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Daunus tasmaniae.

Centrotus tasmaniae, Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (2) iv. p. 512, pl. iii. fig. 15 (1846).

Daunus tasmaniae, Goding (part.), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 31 (1903).

Centruchoides tasmaniae, Buckt. Monogr. Membrac. p. 227, pl. 1. fig. 6 (1903).

Hab. Tasmania, Australia.

Daunus vitta.

Centrotus vitta, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 626 (1851).

Oxyrhachis contorta, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 66 (1858).

Centrotus truncaticornis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 81.

Daunus tasmaniae, Goding (part.), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 31 (1903).

Daunus vitta, Goding, loc. cit. p. 32 (1903).

Hab. Tasmania, Australia.

Daunus contractus.

Centrotus contractus, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 622 (1851).

Daunus tasmaniae, Goding (part.), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. xxviii. p. 31 (1903).

Hab. Australia.

X.—*Descriptions of new Freshwater Shells from Japan.*

By H. B. PRESTON, F.Z.S.

[Plate IX.]

THE shells described in the present paper were collected recently by Dr. N. Annandale during his dredging-operations in Lake Biwa. Though the collection includes only some seven species, a curiously varied Molluscan fauna is revealed, including as it does the Palæarctic *Pisidium casertanum*, a species which ranges over Northern Europe and Siberia, and the genus *Choanomphalus*, which has hitherto been supposed to be confined to North-eastern Siberia, together with a small shell which the author has been unable to generically separate from *Lithotis*, which has, up to the present time, only been recorded from Central India.

It is greatly to be hoped that further investigations may be carried out in the lake, when, doubtless, further interesting material will be brought to light.

It may also be of interest here to state that specimens of a species undoubtedly belonging to the Indian genus *Campyloceras* were forwarded to the author with the present collection; this interesting form was collected in the Kogamura-Osaka district of Japan, and a specimen had already reached the writer with a request for confirmation of its generic position from Mr. Bryant Walker, of Detroit, Mich., who, he understands, intends to describe it at an early date.

Class *GASTROPODA*.

Order *PULMONATA*.

Suborder *GEOPHILA*.

Family *Succneidæ*.

Lithotis japonica, sp. n.
(Pl. IX. figs. 6, 6 a.)

Shell imperforate, small, ovate, reddish brown; whorls $2\frac{1}{2}$, the first small, the last very large, transversely striate and slightly angled above, laterally compressed; columella margin obliquely descending, flattened, broad; labrum continuous, acute; aperture large, slightly dilated.

Alt. 1·5, diam. maj. 4, diam. min. 3 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2·5, diam. 2 mm.

Hab. Lake Biwa, Japan; on the lower surface of stones at the edge of the lake (*Dr. N. Annandale*).

The shell in general form recalls, in miniature, the genus *Septaria*.

Suborder *HYGROPHILA*.

Family *Limnæidæ*.

Choanophthalus japonicus, sp. n.
(Pl. IX. figs. 2, 2 a, 2 b, 2 c.)

Shell rather small, subovate, with swollen spire, thin, pale yellowish brown; whorls 3, rapidly increasing, the last descending in front, tricarinate, the middle carina being situated at the periphery, the upper and lower about equidistant from it; between the carinæ appear somewhat distant, microscopic, spiral striæ, while the whole shell is transversely obliquely striate; suture impressed; umbilicus moderately wide and deep, occupying about one-fifth of the total diameter of the shell; columella margin very obliquely descending, extending above into a fine, polished, restricted,

parietal callus; labrum acute, projecting in front, rapidly receding below, sharply angled at each carinal point of termination; aperture irregularly quadrate.

Alt. 1.25, diam. maj. 3.25, diam. min. 2.75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1, diam. .75 mm.

Hab. Lake Biwa, Japan; on the lower surface of stones near the edge of the lake (*Dr. N. Annandale*).

Choanomphalus japonicus perstriatulus, subsp. n.

(Pl. IX. figs. 1, 1 *a*, 1 *b*, 1 *c*.)

Shell differing from the typical form in its less swollen spire, strong intercarinal, spiral striation, and less angular labrum, the only marked angle being at its base.

Alt. 1.5, diam. maj. 3.5, diam. min. 2.75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1.25, diam. 1 mm.

Hab. Lake Biwa, Japan; on the lower surface of stones near the edge of the lake, in company with the typical form (*Dr. N. Annandale*).

Planorbis (Gyraulus) biwaënsis, sp. n.

(Pl. IX. figs. 3, 3 *a*, 3 *b*, 3 *c*.)

Shell subovate, somewhat planulate above, with sunken first whorl, gently rounded at the periphery, pale yellowish brown, thin; whorls 3, rapidly increasing, rather distantly and coarsely spirally, and closely, finely, and indistinctly transversely striate, the last whorl large and rather rapidly descending in front; suture well impressed; base of shell angled in the median region; umbilicus wide open, occupying about one-fourth of the total diameter of the shell; columella margin very obliquely descending, slightly curved, diffused above into a restricted parietal callus; labrum receding below, acute; aperture ovate.

Alt. 1.5, diam. maj. 4.75, diam. min. 3.75 mm.

Aperture: alt. 1.75, diam. 1.75 mm.

Hab. Lake Biwa, Japan; on the lower surface of stones near the edge of the lake (*Dr. N. Annandale*).

Order PROSOBRANCHIA.

Suborder PECTINIBRANCHIATA.

Family Valvatidæ.

Valvata biwaënsis, sp. n.

(Pl. IX. figs. 4, 4 *a*.)

Shell turbinate, somewhat flattened above, pale yellowish;

whorls 3, the first flattened, *microscopically spirally* striate, the last two carinate above and subplanulate above the carination, rather finely and closely obliquely costulate, the last rounded at the periphery; suture impressed; umbilicus deep, occupying in breadth about one-seventh of the total diameter of the shell; base of shell convex; columella margin descending in a vertical curve, extending above into a restricted, but rather thick, parietal callus, which joins it with the upper margin of the labrum, and gives to this last a continuous appearance; labrum acute; aperture subcircular; operculum whitish, thin, multispiral, with central nucleus.

Alt. 3.75, diam. maj. 5, diam. min. 3.5 mm.

Aperture: alt. 2.25, diam. 2.25 mm.

Hab. Lake Biwa, Japan; on a muddy bottom at depths greater than 40 metres (*Dr. N. Annandale*).

Valvata annandalei, sp. n.

(Pl. IX. figs. 5, 5 a, 5 b.)

Shell allied to *V. biwaënsis*, but rather larger, with exerted first whorl, coarser and more distant transverse costulæ, proportionately narrower umbilicus, which, in the present species, occupies about one-eighth of the total diameter of the shell, and in possessing a basal carina situated near the circum-umbilical region; moreover, the aperture is more oval and proportionately much larger than in *V. biwaënsis*.

Alt. 5, diam. maj. 5.25, diam. min. 4 mm.

Aperture: alt. 3, diam. 2 mm.

Hab. Lake Biwa, Japan; on a muddy bottom at depths greater than 40 metres (*Dr. N. Annandale*).

Class PELECYPODA.

Order TETRABRANCHIA.

Suborder CONCHACEA.

Family Cyrenidæ.

Pisidium casertanum (Poli), forma *lacustris*.

Hab. Abundant on a muddy bottom in Lake Biwa at depths greater than 40 metres, and not found in shallower water.

The author must here tender his thanks to Mr. B. B. Woodward, the well-known expert in the Palearctic *Pisidia*, for his kind assistance in the above determination, and who remarks that the specimens submitted to him are "rather more oval than usual."

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Figs. 1, 1 a, 1 b. *Choanomphalus japonicus perstriatulus*, subsp. n., $\times 8$.

Fig. 1 c. Sculpture of same, $\times 16$.

Figs. 2, 2 a, 2 b. *Choanomphalus japonicus*, sp. n., $\times 6$.

Fig. 2 c. Sculpture of same, $\times 9$.

Figs. 3, 3 a, 3 b. *Planorbis (Gyraxulus) biwaënsis*, sp. n., $\times 4$.

Fig. 3 c. Sculpture of same, $\times 8$.

Fig. 4. *Valvata biwaënsis*, sp. n., $\times 4$.

Fig. 4 a. Sculpture of same, $\times 8$.

Figs. 5, 5 a. *Valvata annandalei*, sp. n., $\times 4$.

Fig. 5 b. Sculpture of same, $\times 8$.

Figs. 6, 6 a. *Lithotis japonica*, sp. n., $\times 6$.

XI.—On the Nomenclature and Identity of some little-known British Spiders. By A. RANDELL JACKSON, M.D., D.Sc.

DURING the last two years the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge has kindly allowed me to examine the actual types of a number of little-known British spiders. For the most part these were described many years ago, when microscopes were new or little-known instruments. Many of these spiders had never been recorded since; but there was no doubt that several of them had been redescribed under other names when the use of microscopes became more general.

I here publish the result of these investigations as far as I have gone. I had hoped to have examined all the species on the British list which were unknown to me, but circumstances will not now permit this. I hope, however, to finish this investigation at some future date.

For half a century Mr. Pickard-Cambridge has laboured in the field of arachnology, and his collection contains nearly all the species hitherto recorded as British. Hence the great kindness he has shown me in allowing me to examine these types has put me in possession of many facts otherwise inaccessible. I here thank him for this and for all the innumerable other kindnesses he has done me.

In my previous papers on the genera *Microneta* and *Porrhomma* I accounted for many of these half-forgotten species. I here continue the work, and have now, save for about a dozen species, finished the great family Argiopidæ, which contains considerably more than half of the British spider-fauna.

I may say that I have not gone into any ancient questions of nomenclature, but have started from the basis of Mr. Pickard-Cambridge's 'List of British and Irish Spiders,' published in 1900.