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LXXI.—Description of a new Species of Land-Shell from Colombia

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hyaline spot in the marginal cell and a hyaline line on either side of the second transverse cubital nervure.

♂. Similar, more slender; the abdomen narrower; the antennæ, the space round the ocelli, and a spot on the lateral margins of the second to sixth abdominal segments black; the wings with the fuscous cloud around the basal nervure extending further towards the apex of the wing.

♀. Length 13 millim. to apex of abdomen; ovipositor 5 millim.; expanse 21 millim.

♂. Length 12 millim.; expanse 19 millim.

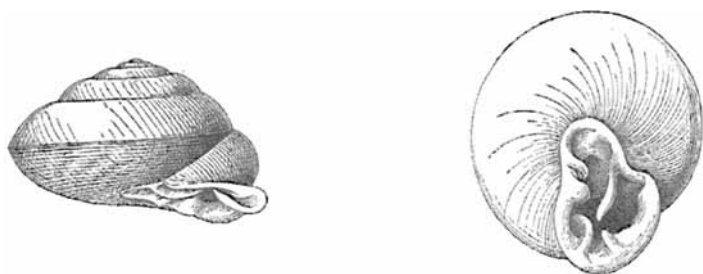
LXXI.—*Description of a new Species of Land-Shell from Colombia.* By S. I. DA COSTA.

Labyrinthus colombiensis, sp. n.

Testa imperforata, orbicularis, globoso-conoidea, solida, rufo-fusca, lineis obliquis, curvatis striata; spira depresso, ad apicem obtusa; anfractus $5\frac{1}{2}$, convexiusculi, ultimus ad peripheriam obtuse carinatus, antice descendens; apertura horizontalis, transverse auriformis; peristoma contractum, continuum, album, breviter reflexum, sinuosum; pone labrum bicrobiculatum, marginibus callo alto prominente, laminam erectam intrantem emittente junctis, supero arcuato, basale flexuoso, intus tuberculis duobus, dento altero brevi, altero obtuso majore, dextro inæqualiter bidentato.

Alto 21; diam. maj. 34 mm., min. 30 mm.

Hab. Santa Marta, Colombia, South America.



This species differs in many respects from others of this group, which are almost invariably deeply umbilicate, flat, and sharply carinate. *L. Sieversi*, Marten, both in form and the armature of the aperture bears a strong resemblance to this

species (see 'Manual of Conchology,' vol. ix. pl. xxii, figs. 7 & 8), but it is less than a third of the size; both are from the same locality. In the new species it will be observed that of the two basal tubercles that one nearest the columella is remarkably strong and bends towards the left, the other, which is much smaller, in the opposite direction.

LXXII.—*On Three Blind Victorian Freshwater Crustacea found in Surface-water.* By O. A. SAYCE.

DURING a collecting excursion in the district of Gippsland, Victoria, I found, amongst a number of normal inhabitants of a little freshwater runnel, three blind species of Crustacea. Two of these are Isopods, but members of different tribes, and the other one is an Amphipod.

The fact of these widely separated forms, each being blind, inhabiting surface-water in the same locality, with proof of their breeding there, is, I consider, of special zoological interest, pointing, as they apparently do, to a cave or subterranean origin; but when and how they have changed their habitat, and, reverting back, entered the struggle for existence with the surface-fauna, I am unable to decide.

I shall now enumerate the blind species and describe the place in which they were found and the leading geological features of the surrounding country so far as my limited knowledge will allow.

Enumeration of the Species.

No. 1. *Phreatoicoides gracilis*, Sayce (9).—This species was taken from running water, and in all some twenty individuals were collected, comprising males and females of different sizes, and one with eggs in the marsupium. They were found mostly within crevices of logs and amongst the matted fibres of dead tree-fern trunks lying in the water.

No. 2. *Janirella pusilla*, Sayce (11).—About a dozen males and females were collected from a bunch of dead moss in a small pool within a few yards of the streamlet formed through the uprootal of a large Eucalypt. Many of them had developing young in the marsupium.

No. 3. *Niphargus pulchellus*, Sayce (10).—Only three individuals were found, and each was taken from the same little pool as *Janirella pusilla*.