

THE LAND SHELLS OF KAW TAO.

BY J. R. LE B. TOMLIN.

The small collection reported on below I owe to the kindness of Dr. Kerr who visited the island in July 1927 and in September 1928. As far as I know, no mollusc has hitherto been recorded from the island. In 1888 and 1892 Mr. C. Roebelen, the orchid collector, visited Kaw Samui and made rich collections, which were described by O. F. von Moellendorf in the Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1894. As Moellendorf speaks of the 'Samui Islands', it is quite possible that Roebelen's material came from more than one island, but unfortunately this point is indeterminable. 'Ko-Samui' is spoken of as the Siamese name for the group, and the only islands mentioned individually are Samui and Kwangtong.

STREPTAXIDAE.

Discartemon roebeleni (Mllff.)

Streptaxis roebeleni Mllff., P.Z.S. 1894, p. 147, pl. xvi, f. 3, 4, 1894.

Described from 'Samui,' obtained living on Kaw Tao on either visit.

ZONITIDAE.

The genus *Sarika* Godwin-Austin was founded, on both conchological and anatomical grounds, for species that were originally placed in *Macrochlamys*, but show a greater affinity with the genus *Xesta*. The type of *Sarika* is *Helix resplendens* Philippi and the species now assigned to this genus belong to Burma, Tenasserim, the Malay Peninsula and Siam.

Sarika kawtaoensis n. sp.

The material obtained on the second visit included a single adult of a splendid new *Sarika* and one other that may possibly be a juvenile of the same. Compared with the other species, *limbata*, it is a much larger shell, with a higher altitude, and very much more closely coiled.

The shell has 8 whorls, consisting of a protoconch of 2 whorls, perfectly smooth and flat, and six others which are very slightly convex and have fairly close, well-marked lines of growth, but there is not the slightest trace of spiral sculpture under a strong lens: these growth lines are most strongly marked immediately be-

low the suture. The suture is strongly impressed throughout. Base of shell convex; umbilicus extremely small, hardly more than a perforation; aperture oval. Diam. max. 31 mm.; alt. 16 mm.

Sarika dugasti (Morelet).

Macrochlamys dugasti Morelet, Journ. de Conch. xxix, p. 25, 1891.
Forests along the Ménam-Pinh.

The Kaw Tao shells were alive. It is also recorded from Lampun and Pitsanuloke (Daly).

Sarika limbata (Mliff.)

Macrochlamys limbata Mliff., P.Z.S. 1894, p. 148, pl. xvi, f. 6, 7, 1894. Samui.

Common alive on Kaw Tao. Dr. Kerr has also sent this species living from Kaw Samui and from Siep Yuan, Chumpawn.

Sitala insu'aris Mliff.

P.Z.S. 1894, p. 149, pl. xvi, f. 8, 1894.

Two fresh, but dead specimens.

Euplecta bijuga (Stoliczka).

Rotula bijuga Stol., J.A.S.B. xlii (21), p. 14, pl. i, f. 4-7, 1873.

Living on Kaw Tao. Known from Penang and Bukit Pondong.

Ariophanta weinkauffiana inflata Mliff.

P.Z.S. 1894, p. 149, 1894. Samui.

This subspecies, which differs from the Cochín-China type in the less distinct angulation of the periphery and the more convex base of the last whorl, occurs commonly in the evergreen forest.

Leptodontarion perakensis Godwin-Austin.

Pr. Malac. Soc. (Lond.) viii, p. 365, pl. xv, f. 1-1d and text figs. 1-4, 5/10/1909. Talum, Perak (Skeat Exp.).

Several living specimens came from Kaw Tao.

ACHATINIDAE.

Opeas gracile (Hutton).

Bulimus gracile Hutton, J.A.S.B. iii, pp. 84, 93, 1834. Mirzapur.

Dead shells only, under fallen leaves in the evergreen forest.

One of the most widely distributed landshells from Aden eastwards; it has occurred also in most of the islands of the Seven Seas, and even as far afield as the Marshall Group, the Carolines, Rodriguez and Nossi Bé.

In Siam I find it is reported for Bangkok, Kaw Samui, Lam-pun and Mt. Soutem* near Xiengmai.

CYCLOPHORIDAE.

Leptopoma vitreum (Lesson).

Cyclostoma vitrea Lesson, Voy. 'Coquille', Zool. ii, pt. i, p. 346, pl. xiii, f. 6, 1831. New Guinea.

Common living, of all ages. Dr. Kerr has also sent it from Tola, Satul, and from Ban Tako, Langsuan. It is recorded from between Kompong-Som and Battambang in the Pavie collections.

Known also from Formosa, Philippines, Moluccas, New Guinea and New Mecklenburg.

Cyclophorus haughtoni Theobald.

J. A. S. B. xxvi. 246, 1870. Moulmein.

Living on Kaw Tao in a hollow log; common dead in the evergreen forest.

Opisthoporus setosus Mllff.

P. Z. S. (Lond.), 1894, p. 152, pl. xvi, f. 14, 15, Samui.

Kaw Tao, probably rather common. Dr. Kerr also sent it from Kaw Samui.

[Dr. Hugh M. Smith also collected shells on Kaw Tao, not only land but also marine shells. It is hoped to publish lists of these when they are fully worked out. A. K.]

* Probably Doi Sutep is meant. A. K.

