TWO NEW GIANT SCALAS FROM CUBA

PAUL BARTSCH

DR. CARLOS DE LA TORRE has presented the United States National Museum with two fine fossil giant Scalas from Tertiary deposits of Cuba, which I am unable to refer to any of the described species. They are, therefore, now christened.

STHENORYTIS CAROLI BARTSCH, n. sp.
Figures 1–3

Shell broadly conic, with inflated, strongly rounded whorls, which bear sigmoid lamellar axial ribs. The summits of the axial ribs fuse with the ribs of the preceding whorl to form oblique, retractorily slanting series. Of these ribs 12 are present on each of the remaining four turns. These ribs are sharp at the edge, which bends forward on the posterior third of the whorls between summit and suture, vertical on the middle third and backward directed on the anterior third. The axial ribs pass undiminished over the well-rounded periphery and grow progressively weaker toward the inner lip of the aperture, fusing as they reach this. The intercostal

Figs. 1–3—Sthenorytis caroli Bartsch, n. sp., holotype, X1.
4–6—Sthenorytis torrei Bartsch, n. sp., holotype, X1.
spaces are considerably wider than the ribs. Suture strongly constricted. Aperture circular; peristome expanded and reflected, narrowest on the parietal wall, where it is adnate to the preceding whorl, somewhat effuse at the junction of the inner and basal lip. The part of the outer lip between the posterior angle and the base is lost, while the basal portion is thickened as a broad rib.

The type, U.S.N.M. 498872, measures: Length, 45.3 mm.; greater diameter, 33.7 mm. It comes from the Oligocene deposits of Nazareno, Havana.

**Sthenorytis torrei** Bartsch, n. sp.

*Figures 4–6*

Shell large, conic, with well-rounded whorls, whose greatest convexity falls almost on the middle of the turns. The whorls bear strong, slightly reductively slanting, evenly curved, axial ribs, of which 18 are present on the last turn. These ribs are appressed at the summit usually to those of the preceding whorls. Here they are a little narrowed and slightly higher than on the region immediately anterior to the summit and also slightly reflected backward. The major part of the axial ribs is backward curved, giving the left side a slightly flattened aspect and the right side a somewhat excavated appearance. The ribs pass strongly over the well-rounded periphery and the moderately long base, where they become attenuated and fused at the umbilical chink. The area immediately outside of the umbilical chink is thickened to form a moderately broad, depressed-tumid area. Suture rendered irregular by the axial ribs at the summit. Aperture circular; peristome expanded and reflected, broken and lost in the type, from the posterior angle to the middle of the base. Here the last expanded axial ribs show, which in our illustration might be mistaken for the expanded outer peristome. The peristome of the inner lip is narrow, but the portion remaining at the posterior angle and on the basal lip suggests a more expanded outer lip.

The type, U.S.N.M. 352557, has 2.5 whorls remaining and measures: Length, 49.2 mm.; greater diameter, 35.8 mm. It was collected by Francisco Jimeno from the Miocene formation near Matanzas.

**Manuscript received by the Editor July 2, 1940.**