

NOTICES OF NEW JAPANESE LAND SNAILS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Certain species of Japanese land mollusks, described by the author in these *Proceedings* for 1899, pp. 525-530, have been re-described by Mr. G. K. Gude in *Proceedings* of the Malacological Society of London, IV, March, 1890, pp. 8-23, Mr. Gude having been unaware of their previous definition. The necessary corrections of nomenclature will be made by Mr. Gude in an article now about to be published. The diagnostic characters of a number of new Japanese land snails may be stated as follows:

Key to Japanese Species of Alycæus.

a.—Operculum typical; *thin*, concave and nearly smooth outside.

b.—Last whorl moderately contracted behind the aperture.

c.—Broadly and perspectively umbilicated; last whorl smooth near the aperture; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$. Alt. $2\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Operculum thin, tawny brown. Yokohama, under the bark of pine trees.

A. japonicus Martens.

c'.—Umbilicus moderate and deep, its width contained $3\frac{3}{4}$ times in that of shell; last whorl constricted into a smooth neck, beyond which it is striate again; no spiral striæ on the early whorls; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$. Alt. 2.6, diam. 3.75, umbil. 1 mm. Operc. thin, tawny yellow, showing the edges of the whorls slightly. Kashima, Harima.

A. harimensis n. sp.

b'.—Last whorl scarcely contracted, rib striate to the aperture.

c.—Umbilicus moderate, its width contained $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in that of the shell; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, densely and almost evenly rib-striate to the aperture, not spirally striated. Alt. 1.7, diam. 3.2, width of umbilicus .9 mm. Operc. thin, yellowish. Kashima, Harima.

A. reinhardti n. sp.

c'.—Umbilicus open; whorls 4, the post-nepionic one spirally striate. Alt. 2, diam. 4 mm. Yedo.

A. nipponensis Reinh.

a'.—Operculum thickened outside by conspicuous concentric or oblique laminae, thin in the middle (*Metalyceus* n. sect.).

b.—Operculum with blackish concentric laminae. Shell openly umbilicate, the umbilicus less than one-third the diameter of shell; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, the post-nepionic spirally striate, the last half of the last swollen and straightened, more finely rib-striate, then contracted, nearly smooth beyond the contraction. Alt. 2.6, diam. 4, umbilicus $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Hakone Mountains.

A. melanopoma n. sp.

b'.—Operculum with raised oblique laminae around the edge of the outer face, like a single coil of tarred rope; a pit in the middle. Shell with the general shape of *A. japonicus*, the width of umbilicus one-third that of the shell; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, the post-nepionic one not striated spirally, all but the nepionic finely rib-striate, the last moderately swollen and then somewhat contracted, smooth or nearly so beyond the constriction. Alt. 2.7, diam. 4.7, umbilicus 1.5 mm. Kioto.

A. hirasei n. sp.

Full descriptions have been prepared to be published as soon as the necessary figures illustrating them can be drawn.

Diplommatina pusilla var. *omiensis* n. var.

Smaller than *D. pusilla*, and more closely costulate, the intervals between the riblets smooth. Alt. 1.9, diam. 1 mm.

Ibuki, prov. Omi, Japan (Y. Hirase).

In the form I have identified as *D. pusilla* the riblets are more spaced, about 12 to a millimeter, on the circumference of the last two whorls, and the intervals are seen to be densely striated spirally on the penultimate whorl, when viewed under a high magnification.

In var. *omiensis* there are about 18 riblets in the space of one millimeter, and the interstices look smooth under the same lens. The form is much alike in the two species, but *D. pusilla* is a trifle larger, a specimen measuring alt. 2.2, diam. 1.1 mm. Both are sinistral forms. *D. pusilla* was collected by Prof. von Martens at Uweno, in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo.

Macrochlamys micrograpta n. sp.

Shell narrowly umbilicate, the width of umbilicus contained about eighteen times in the diameter of the shell, depressed, glossy, pale corneous brown, adults a little whitish around the umbilicus, subtransparent, the earlier whorls visible through the base. Sculp-

ture of slight growth striæ and excessively close, deeply engraved and minute spirals. Spire very slightly raised, narrow; whorls $4\frac{3}{4}$, slowly increasing, the last much wider, double the width of the preceding, rounded at the periphery. Aperture but slightly oblique, rather broadly lunate, the peristome simple and acute, a little retracted toward the insertion above, the columellar insertion produced forward and a little dilated.

Alt. 4.6, diam. 9.5 mm.

Similar in general form to *Helix rejecta* Pfr., as figured by Reinhardt,¹ but *micrograpta* differs in the less oblique and less laterally dilated aperture. No mention of spiral striæ is made in the description of *H. rejecta*. In *H. dōnitz* Reinh. the last whorl is conspicuously narrower, as seen from above.

Kaliella multivolvis n. sp.

Shell minute, imperforate, trochiform with convex base and carinated periphery; thin and subtransparent, of a brownish yellow tint. Surface smooth, glossy beneath, a little less bright above. Spire regularly and straightly conic; the apex obtuse. Whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7, the first rather large, the rest very narrowly revolving, decidedly convex, the last whorl depressed-globose, with a rather acute peripheral keel and quite convex base, which is narrowly but rather deeply impressed around the axis. Aperture mainly basal, shaped like a narrow, weakly curved crescent, with blunt or truncate ends. Upon the base may be seen, in most specimens, one or two nearly straight white radial stripes, produced by low radiating barriers within, the last one often visible within the mouth, upon the basal wall.

Alt. 1.7, diam. 2.2 mm.

Kashima, prov. Harima (Y. Hirase).

Apparently allied only to *K. stenogyra* (A. Ad.), from Tsu-Sima, described as a *Conulus*; but the present species differs in the strongly convex whorls of the spire. It is also smaller with fewer whorls. The low radial ramparts within the last whorl are similar to those of the American *Conulus chersinus dentatus* Sterki. Some species of the little group *Taxeodonta* Pils. have internal armature of the same kind.

In *K. multivolvis* the barriers are placed at intervals of a third

¹ *Jahrb. d. d. Malak. Ges.*, IV, 1877, p. 316, Pl. 10, f. 1.

of a whorl, when more than one is present. Two specimens of six sent by Mr. Hirase show no barriers.

Vitreola harimensis n. sp.

Shell narrowly umbilicate, small, depressed, thin, brownish-yellow, translucent, the surface smooth and polished, growth-striae being scarcely visible. Spire slightly convex. Whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, the first one rather large, the rest very slowly widening to the last, which is much wider, about double the width of the preceding. Sutures appressed and margined, the margin concave. Periphery equably rounded, the base somewhat convex. Aperture somewhat oblique, deeply crescentic.

Alt. 1.8, diam. 3.5 mm.; width of umbilicus 0.3 mm.

Kashima, Harima, Japan (Y. Hirase).

With much the form of *V. radiatella* Reinh., this species is distinguished by the smoothness of the brilliantly glossy surface. Mr. G. K. Gude has recently placed *radiatella* under *Zonitoides nitidus* as a synonym, but from the description and figure given by Mr. Reinhardt I am quite unable to follow him.

Georissa japonica n. sp.

Shell minute, imperforate, high-conic, flesh or salmon tinted, rather thin, finely lirulate throughout, but the threads often almost obsolete basally. Whorls $3\frac{3}{4}$, the nucleus large, globular and projecting, glossy and rather translucent; following whorls very convex, separated by deep sutures. Aperture slightly oblique, half-round, the outer lip simple and thin, unexpanded, parietal and columellar margin a little concave; the umbilical region covered by a heavy white callus, triangular in shape, as seen from in front.

Alt. 2, diam. 1.7 mm.

Operculum semicircular, whitish externally, bearing a long curved process within.

Kashima, Harima (Mr. Y. Hirase).

I do not know that this genus has been reported from Japan hitherto. The median field of the radula is nude, uncini extremely numerous, in very oblique rows.



Pilsbry, Henry Augustus. 1900. "Notices of New Japanese Land Snails."
Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 52, 381–384.

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