A NEW MARINE SHELL OF THE GENUS XENOPHORA FROM FLORIDA

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During the summer of 1931, Dr. William H. Longley, executive officer of the Marine Biological Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at the Tortugas, Fla., made a number of deep-sea dredge hauls south of Loggerhead Key. In one of these hauls two large living *Xenophora* were obtained in 98 to 125 fathoms of water, which prove to belong to an undescribed species, which I take pleasure in naming for Doctor Longley.

XENOPHORA LONGLEYI, new species

Plate 1

Shell unusually large for the genus. The type has about 8 whorls; as the apex is somewhat fractured, the exact number is slightly in doubt. The shell is of grayish-white coloration. The whorls are broadly conic and overhanging, particularly so in the later turns, where, for example, in the last whorl a very broad peripheral fold extends obliquely outward. The basal portion of the turns is more or less ornamented with fragments of attached shells, in this instance rather less so than is usual in the genus. The actual sculpture on the upper side of the turns consists of retractively curved, irregular, incremental lines, which lend a somewhat wavy appearance to the shell. There are also wavy, closely spaced, fine, threadlike elements placed at right angles to the incremental lines, which give to the surface a decidedly ripple-marked effect. The periphery of the last whorl has a decided curtainlike flap, to which I have alluded above. The basal side of this flap is smooth and porcelaneous white, while the rest of the base has a reddish tinge, but here and there it shows an indication of the incremental lines. The base of the shell is moderately openly umbilicated. The basal wall is moderately convex and is marked

by rather strong, sublamellar, retractively curved, riblike elements, which join the outer peripheral flap in a series of slender buttresses. In addition to this, the base is marked by fine, irregularly placed, spiral lirations. The aperture is of irregular shape. The basal lip is decidedly sigmoid, forming an even, concave curve from the flap to the columella. The parietal wall is covered with a glazed callus, while the outer lip is constituted by the continuation of the broad parietal flap.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 382689 measures: Altitude, 85 mm.; greatest diameter, 144 mm. The topotype is entered as U.S.N.M. No. 382690.

Remarks.—U.S.N.M. No. 92922 contains four badly worn and battered specimens dredged in 1885 by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* at Station 2625 in 247 fathoms on gray sand bottom; bottom temperature, 46° F.; 75 miles south by east, ½ east off Cape Fear, N. C. These specimens in the past were referred, probably on account of their poor condition, to *Xenophora caribaea* Petit, but they are in reality members of the present species.

The present species differs from *Xenophora caribaea* Petit in being much larger, less ornamented with borrowed shells, and much more closely sculptured with much more overhanging whorls, but the greatest distinguishing characteristics are in the basal portion of the turn, which in *X. caribaea* has a spiral keel immediately within the junction of the peripheral flap and in the basal wall, which is absent in the present species. *X. caribaea* lacks the expanded riblets of the base, which extend as buttresses on the flap in the present species.

From *Xenophora conchyliophora* Born, the only other Floridian *Xenophora*, the present species differs by having the broad peripheral flap, which is missing in *X. conchyliophora*. Here, too, the base is not umbilicated and entirely differently sculptured.

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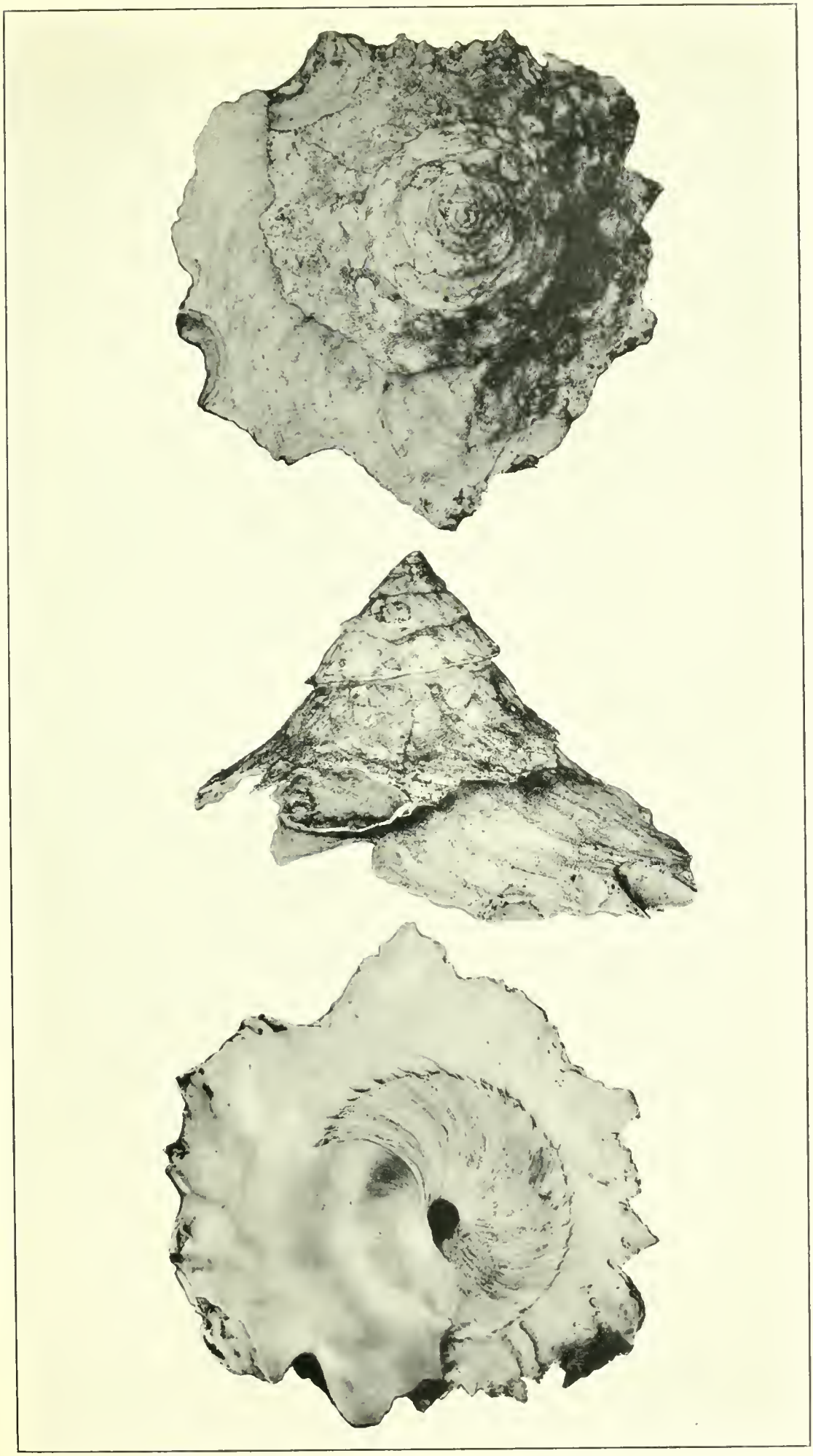

XENOPHORA LONGLEYI, NEW SPECIES