

3. { Periphery carinate, umbilicus narrow . . . . . *carinatus*.  
 { Periphery obtusely angled, umbilicus wider. . . . . *umbilicatus*.  
 4. { Spirally striate, periphery carinate . . . . . *tantillus*.  
 { No spiral striæ, periphery rounded . . . . . *smithii*.

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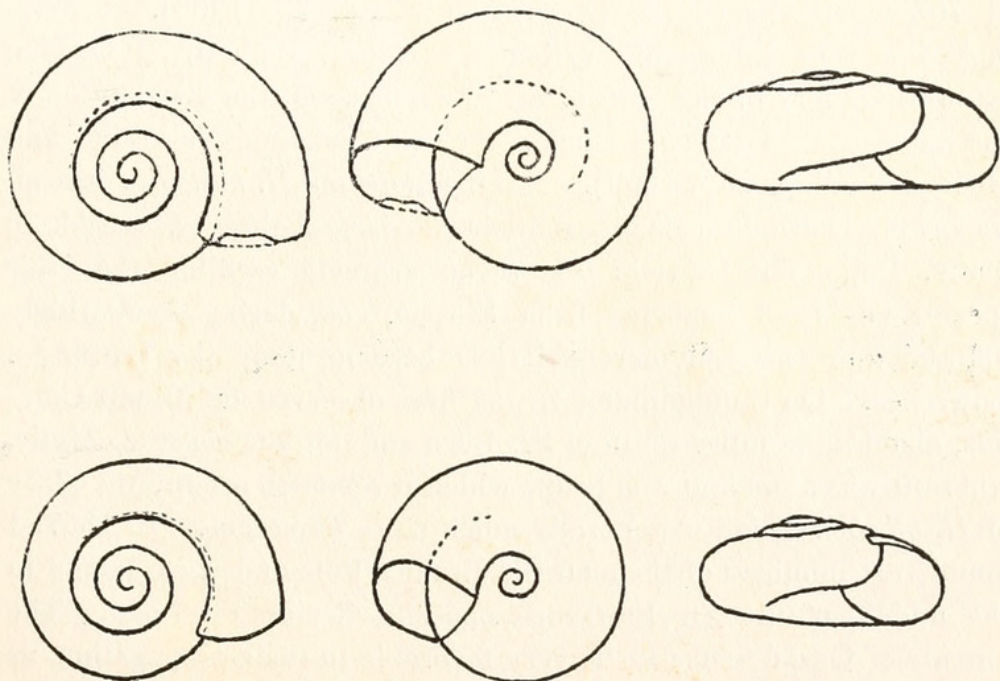
VITREA LEWISIANA N. SP.

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BY GEO. H. CLAPP.

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Shell small, depressed widely, perspectively umbilicate, all whorls showing to the apex, umbilicus contained about five times in the diameter of the shell; yellowish-white, translucent, the inner whorls



Upper figures, *Vitrea lewisiana* Clapp. Type, x8.

Lower figures, " *dalliana* 'Simpson' Pils. x8. Miami, Fla.

showing through the body of the shell, highly polished; the delicate growth lines are very regularly spaced and close together, smooth below. Spire much flattened; sutures well impressed, margined; whorls  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , slightly convex, the last wide. Aperture oblong-lunate, depressed above, lower margin parallel with the base, lip simple.

Gr. diam.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , lesser 2.8, alt.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Type from Monte Sano, near Huntsville, Ala., also found at Wetumpka and Gurley, Ala., so probably extends over the whole eastern part of the state. *Rare*. Collected by Herbert H. Smith.

I name this species in honor of the late Dr. Jas. Lewis, whose work on the southern mollusca is well known.

The color, and particularly the *very regular, close* lines of growth at once distinguish this shell from all other species. It is perhaps nearest to *V. dalliana*, but differs in color, shape and sculpture. In *dalliana* there is a very minute spiral sculpture, not mentioned in the original description, and only visible under a magnification of about 60 diameters.

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#### NOTES.

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NOTE ON *HELIX HORTENSIS*.—In my article on the distribution of *Helix hortensis* (THE NAUTILUS, XX, p. 73, 1906). I overlooked a very interesting article by Robert Bell, Jr., "On the Natural History of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the distribution of the mollusca of Eastern Canada." (The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, IV p. 215, 1859). As the note on *H. hortensis* has an important bearing on its distribution and is probably inaccessible to many, I quote it in full: "It seems scarcely credible that this species has been imported from Europe, considering how widely diffused and vastly numerous it has become along the Lower St. Lawrence. On the mainland it was first observed on Mount Comis, about nine miles south of St. Luce and on the coast at Metir, where it was abundant and below which it seems to occupy the place of *H. albolabris*, but is generally much more numerous. In 1857, I found vast numbers of them on the Brandy Pots and Hare Island in the middle of the St. Lawrence opposite Rivière du Loup. The climate of Gaspé seems to be very favorable to their propagation, as they appear to have spread over the country for a considerable distance in land. The yellow and banded varieties seem to be about equally numerous. Where land has been recently cleared and burnt over, their withered shells may be seen strewed in thousands over the surface of the soil. In the valley of the Marcouin they were observed to extend 12 miles inland, which was farther than at any other place. The height at which the last specimen was found was about 1500 feet above the sea, as indicated by the barometer which we had with us. The young from the size of a grain of duck shot to half that of the adult shell were met with in our journey up this valley in the end of July." With this record as a basis it would be



1908. "Vitrea lewisiana n. sp." *The Nautilus* 21, 129–130.

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