NEW SPECIES OF BUCCINUM FROM THE KURIL ISLANDS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Buccinum inclitum n. sp.

Shell ovate-pyramidal, solid, cream-colored with a few inconspicuous reddish-brown stains. The spire is straightly pyramidal, the apex small, the first whorl wanting in the type specimen. 8 whorls remain; they are very convex and separated by deep, channelled sutures. Below the suture the flattened, sloping surface is sculptured with four or five spiral cords. These are followed by three very strong spiral ribs, separated by deep striate intervals. On the last whorl there are four large ribs, grouped near the periphery, which is formed by the second rib; below them the base has about 8 gradually decreasing spiral cords, with one to three smaller cords and threads in each interval, exclusive of those on the convex, siphonal fasciole. Over the whole of this sculpture there is a very fine spiral striation, and the upper slope of the whorls has small radial waves, making the ribs slightly nodose. The aperture is tinted with pale yellow on both lips, the outer lip being somewhat expanded, and posteriorly flaring. The anterior canal is short and wide.

Length 82, diam. 46 mm.

Etorō, Chishima [Kuril Is.]. Type is no. 88768 A. N. S. P., from no. 1704 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This noble and beautiful species is somewhat related to B. leuco-stoma and B. martensianum, but it is much more strongly sculptured than either. B. carinatum Dkr. is also related, but it differs by the small number of spiral keels.

Buccinum chishimanum n. sp.

Shell ovate, rather thin but moderately solid, yellowish olive-green, the principal spiral ribs typically red-brown with light spots. Spire slate-blue or ashy-purple. Whorls 6, the apex slightly mamillar and smooth, the last whorl ventricose, sculptured with numerous very unequal spiral cords and threads, the larger cords widely spaced on the upper half, more numerous below. Over all there is a microscopic sculpture of distinct, fine and close fold-like growth-striæ, and very fine, subobsolete spiral striæ. The suture is bordered with weak folds, sometimes stronger and tubercular. The

aperture is half-round, glossy, dark chestnut-brown inside, the bevelled and slightly expanded lip cream-white. The basal notch is rather wide and not very deep.

Length 31, diam. 20 mm.

Etorō, Chishima (Kuril Is.), types no 87757 A. N. S. P., from no. 1597a of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This whelk seems to be related to the smaller, thinner and smoother B. mörchianum (Fischer), but the two are quite distinct. In some specimens the coarser spirals are all low, subequal and almost evenly distributed over the surface. As usual in Buccinum, the coarser sculpture is variable. Some specimens lack the thin, greenish cuticle, being dull, creamy ashen, like many arctic shells. There is always a livid or purplish worn spot in front of the aperture.

ON THE NORTHERNMOST HABITAT OF LIGUUS FASCIATUS ON THE FLORIDA EAST COAST.

BY CLARENCE B. MOORE.

These snails at the present writing (1904), live in great abundance at Miami, Dade Co., Florida. They were found by me in small numbers at Arch Creek, about nine miles north of Miami. Going northward I found them, here and there, along the banks of New River, below Ft. Lauderdale about 24 miles, in a straight line, north of Miami.

North of this point inquiries were made along the banks of the canal where "hammock" land (such as Liguus requires) is often in sight, but in no case had the snails been seen by the inhabitants. At Boca Raton, Dade Co., the hammock is not large, and much undergrowth has been burned recently. We saw no living Liguus, nor any of their shells on the ground. Glandina was present and various shells of other kinds.

Occasionally among the Keys, south and east of the peninsula, the statement was made to me by persons I met, that occasional snails of this species had been seen by them as far north as Lake Worth.

A number of inhabitants living about six miles south of Lake Worth had never seen the snails. Around the southern end of Lake Worth there is much fine hammock, where the vegetation seemed expressly made for *Liguus*, but a careful search made by my party



Pilsbry, Henry Augustus. 1904. "New species of Buccinum from the Kuril Islands." *The Nautilus* 18, 87–88.

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