

*OXYSTYLA TORREI*, new species. Plate 2, figs. 7 and 8.

See January, 1939, page 93. It seems well to note that there were no typical specimens of *Oxystyla zonifera* (Strebel) in the Acapulco series of *Oxystyla*. This *Oxystyla* has been reported from several localities in the State of Guerrero, but either some distance north or northwest of Acapulco, where *O. ponderosa* is firmly entrenched.

*OXYSTYLA PULCHELLA* (Spix). Plate 2, fig. 9.

A specimen of this beautiful tree snail from Barbados is figured. It has not been reported from this island before, so far as I know.

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## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON *TEREBRA FLAMMEA* LAMARCK

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

Additional data have been obtained both regarding the published record of this species and from correspondence. A summary of this study is as follows:

Hedley (Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales 38, p. 306) considers Reeve's record of this species as occurring in Moreton Bay, Australia, an error, and further states that "material in the British Museum indicates that this species and its variety, *T. incomparabilis* Deshayes, inhabit the West Indies. . . . It does not appear to have been remarked that *Epitonium feldmanni* Bolten, 1798, is an earlier name for Lamarck's species."

The "variety *incomparabilis*," however, is not even closely related to *flammea*, but is a synonym of, or very near to, *robusta* Hinds, of the Panamanian province (Pacific).

Bolten's (Röding) *feldmanni* is also the same as *robusta* or very close to that species. The proportions are very different between this west coast species and *flammea*. Bolten's reference was made to the excellent figure by Chemnitz, 1780, Conchy.-Cab. (1), 4, p. 296, pl. 154, fig. 1446.

Dr. Rehder suggested that *T. texana* Dall might be the same, and upon an examination of the type specimens in Washington, this was found to be true. This species was originally described from Matagorda Island, Texas, and later (1919) Henderson fig-



ured a specimen collected in Barbados and mentioned a specimen which also existed in the National Museum that had been collected in a kitchen midden in Brazil.

Dr. Jutting has kindly checked specimens in certain of the European museums and her notes are as follows: The Amsterdam Museum has two specimens labeled "China" from Cuming. These are apparently part of the same set that is possessed by the Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, and by the Mus. Comp. Zoöl. The Leyden Museum has two specimens, one marked "Indian Ocean" and the other "Haiti." Dr. Bayer, however, did not consider the latter locality as at all trustworthy. There are three examples in the British Museum, all from St. Lucia, two from Cuming and one from Ponsonby.

Recently (NAUTILUS 52, p. 109) McGinty has reported this species from Lake Worth, Boynton, Florida.

The known range then for this species extends from southern Florida to Texas and south as far as Brazil. A brief synonymy follows:

#### TEREBRA FLAMMEA Lamarck

*Terebra flammea* Lam. 1822, An. s. Vert. p. 284; Kiener 1839, Icon. Coquilles Viv. 10, p. 12, pl. 5, fig. 10 (specimen probably from Lamarck's collection); Clench 1938, NAUTILUS 51, p. 114, pl. 9, figs. 1-2; McGinty 1939, NAUTILUS 52, p. 109.

*Terebra texana* Dall 1898, NAUTILUS 12, p. 44; Henderson, J. B. 1919, Univ. of Iowa Studies 8, p. 89, pl. 40, fig. 5.

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### A REVISION OF SPIRAXIS C. B. ADAMS

H. BURRINGTON BAKER

This is part 4 of a series on Mexican mollusks collected for Dr. Bryant Walker in 1926. The first part appeared (1928) as Occasional Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 193, in which the symbols for localities are explained on pp. 2-25. In plates 3 to 5, the scales for shells, genitalia and pallial complexes indicate lengths of 1 mm.; those for lines of right half of radular rows (T) 0.05 mm.; those for radular teeth 0.01 mm. (10 microns). In each new form, the figured shell is the type.

On account of the traditional importance ascribed to columellar



Clench, William James. 1939. "Additional notes on Terebra flammea Lamarck." *The Nautilus* 53, 7–8.

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