

FIG. 1, *Terebra flammea* Lam., China, A.N.S.P. 2, *T. flammea*, Puerto Plata, M. C. Z. 3, 4, *Oliva trujilloi* Clench, Puerto Plata, paratypes. 5, same, holotype. 6, *Solaropsis gibboni* Fairchildi Beq. & Cl., holotype. 7, same, paratype. 9, *Polygyra jonesiana* Archer. Figs. 1-7 natural size, fig. 9 $\times 3$.

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A NEW SPECIES OF OLIVA FROM SANTO DOMINGO, WITH NOTES ON OTHER MARINE FORMS

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

During the past summer (1937) a little over two months were spent along the northern coast of Santo Domingo. Though our interest was mainly devoted to a study of the land mollusks of this region, considerable time was spent at a limited number of marine stations. These places were located at Monte Cristi, Puerto Plata, Puerto Sosua and Santa Barbara de Samana.

The northern coast of Santo Domingo is exposed to the easterly trades and to the somewhat frequent winter storms from the north. In addition, deep water prevails along this entire coast with a consequent lack of protection from strong wave action. A few little harbors exist, and these possess only small areas that are sheltered during any severe blow. As a consequence, the marine fauna is limited throughout most of this area. Protected places, however, in the lee of points of land, or little coves in the harbors yielded a large number of species.

The region at Monte Cristi is thus favored by a small peninsula and a six-mile stretch of coast line that runs north and south, forming a fairly large bay, which is somewhat protected from the trade winds. Shallow water extends from the end of the peninsula completely around the bay, broadening to about three miles near the center. The beach is astonishingly rich in drift material which would indicate exceedingly favorable offshore conditions.

From "El Morro" at Monte Cristi east to Old Cape Frances, the coast is mainly rocky and composed of the "diente de perro" limestone, forming cliffs in some places 20 to 50 feet high. Small beaches are to be found at irregular intervals along this section of the coast with a fairly long stretch some 20 miles east of Puerto Sosua. Easterly, beyond Old Cape Frances, the coast is mainly

Cienfuegos and the Guantanamo Naval Base, both on the south coast of Cuba, where the same habitats were carefully searched.

TEREBRA FLAMMEA Lamarek, Plate 9, figs. 1, 2. (*Terebra flammea* Lamarek 1822, An. s. Vert. 7, p. 284). This species was probably our most noted "find" in Santo Domingo. To judge entirely by the few specimens in our American museums, it is a very rare form, and has heretofore been reported only from the western Pacific. Our present new series establishes this as the first West Indian record. Some twenty specimens were found, both by ourselves and Mr. Harry Hurst, in the dredgings from Puerto Plata Harbor at depths of approximately 30 feet.

We possessed but a single specimen with the data as "China" (M. C. Z. no. 74746) and Dr. Pilsbry kindly loaned us the only two specimens possessed by him, which were also localized as China and originally received from H. Cuming through Dr. T. B. Wilson (A.N.S.P. no. 33,512). A careful comparison between the three western Pacific specimens and our present Santo Domingo series fails to disclose any differentiating characters, other than a little more diffusion of the brownish-orange spots on the Pacific forms (plate 9, fig. 1).

All of our present series were collected dead, though most of them are in perfect shape and possess strong color markings.

Known part		Spire portion lost (calculated)		Locality
Length	Whorls	Length	Whorls	
46 mm.	19	2.5 mm.	4	Puerto Plata
121	22	7	9	" "
120	16	16	15	China (A.N.S.P.)
125	22	6	8	" "

Many other species that we collected are still too imperfectly known relative to their distribution to be considered in these notes, though mention might be made of *Trigoniocardia ceramidum* Dall which we found quite abundant at Puerto Plata, and Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, as well as Ponce, Puerto Rico. We failed to find it in the northern Bahamas, a region very rich in the Cardiidae.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *SOLAROPSIS GIBBONI* FROM BRASIL

BY JOSEPH BEQUAERT AND W. J. CLENCH

SOLAROPSIS GIBBONI FAIRCHILD new subspecies. Plate 9, figs. 6-7.

Description.—Shell solid, somewhat depressed with only a slight indication of a peripheral keel. Whorls 5, nearly rounded and strongly convex. Color somewhat darker than the typical form with the pattern arrangement similar.

Gt. diam.	Less. diam.	height	23 mm.	Holotype.
45.5	38.7	25.5		Paratype.
43	35.6	23.5		"
41	34.5	22.5		"

Holotype.—Mus. Comp. Zoöl. no. 57240. Anapolis, Goyas, Brasil. G. B. Fairchild collector, July, 1936. Three adult and one immature paratype from the same locality.

Remarks.—This subspecies differs from the typical form by being much smaller and proportionally less depressed. A specimen from Bogotá, Colombia, of *S. gibboni* measures 61 mm. in greater diameter with a height of 27.5 mm. The peripheral keel of *S. gibboni* is generally quite sharp and prominent, while in our new form it is nearly obsolete. All other characters appear to be similar to those of the typical form.

ON THE HISTORY AND STATUS OF *LORA* GISTEL

A recent inquiry from the West Coast caused us to examine the credentials of the genus *Lora*, which has been introduced into our catalogues as generic name for the boreal Turridae formerly known as *Bela*. The data are as follows. In all cases they are taken from the original sources.

Johannes Gistel, 1848, in his *Naturgeschichte des Tierreichs für höhere Schulen*, proposed many generic names as substitutes for names he did not like, giving a list of them in the *Bevorwortung* of his volume, pp. viii-xi. This entry is found on p. ix:

"*Defrancia* (Millet, *Gastrop. D. viridula* O. Fabr.): *Lora* Gistel."

Thus, Gistel obviously proposed *Lora* as a substitute for *Defrancia*, and cited "*D. viridula* O. Fabr." simply as an example,

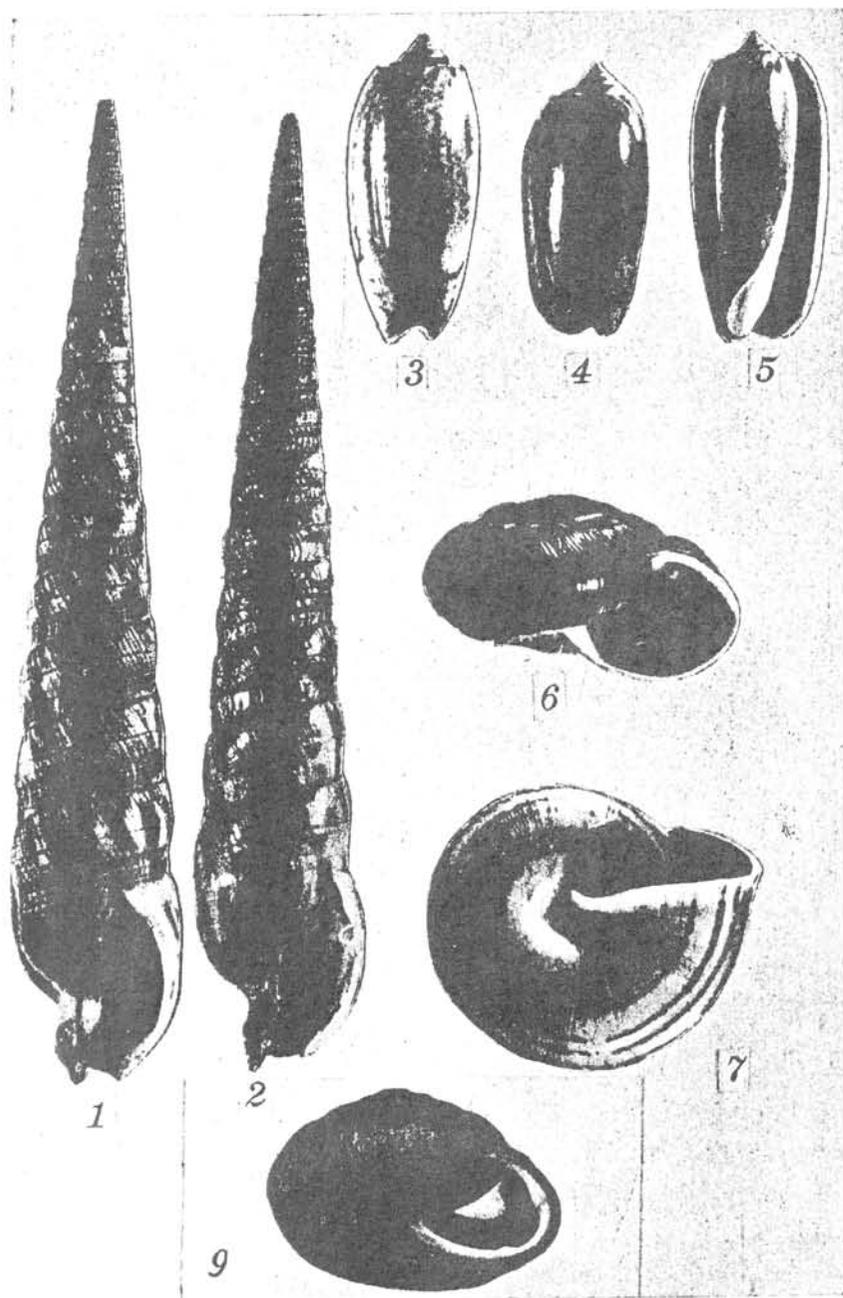


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