

STREBELIA.

Strebelia, Crosse & Fischer, Journ. de Conch. xvi. p. 90 (1868).

Shell cornet-like, paucispiral, subcylindrical, smooth, shining; aperture large; inner edge of the aperture simple, arcuated; columella thin, not truncate. Animal three times the length of the shell, warty, with a median furrow on the back; no labial palps. Teeth of the radula pointed, with a blunt prominence at the inner side; middle tooth present.

Only one species.

1. *Strebelia berendti*.

Physella berendti, Pfr. in Malak. Blätt. viii. p. 71, t. 1. figg. 1-4 (1861)¹; Berendt, ibid. xii. p. 207²; Binney, Land and Freshw. Shells N. Am. ii. p. 73, fig. 118³; Pfr. Monogr. Helic. Vivent. v. p. 40⁴.

Strebelia berendti, Crosse & Fischer, in Journ. de Conch. xvi. p. 90 (1868)⁵; Miss. Scient. Mex., Mollusca, p. 12, t. 1. figg. 1, 1 *a*, *b*⁶; Strebel, Beitr. Mex. Land- und Süßw.-Conch. ii. p. 3, t. 4. fig. 1⁷, iii. pp. 5, 9, t. 1. figg. 1-10, t. 2. figg. 1-11 (anatomy)⁸.

Hab. E. MEXICO: Mirador and Coscomatepec, at the roots of trees (*Berendt*, *Strebel*, and *Sartorius*¹⁻⁷); Pacho near Jalapa, in a wood, beneath rotten leaves and moss on the ground (*Doña Estefania*⁸); Mexico, without nearer indication of locality (*Höge*).

GLANDINA.

Glandina, Schumacher, Essai N. Syst. p. 202 (1817); Morelet, Journ. de Conch. iii. p. 27 (1852).

Polyphemus, Montf. 1810 (nec O. Fr. Müller, 1785); *Cochlicopa*, Fér. 1821, part.; *Oleacina* (Bolten, inedit. 1798), Gray, 1847.

Shell oblong or ovate, more or less fusiform, imperforate, usually with granulate or costulated sculpture, which is more distinctly expressed in the upper part of the whorls below the suture, with a thin fugacious periostracum (epidermis); mostly unicolorous. Aperture elliptico-oblong, much narrower above, the outer margin simple; columella arcuated forwards and abruptly truncate below. Living animal elongated in its fore part; eye-peduncles ending in a swelling, which is obliquely inflexed and prolonged beyond the eyes; rather long labial palps, besides the four feelers. Teeth of the radula narrow, spiniform; a small median tooth. Carnivorous, nocturnal.

Good figures of the living animal and an account of its anatomy are to be found in Fischer & Crosse's Miss. Scient. Mex., Mollusca, i. pp. 70-82, t. 3. fig. 2 *a*, & t. 2. fig. 12 *a*; and in H. Strebel's Beitr. z. Kenntniss der Fauna Mexik. Land- und Süßwasser-Conchylien, iii. pp. 35-44, t. 10. figg. 8-17, tabb. 11, 13-21, 22. fig. 1.

The distinction of sections and species is remarkably difficult in this genus, as the general shape is somewhat inconstant in the same species, and the characters taken