

ANTEDON PATULA. (Pl. XXIV. figs. 2-6.)

Antedon patula, P. Herbert Carpenter, *Report on the Comatula*, Zool. Chall. Exp. vol. xxvi. (1888), p. 219.

I was at first inclined to consider the four specimens which I include under this name as representatives of a new species. Carpenter's species is, however, founded on two specimens of much the same size, and smaller and younger examples such as I have had before me might well have a smaller number of cirri and a less marked development of the ridge on the more distal of the arm-joints. *Antedon flexilis*, *A. patula*, and *A. robusta* were all taken at the same station by the 'Challenger'; and it is very likely that an increase in our series may show that there are not so many well-marked species as has been supposed.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XXIII.

- Fig. 1. *Antedon Wood-Masoni*, to show the general aspect of the form. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.
 Fig. 2. A cirrus. $\times 3$. Fig. 3. A younger cirrus. $\times 3$.

PLATE XXIV.

- Fig. 1. Disc and proximal portions of the arms of *A. Wood-Masoni*, to show the form of the joints. $\times 3$.
 Figs. 2-4. The arms of three different specimens of *Antedon patula*, to show the variations in the appearance of the arm-joints. $\times 3$.
 Figs. 5 & 6. Cirri of the same. $\times 3$.

Descriptions of new Species of Land-Shell's from Borneo. By
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 Sec. Linn. Soc.)

[Read 1st December, 1892.]

(PLATE XXV.)

THE specimens about to be described form part of a collection from Borneo, forwarded to the British Museum in June of this year. The types of all the new species have been liberally presented to the Museum by Mr. A. Everett, by whom they were collected. A previous consignment also collected by Mr. Everett in that island has been carefully worked out by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, 1889, pp. 332-355, and 1891, pp. 22-47 They were all obtained

from various localities in the north or north-eastern part of the island, several of which have not previously been explored for specimens of natural history.

I would direct special attention to the remarkable forms of *Opisthostoma* and *Diplommatina*. Of the former only two species from Borneo were known prior to the discovery of the remarkable *O. grandispinosum**, *O. pulchellum*, and *O. Hosei*, which were described by Godwin-Austen. I have now the pleasure of adding five additional species to the list, one of which at least (*O. mirabile*) is a worthy rival of *O. grandispinosum*, the most wonderful of the known ones, in the beauty of its structure.

Of *Diplommatina* ten Bornean species have already been described; six more are now added, of which *D. eccentrica* and *D. Everetti* are very grotesque forms.

Of *Arinia*, a genus not hitherto known from Borneo, two species are here recorded.

Mr. Everett has promised further collections, and the new and interesting species they may contain I hope to describe in a future paper.

1. NANINA (XESTA) MOLUENSIS. (Pl. XXV. fig. 1.)

Testa anguste perforata, orbicularis, superne breviter conica, tenuis, polita, subpellucida, virescenti-albida, zona angusta saturate brunnea supra suturam et supra medium anfractus ultimi cincta, circa peripheriam fascia lata dilutiore, alteræ juncta, ornata, incrementi lineis tenuissimis striisque spiralibus exilissimis utrinque sculpta; anfractus $5\frac{1}{2}$, regulariter crescentes, infra suturam anguste et impresse marginati, ultimus haud descendens; apertura parum obliqua, late lunata; peristoma tenue, margine columellari obliquo, leviter incrassato, albido, supra umbilicum breviter reflexo.

Alt. 16 millim., diam. maj. $25\frac{1}{2}$, min. 21. Apertura $10\frac{3}{4}$ longa, 12 lata.

Hab. Molu or Mulu Mountains, N. Borneo.

This species appears to be distinct from the allied forms of *Xesta* and is distinguishable by its form and coloration.

2. SITALA BARICOSTULATA. (Pl. XXV. fig. 2.)

Testa turbinata, conica, subrimata, pallide fuscescens; anfractus 7, lente crescentes, tres primi liris tenuibus 5-6 spiralibus cincti, cæteri costulis leviter obliquis subremotis haud æquidistantibus instructi, ultimus ad

* Unnecessarily placed in a new genus (*Geothauma*) by Crosse, Journ. de Conch. 1892, p. 282.

peripheriam carina filiformi cinctus, infra carinam lævis; apertura parva, angusta; peristoma tenue, margine columellari leviter incrassato et reflexo.

Alt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Busau or Busau, Sarawak.

This species is remarkable for the character of its sculpture. The spirally lirate apical whorls, the costulation of the rest, the keel encircling the body-whorl and its smooth base are the principal distinguishing features. The carina is visible above the suture upon the penultimate and preceding whorls.

3. *SITALA BARITENSIS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 3.)

Testa trochoidea, pallide fuscescens, vix rimata, spira regulariter conica; anfractus 6, convexiusculi, lente accrescentes, striis spiralibus tenuissimis, lineisque incrementi obliquis sculpti, ultimus in medio acute angulatus, carinatus, inferne convexiusculus, spiraliter et longitudinaliter striatus; apertura parva, ad carinam angulata; peristoma tenue, margine columellari leviter arcuato, incrassato et reflexo.

Alt. $2\frac{3}{8}$ millim., diam. $2\frac{3}{8}$.

Hab. Barit Mountain.

The spiral striæ are about seven or eight in number upon the penultimate and upper volutions.

4. *SITALA MOLUENSIS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 4.)

Testa turbinata, conica, subrimata, fusca; anfractus 6, regulariter crescentes, convexi, liris paucis tenuibus cincti, incrementique lineis obliquis sculpti, ultimus ad peripheriam acute rotundatus, et carina filiformi ornatus, infra carinam haud spiraliter liratus, convexiusculus; apertura parva, lunata; peristoma tenue, margine columellari oblique arcuato, superne leviter incrassato et reflexo.

Alt. $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim., diam. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Molu or Mulu Mountains, N. Borneo.

This species is of a darker colour than *S. baritensis*, has the whorls rather more convex, the last less acute at the middle, and much stronger spiral sculpture. Under the microscope, in addition to the liræ, very fine spiral striæ are more or less observable.

5. *CYCLOPHORUS EVERETTI*. (Pl. XXV. figs. 5, 5 a.)

Testa depressa, orbicularis, latissime et perspective umbilicata, saturate castanea, ad peripheriam zona angusta nigrescente superne pallide marginata cincta, lineis albidis irregularibus undulatis subzigzag-formibus ornata; anfractus $4-4\frac{1}{2}$, convexi, sutura profunda se juncti, lineis incrementi tenuibus obliquis sculpti, ultimus antice descendens, infra pallidior; apertura sordide cærulescens, ovato-circularis, latior quam alta; peristoma

leviter incrassatum, sordide albidum, superne haud expansum, ad marginem columellarem subreflexum.

Diam. maj. 37 millim., min. 26; alt. 20. Apertura 18 lata, 15 alta.

Hab. Barit Mountain.

This is a smooth depressed species with convex whorls, a wide umbilicus, and the peristome scarcely expanded or reflexed excepting towards the umbilicus. The first two or three whorls have stronger and more distant lines of growth than the last and penultimate whorls, the change of sculpture being marked by a distinct line which apparently indicates the termination of the first season's growth. In young and very fresh specimens the fine incremental lines have the appearance of being minutely granular. The wavy or more or less zigzag whitish markings almost disappear upon the last third of the body-whorl. Beneath the blackish peripheral zone, the dark chestnut ground-colour extends about five or six millimetres, the rest of the base being of a paler tint.

6. LAGOCEILUS BARITENSIS. (Pl. XXV. fig. 6.)

Testa mediocriter umbilicata, turbinata, tenuis, albida ad apicem fusca, epidermide olivaceo-fusca induta, strigis pallide rufis a sutura radiantibus ornata; anfractus 6, convexiusculi, in medio et inferne ad suturam carinati, lineis incrementi tenuibus striati, ultimus ad peripheriam carinatus, inferne obsolete spiralliter striatus, carina vel lira circa umbilicum interdumque alia prope peripheriam instructus, antice vix descendens; apertura intus livida; peristoma duplex, tenue, late et plane expansum, haud reflexum, marginibus ad parietem fere interruptis.

Diam. maj. $14\frac{1}{2}$ millim., min. 11; alt. $13\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura 6 alta et lata.

Hab. Foot of Barit Mountain, N.W. Borneo.

This species is remarkable for its pale ground-colour, which, with the exception of the spire, is mostly covered with a brownish-olive periostracum. The apex is brown, and the body-whorl exhibits numerous red markings which radiate from the suture. The most characteristic feature of this species is the broad flat expansion of the peristome, which is considerably, although not entirely, interrupted where it joins the whorl. The notch at the suture is very slight indeed. The keel or lira which encircles the periphery is a little thicker than the others.

7. LAGOCEILUS JUCUNDUS. (Pl. XXV. fig. 7.)

Testa late umbilicata, turbinata, castanea, lineis albis a sutura radiantibus et angulatis supra ornata; anfractus 5, convexi, sutura subprofunda discreti,

liris tenuissimis paucis (in anfr. superioribus 3, ultimo 4) spiraliter cincti, lineis incrementi exilissimis striati, ultimus ad peripheriam acute rotundatus, inferne striis spiralibus parum distinctis sculptus, antice vix descendens; apertura intus albida, circularis; peristoma leviter incrassatum, duplex, superne vix expansum, inferne et prope umbilicum angustissime reflexum.

Diam. maj. 11 millim., min. 8; alt. $8\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura 5 longa et lata.

Hab. N.E. Borneo.

The white radiating markings which ornament the upper surface of this pretty species stop short at the periphery, leaving the base of a uniform chestnut tint. The notch in the peristome is slight, but quite evident at the point where the upper margin meets the whorl. Of the four thread-like liræ upon the body-whorl, the three uppermost revolve up the spire, and the fourth, which is just below the periphery, passes into the suture and is not seen upon the upper whorls.

8. *LAGOCHEILUS INORNATUS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 8.)

Testa depresso turbinata, mediocriter umbilicata, albida, pellucida, ad peripheriam carina filiforme cincta, striis incrementi tenuibus sculpta; spira breviter conica; anfractus 5-6, convexi, inferne prope suturam carina vel lira spirali instructi, ultimus circa umbilicum lira alia ornatus, ad carinam medianam epidermide pilosa amictus, antice vix descendens; apertura circularis; peristoma duplex, margine externo mediocriter expanso, subreflexo.

Diam. maj. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim., min. 7; alt. 7. Apertura $3\frac{1}{3}$ longa et lata.

Hab. Gomanton, N. Borneo.

This species is peculiar in the absence of markings and on account of the peripheral and basal liræ.

9. *LAGOCHEILUS ALTUS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 9.)

Testa parva, elato-conica, anguste perforata, subpellucida, pallida, epidermide tenuissima pilosa induta, strigis obliquis rufescentibus ornata; anfractus $5\frac{1}{2}$, convexi, *liris tenuibus pilosis* (in anfr. superioribus 2, in ultimo 5) incrementique lineis obliquis tenuibus subdistantibus late cancellati, ultimus rotundatus, haud descendens; apertura circularis; peristoma intus leviter incrassatum, album, extra anguste expansum, rufescens, ad parietem tenuissimum.

Diam. maj. 4 millim., min. 3; alt. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura 2 longa et lata.

Hab. Busau, N.W. Borneo.

The apical whorls are reddish, but this may be partly due to the remains of the animal. The spiral elevated lines are a trifle coarser than the rather distant oblique ones, and it is at the points of intersection that the short epidermal hairs arise.

10. *LAGOCHELLUS BORNEENSIS*. (Pl. XXV. figs. 10, 10 a.)

Testa parva, depressa, late umbilicata, pallida, strigis rufis obliquis radiantibus ornata, epidermide tenui pilosa induta; anfractus 5, convexi, striis spiralibus tenuibus incrementique lineis obliquis minute cancellati, ultimus subtilis nitidior quam supra, antice subdescendens; apertura rotundata; peristoma vix incrassatum, margine externo anguste expanso, columellari angustiore.

Diam. maj. $6\frac{1}{3}$ millim., min. $5\frac{1}{2}$; alt. $4\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura $2\frac{1}{2}$ alta et longa.

Hab. Barit Mountain, N.W. Borneo. The variety (fig. 10 a) is from Busau.

This is a pretty little striped species clothed with a finely pilose epidermis. The slight emargination or notch on the peristome is very minute. Two figures are given to show the variation in form.

11. *OPISTHOSTOMA MIRABILE*. (Pl. XXV. figs. 11, 11 a.)

Testa dextrorsa, conica, anguste et profunde umbilicata, rufescens vel pallida; anfractus 7, convexi, primi duo læves, cæteri lamellis tenuissimis pellucidis, remotis, spinis elongatis fere rectis sursum directis, instructis, ornati; spinarum series in anfr. ultimo valde curvata; lamella ultima pone aperturam maxima, scutiformis; apertura retrorsa, circularis; peristoma tenue, leviter expansum.

Alt. 4 millim., diam. maj. 5, min. $2\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura cum perist. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. Gomanton Hill, N. Borneo.

The long upcurved spines which form a single series around the whorls are almost straight upon the upper volutions, but upon the last, which is detached for some distance from the penultimate and is twisted backward and upward, they are much curved towards the umbilicus. They are pellucid and semitubular. The most striking feature of this wonderful species is the great development of the last lamella behind the aperture, where it forms a sort of ear-shaped shield.

12. *OPISTHOSTOMA EVERETTI*. (Pl. XXV. figs. 12, 12 a.)

Testa dextrorsa, conica, rimata, rufescens vel alba; anfractus 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$, convexi, primi duo læves, cæteri lamellis obliquis tenuissimis in medio spiniformibus instructi, ultimus antice longe solutus, versus aperturam retrorsum et sursum contortus, seriebus duobus spinarum ornatus; spinæ semitubuliformes, curvatæ; series inferior longior, cristam basalem formans; apertura circularis rufescens vel alba; peristoma tenue, undique late expansum et concentricè striatum.

Alt. 3 millim., diam. maj. $3\frac{3}{4}$, min. 2. Apertura cum perist. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. Jambusan, N.W. Borneo.

In this species the oblique lamellæ are rather far apart and

produced into semitubular short spines, forming a spiral series around the middle of the penultimate and one or two preceding volutions. The spines of the lower series on the body-whorl are longer than those above, curve backward, and form a crest around the base. The aperture, which is trumpet-shaped, is directed backwards.

13. *OPISTHOSTOMA JUCUNDUM*. (Pl. XXV. figs. 13, 13 a.)

Testa umbilicata, conica, plus minus rufescens; anfractus 7, apicales læves, rotundati, cæteri lamellis numerosis tenuibus obliquis in medio subproductis instructi, ultimus contortus, retrorsus, antice solutus; peristoma tenue, anguste reflexum.

Alt. $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim., diam. maj. 3, min. $1\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura 1 lata.

Hab. Mantanani Island, N. Borneo.

This species is a little smaller than *O. Everetti*, consists of a whorl more, has more numerous lamellæ, which have a wavy appearance upon the body-whorl, and are a little produced about the middle of the upper volutions, so that they have a somewhat angular appearance.

14. *OPISTHOSTOMA WALLACEI*, *Ancey*. (Pl. XXV. figs. 14, 14 a.)

Plectostoma Wallacei, *Ancey*, *Bull. Soc. Mal. France*, 1887, p. 276 =

Opisthostoma cristatum, *Smith*, *MSS.*

Hab. Busau, N.W. Borneo.

This species is a trifle less robust than *O. jucundum*, much more closely lamellated, has a more expanded peristome, and a distinct basal crest or ridge upon the body-whorl.

Specimens of this species have been distributed under the name of *O. cristatum*, Smith. Forgetting that *Plectostoma* was synonymous with *Opisthostoma* I overlooked the description of this species by M. Ancey under the name of *Plect. Wallacei*.

15. *OPISTHOSTOMA BARITENSE*. (Pl. XXV. figs. 15, 15 a.)

Testa elata, ovato-conica, rufescens, angustissime perforata; anfractus 6, perconvexi, sutura profunda sejncti, primus lævis, cæteri oblique subconferete tenuissimè lamellati, ultimus retrorsum et sursuum contortus, breviter solutus; peristoma leviter expansum.

Alt. $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim., diam. maj. $2\frac{2}{3}$, min. $1\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura $\frac{2}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Barit Mountain, N.W. Borneo.

This species is about the same size as *O. Wallacei*, but is more pupiform, redder, more distantly lamellated; the body-whorl has no basal crest, and the aperture and peristome are smaller.

16. *OPISTHOSTOMA BUSAUENSE*. (Pl. XXV. figs. 16, 16 a.)

Testa minuta, anguste perforata, plus minus rufescens; anfractus 5, perconvexi, sutura profunda sejuncti, apicales 1-2 læves, sequentes oblique et distanter tenuiter lamellati, ultimus antice confertius lamellatus, vix solutus, retrorsum et sursum contortus, inferne subcristatus; apertura mediocriter magna; peristoma album, duplex, margine externo interno latius expanso.

Alt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{2}$, min. 1. Apertura cum perist. $\frac{2}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Busau, N.W. Borneo.

This is a very minute species, and considerably smaller than any of those previously described. The lamellæ are quite far apart, excepting upon the contorted portion of the body-whorl, where they become crowded.

17. *DIPLOMMATINA SULPHUREA*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 17.)

Testa ovata, superne acuminata, imperforata, sinistrorsa, flavescens; anfractus 8, convexi, lineis incrementi tenuibus obliquis sculpti, penultimus gibbosus, ultimo latior, ultimus contractus, primum valde obliquus, antice conspicue ascendens; apertura irregulariter rotundata, sulphurea, longit. totius $\frac{1}{3}$ adæquans; peristoma tenue, leviter expansum, flavum, marginibus callo tenui junctis, columellari rectiusculo, intus denticulo mediano munito, supra regionem umbilicæ duplici, partim appresso, partim libero prominente.

Longit. 7 millim., diam. 3. Apertura $2\frac{1}{2}$ longa.

Hab. Molu or Mulu Mountain.

The sulphur colour is rather more vivid within the aperture than upon the exterior of the shell. The lip is simple, merely slightly expanded and reflexed.

18. *DIPLOMMATINA MOLUENSIS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 18.)

Testa acuminato-ovata, sinistrorsa, imperforata, cerea, subnitida, versus apicem rubra; anfractus 7, convexi, regulariter crescentes, costulis tenuibus obliquis leviterque flexuosis subdistantibus instructi, ultimus contractus, antice ascendens, penult. leviter gibbosus, latitudine ultimum æquans; apertura rotundata, ad columellam recta, inferne leviter canaliculata, intus flava; peristoma duplex, margine interno continuo, porrecto, externo lamelliformi, expanso; columella recta, dente parvo instructa.

Longit. 5 millim., diam $2\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura 2 longa.

Hab. Molu or Mulu Mountain, N. Borneo.

This species is of a glossy waxy yellow colour, with the apex red. The riblets are oblique, a little wavy, and about eighteen in number on the penultimate whorl.

19. DIPLOMMATINA SYMMETRICA. (Pl. XXV. fig. 19.)

Testa dextrorsa, imperforata, fusiformi-ovata, pallide lutea, versus apicem rufescens; anfractus $7\frac{1}{2}$, perconvexi, regulariter crescentes, sutura profunda sejuncti, costulis tenuissimis lamelliformibus breviter obliquis numerosis instructi, inter costas læves, ultimus penultimo subangustior, contractus; apertura parva, subcircularis, cum perist. longit. totius $\frac{2}{3}$ adæquans; peristoma duplex, luteum, margine externo valde incrassato, ad columellam angulatim producto, supra parietem tenui.

Longit. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam $1\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura cum perist. 1 longa.

Hab. Gomanton Hill, N. Borneo.

D. Aldrichi of Godwin-Austen is allied to this species, but is more tapering above and has a different peristome and a stronger columellar tooth. The lamellæ are about eighteen in number on the penultimate volution.

20. DIPLOMMATINA EXCENTRICA. (Pl. XXV. fig. 20.)

Testa dextrorsa, imperforata, irregularis, distorta, sordide albida, versus apicem pallide rufescens; anfractus 7, convexi, primi quinque regulares, penultimus excentricus, sinistrorsum constrictus, omnes lamellis tenuissimis subremotis, leviter obliquis instructi; apertura mediocriter magna, irregulariter circularis, ad columellam subcanaliculata; peristoma duplex, margine interno crasso continuo, externo tenui lamelliformi superne subinterrupto, utrinque producto; columella obliqua, in medio dente conspicuo munita.

Longit. 3 millim., diam $1\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura cum perist. 1.

Hab. Molu or Mulu Mountain, N. Borneo.

This species is remarkable for its distorted aspect, occasioned by the remarkable constriction and bulging of the penultimate whorl. The peristome is conspicuously produced both on the right side of the aperture and at the base of the columella.

21. DIPLOMMATINA EVERETTI. (Pl. XXV. fig. 21.)

Testa dextrorsa, imperforata, subpellucida, sordide albida, ad apicem rufescens; anfractus 7, convexi, lamellis tenuissimis subdistantibus flexuosis ornati, primi quinque regulares, quintus latus, angulatim rotundatus, penultimus maxime constrictus, distortus, lævis; apertura irregulariter rotundata; peristoma duplex, pallide luteum vel albidum, paulo expansum, ad basim columellæ productum; columella rectiuscula, in medio dente parvo acuto munita.

Longit. $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam fere 2. Apertura cum perist. $1\frac{1}{2}$ longa.

Hab. Barit Mountain, N.W. Borneo.

This species is a trifle larger than *D. excentrica*. When viewed with the aperture to the eye, the penultimate whorl is a

mere plain band or constriction, and does not bulge laterally as in the species referred to. The peristome also is less produced on the upper outer margin.

22. *DIPLOMMATINA BARITENSIS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 22.)

Testa dextrorsa, imperforata, subpellucida, albida, ad apicem rufescens; anfractus 7, tenuissime lamellati, perconvexi, sutura profunda discreti, primi quinque lente accrescentes, penultimus maximus, subito inflatus, ultimo latior; apertura subcircularis, latere columellari rectiusculo, dente minuto submediano instructo; peristoma duplex, margine externo tenui utrinque angulatum producto.

Longit. $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim., diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura cum perist. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lata.

Hab. Barit Mountain, N.W. Borneo.

The spire of this species above the penultimate whorl is much narrowed and obtuse at the tip; the penultimate is considerably bulged out and has a slightly distorted appearance when viewed both in front and behind. It differs from *D. Aldrichi*, Godwin-Austen, in form and in the character of the lip of the aperture.

23. *ARINIA BORNEENSIS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 23.)

Testa minuta, pupiformis, umbilicata, sordide albida, ad apicem rufescens; anfractus 5, sutura profunda sejuncti, convexi, liris numerosis tenuibus obliquis ornati, ultimus latitudine penultimum subæquans, antice paulo ascendens; apertura circularis, parva; peristoma duplex, expansum, album, margine externo superne utrinque interrupto, haud continuo, lamelliformi.

Longit. $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim., diam. 1. Apertura cum perist. $\frac{3}{4}$ lata.

Hab. Gomanton, North Borneo.

The well-expanded inner margin of the peristome has a conspicuous lamella outside it, forming, as it were, a double lip. The fine oblique liræ become gradually finer as the apex is approached.

24. *ARINIA SIMILIS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 24.)

Testa minuta, breviter pupiformis, umbilicata, sordide albida, apicem versus rufescens; anfractus 4, convexi, sutura profunda discreti, liris tenuibus obliquis, primo confertis deinde remotioribus, ornati, ultimus latitudine penultimum æquans; apertura subcircularis; peristoma duplex, mediocriter validum, marginibus callo tenui lato junctis.

Longit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam fere 1. Apertura cum perist. $\frac{1}{2}$ lata.

Hab. Barit Mountain, N.W. Borneo.

This species is a little smaller than *A. borneensis*, consists of

a whorl less, and has the liræ much closer together on the penultimate and preceding whorls. The peristome also is not so developed as in that species.

25. *GEORISSA GOMANTONENSIS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 25.)

Testa imperforata, ovato-turbinata, dilute citrina; anfractus 4, convexi, sutura profunda sejuncti, striis spiralibus tenuibus confertis sculpti; apertura semicircularis, longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ haud æquans, intus pallida; peristoma leviter incrassatum, sordide albidum; columella obliqua, callo supra umbilicum reflexo induta.

Longit. $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim., diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$. Apertura 1 lata.

Hab. Gomanton, N. Borneo.

This species is of a pale greenish-yellow colour, and there are traces of oblique whitish streaks, but, having only a single specimen to judge from, it is impossible to say if this is a constant character.

26. *GEORISSA SIMILIS*. (Pl. XXV. fig. 26.)

Testa minuta, obtecte perforata, ovato-turbinata, pallide rufescens, versus apicem saturatior; anfractus 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$, convexi, incrementi lineis obliquis (in anfr. ultimo conspicuis) instructi, ultimus rotundatus; spira conica, ad apicem obtusa; peristoma leviter incrassatum, rubrum; columella leviter obliqua, rectilinearis, callo supra umbilicum reflexo induta; apertura semicircularis, longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ subæquans.

Longit. 1 millim., diam. $\frac{2}{3}$. Apertura $\frac{1}{2}$ longa.

Hab. Gomanton Hill, N. Borneo.

This species is somewhat similar in form to *G. Hungerfordi* of Godwin-Austen, but differs entirely in sculpture. The name *Hungerfordi* being already preoccupied by Möllendorff in 1885, for a Chinese species, I would propose to substitute that of *G. Lowi* in memory of Sir H. Low, who collected the specimens.

27. *GEORISSA HOSEI*, *Godwin-Austen, Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1889, p. 353, pl. xxxix. fig. 11. (Pl. XXV. fig. 27.)

Testa minuta, turbinata, obtecte perforata, rufescens; anfractus $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, primus lævis, globosus, penultimus convexus superne humerosus vel carinatus, ultimus quoque carina secunda ad peripheriam cinctus; carinæ peculiariter crispatæ; anfractus duo ultimi spiraliter striati; apertura semicircularis, longit. totius $\frac{1}{2}$ adæquans; perist. vix incrassatum, rufum; columella obliqua, rectilinearis, callo supra umbilicum reflexo induta.

Longit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim., diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$. Apertura $\frac{3}{4}$ longa.

Hab. Jambusan, N.W. Borneo.

This species is readily distinguishable by the shouldered character of the two last whorls, and the crispate keel which marks the cingulation, and the second carina upon the body-whorl. The above description is taken from smaller specimens than the two described by Colonel Godwin-Austen. The latter have the same peculiar crispate keels which I have described, but, having developed an additional whorl, have a different aspect as regards form.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXV.

Fig.

1. *Nanina (Xesta) moluensis.*
 2. *Sitala rariocostulata.*
 3. „ *baritensis.*
 4. „ *moluensis.*
 - 5, 5a. *Cyclophorus Everetti.*
 6. *Lagocheilus baritensis.*
 7. „ *jucundus.*
 8. „ *inornatus.*
 9. „ *altus.*
 - 10, 10a. „ *borneensis.*
 - 11, 11a. *Opisthostoma mirabile.*
 - 12, 12a. „ *Everetti.*
 - 13, 13a. „ *jucundum.*
 - 14, 14a. „ *Wallacei.*
 - 15, 15a. „ *baritense.*
 - 16, 16a. „ *busauense.*
 17. *Diplommatina sulphurea.*
 18. „ *moluensis.*
 19. „ *symmetrica.*
 20. „ *excentrica.*
 21. „ *Everetti.*
 22. „ *baritensis.*
 23. *Arinia borneensis.*
 24. „ *similis.*
 25. *Georissa gomantonensis.*
 26. „ *similis.*
 27. „ *Hosei.*
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