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NOTES ON SOUTH AMERICAN ANCYLIDÆ. I

BY BRYANT WALKER

A small series of Brazilian *Ancylidæ* received several months ago from Dr. Adolpho Lutz, of Rio de Janeiro, proved of great interest and make an important contribution to our meager knowledge of the Ancylid fauna of that region.

I

Hebetancylus plœarius (Bgt.)

Pl. I, figs. 1–2

Ancylus plœarius Bourguignat, Spic. Mal., 1862, p. 214; Walker, Naut., XXXVII, 1923, p. 10, pl. I, figs. 5–8.

The specimen figured (Coll. Walker, No. 80857) and which, without much hesitation, I have referred to this species is from Ceara Mirim, State of Rio Grande do Norte.

It measures 6.5 x 3.25 x 1.5 mm. Although only two-thirds of the size of the type, the height is proportionately nearly the same. The exact proportionate height would be 1.95 mm. Bourguignat does not give the width of his type. Compared with typical *H. moricandi*, barring the much narrower width,

the general appearance of the two is very similar; the anterior and posterior slopes are practically the same; the lateral slopes are less oblique; the dorsum is more convex and the apex more excentric. The surface sculpture is the same in both. Assuming that my identification is correct, I am inclined to agree with Clessin that *plœarius* will ultimately prove to be a narrow form of *moricandi.* Whether entitled to varietal rank or not will depend on whether it is a well defined local form or only an individual variation. Several other specimens in the same lot have the same peculiar form. None of the specimens of *moricandi* that I have from Bahia show any tendency to assume the narrow form. The apex of the specimen before me is too much eroded to show the apical sculpture.

II

Uncancylus leucaspis (Ancey)

Pl. I, figs. 3–4

Ancylus leucaspis Ancey, Le Nat., XXIII, 1901, p. 103.

This species was not figured by the author and I have not been able to ascertain what became of the type on the dispersal of the Ancey collection. No additional information in regard to the species has been found.

The original description is as follows:

"Testa depressa, tenuis, griseo-albescens, ovalis, concentrice striatula, interdum passim leviter subplicatula, vertice valde excentrico, post medium et ad sinistram partem sito, limbo externo valde approximato, obtuso. Pars sinistra distincte convexo-depressa.

Long. 6 2/3, lat. 4 1/3, alt. 2 mm.

Hab. Matto-Grosso.

D'une teinte plus claire que le precedents (*lemoinei*), beaucoup plus petit, moins deprime et a sommet plus excentrique et tres raproche du bord gauche. La forme et le dessus du test sont moins inegaux que chez son congenere."

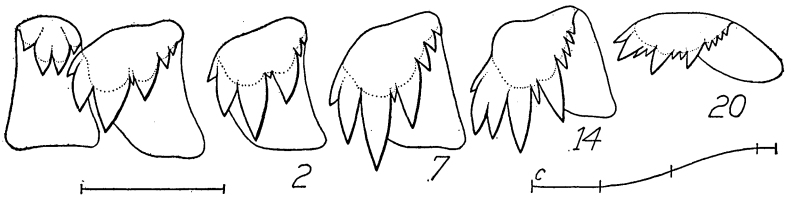
A small series from Nitheroy, State of Rio Janeiro, seem to be referable to this species. Fortunately the specimens

were in alcohol and I am greatly indebted to Dr. H. B. Baker, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the drawing of the radula and the notes on its characteristic features.

The specimen figured (Coll. Walker, No. 80858) measures 6.75 x 4.75 x 2 mm., which is very nearly the same as Ancey's type. To the original description the following details may be added: The apex is minutely pitted, it is depressed towards the tip, the greatest height of the shell being at about the posterior third; the anterior and posterior margins are regularly rounded; the right margin is only slightly convex; the left is much more so; the anterior slope somewhat curved posteriorly as it approaches the apex, but becomes nearly straight towards the margin; the right slope is a little incurved; the left slightly convex; the posterior slope is incurved at the base of the apex and thence nearly straight and slightly oblique to the margin.

The only difference to be noted between the original description and the Nitheroy shells is that the latter are subobsoletely, radially striate on the anterior slope. But, unless carefully cleaned, this feature would likely escape observation and, until the type or topotypes can be examined, I do not think that this difference militates against the approximation.

Ancy's statement that the apex is on the left side is clearly a *lapsus calami.*



Radula of *U. leucaspis* (Ancey)

"Radula of *leucaspis*: Laterals fundamentally tricuspid; accessory entoconals 1; accessory ectoconals 2–4; interstitial cusp between mesocone and ectocone. This radula shows a

remarkable tendency for the principal cusps to split into two, as, for example, in the entocone of No. 14 of the figure; however, I doubt if this is of diagnostic importance as it is a variation which occurs inside of a single longitudinal row of teeth, *i.e.*, the same tooth in different transverse rows may be either normal or bifid. Radula throughout very much like that of *U. calverti*,[1] outer teeth more widely spaced and tilted inwards. The scale on the figure indicates a length of 10 μ (.01 mm.); the other line shows the shape of the right half of a transverse row. Position of central, 7th, 14th, and 21st teeth marked.'' (Baker.)

III

Hebetancylus lemoinei (Ancey)

Pl. I, figs. 5–6

Ancylus lemoinei Ancey, Le Nat., XXIII, 1901, p. 103.

Original description: ''Testa pro genere magna, complanata, depressissima, tenuis, griseo-cornea, indumento nigro obtecta, ovalis, concentrice et obsolete plicosa, plicis paucis et parum regularibus, vertice valde excentrico, post medium et ad partem dextram testae sito, obtuso, parum elevato. Pars sinistra convexiuscula.

Long. 12, lat. 8 1/7, alt. 2 3/4 mill.

Hab. Matto-Grosso.

Cette espece, voisine du *moricandi* d'Orb. (*bahiensis* Moric.), est remarkable par sa forme deprimée et sa grande taille.''

A single specimen only was submitted by Dr. Lutz and is now in his collection. It measures 11.5 x 6 x 2.5 mm. and is thus proportionately a little narrower and slightly more depressed than the type. To be exactly in proportion, it should measure 11.5 x 7.56 x 2.65 mm. It may be described as follows: Shell large, oval, slightly wider anteriorly, the greatest width being at about the anterior third; dark yellow horn color, tinged with green, which is more intense towards the

[1] See Pilsbry, Pr. A. N. S. P., 1920, p. 8, fig. 5 and *ibid.*, 1924, p. 56, fig. 7.

apex; lines of growth fine; epidermis fimbriated, more or less along the growth lines, not hard and smooth as in *moricandi*; anterior and posterior margins regularly rounded; lateral margins nearly parallel and only slightly convex; apex obtuse, excentric (more so than in *moricandi*), situated at the posterior third, not prominent, but more so than in *moricandi*, its sculpture nearly smooth, obsoletely punctate; anterior slope a little convex where it approaches the apex, but thereafter nearly straight to the anterior margin; posterior slope slightly concave; right lateral slope slightly concave, the left a little convex, but both are compressed as they approach the apex.

Locality: between Natal and Macuo, North East.

Compared with *H. moricandi* Orb. from Lake Valencia, Venezuela, it is larger, wider and higher and the apex is more prominent, more acute and more excentric. Typical *moricandi* from Bahia are longer, but proportionately narrower and differ in the apex in the same way as those from Lake Valencia.

Ancey did not figure his species and the present whereabouts of his type is unknown. But in the absence of comparison with the type or topotypes, I do not feel justified in describing this form as distinct.

IV

Gundlachia lutzi, new species

Pl. I, figs. 7–9

Shell light horn color, long and narrow, the lateral margins nearly parallel, slightly expanding anteriorly, the left being straight and the right slightly incurved in the middle; the anterior and posterior margins regularly rounded; the apex is depressed, not projecting above the anterior slope; bluntly rounded, excentric and situated at about the posterior fourth and half way between the median line and the right margin, eroded, so that the apical sculpture is not visible; lines of growth strong and regular; anterior slope regularly, but not strongly curved, from the apex to the anterior margin; pos-

terior slope from the base of the apex to the line of the septumis short, straight and oblique; the dorsum roundly arched, the right lateral slope being nearly perpendicular and the left very convex; the septum, apparently immature, is very short, barely half a millemeter in width, and rapidly narrows until it joins the lateral margins at about the anterior third, the edge is sharp, not at all thickened, and the margin is very concave.

Length 5, width 2, alt. 1 mm.

Type locality: Lassance, in the northern part of the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Type in the collection of Dr. Adolpho Lutz, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Unfortunately only a single specimen of this interesting species was obtained. It was, however, accompanied by several specimens of an Ancylid, which may be the non-septate form.

Compared with the corresponding stage of *Gundlachia nordenskioldi* Pils.[2] as figured by Nordenskiold (Zool. Ang., XXVI, 1903, p. 591) this species is narrower, has a more depressed apex and differs entirely in the curves of the lateral margins.

The Ancylid found with *G. lutzi* (pl. I, figs. 9–11) is oval, very slightly wider anteriorly; pale translucent horn color; surface smooth without radial striae; lines of growth fine and regular; anterior and posterior margins regularly rounded; lateral margins regularly curved, the left decidedly more than the right; apex obtuse, excentric, apparently obsoletely punctate; anterior slope slightly convex, becoming nearly straight towards the margin; posterior slope a little concave at the base of the apex, thence oblique and nearly straight; right lateral slope oblique and nearly straight; the left convex.

Length 4.5, width 2.75, alt. 1 mm.

Compared with typical *moricandi* from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, it is much smaller, more regularly oval, the apex is more

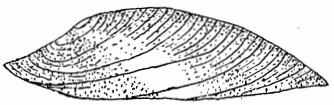
[2] See Pilsbry, Proc. A. N. S. P., 1924, p. 57.

posterior, more excentric and more prominent, the posterior slope is shorter and the anterior rather more convex.

The discovery of this species furnishes the most southern record for the genus in South America. I take great pleasure in naming it after Dr. Lutz, who has made such an important contribution to our knowledge of the Ancylid fauna of Brazil.

PLATE I

FIGS. 1 and 2. *Hebetancylus plœrius* (Bgt.).
FIGS. 3 and 4. *Uncancylus leucaspis* (Ancey).
FIGS. 5 and 6. *Hebetancylus lemoinei* (Ancey).
FIGS. 7 and 9. *Gundlachia lutzi* Walker.



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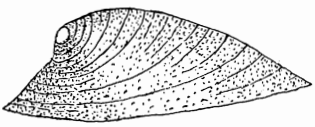

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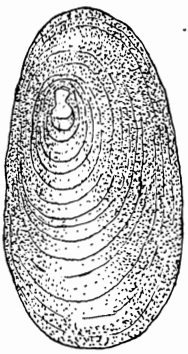

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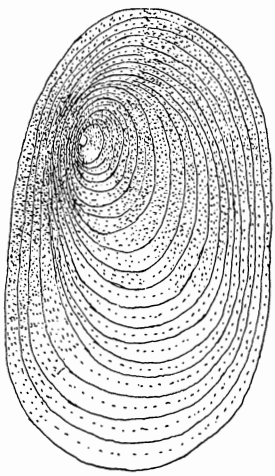

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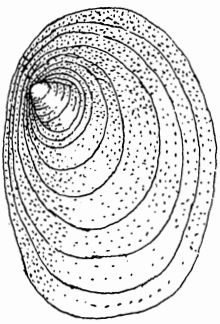

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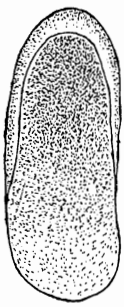

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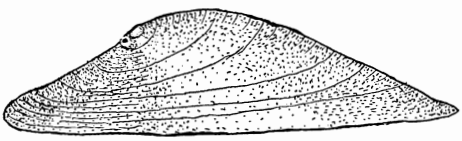

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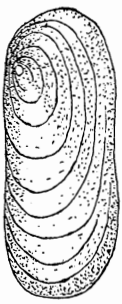

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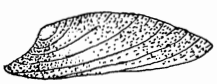

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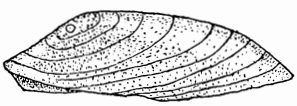

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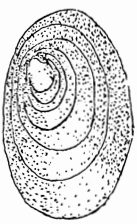

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