

there is a little whitish pubescence, which has a tendency to form spots. The apical segment is transverse, truncate, with the angles rounded.

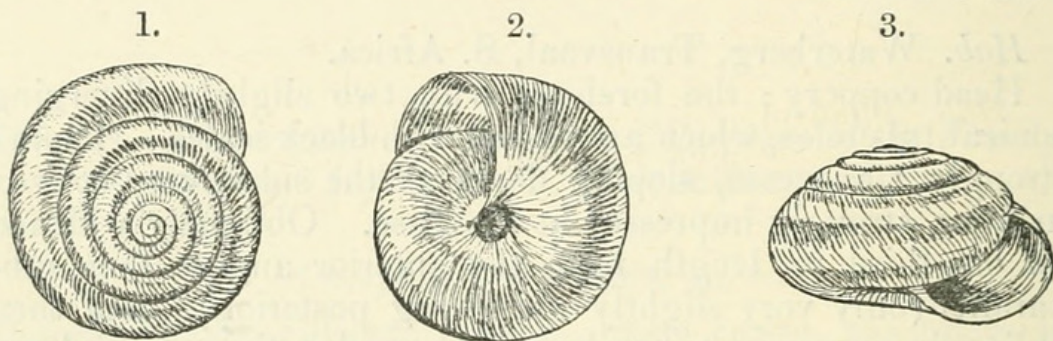
This species is in Mr. W. L. Distant's collection.

XLVIII.—*Description of Two new Helicoid Land-Shells.*

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

Eulota (Euhadra) Gereti, sp. n.

Shell moderately umbilicated, depressed conoid, shining, finely and regularly ribbed, decussated by wavy impressed spiral lines; straw-yellow, with three pale chestnut bands, the upper two of which are rather narrow and well defined. The first borders the suture; the second is just above the periphery, the third below, paler than the other two and gradually fading into the paler umbilical region. Spire depressed, suture rather deep, apex obtuse. Whorls $6\frac{1}{4}$,



Figs. 1-3.—*Eulota (Euhadra) Gereti*, sp. n.

increasing slowly and regularly, a little rounded above, somewhat flattened below, and becoming tumid towards the mouth; last whorl not descending in front. Aperture oblique, crescent-shaped; peristome straight, thin, acute, with a thickened rim inside; margins distant; columellar margin a little dilated and slightly reflected over the umbilicus, which is rather narrow but deep, showing all the whorls.

Diam. maj. 22.5, min. 21; alt. 15 millim.

Hab. Japan. Type in my collection.

A single specimen, labelled *Helix simodæ*, Jay, was received from Mr. P. Geret, of Paris. Upon comparison with the description and figures of the type in Pilsbry's 'Manual of Conchology,' it was at once apparent that the shell could not be referred to that species, but that it was an undescribed form, intermediate between *Eulota luna*, Pils., and *E. Editha*, A. Ad. *E. Gereti*, however, is larger than either of these two species and much more depressed than *E. luna*.

Mr. E. A. Smith kindly showed me two specimens from the Cuming Collection in the British Museum pertaining to *E. Gereti*, which were also labelled *H. simodæ*; they are, however, larger than the type, measuring 28 and 26 millim. respectively. The exact locality is not recorded in either case.

Ganesella procera, sp. n.

Shell narrowly umbilicated, trochoid, thin, solid, corneous, very finely striated, minutely granulated above and decussated with spiral lines below the periphery. Spire conical, slightly globose; suture margined, apex obtuse. Whorls 9, flattened above, a little swollen below, increasing slowly and regularly, the last not descending anteriorly, and scarcely dilated towards the mouth, with an acute pinched keel at the periphery, which is continued upwards above the suture. Aperture oblique, subquadrate; peristome thin, acute, slightly thickened, its margins distant, upper nearly straight, a little reflected, forming an angle with the basal margin, which is arcuate and well reflected; columellar margin dilated above and partly covering the narrow umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 14, min. 12.5; alt. 17 millim.

Hab. Than-moi, Tonkin. Type in my collection.

A single specimen received as *G. phonica*, Mab., from Mr. E. Boubée, of Paris, proved upon examination to be a new species. It resembles *G. eximia*, Mldff., but is larger and wider at the base, the keel is more prominent and pinched, and the umbilicus is narrower; the surface is minutely granulated above and spirally striated below, features which are lacking in *G. eximia*. *G. phonica*, *eximia*, and *procera* form a group of which *phonica* is the smallest and *procera* the largest. Mr. Ponsonby possesses a specimen similar to the type. I hope shortly to illustrate this new species, together with some others.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

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WE have here the first specimen of the new undertaking initiated by the Royal Society, to take the place of the 'Catalogue of Scientific



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