A NEWLY DISCOVERED WEST INDIAN MOLLUSK FAUNULA

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During the exploration of certain parts of Hispaniola during the spring of 1931, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, visited among other localities the island of Beata, where he and F. C. Lincoln, of the Biological Survey, obtained a quart bag full of scrapings from under the edges of stones and similar places. This material has yielded an amazing lot of new land mollusks.

Beata Island lies about 6 miles off Beata Point, the southern extremity of the island of Haiti. It is connected with that island by a submarine bank on which there are from 12 to 18 feet of water. It is about 4½ miles in length in a north and south direction, and 4 miles in width.

The United States West Indian Coast Pilot gives an elevation of 330 feet for the island, but Doctor Wetmore states that it "is low, and so far as my knowledge goes from personal observation, does not rise to the altitude given for it on current charts. Mr. Lincoln and I estimated the highest points at from 75 to 100 feet above the sea, in which regard we were joined by a resident on the island."

Doctor Wetmore also says that "the island is of characteristic limestone formation with large areas of rock bare of soil, and is much eroded. Scrub and cacti grow densely and may be penetrated only along the trails.

"The rubbish collected for shells was obtained along a space of a quarter of a mile bordering the trail going inland from the north shore. Here in places there is a shallow covering of loose soil that supports a more luxuriant tree growth than that in other sections."

The affinities of the various forms herein described are Haitian, but all are so strikingly differentiated that it is safe to believe that Beata Island has for a long time been separated from the larger island.

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After the manuscript for this paper had been submitted for publication, a paper came to hand published by Dr. William J. Clench, in the Proceedings of the New England Zoological Club, which named two of the species herein described—*Chondropoma beatensis* and *Brachypodella utowanae*.

CHONDROPOMA (CHONDROPOMIUM) WETMOREI, new species

PLATE 1, FIGURES 8, 10

Shell small, elongate-conic, semitranslucent, flesh-colored, with four interrupted series of brown spots, which are arranged both in axial and spiral order. The spaces that separate these brown spots axially are about equal to the length of the spots, while the spaces that separate them spirally are more than twice the width of the spots. The early whorls are exceedingly thin, permitting the columella to be seen within. They are strongly rounded and marked by retractively slanting incremental lines only. The succeeding turns are also thin, but less so than the early whorls, and on these the incremental lines become strengthened; there are also obsolete spiral threads present, which give to the general surface a slightly malleated appearance. The suture is well constricted; the periphery of the last whorl is well rounded. The base is short and strongly rounded, narrowly umbilicated, and marked by the continuation of the axial lines which here assume almost the strength of riblets and a spiral thread marking the outer extremity of the umbilicus. Aperture oval; peristome simple and thin, not expanded.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403886, has 4 whorls remaining, and measures: Height, 9.7 mm; diameter, 4.3 mm.

Remarks.—The nuclear whorls were described from a young specimen having a little more than 5 whorls, of which the last shows the spotting described in the type, the preceding ones being bluish white. I have figured both specimens.

CHRONDROPOMELLA, new subgenus

Shell broadly ovate, with the postnuclear whorls inflated, well rounded, narrowly tabulated at the shoulder and marked by numerous slightly retractively slanting, closely spaced, axial riblets. The summit of the whorls is rendered feebly crenulated by the axial riblets. Periphery well rounded. Base inflated, well rounded, openly umbilicated, marked by the continuation of the axial riblets and feebly developed spiral cords between the periphery and the edge of the umbilicus. The umbilical wall is marked by stronger spiral cords. Aperture large, with a broadly expanded flaring peristome all around except at the parietal wall. The peristome not all in one

plane, but somewhat sinuous, being decidedly bent in at the umbilicus. The parietal wall appears notched on account of the absence of the expanded peristome.

Subgenotype.—Chondropoma (*Chondropomella*) *magnifica* (Sallé) Pfeiffer.

CHONDROPOMA (CHONDROPOMELLA) BEATENSIS Clench

PLATE 1, FIGURES 7, 9

1932. *Chondropoma* (*Chondropomium*) *beatensis*, CLENCH, Proc. New England Zool. Club, vol. 12. p. 106.
1932. *Chondropoma* (*Chondropomium*) *beatensis armouri* CLENCH, *ibid.*

Shell elongate-conic when complete, flesh-colored with interrupted spiral zones of brown. Some of these zones are fulgurated, others merely elongated dots, and still others of these dots are joined into bands, while the one below the periphery is most conspicuous and broader than the rest. The base is also marked by interrupted bands, though less conspicuously so than the spire. The inner peristome is white, while the outer is slightly rayed. Nuclear whorls 2, straw-colored, strongly rounded. Postnuclear whorls well rounded, marked by slender, slightly retractively slanting axial riblets, which are about as wide as the spaces that separate them, and which render the summit of the whorls feebly crenulated. Suture moderately constricted; periphery somewhat inflated, strongly rounded. Base narrowly umbilicated, somewhat inflated, strongly rounded, and marked by the continuation of the axial riblets. The columellar wall of the umbilicus is marked by few obsolete spiral threads near its outer margin. The last whorl is slightly solute. Aperture ovate; peristome double, the inner projecting slightly above the outer and slightly expanded; the outer broadly expanded, more so on the outer and basal lips than on the columellar border, where it is only about one-third as broad as on the rest. Operculum thin, corneous, typically chondropomoid.

Remarks.—The specimen described and figured, U.S.N.M. No. 403919, has 3.5 whorls, and measures: Height, 14 mm; diameter, 9.4 mm. Some specimens are considerably larger than this, one with 4 whorls measuring: Height, 18 mm; diameter, 11.2 mm. About 60 additional specimens, mostly dead, were obtained.

LUCIDELLA BEATENSIS, new species

PLATE 2, FIGURES 4, 5, 6

Shell minute, almost lenticular, pale straw-colored. Nuclear whorls 1.3, well rounded, smooth, excepting microscopic granules.

Postnuclear whorls 3.2, well rounded, marked by strongly retractively curved axial riblets, which grow consecutively stronger from whorl to whorl. Suture moderately well impressed. Periphery angulated. Base short, strongly rounded, with a smooth umbilical callus, which is about one-fourth the diameter of the shell. The rest of the base is marked by the continuation of the axial ribs, which become approximated and fused at the callus. Aperture slightly oblique, broadly ovate; outer lip somewhat expanded, thickened and reflected at the edge. The junction of the outer and basal lips forms a decided tooth. The columella is short and curved. The parietal wall is covered with a thin callus.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403920, measures: Height, 1.8 mm; greater diameter, 3.2 mm; lesser diameter, 2.9 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 403889 contains 9 additional topotypes.

The present species can be distinguished at once from *Lucidella rugosa* Pfeiffer from Haiti by its much flatter shape.

EUTROCHATELLA BEATENSIS, new species

PLATE 2, FIGURES 7, 8, 9

Shell minute, broadly conic, solid, flesh-colored. Nuclear whorls 1.1, well rounded, smooth, rather elevated. Postnuclear whorls moderately rounded, separated by a low impressed suture, marked between summit and suture by faint retractively slanting incremental lines and five low, rounded spiral threads, which are almost as broad as the spaces that separate them, the one at the periphery being a little wider than the rest. Periphery angulated. Base short, well rounded, marked by seven spiral threads, which are of irregular width and spacing, and of which the three nearest the umbilical wall are the smallest. Aperture obliquely oval; outer lip expanded and reflected; inner lip reflected over the base as a conspicuous callus; parietal wall covered by a thin callus.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403921, has 5.5 whorls, and measures: Height, 2 mm; greater diameter, 3.3 mm; lesser diameter, 3 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 403888 contains 2 additional specimens.

This species differs from *Eutrochatella eugeniana* Weinland and *E. weinlandi* Wagner in having the spiral markings less numerous and much coarser.

EUTROCHATELLA SPHAERULA, new species

PLATE 2, FIGURES 10, 11, 12

Shell rather large, globose, flesh-colored, with the early whorls tinged with pale yellow and the later with a rosy flush. The nuclear

tip consists of not quite a single turn, which is well rounded, smooth, and white. The succeeding turns are a little less strongly rounded, feebly shouldered at the summit, and marked by fine retractively slanting incremental lines and slender spiral threads. These threads are almost equal in strength and spacing. Eleven of them are present on all the whorls between the summit and suture. They increase in strength as the whorls increase in size. In addition to these raised threads, finer spiral striations are present in the interstices between them. Periphery well rounded. Base inflated, well rounded, marked by a continuation of the incremental lines and low flattened spiral threads, equaling those on the spire in width, but less elevated. Aperture semioval; outer lip slightly expanded, particularly so at the junction of the basal and outer lip and slightly reflected. Columella short, curved; inner lip reflected over the last whorl as a white callus, which extends up on the parietal wall. Operculum unknown.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403922, has 6.5 whorls and measures: Length, 16.2 mm; greater diameter, 16.2 mm; lesser diameter, 12.9 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 403884 contains 18 additional specimens from the type locality.

This species belongs in the group of *Eutrochatella globosa* Gray and *E. opima* Shuttleworth. It differs from *E. globosa* in being much more globose, and from *E. opima* in being much larger and being even still more globose. The sculpture in the present species, moreover, is much finer in every way.

CERATODISCUS BEATENSIS, new species

PLATE 2, FIGURES 1, 2, 3

Shell very minute, discoid, pale horn-colored, upper surface of the whorls forming a concave disk. The nucleus consists of a single, rather large, smooth, well-rounded whorl, which does not project above the rest of the turns. The postnuclear whorls are marked by rather rough incremental lines, which are irregular both in size and spacing, and by slender, wavy spiral threads, of which five are apparent on the first postnuclear whorl. The last whorl is solute for about one-tenth of a turn and in cross section is broadly semioval, the columellar side being more or less straight. This whorl is also marked by coarse incremental lines and spiral threads both on the upper surface and the curved peripheral edge, and the well-rounded basal portion. The base is decidedly concave with an open funnel-shaped umbilicus. Aperture semioval; the peristome very slightly expanded and very slightly reflected at the edge.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403923, has 2.3 postnuclear whorls and measures: Height, 1.1 mm; greater diameter, 3.4 mm; lesser diameter, 2.6 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 403897 contains six additional specimens from the type locality. This species is nearest related to *Cerato-discus solutus* Simpson and Henderson from La Ferriere, Haiti. It differs from this in being much smaller and in having the nuclear whorls depressed in the general concave surface of the spire instead of elevated, and in having the spiral sculpture much finer.

CEPOLIS WETMOREI, new species

PLATE 3, FIGURES 4, 5, 6

Shell depressed helicoid with a pale brown band at the suture and a broader similarly colored band halfway between this and the periphery. (As all our specimens are dead, it is quite possible that in fresh material these bands will prove to be conspiciously colored.) Nuclear whorls 1.3, slightly rounded, finely granular. Postnuclear whorls 3, well rounded, a little more so near the summit than on the anterior two-thirds, which slope strongly. These whorls are marked by retractively slanting incremental lines, which are of irregular strength and spacing. Suture well impressed, the last whorl is narrow and slopes strongly toward the base. The base is broadly openly umbilicated and decidedly pinched in on the umbilical area behind the aperture to form a strong oblique tooth within. There is also a deeply impressed pit corresponding to a strong tooth on the inner lip some little distance behind the aperture. The aperture is oval and the outer lip is somewhat expanded, reflected, and thickened, the columella being very short. The outer lip is deflected downward near the aperture at the posterior angle. The parietal wall is covered by a thin callus. Within the aperture two teeth are apparent, the one extending from the columella for more than half the length of the basal lip, parallel to it a little behind its edge. The other is a very decidedly elevated, subconical structure springing from the middle of the outer lip, and extending for more than half the width of the aperture across this toward the parietal wall. This is at some distance from the outer lip.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403908, measures: Height, 9 mm; greater diameter, 14 mm; lesser diameter, 11.6 mm.

Remarks.—There are three additional specimens in this gathering, the largest of which has 5 whorls and measures: Height, 9.3 mm; greater diameter, 15.2 mm; lesser diameter, 12.5 mm.

CEPOLIS LINCOLNI, new species

PLATE 3, FIGURES 10, 11, 12

Shell helicoid; the early whorls pale horn-colored, the later ones flesh-colored with a broad chestnut-brown band at the summit and another one immediately above the periphery, while a third band is about as far superior to the periphery as the last mentioned is posterior to it; in other words, these two bands are separated by a light zone as wide as that separating the band at the summit from the median band. The rest of the base and the peristome are flesh-colored. Nuclear whorls 1.5, low, well rounded, marked by fine incremental lines and microscopic granulations only. Postnuclear whorls 3.5, well rounded, marked by strong retractively curved axial threads, which are rather distantly spaced, the spaces that separate them being fully four times as wide as the riblets. Behind the aperture these riblets become even stronger than on the rest of the whorls. They are also present on the base, although here they are slightly reduced. The last whorl descends considerably below the periphery at the aperture. Periphery obsoletely angulated. Base short, well rounded, and narrowly umbilicated, the umbilicus covered for three-fourths of its width by the reflected inner lip. There is a deep pit a little distance behind the aperture, slightly below the periphery, which it parallels and which corresponds to an internal fold that half closes the aperture. Another pit is hidden by the columella and this forms a basal tooth on the middle of the basal lip. The aperture is oval; the peristome is somewhat expanded, reflected, and thickened; the parietal wall is covered by a thick callus, which unites the posterior angle of the aperture with the columella; the left outline of this callus is sigmoid.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403909, measures: Height, 13 mm; greater diameter, 19.7 mm; lesser diameter, 16.2 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 403898 contains 24 additional specimens.

This species is related to *Cepolis trizonella* Pilsbry, but differs from it as well as from *Cepolis trizonalis* Grateloup in being decidedly more conic and in having the last whorl decidedly more inflated and the sculpture stronger in every way.

CEPOLIS TRIZONALIS BEATENSIS, new subspecies

PLATE 3, FIGURES 1, 2, 3

Early whorls pale buff, the later ones flesh-colored with a zone of chestnut-brown separated from the summit by a light area equaling this band in width. A second brown band a little wider than the one near the summit encircles the turns a little anterior to the periphery, the space betweeen the two dark bands being a little wider.

Another narrow, very pale brown band is present immediately below the periphery. The rest of the base and the peristome are white. The dark bands show within the aperture. Nuclear whorls 1.3, low, well rounded, marked by incremental lines and microscopic granulations. The postnuclear whorls are slightly rounded and marked by poorly defined retractively curved axial threads. These become a little more pronounced toward the last part of the last turn. Suture moderately impressed. The last whorl descends near the aperture to considerably below the well-rounded periphery. The base is strongly, evenly rounded, marked by a feeble continuation of the axial riblets with the umbilicus completely closed. There is a strong pit immediately below the periphery and a little distance behind the aperture, which corresponds to the fold on the inside of the outer lip, which extends halfway across the aperture. The aperture is oval with the outer lip expanded, reflected, and decidedly thickened. There is a strong fold on the middle of the basal wall. The parietal wall is covered by a thick callus, which has a sigmoid outline on its left border.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403910, measures: Height, 13.1 mm; greater diameter, 21.4 mm; lesser diameter, 16.2 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 403911 contains another bleached specimen.

This subspecies is distinguished from *Cepolis trizonalis* in being much smaller and in having the basal brown band much narrower. It is distinguished from *Cepolis trizonella* by its closed umbilicus.

PLAGIOPTYCHA (MONODONTA) BEATENSIS, new species

PLATE 3, FIGURES 7, 8, 9

Shell small, subglobose, the early whorls flesh-colored, the last three with interrupted spiral bands of brown. A continuous band of brown is present a little posterior to the periphery, which in spite of its continuity, shows circular areas, indicating spots, and between this and the summit are two zones of brown spots. There is another zone of small brown spots at the periphery and a second continuous band about as far anterior to the periphery as the other continuous band is posterior to it. The base is marked by five zones of round brown spots, which are arranged not only in spiral but in axial series. Nuclear whorls 1.2, moderately well rounded, marked by fine incremental lines and microscopic granulations. Postnuclear whorls well rounded, separated by a moderately impressed suture, marked by retractively slanting lines of growth. Periphery well rounded. Base somewhat inflated, strongly rounded, marked by the continuations of the lines of growth. The last whorl descends de-

cidedly near the aperture almost to the middle of the base. Aperture decidedly oblique, oval. Outer lip thin at the edge, scarcely expanded; the inner and basal lip are reflected over the base as a thick callus. The basal lip bears a strong denticle about one-third of the distance between the columella and the outer lip. Parietal wall is covered by a thin callus.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403912, measures: Height, 8.9 mm; greater diameter, 12.2 mm; lesser diameter, 10.4 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 403900 contains four additional specimens.

THYSANOPHORA BEATENSIS, new species

PLATE 1, FIGURES 1, 2, 3

Shell minute, depressed helicoid, semitranslucent, pale straw-colored. Nuclear whorls 2, well rounded, polished, marked by exceedingly fine incremental lines and exceedingly fine closely approximated microscopic spiral striations only. Postnuclear whorls well rounded, showing fine lines of growth and exceedingly fine microscopic spiral striations. Suture well impressed. Periphery of the last whorl well rounded. Base well rounded, openly umbilicated, the umbilicus about one-fifth the width of the diameter of the shell. The aperture is oblique; the outer lip does not descend at its termination. Columella short and gently curved; the peristome not expanded.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 403917 has 4.3 whorls, and measures: Height, 2 mm; greater diameter, 3.1 mm; lesser diameter, 3 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 403890 contains about 70 topotypes.

THYSANOPHORA ALTA, new species

PLATE 1, FIGURES 4, 5, 6

Shell minute, helicoid, decidedly elevated, pale straw-colored. Nuclear whorls 1.5, strongly rounded, smooth excepting fine incremental lines and microscopic granules. Postnuclear whorls 2.7, inflated, strongly rounded, separated by a low impressed suture and marked by incremental lines, the surface being rendered slightly roughened by the attachment of foreign matter. Periphery inflated, strongly rounded. Base well rounded, openly umbilicated, the umbilicus about one-sixth of the width of the diameter of the shell. Aperture oblique, and broadly oval; outer lip thin at the edge. Columella moderately long, curved. Parietal wall covered with a thin callus.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403918, measures: Height, 2.3 mm; diameter, 3 mm.

Remarks.—This is a member of the Boothiana group.

UROCOPTIS (AUTOCOPTIS) BEATENSIS, new species

PLATE 1, FIGURE 11, 13

Shell pupoid, the apex of the spire decollated, the upper half darker than the anterior. The whorls are slightly rounded, appressed at the summit and separated by a poorly impressed suture. The surface is almost polished, being marked by fine, retractively slanting, incremental lines and microscopic spiral striations only. The base is short, strongly rounded, with an umbilical slit, and an obsolete cord marking the line at the junction of the outer and basal lip. The umbilical area of the last whorl is marked by rather regular threadlike riblets, which are about one-half as wide as the spaces that separate them. These riblets become more closely approxi mated toward the aperture. The last whorl is solute for about one-tenth of a turn, and the aperture is broadly flaringly expanded. It is obliquely oval, with the outer edge of the peristome decidedly thickened all around. The pillar is slender, solid, and twisted and expanded into a lamella on the last half of the last turn.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403913, has 7.5 whorls remaining, and measures: Length, 23 mm; diameter, 9.3 mm; greatest diameter of aperture 8.1 mm; height of aperture, 7 mm.

Remarks.—Nine topotypes were obtained, the largest of which has 8 whorls remaining, and measures: Length, 24 mm; diameter, 10.2 mm; greatest diameter of aperture, 8.8 mm; height of aperture, 8 mm. The smallest has 6.5 whorls remaining, and measures: Length, 19.6 mm; diameter, 8.9 mm; height of aperture, 6.9 mm. The border of the aperture being broken prevents our giving the greatest diameter of it.

BRACHYPODELLA (LIPAROTES) UTOWANAE Clench

PLATE 1, FIGURE 14

1932. *Brachypodella utowanae* CLENCH, Proc. New England Zool. Club, vol. 12, pp. 104, 105.

Shell fusiform, flesh-colored with a brownish flush. Nuclear whorls 2, the first smooth, the second showing the beginning of the axial riblets. Postnuclear whorls increasing steadily in size from the first to the sixth whorl, after which they again decrease in width toward the base. The early postnuclear whorls are very strongly rounded, the median ones less so and the later ones very slightly so. The last one is slightly exserted at the basal carina. These whorls are marked by slender, slightly flexuose, retractively curved axial riblets, those of the early turns being almost sublamellar while those on the later whorls are more threadlike but more elevated than an ordinary thread would be. They are a little less wide than the spaces

that separate them. Suture well impressed, rendered slightly wavy by the axial riblets. The last whorl has a strong basal carina at the junction of the outer and umbilical wall, which is rendered crenulated by the axial ribs, which extend quite prominently upon the umbilical wall. The last whorl is solute for a third of a turn. Aperture almost subquadrate with the peristome expanded and reflected. The pillar is slender, solid with a median twist.

Remarks.—The specimen described and figured, U.S.N.M. No. 403914, has 10.5 whorls, and measures: Height, 7.8 mm; diameter, 2.6 mm.

U.S.N.M. No. 403885 contains three additional specimens.

MACROCERAMUS BEATENSIS, new species

PLATE 1, FIGURE 15

Shell small, elongate conic, pale brown, with darker irregular axial bands of chestnut-brown, the first two turns of the apex being pale brown, the succeeding one chestnut-brown; the aperture pale brown. Nuclear whorls 2.2, strongly rounded, smooth. Postnuclear whorls moderately well rounded, separated by a moderately impressed suture, the first three marked by rather strong, decidedly retractively curved axial riblets. After this the axial riblets become less conspicuous and more distantly spaced. The spiral sculpture consists of eight series of obsolete pits between the summit and the periphery of the last whorl. These pits appear like malleations between the obsolete riblets. The periphery is marked by an obsolete thread. The base is well rounded, marked by the continuation of the axial riblets and poorly developed spiral pittings, narrowly umbilicated. Aperture subcircular; outer lip slightly expanded and slightly reflected. Columella moderately expanded and reflected. Parietal wall covered by a thin callus.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403915, has 9.5 whorls, and measures: Height, 10 mm; diameter, 3.9 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 403887 contains three additional specimens.

VARICELLA BEATENSIS, new species

PLATE 1, FIGURE 12

Shell elongate conic, pale horn-colored, with irregularly spaced vertical bands of pale brown, which is also the color of the tip of the columella. Nuclear whorls, 2.1, strongly rounded, smooth. Postnuclear whorls rather high between the summit and the suture, very slightly rounded, separated by the slightly impressed suture and marked by strongly impressed, almost vertical axial lines, which

separate spaces of somewhat irregular width. The summit of the whorls is not crenulated by these impressed lines. Periphery well rounded; base moderately long, well rounded, marked by the feeble continuations of the above-mentioned impressed lines. Aperture moderately long; outer lip thin; columella short, truncated anteriorly and slightly sinuous. Parietal wall covered by a thin callus.

Type.—The type, U.S.N.M. No. 403916, has 6.5 whorls, and measures: Height, 10 mm; diameter, 3 mm.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No 403892 contains eight additional specimens.

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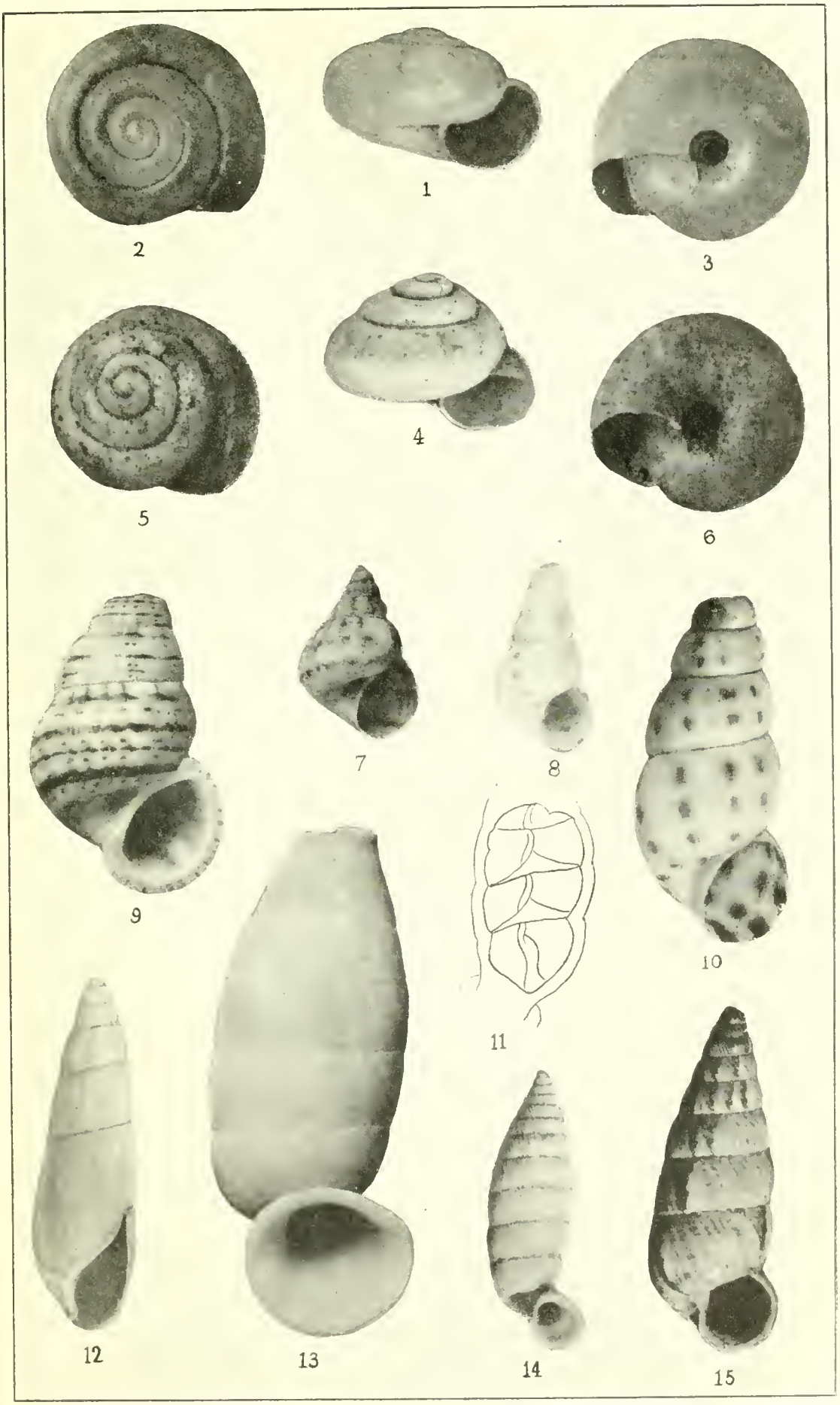
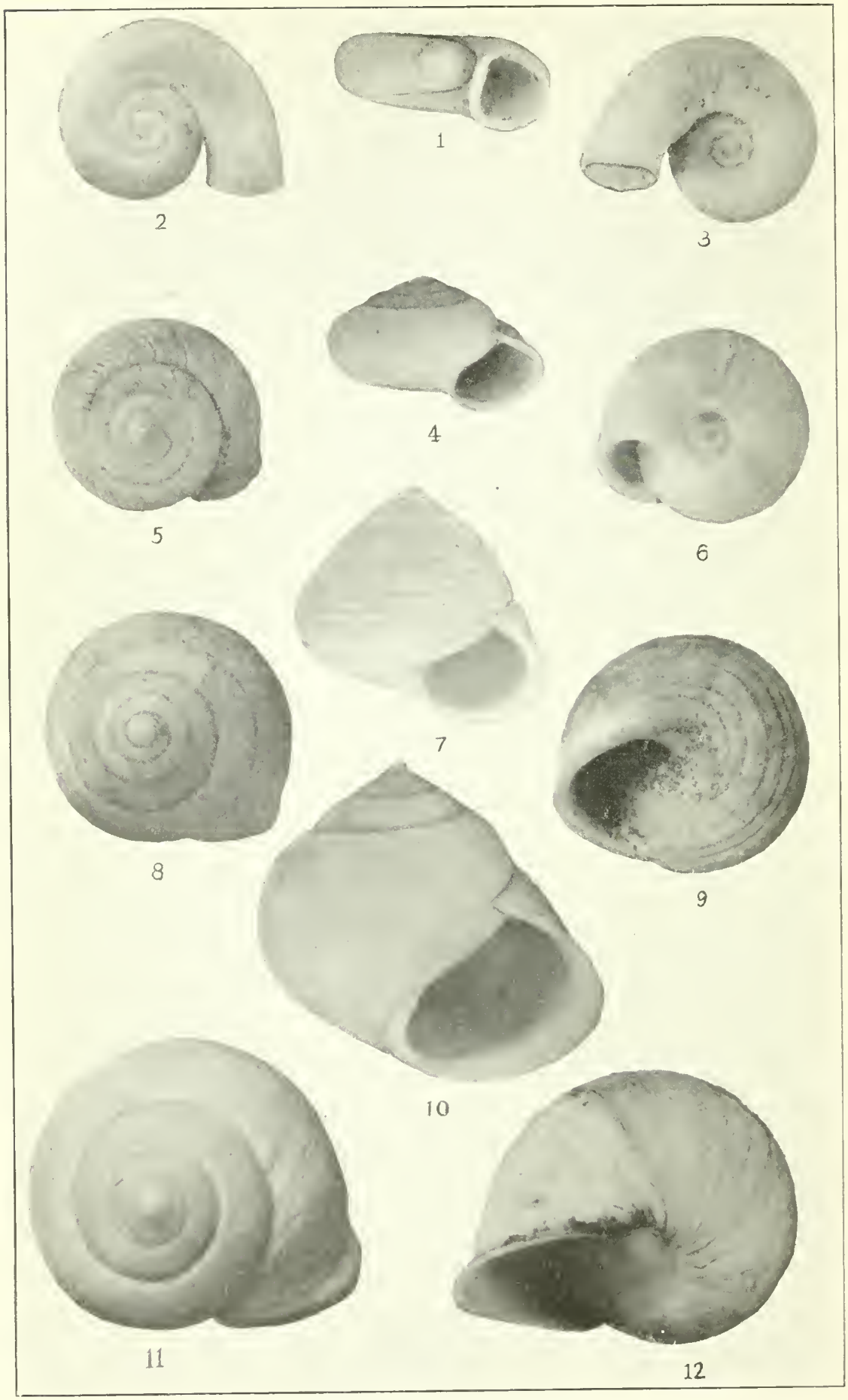


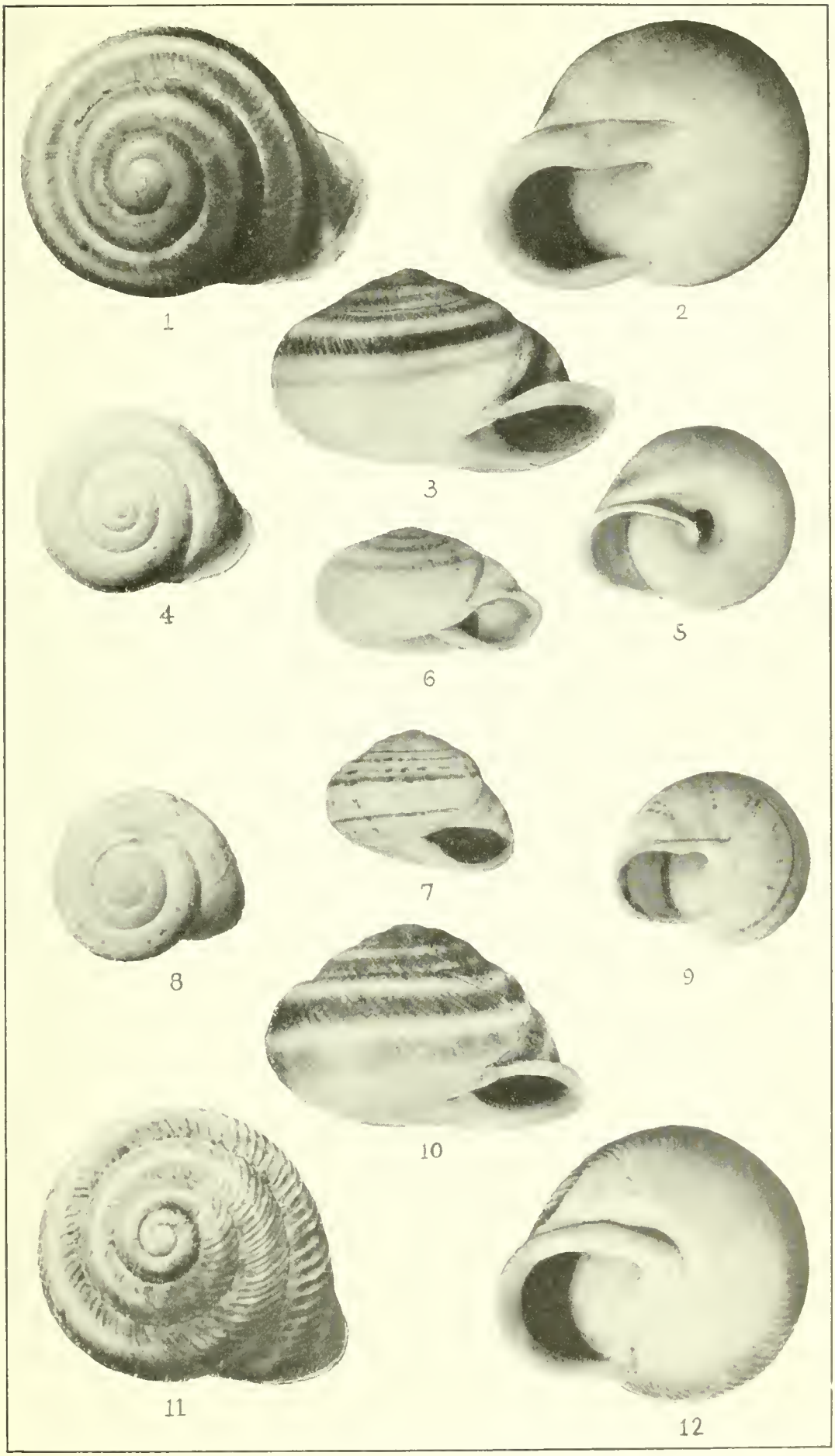
WEST INDIAN MOLLUSKS

1–3, *Thysanophora beatensis*, new species; 4–6, *T. alta*, new species; 7, 9, *Chondropoma* (*Chondropomella*) *beatensis* Clench; 8, 10, *C.* (*Chondropomium*) *wetmorei*, new species; 11, 13, *Urocoptis* (*Autocoptis*) *beatensis*, new species; 12, *Varicella beatensis*, new species; 14, *Brachypodella* (*Liparotes*) *utowanae* Clench; 15, *Macroceramus beatensis*, new species.



WEST INDIAN MOLLUSKS

1–3, *Ceratodiscus beatensis*, new species; 4–6, *Lucidella beatensis*, new species; 7–9, *Eutrochatella beatensis*, new species; 10–12, *E. sphaerula*, new species.



WEST INDIAN MOLLUSKS

1–3, *Cepolis trizonalis beatensis*, new subspecies; 4–6, *C. wetmorei*, new species; 7–9, *Plagioptycha (Monodonta) beatensis*, new species; 10–12, *Cepolis lincolni*, new species.