Hab. Tenasserim, Victoria Point (Atkins. Coll., Brit.

Mus.); Burma, Arakan (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to P. limosa, Walk., but differing by the larger size, different colour of the body beneath and femora, &c.

Podops dentata, sp. n.

Above brownish ochraceous; head and pronotum thickly and coarsely punctate, scutellum with the punctures arranged in five longitudinal series, exposed corium also somewhat longitudinally punctate; body beneath and legs concolorous; femora with a pale annulation near apices; apical joint of antennæ and disks of sternum and abdomen more or less piceous.

Pronotum with the lateral margins finely dentate, the anterior lateral angles produced in short more or less horizontal spines, lateral angles obtusely spinous, transversely impressed

on anterior disk and behind anterior margin.

Long. 7 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 4 millim.

Hab. Bengal: Maldah (Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus.),

Calcutta (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to P. serrata, Voll., by the structure of the lateral pronotal margins, but very distinct from that species.

XXXII.—Descriptions of some supposed new Species of Diplommatina, Opisthostoma, and a new Variety of Alycæus from N. Borneo, Banguey Island, and Darjeeling. By HUGH FULTON.

Alycœus Fultoni, Mölldff., var. degenerans, v. n.

Compared with typical Fultoni this variety is smaller, of a less bright yellow colour, obsoletely angled at the periphery on front of last whorl, the oblique striæ are somewhat stronger, and the last whorl is not so swollen at the sides as in typical form.

Alt. $5\frac{1}{4}$ millim.; diam. maj. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Hab. Gomanton, N. Borneo.

Opisthostoma concinnum, sp. n.

Shell conical, reddish above, shining golden colour below, lower part ornamented with oblique somewhat waved costæ; whorls 6½, angularly convex, slowly increasing, last whorl slightly deflected at the constriction, becoming free at its

termination; aperture circular; peristome thin, slightly expanded, margined by a moderately broad rim or flange.

Alt. 21 millim.; diam. maj. 3 millim.

Hab. Gomanton, N. Borneo.

Compared with O. Linteræ, Sowb., to which it bears a close superficial resemblance, the present species is slightly smaller, the whorls are narrower and increase less quickly, and the last half-whorl (free portion) is more angular.

The costæ on last whorl of concinnum form narrow, almost complete, tubes, whereas in Linteræ the costæ extend across the whorl as in O. pulchellum. The deflection at the

constriction is also greater in Linteræ.

Opisthostoma simplex, sp. n.

Shell pyramidal, narrowly perforate, apical whorls reddish, lower whorls of a somewhat shining golden colour; whorls 6, convex, slowly increasing, ornamented with close oblique costæ; aperture circular; peristome thin, slightly expanded, not free, right-hand margin touching the whorls, bordered at the inner margin with a narrow thin rim or flange which is expanded at the upper part.

Alt. 13 millim.; diam. maj. 2 millim.

Hab. Gomanton, N. Borneo.

This form is nearest in its general characters to O. Austeni, Smith, but can be readily distinguished from that species by its smaller size and different peristome, which in Austeni is rather thick and has practically no flange; whereas in simplex the peristome is thin and the flange produced, especially at its upper part. The aperture of O. Austeni is somewhat angular, not circular as in O. simplex.

Opisthostoma Smithi, sp. n.

Shell pyramidal, narrowly perforate, red above, pale yellow below, ornamented with oblique costæ, which are semitubular on lower portion of last half-whorl; whorls 7, angularly convex; aperture circular; peristome free, slightly thickened and expanded, and margined by a moderately wide rim.

Alt. 3 millim.; diam. maj. 3\frac{1}{4} millim.

Hab. Banguey Island, Borneo.

This distinct new species is somewhat like O. Cookei, Smith, in form; its sculpture is similar to that of O. Everetti, Smith, but not so prominently developed as in that species.

Named in honour of Edgar A. Smith, Esq., Assistant-

Keeper of Zoology at the British Museum.

Diplommatina onyx, sp. n.

Shell dextral, imperforate, ovate-conic, pale yellow, rather solid; whorls 7, convex, ornamented with very faint oblique costæ, penultimate whorl a shade larger than the last; aperture subcircular; peristome solid, with raised inner margin; columella rather thick, vertical, with a strong and prominent entering plait.

Alt. $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim.; diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Hab. Busau, N. Borneo (Everett).

Compared with D. plecta this form is smoother, has no transverse fold, the columella is vertical, not oblique, and the peristome is of a different shape.

Diplommatina plecta, sp. n.

Shell dextral, imperforate, subfusiform, pale red-brown, subpellucid; whorls 7, convex, ornamented with somewhat inconspicuous oblique costæ, penultimate a trifle larger than the last whorl; aperture subcircular; peristome moderately thickened, inner margin raised; columella thin, oblique, directed outwards; columella plait somewhat prominent; an interior transverse fold is seen from front of last whorl, situated a little below and parallel with the suture.

Alt. $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim.; diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. Hab. Kina Balu, N. Borneo (Everett).

Somewhat similar in form to *D. baritensis*, Smith, but with larger penultimate whorl, less numerous and much less distinct oblique costæ; and it is further distinguished by the transverse fold.

Diplommatina Sykesi, sp. n.

Shell dextral, subfusiform, imperforate, semitransparent; whorls 8, distinctly convex, first 3 with faint oblique striæ, lower whorls smooth, antepenultimate and last whorl about the same diameter, the penultimate being slightly broader; aperture subcircular, columella plait very prominent; peristome expanded, a slight ridge on the inner margin giving a duplex appearance; columella lip vertical, with angle at base directed towards the left hand.

Alt. 3 millim.; diam. maj. 11 millim.

Hab. Gomanton, N. Borneo.

I know of no species with which to compare this distinct new form.

Named in honour of E. R. Sykes, Esq., B.A., who has

done, and is still doing, much valuable work in connexion with the study of the Mollusca.

Diplommatina tenuilabiata, sp. n.

Shell dextral, imperforate, ovate-conic, light red-brown, subpellucid; whorls 7, convex, ornamented above with faint oblique costæ, last two whorls almost smooth, penultimate much larger than the last; aperture subcircular; peristome thin, with raised inner margin; columella thin, vertical, with a moderately prominent entering plait.

Alt. 23 millim.; diam. maj. 11 millim.

Hab. Banguey Island (Everett).

In general form similar to D. onyx, but with a semitransparent appearance, and further distinguished by its larger penultimate whorl.

Diplommatina oviformis, sp. n.

Shell dextral, ovate, imperforate, very pale yellow, sculptured with oblique, very close-set costæ; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, convex, the penultimate slightly wider than the last; aperture subcircular; peristome somewhat thickened, inner margin slightly raised; columella lip almost erect, slightly incurved at the middle; columella plait prominent.

Alt. 23 millim.; diam. maj. 11 millim.

Hab. Darjeeling, India.

In general form very like D. ungulata, Blanf., but without the peculiar projection on upper part of the peristome, which is almost circular in D. oviformis, whereas in D. ungulata it is angular at the basal portion and turned slightly outwards towards the left hand.

Diplommatina regularis, sp. n.

Shell dextral, ovate-conic, imperforate, creamy white, ornamented with very distinctly raised, thin, oblique costæ; whorls 7, very convex, first five regularly increasing in diameter, last two about equal; aperture circular; peristome slightly expanded, double; columella plait rather deeply inserted.

Alt. 2½ millim.; diam. maj. 1 millim.

Hab. Darjeeling, India.

I know of no Indian species nearer to this than D. pullula, Bens., which is smaller and has closer and much less prominent costæ.



Fulton, Hugh C. 1901. "Descriptions of some supposed new species of Diplommatina, Opisthostoma, and a new variety of Alycaeus from N. Borneo, Banguey Island and Darjeeling." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 8, 242–245.

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