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**The nautilus.**

[Philadelphia, etc.]H.B. Baker [etc.]

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See also xvii p 13  
xviii p 16  
p 17

# THE NAUTILUS.

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## NOTES ON EASTERN AMERICAN ANCYLI. II.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

*Ancylus rivularis* Say. Pl. I, figs. 1-10, 13-15. (Plate I p 12)

The typical form as established by Haldeman is represented by fig. 3 (the specimen figured agreeing almost exactly with his dimensions), and is an ovate, moderately elevated shell with a subacute apex, which is inclined toward the right side, and with about one-third of the shell posterior to it. The anterior and dextral slopes are regularly but not strongly convex; the posterior slope is quite concave immediately below the apex, but becomes nearly straight toward the peritreme; the left slope is nearly straight, sometimes slightly concave towards the apex. The lines of growth are well marked but quite irregular, and there is more or less of a tendency to the radial rippling on the anterior slope so common in many species. The shell is distinctly narrowed toward the posterior extremity, the greatest width being just in front of the apex. Associated with the specimen figured, and grading into it, is a more depressed form, with the apex less prominent and the posterior slope nearly straight (fig. 4). Similar examples have been supplied from several localities in the neighborhood of Buffalo, N. Y., and indeed it seems to be rather the characteristic form of that region. The few examples seen from eastern Massachusetts are smaller and rather more depressed than the typical form.\* Western specimens appar-

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\* The "large specimens" from Caribou, Me., quoted by Nylander (NAUT., xiii, p. 105) should, I think, be referred to *A. pallelus*.



THE CAMBRIDGE NATURAL HISTORY: ERRATA CORRECTED.

ROBERT E. C. STEARNS.

On page 38, Vol. III., "Molluscs, etc.," of the Cambridge Natural History (1895), occurs the following:

"Mr. R. E. C. Stearns records<sup>3</sup> a case of *Buliminus pallidior* and *H. veatchii* from Cerros I., living without food from 1859 to March, 1865."

The figure "3" refers to the Am. Nat., XI. (1877), p. 100; Proc. Calif. Ac., iii, p. 329, in the foot-note, as the sources of the foregoing statement which contains about as many errors as it is possible to get in less than three lines. I am well acquainted with the person referred to, and have been for many years, also with his articles in the volumes named in the foot-note, and can safely assert the word *Buliminus* does not occur in either of his papers. He does not say that the bulimoid form lived from 1859 to March, 1865, but that examples of *Bulimus pallidior* lived from March, 1873, the day they were collected, until June 22, 1875, *two years, two months and sixteen days*, and that the specimens were collected at San José del Cabo, Lower California; further, that one individual of the nine was still living October 18, 1875. This species has not as yet been reported from Cerros Island, where *H. veatchii* was collected and lived, as stated.

On page 278 of the Cambridge volume it says that the genus *Buliminus* is peculiar to the Old World. I am not aware of its having any representative in the Americas. We now write *Bulimulus* for *Bulimus*, as I had it written in 1873.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 19, 1904.

PLECTOPYLIS IN THE RIUKIU ISLANDS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

*Plectopylis (Sinicola) hirasei*, n. sp.

Shell small, depressed, openly umbilicate, the upper surface convex; uniform olivaceous brown. Surface dull above, glossy beneath, sculptured above with fine growth-striæ cut into minute beads by equally fine decussating lines; below with arcuate, rather irregular and wide-spaced delicate riblets and fine growth-striæ, and rather



weak spiral lines. Whorls 6, very slowly increasing, convex, the last slightly deflexed in front, the periphery near the summit, the base very convex. Aperture small, lunate, the peristome narrowly reflexed and a little thickened, connected across the parietal margin by an elevated white, callous lamella. At its last third the last whorl is obstructed within by a vertical parietal barrier, behind the ends of which stand two tubercles, the upper one triangular, the lower one oblong, each giving out a low callous towards the other; and by six palatal plicæ: the first minute, subsutural; the second larger, slightly oblique and curved; the next three connected, larger and more oblique, and the sixth plica smaller and standing on the umbilical wall. Alt. 3, diam. 5.7 mm.; width of umbilicus 2 mm. Miyakojima, Riukiu. Types no. 87637 A. N. S. P., from no. 1295 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This is the first *Plectopylis* found in the Japanese Empire, and is one of the most interesting of Mr. Hirase's many discoveries. The admirable studies of Mr. Gude enable us to fix its position as nearest the Chinese *P. cutisculpta* Mlldff. (see Gude, *Science Gossip*, iii, 180, 181, Dec. 1896, and Mlldff., *Jahrb. D. M. Ges.*, ix, 1882, p. 184, and x, 1883, pl. 12, f. 12).

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#### A NEW LOWER CALIFORNIAN SONORELLA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

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*Sonorella lohrii lioderma*, n. subsp.

The shell is similar to *lohrii*, but the last whorl is a little more convex and evenly rounded, and the last two whorls are glossy, with no granulation, being marked with faint growth-striæ only. The spire is sometimes a little more elevated than the type of *S. lohrii*.

Near Moleje, Lower California, Cotypes no. 58107 and no. 88367 A. N. S. P., the latter from Lower California without special locality.

The type specimen of *S. lohrii* Gabb is finely granulated throughout. *S. l. lioderma* would be a species the way some people cut up *Sonorella*.

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#### GENERAL NOTES.

WEST AMERICAN SHELLS.—Professor Keep's new book on the shells of the Pacific coast is now in press, and will be published in a short time. There will be over 300 illustrations. The marine