

Walker states that there were several well defined local races of *P. stenotrema*, but owing to his uncertainty as to the nature of the straight species, he left them under the same name. *P. stenotrema turbinella* was probably one of the forms to which he referred. A smaller form of our subspecies was collected at Keel Mt., Paint Rock, Jackson Co., Alabama, which measured 8.4 mm.

## LIST OF MOLLUSKS COLLECTED AT MT. LECONTE, TENNESSEE

<i>Polygyra altispira</i> Pils.	<i>Gonyodiscus perspectivus</i>
<i>Polygyra stenotrema</i> (Fér.)	(Say)
<i>Polygyra pilula</i> Pils.	<i>Anguispira alternata carinata</i>
<i>Polygyra rugeli</i> (Shutt.)	(Pils. & Rhds.)
<i>Polygyra tridentata</i> (Say)	<i>Vitrinizonites latissimus</i>
<i>Polygyra palliata</i> (Say)	(Lewis)
<i>Polygyra ferrissii</i> Pils.	<i>Retinella carolinensis</i> (Ckll.)
<i>Polygyra appressa</i>	<i>Zonitoides arboreus</i> (Say)
<i>perigrapta</i> Pils.	<i>Paravitrea capsella</i> (Gld.)
<i>Polygyra wheatleyi</i> (Bld.)	<i>Ventridens elliotti</i> (Redf.)
<i>Polygyra clarkii</i> (Lea)	<i>Ventridens acerrus</i> (Lewis)
<i>Polygyra chilhoweensis</i>	<i>Mesomphix subplana</i> (Binn.)
(Lewis)	<i>Mesomphix andrewsae</i> (Pils.)
<i>Polygyra normalis</i> Pils.	<i>Mesomphix laevigata</i> Beck
<i>Polygyra zaleta</i> (Binn.)	<i>Haplotrema concavum</i> (Say)

## A NEW LIGUUS FROM FLORIDA

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

LIGUUS FASCIATUS WALKERI, subsp. nov. Plate 7, figs. 7-9.

Shell rather solid, rather elongate, polished. Whorls 7 to 7½, quite convex. First three whorls deep pink. Columella slightly to heavily tinged with pink over white, twisted and occasionally truncated. Palatal lip usually emarginate. Parietal wall calloused, margined along its outer border with pink. Shell having a ground color of white other than on the first three whorls. A dark red-brown, rather narrow, spiral

band  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. is produced just below the periphery of the whorls. Above and below this band two broad zones are developed. The later whorls cover over the lower zone other than on the body whorl. The upper margin of each whorl usually encircles the preceding whorl along the narrow sub-peripheral line. A fine line of the same dark red-brown is also produced along the suture. The wide zones or bands are usually started on the earlier whorls (from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ), by axial flames which become wider and then continue more or less as a solid band. The color is reddish brown at first, then gradually changing to bluish brown to bluish. The outer borders of the band are usually darker in color, from reddish blue-brown to bluish black. On many specimens, the area in between the darker borders of the band, especially on the last whorl, lose all color but a yellowish wash. On the earlier whorls this color is in evidence between the areas of bluish flames. The lower band is more persistent in retaining the darker colors, and generally follows to the aperture margin. There is usually present a series of fine green spiral lines that are invested in the peristracum. Sculpture of fine axial growth lines.

Length 45.5 mm., width 24.6 mm., aperture 21.4 mm., x 12.2 mm. Holotype.

*Holotype*: M. C. Z., No. 79299, Hammock No. 9 (Farnum number), Pinecrest region, central Everglades, Florida. Paratypes from the same and other hammocks in the immediate region.

*Remarks*: This color form is related to *L. fasciatus castaneozonatus* Pils. from the east and south coastal regions of Florida. It differs from that form in having more convex whorls, a heavier shell, and a different type of coloration. Its distribution so far as known is limited to the Pinecrest region. A comparative figure of *L. fasciatus castaneozonatus* (Plate 7, fig. 10), exhibits most of these differences.