Dimensions:—Length 5·6 millims., diameter of last whorl 2, height of aperture 1·2, breadth of aperture 1.

Locality. Nossi-Bé Island, in coffee-plantations.

PALUDINA COLBEAUI, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 5.)

Shell turbinate, perforate, opaque, dark greenish black, coarsely striated by the lines of growth; apex obtuse, spire acuminate; whorls 6, very convex, the last occupying about two thirds of the entire shell, the upper ones tabulated; interior of shell of a pale neutral tint; labrum thin, simple, of a brown colour; columella arcuate and somewhat reflexed over the umbilicus; basal margin of the aperture slightly effuse and angular; umbilicus small but well defined; suture simple.

Operculum corneous, black, pyriform and concentric; nucleus subcentral.

Dimensions:—Length 11 millims., diameter of last whorl 6, height of aperture 5·5, breadth of aperture 4.

Locality. Nossi-Bé Island, in a sluggish stream running through coffee-plantations.

I name this species after my friend M. Jules Colbeau, of the Société Malacologique de Belgique.

3. On a Collection of Land and Freshwater Shells made during a short Expedition to the Usambara Country in Eastern Africa, with Descriptions of seven new Species. By ALFRED E. CRAVEN, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received March 1, 1880.]

(Plate XXII.)

HELIX MOZAMBICENSIS, Pfr. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 91, pl. 31. fig. 9.

Very plentiful at Pangani, Marongo, and Magila.

HELIX USAMBARICA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 6.)

Shell depressedly turbinate, umbilicate; apex obtuse, spire depressed; whorls 6, gradually increasing; the upper ones rather convex and the last very convexedly rounded and not descending; the two apical whorls smooth, the next three obliquely and the last flexuously lirate; epidermis very glossy, of a rich brown above, and of a paler brown beneath; shell beneath epidermis nearly white; interior of shell of a pale purplish white; aperture semilunar, as broad as high; labrum thickened and slightly reflexed; columella somewhat straightened obliquely; suture deep and well marked; umbilicus very deep and large.

The young shells are very thin, glossy and transparent.

Dimensions :—Greatest diameter 24 millims., smallest diameter 20, height from base of aperture to apex 15, breadth and height of aperture 11.

Locality. Magila, at the foot of the Usambara hills, in thick woods near a waterfall.

This species has more the appearance of some of the North-American forms than of the African.

HELIX ZANGUEBARICA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 4.)

Shell conically turbate, perforate, transparent, smooth, and of a uniform dark brown colour; apex obtuse, spire rather depressed; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, all convex, the last as broad as the remainder together; aperture ovately lunate, broader than high; labrum sharp and simple, excepting near the umbilicus, where it is slightly reflexed outwardly; suture deep and well defined; umbilicus very small.

Dimensions :—Greatest diameter 3 millims., smallest diameter 2·7, height from base of aperture to apex 2·4, breadth of aperture 1·4, height of aperture ·9.

Locality. Magila, on decaying vegetation. Mr. J. S. Gibbons found some dead specimens on Zanzibar Island.

BULIMUS KIRKII, Dohrn, P. Z. S. 1865, p. 232.

Locality. Magila, in woods.

The specimens collected are rather larger than those in the British-Museum collection.

BULIMUS PUNCTATUS (Anton), Verz. p. 42. no. 1540; Reeve, Conch. Icon. no. 452, pl. 65.

Very plentiful at Pangani and Marongo.

BULIMUS OVOIDEA, Brug. Enc. Méth. i. p. 335. no. 64; Küster, Icon. Moll. (*Pupa*) p. 120, pl. 16. figs. 2, 3.

Several fine specimens in woods, Magila.

BULIMUS OBESUS (Gibbons, MS.), Quart. Journ. of Conch. vol. i. p. 255, pl. ii. fig. 3.

This species closely resembles *Bulimus ovooides* (Brug.), but is of much smaller size.

Locality. Magila and Pangani. Dr. Kirk took a living specimen at Magila; the animal was of a pale green colour, visible through the shell.

BULIMUS MAGILENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 3.)

Shell turriiform, subtransparent, solid, very glossy, showing the lines of growth very plainly, of a pale olive-brown colour, rather lighter near the apex; apex large and obtuse, spire elongated; whorls 9 to 10, very slightly convex and gradually increasing; aperture pyriform, occupying rather less than one sixth of the entire length of the shell; labrum simple, columella somewhat oblique and

faintly reflexed; suture very deep but narrow, slightly puckered at its edges.

Dimensions;—Length 30 to 35 millims., breadth of last whorl 9, height of aperture 7, breadth of aperture $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Locality. Magila, under moss growing on rocks.

ACHATINA KIRKII, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 9.)

Shell turritiform, obliquely lirata, of a yellowish-brown colour, sometimes marked with chocolate-coloured spiral bands; epidermis glossy; apex very obtuse; spire rather elongated; whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$, convex, the last occupying rather more than one third of the entire length of the shell; labrum thin, simple; columella obliquely curved; the generic fold small, but well defined; suture deep.

Dimensions:—Length 26 millims., breadth of last whorl 12, height of aperture 10, breadth of aperture 6.

Locality. Magila, along with *Helix usambarica*, in woods near a waterfall, scarce.

I have great pleasure in naming this species after Dr. Kirk, H.M. Consul-General in Zanzibar.

PUPA USAMBARICA, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 2.)

Shell pupiform, rimate, gibbose, strongly obliquely lirata; apex obtuse; whorls 8, very convex, narrow, gradually increasing, the sixth being the broadest and the last slightly detached and a little produced; aperture small, armed with six teeth; a large thin lamellar tooth extending some distance within the shell, at the centre of the upper margin; three teeth, of which the centre one is the largest, on the labrum or outer lip; a small and narrow internal lamellar tooth a little below the centre of the labrum; a broad bifid tooth on the columellar margin; none of these teeth, with the exception of the one on the upper margin, reaches the margin of the aperture; on the exterior of the last whorl are small depressions or pits corresponding with the teeth; labrum entire, expanded and somewhat reflexed; suture well defined.

Dimensions:—Diameter of sixth whorl 6 millims., greatest diameter of last whorl 7, smallest diameter of last whorl 5, height from base of aperture to apex 11, height of aperture 4, breadth of aperture $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Locality. Magila; rare.

CYCLOSTOMA ZANGUEBARICUM, Petit, Journ. d. Conch. vol. i. p. 53, pl. iii. fig. 6.

Locality. Pangani, Marongo, and Zanzibar; very abundant round the roots of shrubs and trees.

CYCLOPHORUS MAGILENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate XXII. fig. 1.)

Shell depressed, subdiscoid, umbilicated, striated by fine lines of growth, glossy, of a yellowish-brown colour; apex flattened and very obtuse; whorls 4, very convex and rapidly increasing, the last slightly descending near the aperture; aperture circular; labrum

Craven, Alfred E. 1880. "3. On a Collection of Land and Freshwater Shells made during a short Expedition to the Usambara Country in Eastern Africa, with Descriptions of seven new Species." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1880, 216–219. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1880.tb06553.x>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/90456>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7998.1880.tb06553.x>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/73346>

Holding Institution

Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by

Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

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>.