

CONCHOLOGY.—Three new land shells from the southern United States.¹ JOSEPH P. E. MORRISON, U. S. National Museum.
(Communicated by PAUL BARTSCH.)

While overhauling the minute land shells of eastern North America in the collection of the United States National Museum, the writer discovered the following new species.

Pseudopunctum, new section

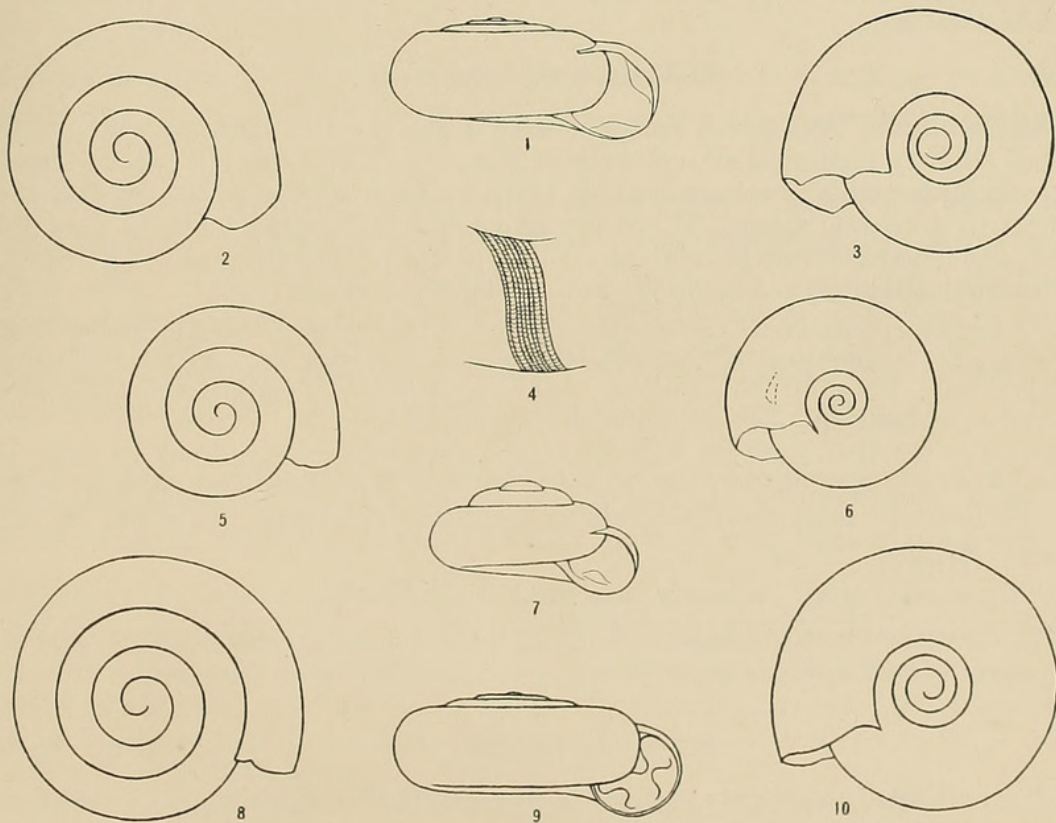
Sculpture as in *Punctum* s.s., but shell is furnished with a basal lamella just within the aperture. From its appearance in the material examined, this lamella is apparently absorbed on its inner end and formed on the outer, as the shell grows; specimens of all sizes examined showing it about the same distance within the aperture, and not repeated.

Type of section: *Punctum* (*Pseudopunctum*) *smithi*, described below.

Punctum (**Pseudopunctum**) **Smithi**, n. sp.

Figs. 4-7

Shell minute, depressed as much as in *P. blandianum*, but with each whorl more flattened (oval in cross-section), which gives the entire shell a lower



Figs. 1-3. *Paravitrea roundyi*, n. sp. Holotype. Fig. 4. *Punctum* (*Pseudopunctum*) *smithi*, n. sp. Sculpture of body whorl. Figs. 5-7. *Punctum* (*Pseudopunctum*) *smithi*, n. sp. Holotype. Figs. 8-10. *Pilsbryna tridens*, n. sp. Holotype.

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received September 24, 1935.

appearance, even when height and diameter are practically identical. Whorls $4\frac{1}{4}$ (maximum); later whorls with major growth riblets not prominent, and interspaces with 1-3 minor growth ridges; spiral lines of equal prominence; the two producing the characteristic beaded sculpture. Umbilicus about three times in major diameter of shell. Aperture wider than high, with simple, sharp lip. Basal lamella about one-fourth the height of aperture, not on a callous; lamella is about four times as long as wide, twice as long as high, sloping gradually both towards and away from the peristome. In fresh (translucent) shells, the spindle-shaped basal outline of the lamella is evident in umbilical view, close to the aperture margin.

The type, U. S. N. M. Cat. No. 318466a, was collected by H. H. Smith near Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama (Coll. No. 367). It measures: Height, 0.62 mm.; maj. diam., 1.15 mm.; min. diam., 1.0 mm. Height of aperture, 0.32 mm.; diam. of aperture, 0.37 mm.; umb. diam., 0.43 mm.

I have also seen specimens from Gurley, Madison County, and Wadley, Randolph County, Alabama, also collected by H. H. Smith, and a single specimen in the Lea Collection from "Kentucky, near Cincinnati, Ohio."

This species has a lighter color with a slight greenish cast, instead of brownish as in *Punctum* s.s., although the sculpture is essentially the same. One glance at the translucent base or into the aperture, and it can not be misunderstood.

***Paravitrea roundyi*, n. sp.**

Figs. 1-3

Shell minute, depressed, smooth, with a channeled suture. Whorls (4 in type) slightly flattened above the periphery and well rounded below. Aperture as wide as high; constricted by teeth and the curve of the penultimate whorl to a tricorn shape. There are two low, callous-like teeth in a radial row, one basal and one palatal, above the periphery. Umbilicus widely open, contained about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in the major diameter of the shell.

The type, U. S. N. M. Cat. No. 365154, was collected by P. V. Roundy near Dewey, Washington County, Oklahoma. It measures: Height, 0.7 mm.; maj. diam., 1.5 mm.; min. diam., 1.35 mm.; height of aperture, 0.5 mm.; diam. of aperture, 0.5 mm.; umb. diam., 0.6 mm.

I have seen specimens also from Hickory Creek Oklahoma, collected by P. V. Roundy, and from Cleveland County, Oklahoma, collected by R. Frank Hedges.

This species may be easily confused with *Hawaiiia minuscula* from the same region, unless the height of the spire or the size of the nuclear whorls are carefully compared, or the teeth within the aperture are seen.

***Pilsbryna tridens*, n. sp.**

Figs. 8-10

Shell minute, umbilicate; whorls (4 in type) flattened above, well rounded below, regularly increasing in diameter; suture very shallow; growth lines not prominent, irregularly spaced. Umbilicus contained almost 3 times in major diameter of shell. The color is whitish (translucent) in the specimens seen. Aperture reniform, greatly constricted by the three teeth just within the simple sharp lip. The mid-parietal lamella is scalloped as in *P. castanea* and extends as far as can be seen into the aperture; the basal and palatal

teeth are blunt, very prominent, in a radial row (as in *Paravitrea*), with the palatal directly opposite the parietal lamella.

The type, U. S. N. M. Cat. No. 359722, was collected by P. V. Roundy near Strawn, Palo Pinto County, Texas. It measures: Height, 0.67 mm.; maj. diam., 1.6 mm.; min. diam., 1.47 mm. Height of aperture, 0.5 mm.; diam. of aperture, 0.5 mm.; umb. diam., 0.57 mm.

I have also seen specimens from Cleveland County, Oklahoma, collected by R. Frank Hedges.

This species may be easily distinguished from others of the genus by the presence of a tooth on the palatal wall. Discovery of *Pilsbryna* in the Ozark region, shows that the group more nearly parallels *Paravitrea* in distribution.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New ichneumon-flies*.¹ R. A. CUSHMAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by HAROLD MORRISON.)

This paper consists of the descriptions of one new genus and thirteen new species, and a few generic transfers and notes on synonymy, together with a key to the North American species of the genus *Neliopisthus*.

The descriptions of new species are published at this time to make the names available for use in important economic papers on the host insects.

Most of the material on which the discussion is based was received from various laboratories of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, type material of eight of the new species being reared at the Gipsy Moth Laboratory of that Bureau at Melrose Highlands, Mass., and that of another at laboratories devoted to the investigation of the oriental fruit moth. Types of four of the new species were received from State colleges and experiment stations, while material of the old species discussed was received largely from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Phaeogenes epinotiae, n. sp.

Very variable with respect to the color of the abdomen, which may range from piceous black with only the narrow apices of tergites 2-4 reddish, to black at base and apex with tergites 2-4 entirely ferruginous. The holotype is, in this respect, intermediate between the two extremes.

Female.—Length 4 mm., antennae 2.25 mm.

Head twice as broad as thick; temples strongly convex and nearly as long antero-posteriorly as short diameter of eye; occiput rather deeply concave; ocellar triangle weakly transverse, postocellar and ocellular lines subequal, ocelli small; vertex, frons, and face opaque coriaceous with shallow punctures; eyes parallel above, weakly divergent below antennae and about their long diameter apart; antennae situated opposite lower fourth of eye;

¹ Received August 22, 1935.



1935. "Three new land shells from the southern United States." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 25, 545–547.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/123165>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/70726>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Permission to digitize granted by the rights holder

Rights: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.