

WEST INDIAN MOLLUSKS. NO. 1:—TWO NEW VARIETIES OF
UROCOPTIS LIVIDA TORRE¹

BY CARLOS DE LA TORRE AND WILLIAM J. CLENCH

UROCOPTIS LIVIDA ATKINSI nov. subsp. Plate 2, figs. 5, 6.

Shell fusiform greatest diameter just a little below the middle; shining. Two decided contrasting colors, the upper 5-6 whorls of a pinkish buff, the lower 5-6 whorls a milky purple. Adults usually truncated, rarely found with complete spire. Sculpture of very fine oblique riblets, more pronounced on the base of the last whorl. Portion of last whorl free, reflected peristome white. Aperture circular, interior a deep reddish brown. Columellar axis twisted. Whorls 10-12.

Length 14.5, width 2.5, ap. diam. 1.5 mm.; 12½ whorls.

Length 13.5, width 2.6, ap. diam. 1.6 mm.; 10½ whorls.

Holotype: M. C. Z. 59108. Vilches Potrero, Central Sclidad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. W. J. Clench and C. Goodrich, (1927); G. Aguayo and C. de la Torre (1928), collectors.

This subspecies is more highly colored than *U. livida* Torre, and the contrasting colors of pale pink and purplish are more decided. The columellar axis is about 1/75 of an inch in diameter (first whorl above aperture). In *U. livida* Pfr. the axis is about 1/100 of an inch in diameter. *U. livida atkinsi* runs a little smaller in length between the aperture and the truncated spire. In general outline it is quite similar to *U. livida barbouri*.

UROCOPTIS LIVIDA BARBOURI nov. subsp. Plate 2, figs. 7-9.

Similar in general outline to *U. livida* and *U. livida atkinsi* but differing materially in coloration. This subspecies has a pale yellowish brown coloration throughout its entire length, with numerous irregular narrow bars of darker color on each whorl. Riblets very fine on the early whorls, more pronounced and more widely spaced on the last two

¹ Contributions from the Harvard Biological Laboratory in Cuba. (Atkins Foundation).

whorls. Reflected peristome white. Light yellow brown within the aperture.

Length 14.9, width 2.7, diam. ap. 1.5 mm.; 13 whorls.

Length 13.2, width 2.4, diam. ap. 1.4 mm.; 11½ whorls.

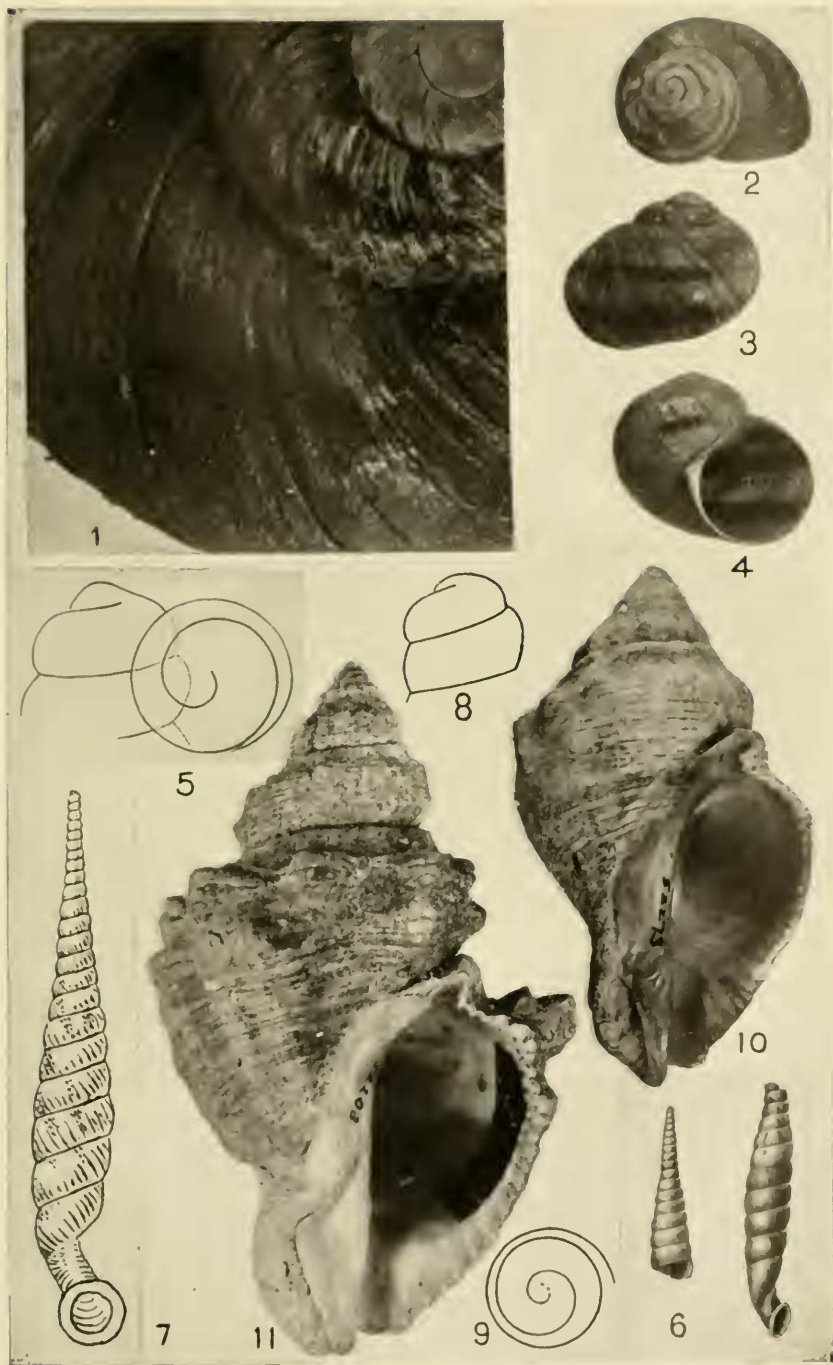
Holotype: M. C. Z. 59111. La Portuguesa, Central Soleidad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. W. J. Clench, and C. Goodrich, (1927); G. Aguayo and C. de la Torre, (1928), collectors.

Remarks: The above species are both found on the massive outcrops of limestone—the “seborucos” of the Santa Clara region (mogotes of western Cuba). Neither species occurred on the smaller masses of limestone that are protruded only a few feet above the general level of the ground. They were most abundant on the north side, existing in vast numbers in some places. They were less abundant, but by no means rare, on the southern exposures in the full glare of the sun.

NOTES ON THE LAND SHELLS OF RIO, KENTUCKY

BY A. F. ARCHER

During the second week of April, 1930, I made a collecting trip to Rio, Kentucky for the purpose of collecting land shells. The object of the trip was to supplement the work of Mr. W. J. Clench in 1924 and 1925, in which years he stopped at Rio mainly for the purpose of collecting freshwater mollusks. He also obtained a number of records of land shells by incidental collecting near Glenbrook Spring. I collected in the same region, on Grindstone Knob North of Glenbrook Spring, and on Knox Knob flanking the south side. The north side of the Spring yielded very good collecting, the specimens being relatively abundant. South of the Spring the best results were obtained on the side of Knox Knob directly above the Green River. In the list given below I have added two records obtained by collecting in the Cave region in Edmondson County, Ky. All other species from the latter region were the same as those of



Figs. 1-4. *Humboldtiana palmeri* Clench und Rehder. Figs. 5, 6. *Urocoptis livida atkinsi* Torre and Clench. Figs. 7-9. *Urocoptis livida barbouri* Torre and Clench. Figs. 10, 11. *Thais floridana haysae* Clench, NAUTILUS XLI, p. 6.