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NEW LANDSHELLS FROM THE SMITH-  
SONIAN AFRICAN EXPEDITION

BY

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NEW LANDSHELLS FROM THE SMITHSONIAN  
AFRICAN EXPEDITION

By WILLIAM HEALEY DALL

The landshells collected by the Smithsonian African Expedition, under the direction of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, were chiefly of the characteristic East African types, *Limicolaria* and the like, which will take a good deal of careful study to work out, since the species are variable and many names have been applied to them. It appears, however, that there are three species which are undescribed and sufficiently well marked to render descriptions desirable in advance of the proposed general report on the collection. Two of these belong to a special group under *Buliminus* (sensu lato), and the other is a *Limicolaria*.

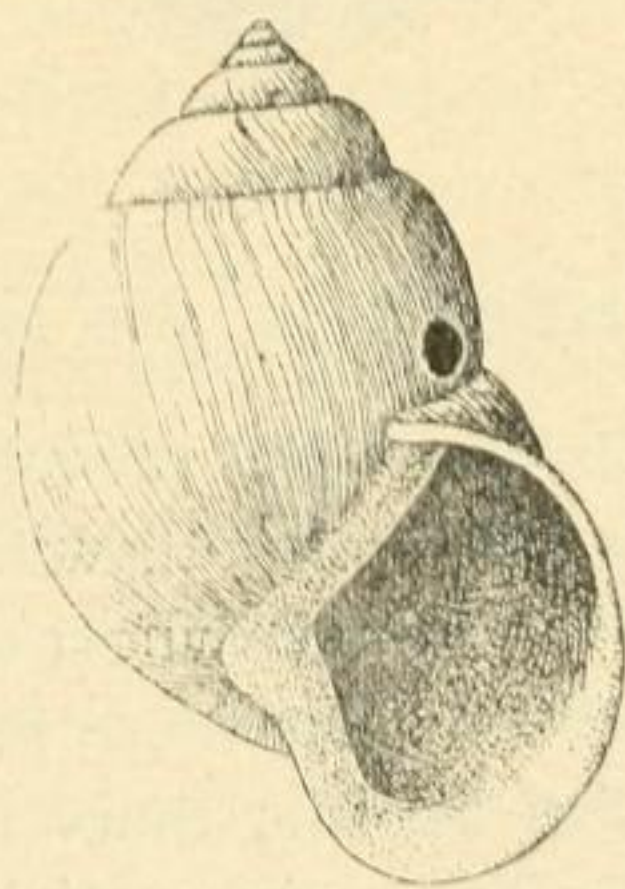


FIG. 1

**BULIMINUS ROOSEVELTI**, new species (Fig. 1)

Shell short, stout, solid, the last whorl much the largest, the color varying from a vinose purple-brown to opaque white; nucleus of about three whorls, smooth and polished, merging, without marked interruption, into the sculpture of the four subsequent whorls; these have minute retractive wrinkles, feebly fasciculated, stronger and more distant on the early whorls, closer and finer on the later ones, with an obscure tendency toward minute puckering at the suture; these axial wrinkles are broken into granules or segments on the last two whorls by spiral depressed lines, to which are added on the last half of the last whorl more or less irregular, sometimes angular.

sharp, short incisions, tending in the same direction; suture well marked, more or less minutely undulated by the sculpture; whorls inflated, the last slightly descending toward the aperture, the base swollen, with no umbilicus; the aperture rounded-quadrate, strongly expanded and reflected, though with only a thin glaze over the body; peristome yellowish white, the throat purple-brown, or both may be lighter in some specimens; pillar short, stout, straight, with no indication of a fold, the lip behind it heavy and folded over on the base. Height of shell, 33.0; of last whorl, 22.0; of aperture, 19.0; max. diameter, 20.5 mm.

Collected by Lt. Col. E. A. Mearns on Mt. Kenia, at the height of 8,000 to 10,500 feet above the sea. U. S. N. Mus. No. 214,300.

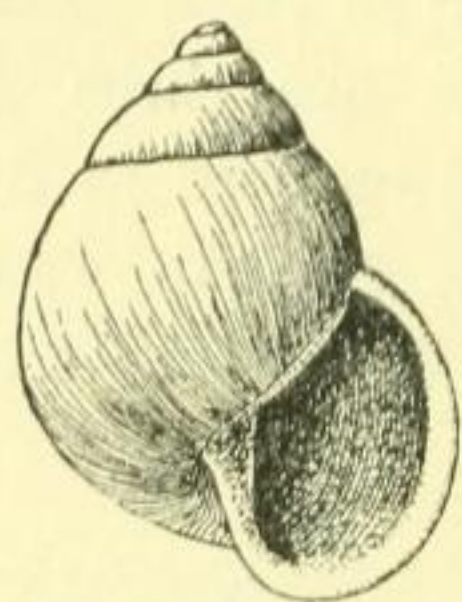


FIG. 2

**BULIMINUS MEARNsii**, new species (Fig. 2)

Shell in general resembling the preceding species, but much smaller, having about six whorls in all, with similar but more delicate sculpture, the suture of the last whorl appressed, the color generally paler; the spire with its sides more flattened; the reflected lip is white, the throat pinkish brown; there is a narrow but distinct and deep umbilical perforation, only partially overshadowed by the reflected pillar-lip; height, 25.0; of last whorl, 19.5; of aperture, 14.0; max. diameter, 16.0 mm.

Collected by Lt. Col. E. A. Mearns in the southern part of N'Guaso Nyiro, British East Africa. U. S. N. Mus. No. 214,299.

A section shows that the umbilical perforation expands considerably inside the axis of the last whorl and continues through the axis in the penultimate whorl, though more contracted. The external orifice of the umbilicus is in rare specimens almost covered by the reflected lip, while in *B. roosevelti*, with equal rarity, a minute chink is left exposed by the lip, but the axis is more slender than in *B. mearnsii*, though the latter is much the smaller shell.

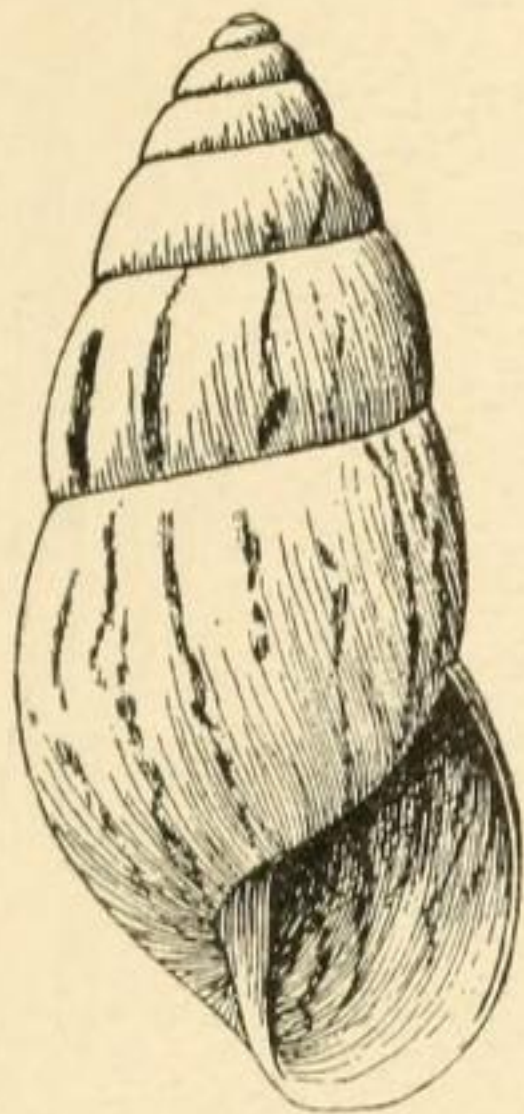


FIG. 3

**LIMICOLARIA CATHARIA, new species** (Fig. 3)

Shell slender, thin, polished, smooth, with a very thin yellowish periostracum (which is usually lost), milky white with narrow, more or less undulated, brown axial lines, with much wider interspaces, usually about fifteen or sixteen in number to the whorl; nucleus glassy, of two or three microscopically punctate whorls, rather blunt at the apex; followed by five or six subsequent slightly convex whorls; suture distinct, not deep; surface apt to be pitted by weathering, but normally smooth or very faintly, locally, obsoletely wrinkled; the individuals vary somewhat in stoutness; aperture comparatively small, a thin glaze on the body, outer lip sharp and thin; pillar short, straight, really white, but frequently having a blackish appearance from dirt being included in the narrow axial perforation which is not quite covered by the reflected pillar. Dimensions of two contrasted individuals in millimeters:

Whorls	Height of shell	Of last whorl	Diameter
7½	42.0	26.5	20.0
7½	46.0	28.0	18.5

Collected by Lt. Col. E. A. Mearns on the Kapiti plains, Uganda Railway, British East Africa. U. S. N. Mus. No. 214,301.

A large number of this species was collected, and the peculiar whiteness of the shell, even when not bleached by the sun, is unusual in the group, and hardly obscured by the delicate periostracum.

In general outline the species is not unlike *L. connectens* Martens, of German East Africa, which has, however, a more or less granulo-se sculpture.