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THALASSOHELIX TRANSLUCENS, A NEW VICTORIAN LAND SHELL.

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Plate XVIII, figs. 1-3.

The new land shell described below was presented to the National Museum by Mr. J. A. Kershaw together with three other species collected at the same time at Wilson's Promontory: Chloritis victoriae (Cox), Helicarion cuvieri Ferussac and Rhytida lamproides (Cox). Wilson's Promontory is the only Victorian locality from which the last named species has been recorded.

Family **ENDODONTIDAE** Pilsbry.

Genus THALASSOHELIX Pilsbry 1892.

Thalassohelix translucens, sp. nov.

Shell depressed, striated, thin, translucent, barely perforate. Spire rather elevated, convexly conoidal. Whorls including protoconch about four and a half, regularly increasing, flatly convex, with last whorl acutely angled at periphery. Sutures deeply impressed. Aperture oblique, rotundly lunate. Peristome thin, sharp. Columella short, oblique. Inner lip reflected above, almost concealing the narrow and deep perforation, forming a thin callus. Protoconch faintly radiately striate and shows indistinct microscopic spiral lines; sculpture of succeeding whorls consists of fine, oblique, irregular growth lines and microscopic spiral striae. Colour pale horny, with numerous faint zigzag brown bands of variable pattern which fade at base.

Measurement.—Holotype (Reg. No. R14096):—major diameter, 14.5 mm.; minor diameter, 12 mm. Paratype (Reg. No. R14097):—major diameter, 18 mm.; minor diameter, 15.5 mm.

Locality.—Lilly Pilly Gully, National Park, Wilson's Promontory, under logs.

Observations.—The genus has hitherto been represented in Victoria by T. fordei (Braz.) var. m'coyi (Petterd) from which the new species may be distinguished by its more angled periphery and by its zigzag colour bands; the latter are more distinct in the paratype than they are in the holotype.

Plate XVIII.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Thalassohelix translucens sp. nov.; holotype. Twice natural size.