

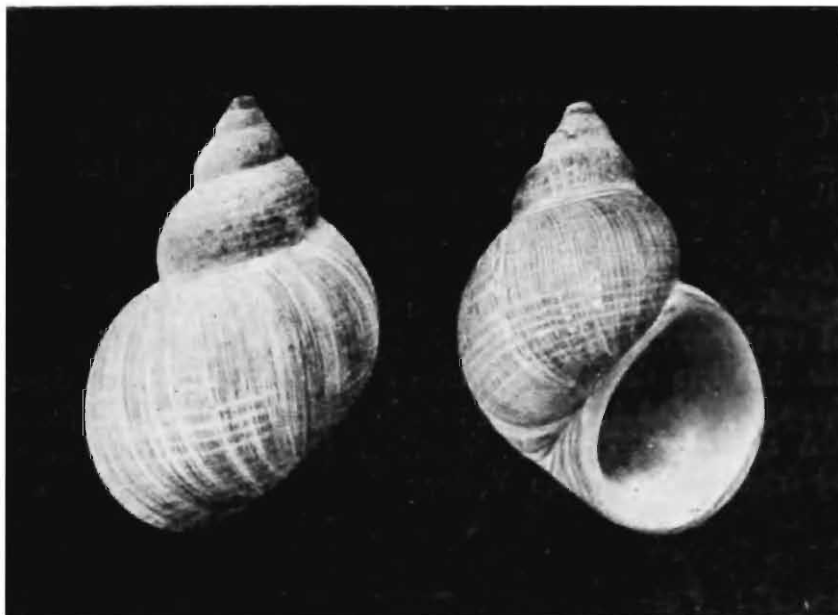
A NEW SPECIES OF *TAIA* FROM THE CHINDWIN VALLEY, UPPER BURMA.

By N. ANNANDALE, D.Ss., F.A.S.B., Director,
Zoological Survey of India.

The shell described here has no direct connection with the Inlé Lake, but it will, I think, be convenient to include a description of it in the volume in which the genus is discussed at length (see pp. 123—125). The original specimens reached me, through the Geological Survey of India, from Mr. A. P. Morris some time after my account of the Inlé molluscs was in print.

Taia incisa, sp. nov.

The shell is thick, moderately small and sharply conical; it was evidently marked when fresh with two broad brown or purple spiral bands, but the epidermis has entirely disappeared from all the specimens examined and they have assumed a chalky whiteness. The



Photographs of type-specimen of *Taia incisa*. (2).

Red powder has been dusted on the surface of the shell in order to show up the sculpture in the photographs.

suture is oblique and deeply impressed; the whorls are swollen and distinct, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in number. The spire is short and decreases rapidly towards the apex; it is less than half the length of the body-whorl however measured. The mouth of the shell is large, oblique and prominent oval or slightly ovoid in shape, with the outer lip slightly expanded outwards and forwards. The columellar callus is expanded and thickened

in the usual way, entirely concealing the umbilicus and in continuity with the outer lip; it is deeply grooved and plicated longitudinally and does not extend so far over the surface of the shell as in some species. The characteristic longitudinal striae are well developed but rather fine; the spiral sculpture consists entirely of incised lines, which are often slightly diverted where they are crossed by the stronger longitudinal striae. On the apex of the shell, which is perhaps worn in all the specimens examined, the spiral lines are obscure, but they are distinct and numerous on the last three whorls. On each of these whorls two or three of them are particularly deep on the upper surface just outside the suture. On the body-whorl the lines are obsolete or obsolescent on the central region but exceptionally strong on the upper part of the lower third; at the base of the whorl they are well-marked but not so broad or so deep.

Measurement of shells (in millimetres).

				Type.		
Length	...	...	...	32	26	22
Breadth	...	...	...	20	18	15
Length of aperture	...	...	...	16	13	12
Breadth of aperture	...	...	...	11	9.5	8.5

Type specimen.—M. $\frac{11377}{2}$, Zool. Survey of India (*Ind. Mus.*).

Locality, etc.—A large number of dead shells were collected by Mr. A. P. Morris in obsolete mud-volcanoes at Kin-U north of Shwebo in the Chindwin Valley. They seem to have accumulated in the pools of the mud-volcanoes when the latter became inactive and are probably subfossil. With them were found several shells of *Vivipara viridis* (Reeve) and *Ampullaria winkleyi*, Pilsbry and one of *Bithynia goniomphalos* (Morelet).

The shell of *T. incisa* differs from that of all the species previously assigned to the genus in having only $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls and in its incised spiral sculpture, but has the characteristic columellar callus well developed. It is perhaps related to *Vivipara chalanguensis* (Deshayes) from Cambodia. A species of *Taia*, *T. noetlingi* (Kobelt), has already been recorded from the Chindwin Valley.