

A new *Truncatellina* from Palestine

by

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Dr. GEORG HAAS, Jerusalem, kindly submitted to me for examination some specimens of a *Truncatellina* species found at Aquabella, about 15 km west of Jerusalem, Palestine. The locality is a small, probably artificial, oak-forest near ruins of a crusade building. The species was found under dead leaves together with *Pleurodiscus erdeli* (Roth), *Pilorcula raymondi* (Bourguignat), *Retinella nitelina* (Bourguignat), and *Retinella camelina* (Bourguignat), which are all extremely hygrophile species.

To the best of my knowledge the species was hitherto unknown. In honour of the collector I propose the name

Truncatellina haasi n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Description.

Shell dextral, shortly cylindrical, with very obtuse summit. Whorls strongly convex, the last whorl slightly less in diameter than the penultimate. Suture rather deep. Umbilicus round and deep. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ embryonic whorls are microscopically granulated and have a greyish colour; the following whorls are horny-brown and have strong, oblique riblets; the intervals are about thrice as wide as the riblets and are microscopically granulated. The aperture is vertical, comparatively large, somewhat higher than wide. Peristome slightly expanded, rounded at the base. There is a faint parietal callus of about the same horny-brown colour. The outer lip is very slightly curved inward in the middle. Columellar side concave. Aperture without any lamellae or tubercles.

Measurements: Height 1.67, Major Diameter 1.0, Height of aperture 0.6, Width of aperture 0.5 mm. Number of whorls $5\frac{1}{4}$.

The holotype and 40 paratypes are in the VENMANS collection and registered under No. 6748. Four paratypes are in the Senckenberg Museum at Frankfurt a. M. (SMF 155184/4).

Discussion.

The specimens belong to the strongly ribbed, apically broadened form of the genus, a form to which REINHARDT (1916) reckoned the closely allied, *Truncatellina rothi* (Reinhardt) from Greece and *Truncatellina doumeti* (Letourneux & Bourguignat) from Tunisia.

The specimens of our lot from Aquabella are, according to Dr. A ZILCH, Frankfurt a. M., who kindly compared the specimens, completely identical to a specimen from Tabgha, on Lake Tiberias, in the collection of P. HESSE in the Senckenberg Museum at Frankfurt

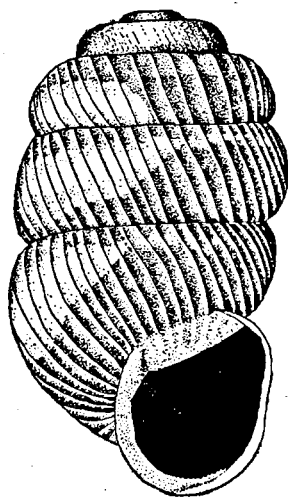


Fig. 1. *Truncatellina baasi* nov. spec., holotype, Venmans coll. no. 6748 (1), $\times 40$. G. Haas delin.

a. M. This specimen REINHARDT (1916, p. 164) mentions and says it to be identical to his *Isthmia rothi*. Comparing our specimens from near Jerusalem with the holotype of *Truncatellina rothi* (Reinhardt), however, it appears there are some conspicuous differences. REINHARDT's species has 6, our species only $5\frac{1}{4}$ whorls; the ratio height: breadth is in our species (1.67) much smaller than in his (2.0-3.0); the aperture of our species is comparatively much larger than that of *Truncatellina rothi*, the ratio height of shell: height of aperture being in *Truncatellina baasi* 2.8, in *Truncatellina rothi* 3.2.

Therefore *Truncatellina baasi* can stand as a new species.

REFERENCE

REINHARDT, O., 1916. Einige Bemerkungen über *Pupa minutissima* und Verwandte. Nachr. Bl. D. Malak. Ges., vol. 48, pp. 158-167.