo, circa umbilicum intus callo arctatum compressiusculo; apertura obliqua, subrotundato-lunata, subquadrangulari, intus albida, peristomate recto, marginibus callo tenuissimo junctis, dextro intus subincrassato, columellari superne breviter reflexiusculo, subtus incrassato, intus dente calloso interdum munito.

Diam. major 31, minor 27, axis 19 mill.

Habitat in insulis Andamanicis.
Detexit Major J. C. Haughton.

This is the largest Helix, and the most peculiar in form and in the formation of the aperture, yet received from these islands, the columellar callus in one specimen recalling the appearance observable in some Mauritian Helices. In a second specimen, this protuberance is more slightly developed. I am indebted for it to Major Haughton, late Superintendent of the Andaman Colony, now Chief Commissioner in Assam, whose search for the land-shells of the locality has added largely to our knowledge of the island forms.

2. Helix Gordonia, B., n. sp.

H. testa perforata, orbiculata, depressa, tenui, superne oblique plicatula et minutissime striata, infra laeviore, subpolita, confertissime radiatim striatula, striis nonnullis distantibus decussata, albida, epidermide pallide cornea induta; spira planulata, apice vix elevato, obtuso, suturis impressis, late marginatis; anfractibus 7, lente accrescentibus, vix convexiusculis, ultimo ad peripheriam superne compresse carinato, antice non descendente; apertura subobliqua, lata, angulato-lunata, peristomate vix reflexiusculo, intus breviter incrassato, albo, margine superiore brevi, basali late regulariter arcuato, prope umbilicum undulato.

Diam. major 33, minor 30, axis 11 mill.

Habitat in regione Birmanica prope Moulmein.

Two specimens of this beautiful and delicate species, one of which was imperfect, were kindly sent to me from Moulmein by Mrs. Gordon, wife of Major-General Gordon, of the Madras Army, with other shells previously found in that neighbourhood.
3. Helix Cyclotrema, B., n. sp.

H. testa sinistrorsa, obtecte umbilicata, conoideo-subglobosa, oblique striatula, granulata, sub epidermide cornea, albida; spira conoidea, apice obtuso, subfoveato, suturis impressis; anfractibus 4\2, convexis, gradatim crescentibus, ultimo ad peripheriam obtuse angulato, unifasciato, antice lato, longe descendent, sub tus convexo; apertura valde obliqua, rotundata, peristomata dilatata, reflexiusculo, marginibus approximatis, callo brevi junctis, columnellaríe auriculato umbilicum celante.

Diam. major 22, minor 18, axis 11 mill.

Habitat in montibus "Soomeysur" dictis, prope regionem Nipalensem. Detexit W. Theobald jun.

This interesting shell is the first of the sinistrorse group allied to H. trifasciata, Chemn., which has been hitherto proved to inhabit the Himalayan region. A sinistrorse shell, alleged to have been collected by Dr. Burroughs in the Himalaya, was named H. Himalana by Dr. Lea, in a paper read before the Phil. Soc. of Philadelphia, in Feb. 1832 (date of the dedication of the printed volume, July 1834). In August 1834, the Southern Chinese H. cicatricosa (H. Senegalensis) was considered to be the shell indicated by Dr. Lea, in the opinion of the late Mr. G. B. Sowerby, and was described by me, in the Zoological Journal of that year, under Lea's name, together with H. interrupta, m., which occurs abundantly in the Rajmahal range, south of the Ganges, and in the Botanic Gardens near Calcutta. There is now little reason to doubt that H. interrupta is the same as Lea's original shell; and, even assuming that the latter had the advantage of priority of publication, the locality wrongly assigned by the name to the species should cause the abandonment of the designation on the same ground, as that of the Chinese species originally attributed by mistake to Senegal.

A single dead and imperfect specimen of H. interrupta was sent to me from the station of Darjiling, where it was picked up by Mr. Theobald near a European dwelling-house. It was probably thrown away by the late Dr. Pearson, who resided at that station for some months, and who had also collected the shell, which I discovered in 1831, in the outliers of the Rajmahal range. It is highly improbable that the numerous conchological collectors who have lately explored Darjiling and other parts of the Himalayan Mountains should have missed a shell so conspicuous and abundant where found; and when a 'Times' editorial notice could, in 1860, announce a spur of the Himalaya as being visible from Calcutta, it is not a subject for wonder that an American traveller should have mistaken a group of hills south of the Ganges for an offset of the magnificent mountains which form the northern boundary of Hindostan.
4. **Helix hyptiocyclos**, B., n. sp.

*H. testa latissime umbilicata, orbiculato-planata, planorbiformi, depressa, fragili, oblique striatula, translucente, polita, olivaceocornea; spira concaeviuscula, apice foveolata, suturis profundis; anfractibus 4/2, gradatim increcentibus, utrinque convexis, ultimo convexiusculo, peripheria subcarinata; apertura valde obliqua, elliptico-lunata; peristomate tenui, acuto, marginibus conniventi-bus, callo tenui junctis.*

Diam. major 6, minor 5, alt. 1½ mill.

*Habitat sub stercore bovillo ad latera collium prope Fort M'Donald, teste F. Layard.*

This little shell resembles a *Planorbis* more closely than any known species of *Helix*. The specimens were taken in a living state, and it is a matter for regret that the tentacula and eyes were not examined and recorded at the time of capture. Mr. Layard, however, states that, when placed under a glass, the animals crept briskly on the interior surface, a fact which invalidates the idea of the shell being possibly a *Planorbis*. It occurred on a flat space on the side of the hills where a clearing had been made for cultivation, and where no water lay. The habits of the little Rohilkund *Planorbis rotula*, m., the temporary inhabitant of a precarious pool, may be compared with those of *Helix hyptiocyclos*, by referring to the 'Annals of Natural History' for May 1850.

The Himalayan *Helix Huttoni*, Pfr., which was detected by the Messrs. Blanford on the northern face of the Nilgiri range, in Southern India, reappears in the central mountain-group of Ceylon, where Mr. F. Layard took it near Fort M'Donald.

5. **Clausilia Ceylanica**, B., n. sp.

*C. testa vix rimata, fusiformi, oblique confertissime costulata, costulis nonnullis undulatis, fuscescenti-olivacea; spira gradatim attenuata, lateribus convexiusculis, apice obtusiusculo, sutura impressa; anfractibus 8, convexiusculis, ultimo ad basin rotundato; apertura subobliqua, pyriformi, lamellis contiguis, inferiore valde exserta, torta, plicis palatalibus 2, subaequalibus, elongatis, columellari immersa; peristomate continuo, superne soluto, undique subexpanso, reflexiusculo.*

Long. 12, diam. 2½ mill.; apert. long. 3, lat. 2 mill.

*Habitat prope Fort M'Donald.*

Found by Mr. F. Layard at an altitude of 4500 feet on the central mountain mass of the Island of Ceylon. Its nearest Indian ally in form is the Darjiling *C. Jos*, from which it may at once be distinguished by its sculpture, teeth, and internal plicae. This is the first species of the genus which has been found in Ceylon. No representative has yet occurred in Southern or Central India.

S. testa imperforata, oblongo-conica, subturrita, solida, striata, versus suturam et apicem costulato-striata, albida, epidermide olivacea minutissime corrugata induta; spira elongato-conica, versus apicem obtusiusculum subito attenuata, sutura impressa; anfractibus 7, vix convexiusculis, subplanulatis, ultimo ad peripheriam subangu- lato; apertura vix obliqua, ovato-elliptica, intus caeruleo-albida, margine dextro tenui, acuto, columellari calloso, planato, expansi- usculo, versus basin leviter emarginato, marginibus callo tenui expanso junctis.

Long. 20-30, diam. 10-11 mill.; apert. long. 11, lat. 5 mill.
Var. oxynter testa elongato-turrita, graciliore.

Long. 30, diam. 8 mill.
Habitat ad Portum Blair insularum Andamanicarum.

This species was, I believe, first discovered by Dr. Walker, Superintendent of the Settlement; but the most perfect speci- mens, with the epidermis in fine condition, were received from his successor, Major Haughton.

There is a tendency in the stouter form to verge towards the variety which I have called oxynter, although the extreme spe- cimens might be considered as separate species. A single spe- cimen of this variety was sent by Major Haughton.

7. Spiraxis Walkeri, B., n. sp.

S. testa imperforata, cylindraceo-turrita, arcuato-striatissima, sub epidermide albida; spira gracili, apice obtuso, sutura profundiuscula; anfractibus 9, convexiusculis; apertura obliqua, elliptica; margine dextro tenui, acuto, superne arcuato, columellari calloso, subito revoluto.

Long. 14, diam. 3½ mill.
Habitat ad Portum Blair.

None of the specimens sent by Major Haughton possess a perfect epidermis, and all are more or less injured at the aperture.

8. Spiraxis Layardi, B., n. sp.

S. testa imperforata, elongato-turri, tenui, arcuato-stratula, albida, epidermide tenui polita cornea induta; spira elongata, apice obtuso, sutura profundiuscula, nonnunquam erosidenticulata; anfractibus 7½, convexus, ultimo pone columellam impresso; apertura obliqua, elongato-ovata, superne angustata; peristomate tenui, acuto; labro arcuato, margine columellari incrassato, modice torto.

Long. 12½, diam. 4 mill.; apert. long. 4, diam. vix 2 mill.
Habitat ad Moopana, Bootelle, &c., insulae Ceylon.

This shell, the first of the genus noted from Ceylon, was col- lected by Mr. Frederick Layard. Specimens with the polished epidermis were very scarce.

Cheltenham, Jan. 5, 1863.
9. Spiraxis Cingalensis, B., n. sp.

S. testa subrimata, subulato-turrita, gracili, solida, polita, striatula, striis minutis confluentissimis undulatis spiralis decussata; spira elongata, superne sensim attenuata, apice — ? sutura vix impressa, irregulari; anfractibus superstitibus 11 (apicalibus deficientibus), planulatis, ultimo ad basin rotundato; apertura sub-obliqua, emarginato-elliptica; peristomate recto, intus ad angulum superiorem calloso; margine dextra superne arcuato, basali incrassato, columnellari calloso, expansiusculo, subreflexo, superne plica obliqua sparsa solida munito.

Long. 14, diam. 3 mill.; apert. long. 3, diam. 1½ mill.
Habitat ad Weelgamoowe, Matelle, Ceylon.

A single specimen of this peculiar form is in Mr. F. Layard's collection. It is a dead shell, and is deficient in the superior whorls. I had not seen it before the previous part of this paper was in type.

January 8.

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