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**Two New Genera and a New Species of Synceridae
from the Caroline Islands**

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The two genera discussed below are in the subfamily *Thaanumellinae*,¹ as they both possess multispiral opercula. The opercula in many genera in the Synceridae have become quite elaborate in their structure. The development of ridges, folds and plates is generally of calcium and is produced on the outer side of the operculum, these structures all being formed on a base of periostracum. The simple multispiral type, without a calcified structure, is present in *Wrayanna* (here described) from Ponape Island and in *Rapanella* Cooke and Clench from the island of Rapa.

Genus **Kubaryia**, new genus

Shell turbate, tubular and shining. Operculum multispiral with a central nucleus. Spiral built of a coiled and overlapping band which extends upward and outward, creating a depressed area toward the nucleus.

Genotype: *Kubaryia pilikia* Clench.

Kubaryia pilikia,² new species (fig. 1, *a-d*).

Shell small, turbate, shining and widely umbilicated. Whorls 4 and strongly convex. Color white. No columella developed, as the shell is produced as a coiled tube. Aperture circular, holostomatous and solute or free for 0.2 whorl. Umbilicus wide and deep with nuclear whorls visible from within. Sculpture of very fine axial growth lines. Operculum composed of a horny base (lower or inside face) upon which a coiled overlapping calcareous

¹ For additional remarks on the subfamily *Thaanumellinae*, see B. P. Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers, 18 (13): 199-206, 1946.

² *Pilikia*, a Polynesian word meaning "trouble."

band is developed, leaving a depressed area at the central nucleus. It is multispiral. Measurements in millimeters:

	Height	Width	Aperture
Holotype	2.1	2.4	1 × 1

Holotype: BBM 158887, Caroline Islands, Palau, Koror Island, Komakan; collected by Kondo, May 1936, alt. 5 to 90 feet.

Unfortunately only a single specimen of this new genus and species was obtained by Kondo. The genus was named for J. S. Kubary, a collector who supplied O. F. Möllendorff with many species of land shells from the Caroline Islands.

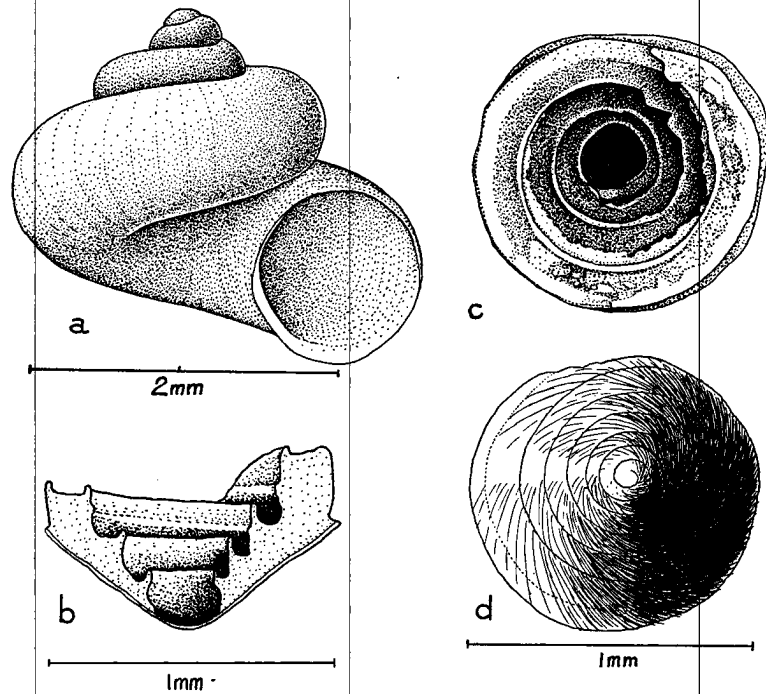


FIGURE 1.—*Kubaryia pilikia*: a, holotype, BBM 158887; b, cross section of operculum; c, outer surface of operculum; d, inner surface of operculum. (Drawn by Yoshio Kondo.)

Genus *Wrayanna*, new genus

Diadema Pease (in part) v. Möllendorff, Nach. Malak. Gesell. 29: 168, 1897; non *Diadema* Schumacher 1817; Gray 1825; Boisduval 1832.

Garrettia 'Pease' Paetel (in part) v. Möllendorff, Jour. Malac. 7: 118, 1900.

This genus is superficially like *Thaanumella* and was considered as congeneric (in *Diadema* Pease and *Garrettia* Paetel) by von Möllendorff, but the opercula are very different. In this present genus the operculum consists of but a single multispiral plate rather than a spiral series of plates as in *Thaanumella*.

The genus is named for Wray and Anna Harris of Bishop Museum.

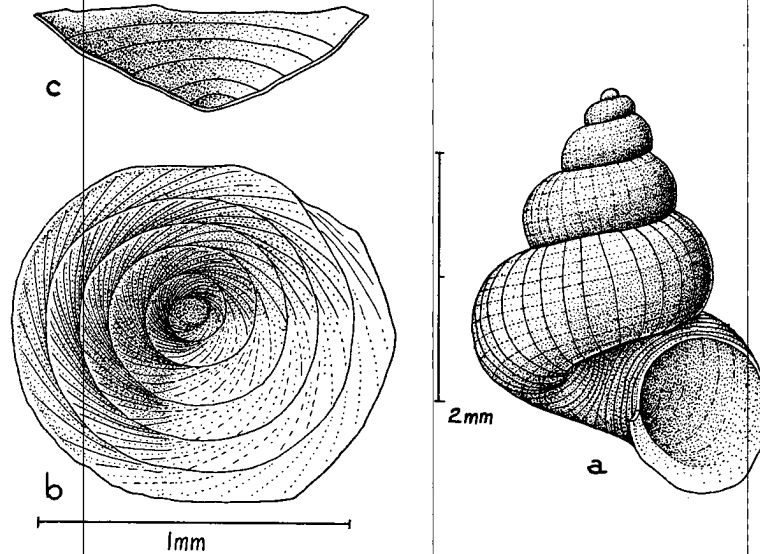


FIGURE 2.—*Wrayanna soluta*: a, paratype BBM 86253; b, outer surface of operculum; c, cross section of operculum. (Drawn by Yoshio Kondo.)

Wrayanna soluta v. Möllendorff (fig. 2, a-c).

Diadema solutum v. Möllendorff, Nach. Malak. Gesell. 29: 169, 1897. (Ponape, Caroline Islands.)

Garrettia soluta v. Möllendorff, Jour. Malac. 7: 119, 1900.

Shell small, thin, openly umbilicated and faintly sculptured. Whorls 4.5 (probably a young shell) strongly convex. Color dull straw yellow. Spire extended. No true columella. Aperture nearly circular, holostomatous and very slightly solute. Umbilicus small but deep, the nuclear whorls visible from within. Sculpture of exceedingly fine spiral threads crossed by fine blade-like axial ridges. Operculum horny, thin, multispiral, and rather deeply dished toward the central nucleus.

	Height	Width	Aperture
Paratype	3.2	2.5	1 × 1

#2

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Type locality: Caroline Islands, Ponape.

Paratype, BBM 86253, Caroline Islands, Ponape, ex F. Haas.

This species is very different from *Thaanumella angulosa*, a species which von Möllendorff considered in the same genus. Though similar in outline, other characters would indicate no close relationships. This present form lacks sculptured elaborations of the periostracum, a character well-developed in *T. angulosa*; but probably, far more fundamentally, the opercula are totally distinct. The operculum of *W. soluta* is very similar to that of *Dublonia* and of *Ostodes* in the Cyclophoridae, all being of simple structure with no elaborate plates or other modifications. However, the shells are more or less typical of other members of the family Synceridae.

Mr. and Mrs. Kondo did not find this species during their explorations of Ponape in 1936.