

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *HELICODONTA*  
FROM SPAIN.

By G. K. GUDE, F.Z.S.

*Read 11th March, 1910.*

Two shells received with the name *H. Lusitanica* from Mr. Preston in 1903 were, contrary to my usual practice, incorporated in my collection without verification. Some time ago Colonel G. S. Parry, in dispersing his collection, kindly sent me a large number of shells, amongst them two specimens of the true *H. Lusitanica*, and on comparing them with Mr. Preston's shells it became at once apparent that the latter had been erroneously referred to that species, and as they cannot be identified with any other known form of this genus I venture to describe them as a new species.

Dr. Hidalgo has recorded *H. Lusitanica* from Tabernes de Valldigna,<sup>1</sup> but as it is not clear from his remarks that he had actually seen the specimens it is not impossible that this record is based on wrongly identified shells, and that, therefore, the latter may be conspecific with my own. This distinguished Spanish savant refers to the curious occurrence of this species on two extreme sides of the Iberian Peninsula, and suspects that it will probably be found in intermediate stations.

These observations would, of course, apply equally if my assumption that the specimens to which he refers pertain to the new species be correct. He further records the occurrence of *H. Lusitanica* at Bayona.<sup>2</sup> This habitat, however, being in such close proximity to some of its Portuguese stations, may be accepted without reservation.

*Helicodonta Hispanica*, besides being considerably smaller than its congener, differs in the following characters: the whorls do not increase nearly so rapidly and are less inflated, while the last whorl lacks the yellowish border behind the peristome so conspicuous in *H. Lusitanica*; the ribs are finer and less distant, the umbilicus is comparatively narrower and cylindrical, not funiculate; the aperture is much more contracted and of a different shape, being crescentic instead of obovate, while the peristome is much less expanded but more reflexed, and livid instead of white. My specimens of *H. Lusitanica* are possessed of distinct incised spirals on the lower surface, while on the upper side the interstices between the ribs are also spirally striated, but very minutely, features of which no mention is made in any of the published descriptions, and which are lacking in the new species.

*HELICODONTA HISPANICA*, n.sp.

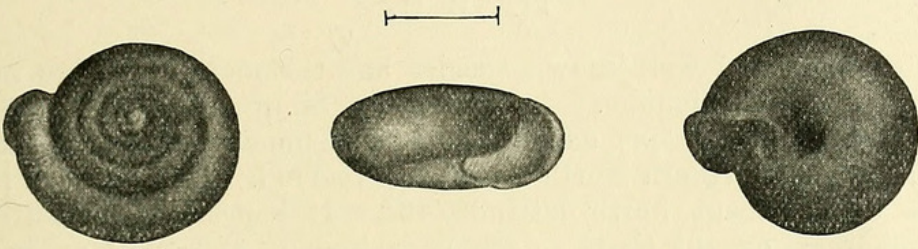
Shell moderately umbilicated, lenticular, fulvous brown, rather thin, sub-translucent; the nepionic whorls shining, the remainder dull, finely

<sup>1</sup> Mem. Real. Acad. Ciencias, Madrid, 1890, xv, p. 208.

<sup>2</sup> Op. cit., p. 255.



closely ribbed, the ribs regularly curved and becoming more distant on the last quarter-whorl. Spire depressed, apex prominent, suture shallow. Whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , a little rounded above, flattened below, obtusely angulated above the periphery, increasing slowly and regularly, the last ascending a little in front. Aperture crescent-shaped, oblique, margins distant, united by a very thin callus on the parietal wall, which is finely granulated. Peristome curved, scarcely thickened,



reflexed, livid; upper margin a little arcuate at the junction with the shell-wall, curved slightly forward, then suddenly receding, basal nearly straight, columellar receding a little at first, then curved forward, triangularly dilated longitudinally, and impinging upon the umbilicus, which is deep and cylindrical. Diam. maj. 11, min. 10 mm.; alt. 5 mm.

*Hab.*—Valencia, Spain.

Type in my collection.



Gude, Gerard Kalshoven. 1910. "DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF HELICODONTA FROM SPAIN." *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* 9, 124–125.

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