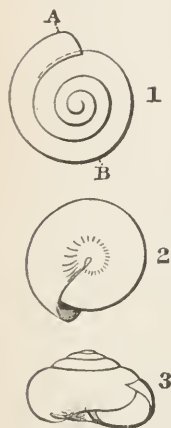


DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF HYALINA.

BY WM. H. DALL.

Dr. V. Sterki, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, has of late years been giving special attention to the minute forms of Pulmonata, *Vertigo*, *Pupilla*, *Hyalina*, etc. In 1886 he collected a small *Zonites*, of the section *Hyalina* or *Conulus*, which, being submitted to several naturalists, appeared to be a new species, although of remarkably small size. In 1887 a few more specimens were obtained, which he has submitted to me with the request that I describe them.



FIGS. 1 to 3. *Hyalina sterki*, n. s.

*H. testa parva*, convexiusculo depressa, nitida, striis incrementalibus inconspicuis; sutura vix impressa, anfr. IV, rotundati, ultimus circa umbilicus imperforatus excavatus; apertura depressa, vix obliqua, ampla, lunaris; perist. simplex, acutum, margine dextro columellari vix reflexiusculo. Diam. maj., 1.1<sup>mm.</sup>; alt. 0.52<sup>mm.</sup>

Shell minute, thin, yellowish translucent, brilliant, lines of growth hardly noticeable, spire depressed, four-whorled; whorls rounded, base flattened, somewhat excavated about the center, which is imperforate; aperture wide, hardly oblique, not very high, semilunate, sharp edged, the upper part of the columella slightly reflected; upper surface of the whorls roundish, though the spire as a whole is depressed. Max. diameter 0.044 inch (line A—B, Fig. 1); alt. 0.026 inch.

This little shell is clearly not the young of a *Pupilla* or of any of our other small *Zonites*. It is certainly the smallest American species. *H. parvula* Rong, from Cape Verde Islands, has a little less diameter, but is higher in the spire. *H. pygmaea* and *H. minutissima* Lea are decidedly larger, beside belonging to a different group. It is probably one of the smallest species known, and remarkable for its imperforate umbilicus.

It was collected on a grassy slope, inclining to the northward, and covered with grass, moss, and small bushes, and so far has not been found anywhere else. Its permanent place in the system will, of course, be determined by an examination of the soft parts, which remains to be made.