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ON TWO CLAUSILÆ FROM SANGIR AND SUMBAWA.

By E. R. SYKES, B.A., F.Z.S.,

London.

I HAVE recently had placed in my hands through the kindness of Lieut-Col. Godwin-Austen, two species of *Clausilia*, collected by Mr. Doherty. The one from Sumbawa is, I believe, new, and I now describe it under the name of *C. recondita*. The other, which comes from Sangir and the S. Celebes, is in my opinion a form of *C. moluccensis*, von Marts.; the finding of it in Sangir extends the

specific range from the Molucca Is. and S. Celebes somewhat to the north. It is perhaps worthy of remark, as bearing on faunal relations, that the Sangir form is more nearly allied to the Molucca Is. form than to that from the Celebes, which, as Prof. von Martens has pointed out,¹ is less strongly striated than the typical form from the islands which give their name to the species: it may be the variety *majuscula*, Tapparone-Canefri.² The Sumbawa shell, though a *Pseudonemia*, appears not to be very nearly related to any Javan species; the deeper water which is entered on between Bali and Lombok, on passing eastward from Java, probably accounts for the difference. The following is the description of *C. recondita*, which is chiefly remarkable for its single *plica palatalis* and very short *plica principalis*.

***Clausilia* (*Pseudonemia*) *recondita*, sp. nov.**

Testa fusiformis, gracilis tenuiuscula, cornea, nitens; spira elongato-turrita; apex subacutus, non decollatus. Anfr. 10-11 plano-convexiusculi, lente accrescentes, sutura impressa, subtiliter striatuli, ultimus angustior quam antepenultimus, 1/2 altitudinis testae non aequans. Apertura parva, piriformis, basi recedens, peristoma continuum solutum, expansum, vix reflexum, leviter incrassatulum, albidum. Lamella superior obliqua, marginalis; inferior obliqua, spiraliter recedens, superiori approximata. Plica principalis brevis (2 millim. approx.), plica palatalis unica,

¹ Von Martens in Max Weber, Zool. Ergeln. Reise. Niederlnd. Ind. 1891, Bd. II, p. 245.

² Ann. Mus. Genov. (1883), XX., p. 171.

½ plicæ principalis aquans. Long. (spec. fig.) 18.8, lat. 3 millim. apert. alt. 3.5, lat. 2.5 millim. Long. (spec. max.) 21, lat. 3 millim.; apert. alt. 3.6, lat. 2.6 millim.

Hab.: Tongo Mts., Sumbawa (Doherty).

The name of these mountains appears to be also spelt Dongo, but the spelling varies with different authors, as indeed does that of nearly all the localities mentioned in this paper.

The landshells known from Sumbawa are as follows:—

Nanina rareguttata, Mousson. Also from Bali, Flores, &c.

N. bimaensis, Mousson. } These appear to be peculiar to Sumbawa.
N. halata, Mousson. }

* *N. nemorensis*, Müll. Also from Lombok and the Celebes.

* *Amphidromus contrarius*. Also from Flores, &c.

Clausilia recondita. Peculiar to Sumbawa.

NOTES ON THE SPECIES OF PALUDOMUS INHABITING BORNEO.

BY EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S.,

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FIVE species of *Paludomus* from Borneo have already been described. Most of these present a very close family likeness; indeed, two of them, *P. luteus*, H. Adams, and *P. moreleti*, Issel, have already been united by Brot. This author's *P. isseli* is a little larger, but lacks the fine decussation of the epidermis which is present in *luteus*. *A. broti*, Issel, is still larger and remarkable for its globose form and extensive aperture. *A. lacunoides*, Aldrich, attains even greater dimensions than *A. broti*, and is distinguished by a peculiar circumscribed "flattened semilunar space" on the left of the columella, beneath the umbilical region. It also, in young examples, exhibits colour bands, a feature which is not present in other Bornean species.

A series of specimens presented to the British Museum by Mr. A. Everett, who also collected them in the Batang Lupar district of Sarawak, do not agree exactly with any of the forms referred to, and consequently it seems advisable, notwithstanding their evident relationship with *P. isseli* and *P. lacunoides*, to regard them as specifically distinct.

* I give these on the authority of Dr. O. Boettger, *in litt.*