

- B. *Marginatæ*: elongate; suture marked by a well-limited bandlet;
size rather large *fusiformis, ghiesbreghti,*
decussata, tenella, cumingi, carmenensis.
- C. *Turritæ*: elongate; aperture rather short; size variable. . . . *liebmanni, audebardi,*
isabellina, longula, pinicola, turris, mazatlanica,
pseudoturris, anomala, simplex, conularis,
excavata, largillierti, multispira, oblonga, bellula.
- D. *Lanceolatæ*: elongate, but the last whorl more convex; generally
intensely coloured *lanceolata, aurantiaca,*
decidua.
- E. *Biconicæ*: spire shorter, tapering; last whorl swollen; pale
coloured, with distinct varices; outer margin of the aperture
often angularly produced; size moderate *cordovana, delicatula,*
conferta, speciosa, ambigua, ? tortillana.
- F. *Turgidæ*: ovate, apex rather obtuse; size moderate or small . . *orizabæ, turgida, filosa,*
fischeri, sulcifera, albersi, mitriformis, monilifera,
obtusa, stigmatica, nana.
- G. *Difficiles*: columella distinctly twisted *difficilis.*

G. striata and *G. plicatula* will find their place in the subdivision B, *Marginatæ*; *G. truncata* may be placed either in C, *Turritæ*, or in F, *Turgidæ*, the variety *parallela* agreeing better with the former, the var. *bullata* with the latter.

It must be agreed that these groups run very much one into the other, and that it is very difficult, or almost impossible, to characterize them more precisely, but they will perhaps help somewhat to determine single species.

The peculiar features of the living animal were first described by Say in 1831, the anatomical characters by Raymond and Ad. Schmidt in 1853. The known species were first enumerated as forming a distinct subdivision by Férussac in 1821, and then as a genus by Morelet in 1852; whereas Bolten and Montfort, and even Schumacher himself, founded their genera only on one species, and that an aberrant one (*G. glans*, Brug.).

The geographical distribution of the genus *Glandina* is predominantly Central-American, the majority of the species, including the largest, being found there. A few species, nearly allied, inhabit the northern part of South America, one only, *G. striata*, extending to the southern half of that continent; in the southern states of North America three species are found, *G. truncata* (with several varieties), *G. corneola*, and *G. texasiana*.

The West-Indian Islands have a number of species, which differ more or less considerably from the continental ones; they belong to distinct subgenera, as *Varicella* and *Oleacina* sensu stricto.

Within the limits of Mexico and Central America they are almost equally numerous and well developed on the Atlantic slope of Mexico proper (E. Mexico) and in Guatemala, the two provinces which have been most diligently and successfully investigated; the species of both these districts are partly the same, partly not very different from one another. *G. sowerbyana* extends, so far as we know, from the State