

MEXICAN MOLLUSKS COLLECTED FOR DR.  
BRYANT WALKER IN 1926, PART 3

BY H. BURRINGTON BAKER

The first paper on this collection appeared as Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 193, and contains (pp. 1-25) a detailed discussion of the localities and the symbols utilized for them. In the following descriptions of new species and subspecies, only the type locality is cited.

*SPIRAXIS* (*PSEUDOSUBULINA*) *IRREGULARIS NEGLIGENS*, new subspecies.

Shell subulate-turrite, greenish yellow to whitish, translucent, irregularly thread-costulate. Whorls  $11\frac{1}{4}$ , flattened, with prominent, quite simple suture. Apex narrowly rounded; embryonic whorls  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , quite rapidly widening, almost smooth except closely ribbed last whorl. Later whorls short, gradually increasing; first with 57 juxtaposed threads; second with 46 and third with 44, separated by subequal interspaces; remainder with low but sharply-marked threads which are quite irregularly spaced and often occur in pairs, separated by wide striate interspaces. Aperture small, ovate-quadrate, with longest dimension about  $40^\circ$  to long axis of shell; peristome inclined about  $15^\circ$ , weakly arcuate, quite simple. Columella concave, markedly truncate. Alt. 8.48 mm., diam. 28 (2.34 mm.), alt. last whorl 33 (2.84 mm.); aperture: alt. 20 (1.66 mm.), diam. 69 (1.15 mm.).

Necaxa, alt. 5000 ft. (AB, III, a, 34). This subspecies is much slenderer than typical *S. irregularis* (Pils.) from Texolo, V. C. A form with stouter middle whorls, which give the shell more convex outlines, occurs with *S. i. negligens* and approaches the typical form more closely. An example (AB, III, a, 41) measures: alt. 9.25, diam. 29 (2.68), alt. last whorl 34 (3.12); aperture: alt. 21 (1.96), diam. 68 (1.34); whorls 11.

*S. (P.) VENTROSUS*, new species.

Shell urocoptoid-turrite, greenish corneous, somewhat translucent, regularly and very closely thread-costulate. Whorls 11, flattened, with telescoped suture. Apex relatively small, rounded-ogival; embryonic whorls  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , of which last  $1\frac{1}{4}$  begin neanic sculpture. Later whorls short, more rapidly increasing near apex than towards base, with rather shallow suture; first with 52 low threads and slightly narrower interspaces, which show weak spiral striae; second with 59, third with 67, last with 92 threads that are consid-

erably wider than their interspaces and are weakly crested below suture. Aperture trapezoidal-lanceolate, oblique (long axis  $40^\circ$  to that of shell); peristome almost vertical and little arcuate. Columella concave, strongly but obliquely truncate. Alt. 12.69, diam. 27 (3.48), alt. last whorl 36 (4.62); aperture: alt. 23 (2.89), diam. 64 (1.85).

Tenango Hills, Necaxa, 4600 ft. (B, I, a, 41); one shell. *S. ventrosus* has early whorls like *S. texoloensis* but the later whorls are much broader and higher and have closer striae. It has a smaller apex and less oblique suture than *S. fortis* (Marts.).

S. (P.) CADUCUS, new species.

Shell subcylindric-turrite, very light corneous, almost ivory, lightly translucent, with thin, well spaced riblets. Whorls 12, markedly convex with deep, simple suture. Apex fairly large; embryonic whorls  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , quite rapidly widening; almost smooth except gradual assumption of neanic sculpture on last half-whorl. Later whorls fairly short, gradually widening; first with about 55 threads which are closely spaced at beginning; second and third with 43 to 44 narrower riblets and widening interspaces; last with 43 thin but quite high riblets which abruptly taper down towards suture and gradually fade away on base. Aperture small, quadrate-ovate, long axis about  $35^\circ$  to that of shell; peristome almost vertical (about  $10^\circ$  to shell-axis) and slightly arcuate. Columella markedly concave and abruptly truncate; columellar and parietal callus distinct and continuous. Alt. 9.86, diam. 25 (2.48), alt. last whorl 32 (3.12); aperture: alt. 19 (1.88), diam. 65 (1.23).

Las Tortolas, Córdoba (AD, III, a, 4). *S. caducus* resembles *S. borealis* (Pils.), but has more deeply impressed suture and more convex whorls. It appears to be the commonest *Pseudosubulina* around Córdoba. A stouter form, with less concave columella, that occurs with it, measures: alt. 9.28, diam. 27 (2.50), alt. last whorl 36 (3.36); aperture: alt. 21 (1.97), diam. 61 (1.21);  $10\frac{3}{4}$  whorls.

S. (P.) COSTATUS, new species.

Shell cylindric-turrite, imperforate, greenish white, translucent, costulate. Whorls about 8, flattened convex, with deep crenulate suture. Apex obtuse; embryonic whorls  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , rapidly widening, almost smooth (weakly punctate) but with fine striae appearing on last half-whorl. Later whorls gradually increasing, with heavy riblets, about as wide as interspaces, which are weakly and finely striate spirally; first with 30 ribs; last with only 20; last whorl convexly, gradually tapering with riblets weaker at basal end.

Aperture and peristome quite oblique (each about  $30^\circ$  to shell-axis), trapezoidal-ovate; palatal lip weakly arcuate, almost thickened; columella concave above, obliquely and rather weakly truncate. Alt. 3.81, diam. 29 (1.11), alt. last whorl 40 (1.51); aperture: alt. 23 (0.86), diam. 71 (0.61).

Atoyac (AD, I, a, 1), 1300 ft., infrequent. The convex whorls, oblique suture and quite oblique aperture of *S. costatus* distinguish it.

S. (P.) *ARCUATUS*, new species.

Shell subulate-turrite, imperforate, whitish, translucent, with irregular fine arcuate riblets. Apex narrowly rounded; embryonic whorls  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ; first 1.5 smoothish and remainder assuming close growth-threads. Later whorls short, gradually increasing, with fine closely spaced growth-threads, which become progressively weaker and more irregular and usually die out below greatest curvature of last whorl; first with 59 threads; second with 58; third with 52; fourth with 57 and last with 61. Aperture trapezoid with greatest dimension  $30^\circ$  to shell-axis; parietal callus thin but extensive; peristome almost vertical, noticeably arcuate. Columella almost straight, weakly and obliquely truncate. Alt. 4.02, diam. 30 (1.19), alt. last whorl 37 (1.49); aperture: alt. 23 (0.91), diam. 66 (0.60); 9 whorls.

Sumidero, about 3400 ft. (D, I, a, 6); very rare. The most striking features of *S. arcuatus* are its feeble, arcuate growth-threads.

S. (P.) *PARVUS*, new species.

Shell turrite, imperforate, silvery white, translucent, finely costulate. Whorls about  $7\frac{3}{4}$ , slightly flattened convex, with deep crenulate suture. Apex obtuse; embryonic whorls  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , rapidly widening, almost smooth (weakly punctate) but becoming closely thread-ribbed on last  $\frac{3}{4}$  whorls. Later whorls quite short, gradually increasing, with fine but prominent thread-riblets, much narrower than their interspaces and weaker basally; without distinct spiral striae; first and second with about 36 threads; last with 38. Aperture slightly oblique (about  $20^\circ$  to long axis of shell), broadly trapezoidal-ovate; peristome almost vertical but arcuate below periphery; columella slightly concave, obliquely and weakly truncate. Alt. 3.40, diam. 35 (1.18), alt. last whorl 42 (1.44); aperture: alt. 26 (0.88), diam. 66 (0.58).

Above Necaxa, alt. 5000 ft. (BC, III, a, 34); quite infrequent. *S. parvus* has similar growth sculpture to *S. linearis* (Pfr.), as figured by Strebel und Pfeffer, but the latter has much more oblique whorls and appears to have simpler columella.



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