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## ON SOME NEW CUBAN LAND SHELLS.

BY CHARLES T. RAMSDEN.

Among numerous interesting finds in the district of Guantánamo during the winter, three very distinct forms are selected for the following descriptions. Others are being worked up, and the descriptions will shortly follow.

*UROCOPTIS (ARANGIA) SCOBINATA* Torre and Ramsden, n. sp.  
Plate vi, figs. 3.

The shell is column-shaped, the upper half tapering to a rather wide truncation; waxen white, the base livid brown near the lip, both within and externally; without gloss; sculptured with thin, delicate rib-striae which are stronger near the lower suture on each whorl, and are distinctly crimped; the irregularities being regular in successive riblets give an appearance of spiral sculpture. The whorls are nearly flat, parted by a distinctly impressed suture. The upper breach is closed by a flat, vertical septum, usually concealed by persistence of part of a whorl above it. The last whorl has a very prominent carina defining the base, which is slightly convex. The aperture is vertical, irregularly rounded, bluntly angular at the termination of the keel. Peristome thin, reflected, adnate for a short distance above. The internal axis bears a

single smooth median lamella which becomes very much weaker in the penultimate whorl.

Length 33.5, diameter 6.5 mm ; 13 whorls remaining.

Length 31.5, diameter 6.5 mm.

Locality.—Subida a "La Hembrita", Monte Toro, Guantánamo. Type No. 111446 A. N. S. P., paratypes in collections of Torre and Ramsden.

This species differs from *U. sowerbyana* Pfr. in the following details. The delicate riblets are distinctly crimped, while in *sowerbyana* they are even ; the basal carina is decidedly more prominent ; the axial lamella is thinner, and in the penultimate whorl it is weaker ; the lip is shortly adnate above ; finally the color of the aperture differs.

The mantle of the animal is black, with white flames widest at the upper suture, and some small white spots between the flames. In life it shows through the shell, as in the figure.

The jaw and radula of this species have been examined by Dr. Pilsbry, who supplies the following notes. The jaw is extremely thin, composed of about 65 delicate narrow plaits, the middle ones forming a triangular area of short plaits. The radula has about 19.1.19 teeth, shaped like those of *U. (Esoschara) fabreana*. The central tooth is very narrow as in *Esoschara*. The dentition of the subgenus *Arangia* was not known before, but it confirms the inferences drawn from the shell as to the general position of the group. By the greater number of teeth it is more generalized than the other Cuban subgenera of *Urocoptis*.

DIPLOPOMA TORREI, n. sp. Plate vi, figs. 1, 1a.

The shell is scarcely perforate, pupiform, truncate, slightly more than four whorls remaining in the adult stage ; russet vinaceous or almost white, with some small darker spots disposed in vertical series and upon the subsutural projections.

Sculpture of very low, rather wide, rounded spirals on the last 2 or 2½ whorls, becoming strong at the base and in the umbilicus of the last whorl ; about seven of these spirals visible on the penultimate whorl. Vertical sculpture of crowded, fine rib-striæ, which are slightly thickened where they pass over the spirals. The whorls are moderately convex, broadly ap-

pressed and irregularly, deeply lacrated above. The aperture is slightly longer than wide: peristome narrowly reflexed, thin, fluted, and having a small lobe at the upper extremity.

The operculum shows three whorls and a gray sunken nucleus externally, the whorls flat and tangentially striate, separated by a deep narrow suture. The inner face is concave and light yellow. The edge shows the two layers separated by a very deep cleft.

Length 15, diam. of last whorl, above the aperture 7 mm.; longest axis of aperture outside peristome 6 mm.

*Locality*.—Ojo de Agua range, between Guantánamo and Ramon de las Yaguas. Types No. 111445 A. N. S. P., paratypes in Ramsden collection.

This species differs conspicuously from *D. architectonicum* in both shell and operculum, but the latter has the very deep peripheral cleft characteristic of the genus. It was a great surprise to come upon a new species of this group.

RHYTIDOPOMA TOLLINI, n. sp. Pl. vi, fig. 5.

The shell is umbilicate, conic, composed of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  strongly convex whorls. The summit is somewhat mamillar and distorted, the first whorl extremely convex, smoothish, next half whorl narrower. The last two whorls have a sculpture of very irregular, in part twinned axial laminæ which are enlarged at intervals in spiral bands, of which there are about 12 on the last whorl at the aperture; those on the inner (umbilical) side crowded, the rest widely spaced and larger, giving the appearance of coarse, low, spiral cords. The suture is irregular by the unequal prominence of the laminæ. The last whorl is barely free at the aperture. Peristome is simple, not expanded, but having a small lobe at the sutural extremity.

The operculum lodges lid-like upon the edge of the peristome. It is circular, concave within, flat externally, composed of about 7 narrow, closely-wound whorls, which are obliquely striate and parted by a rather deep, narrow suture.

Length 7, diam. 7 mm.

*Locality*.—Fifteen miles south of Media Luna, on the Pílon road, collected by O. Tollin. Type no. 111444 A. N. S. P., paratypes in coll. Ramsden.

A species of peculiar form. No other *Rhytidopoma* (= *Ctenopoma*, preoccupied) is of this shape. A slight approach to the sculpture of *R. tollini* is seen in *R. perspectivum*. In life the shells are thickly coated with soil.

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**MICROCERAMUS LONGUS, N. SP.**

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BY JOHN B. HENDERSON.

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Among a lot of shells recently received from a limestone hill belonging to the Cubitas range in northern Camaguay Province, Cuba, is a new *Microceramus* belonging to the *gossei* group but quite distinct from that well-known and widely-distributed species. It is figured on plate vi, fig. 4. I give the following diagnosis:

Shell imperforate, turritid, tapering above the tenth whorl to an entire apex. Nuclear whorls two, ribbed. Opaque corneous brown streaked with wide white patches. Sculptured with oblique, closely pressed striae, about 50 on lower whorls. Below and sometimes crossing the suture an irregularly spaced row of white nodules or bosses, less frequent in upper whorls. Whorls 15, well rounded in upper series becoming almost flat on cylindrical portion of shell. Base shows a very faint keel. Aperture slightly oblique, almost round, with white and very feebly expanded lip, the converging ends separated by smooth parietal wall. Axis simple.

Length 14, diam. 3.5 mm.; length ap. 2.75 mm.

Length 12, diam. 4 mm.

Length 10, diam. 3.25 mm.

In the lot received there is but little variation in color or disposition of white sutural nodules, but some range in size. The large number of whorls and the general facies of the shell at once suggests the *Spiroceramus* group, but the absence of an axial lamella precludes it.

Type no. 111447 A. N. S. Phila. ; topotypes in coll. J. B. H.