

As Sowerby's and Wood's names both refer to the typical form of *bicarinatus* Say, as defined in Mr. Walker's excellent paper (Nautilus, xxiii p. 1. & p. 21, 1909), the name *major* Beck becomes synonymous with that form.

The form described by Mr. Walker on p. 5, of the Nautilus xxiii 1909 should be written *corrugatus* 'Curr.' Wkr.

PLEURODONTE ACUTANGULA Burrow.

Burrow's name for the shell generally known as *Pleurodonte angulata* Fér. from Porto Rico, should be used. Part of the synonymy is given below. Pfr. (Monogr. I, p. 197, 1908) thought Burrow's shell was *Helicostyla papyracea* Brod., a mistake which was perpetuated in Manual of Conchology, ix, p. 219.

Helix acutangula Rev. E. I. Burrow, Elements of Conchology, London, 1815, pp. 183 and 248. Beck. Index Moll. 1837, p. 45, No. 6, Pilsbry, Manual Conch. ix, 1894, pp. 99 and 219.

Helix angulata Burrow, Elem. of Conch. 1815, pl. 26, f. i.; Fér., Hist. Nat. Moll. I, pl. 61, f. 2, (published after 1821 and before 1825). Gray, Ann. Philos. London, n. s. ix, p. 412, 1825. Pfr., Monogr. I, p. 297, 1848. Desh. in Fér., Hist. Nat. Moll. I, p. 343, 1850.

For the rest of the synonymy see Fér., Hist. Nat. Moll. I, p. 343 and Pilsbry, Man. Conch. ix, 1894, p. 99.

Helix angulata Fér., Tabl. Syst. Anim. Moll., Prodrome Gen., 1821, p. 36, is a nude name.

NOTES ON SOME PLIOCENE FOSSILS FROM GEORGIA WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

BY T. H. ALDRICH.

(Concluded from page 132.)

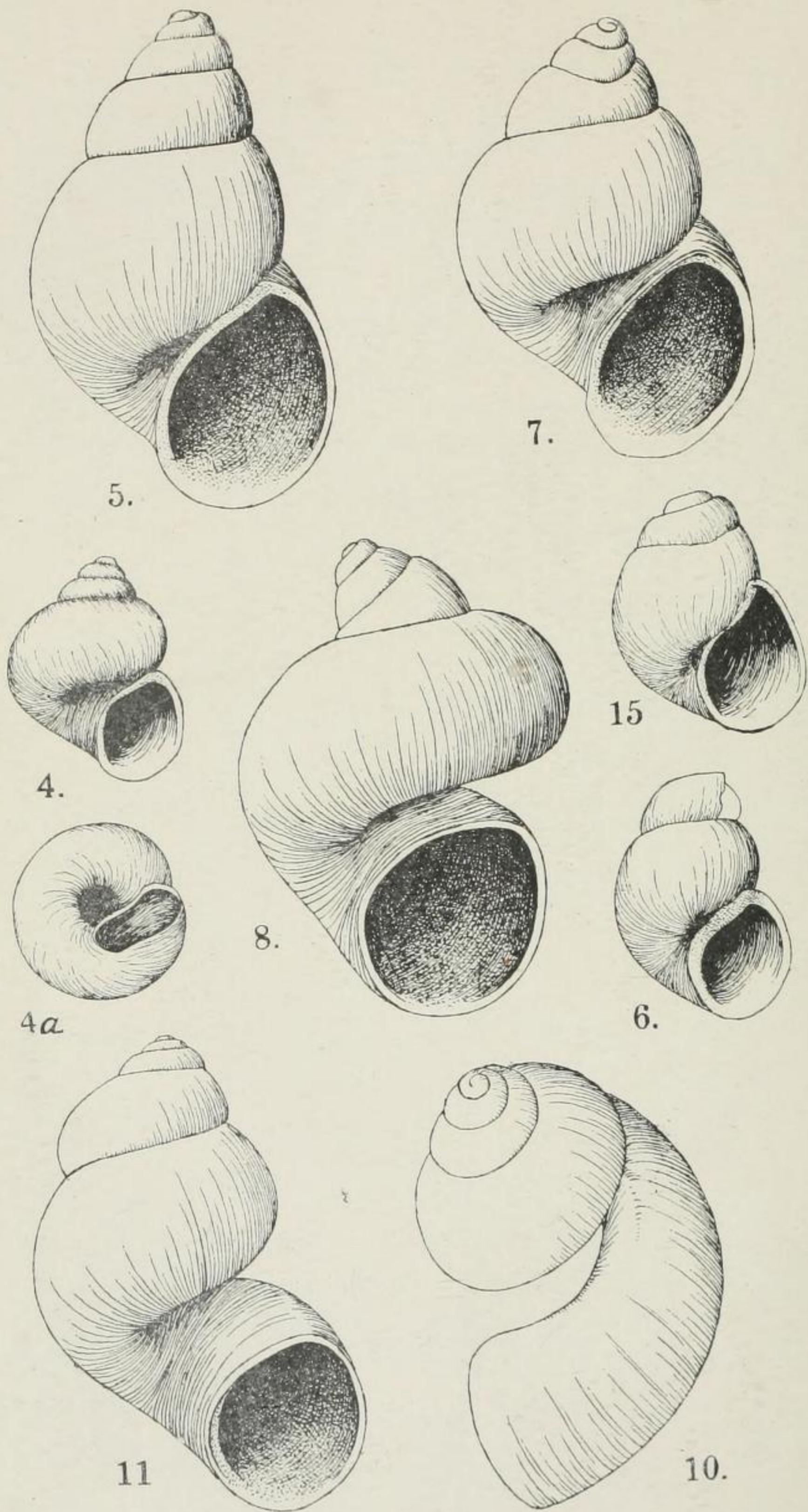
10. POTAMIDES CANCELLOIDES n. sp. Pl. 8, figs. 2, 2a.

Shell small, whorls about seven or eight, first two smooth, the next three convex and cancellated, the transverse lines strongly raised, generally two in number and nodulous at the intersections.

Body whorl in both specimens carrying four or more transverse lines. Aperture ovate-elongate; canal short twisted.

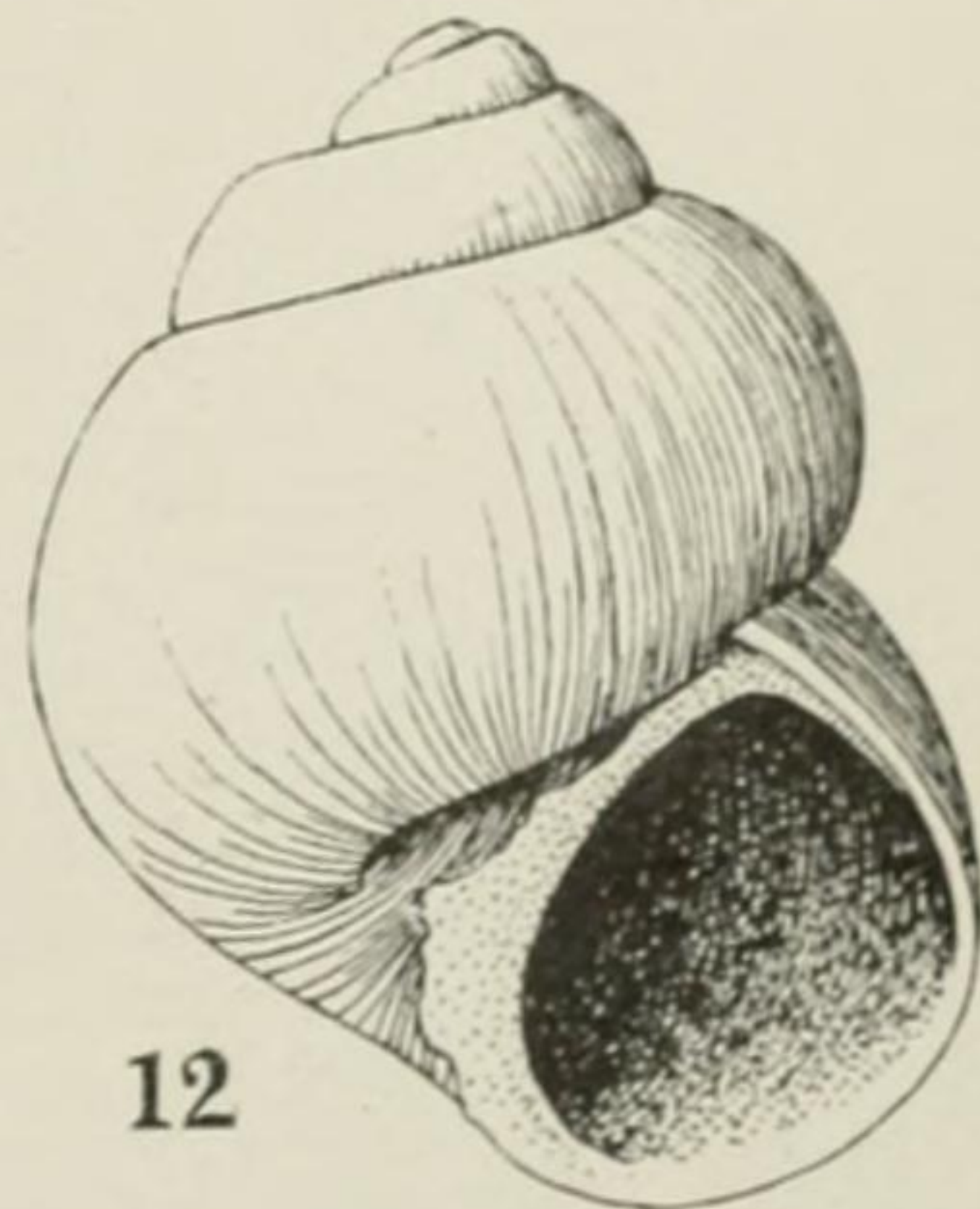
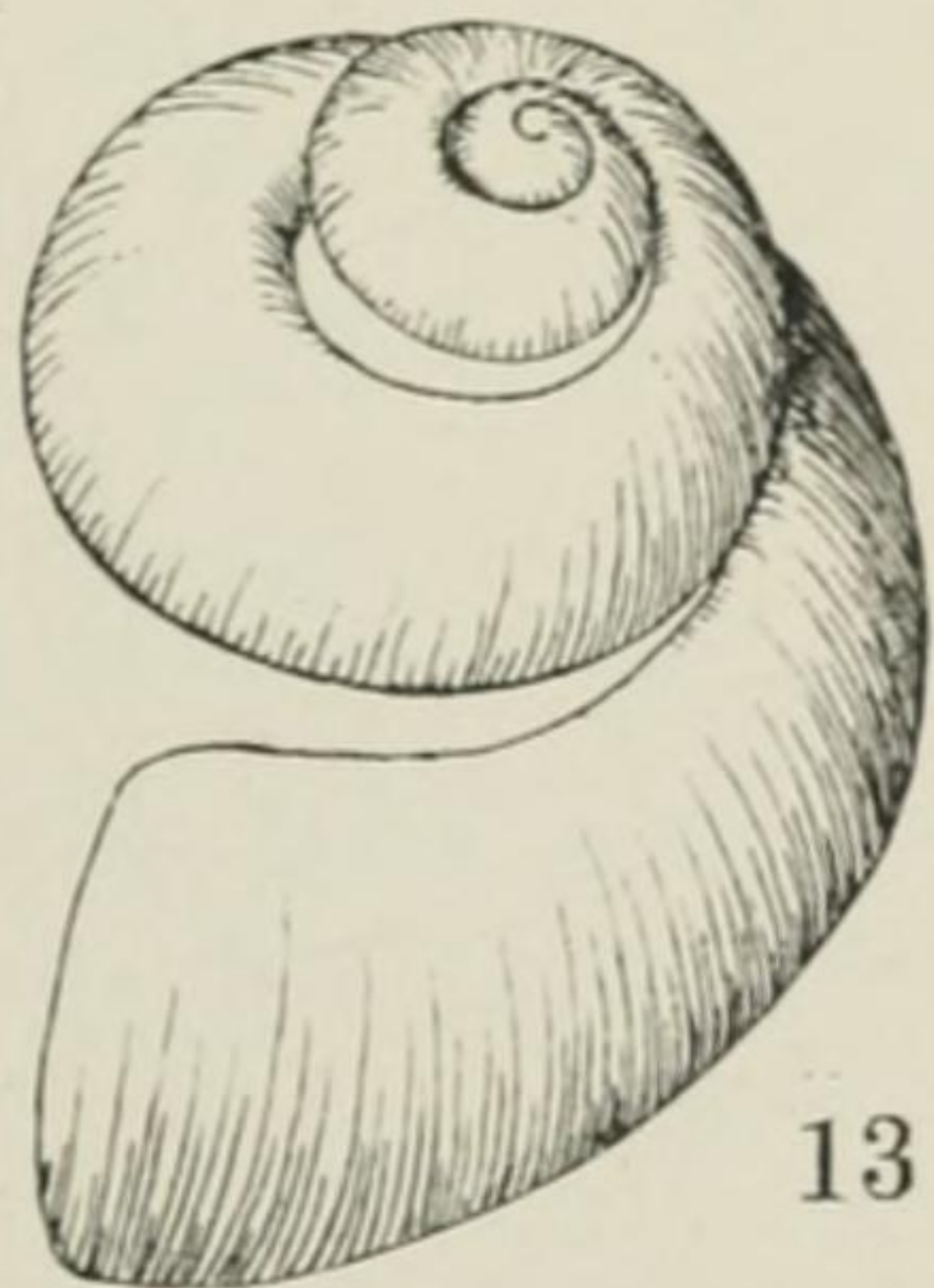
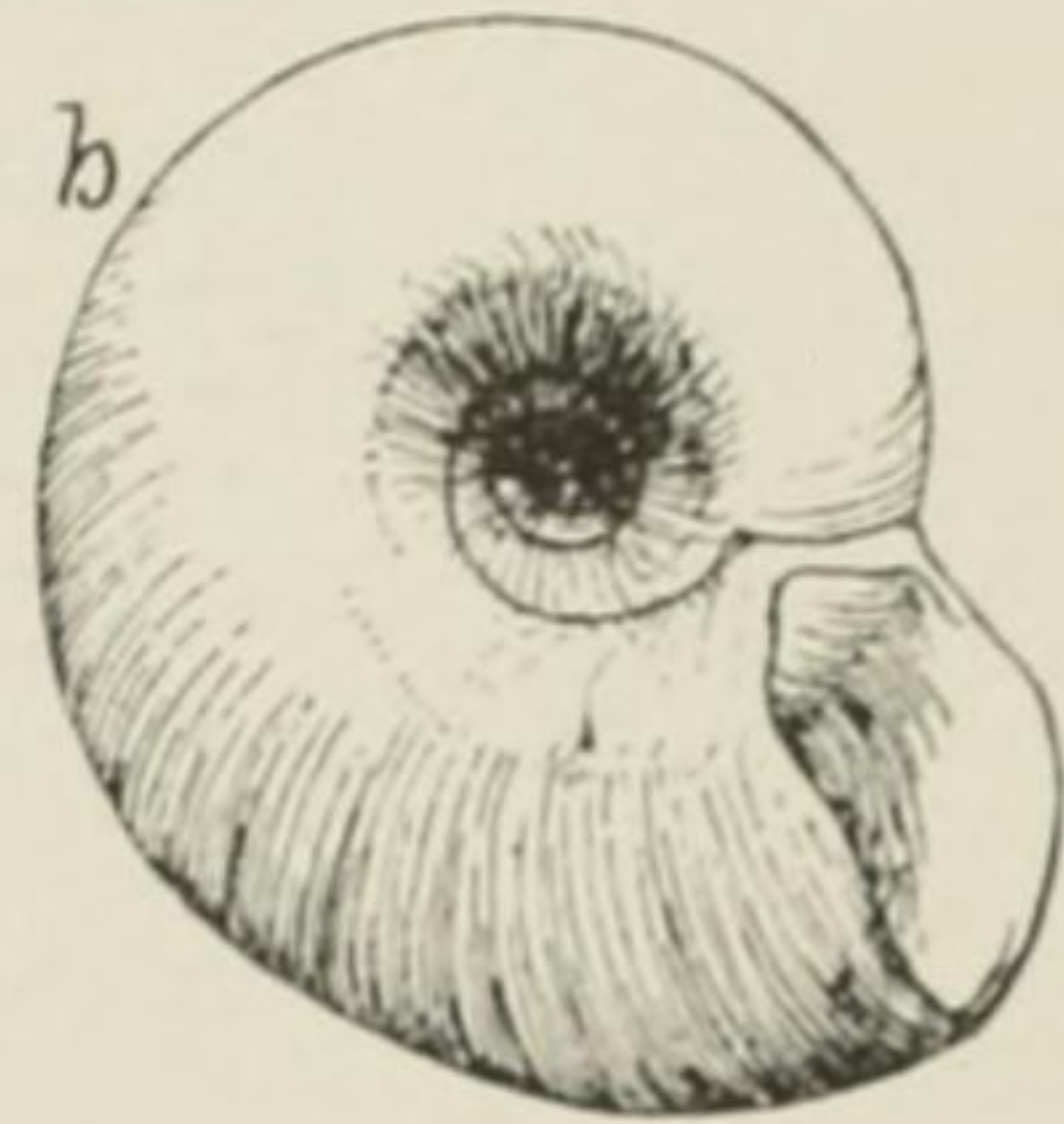
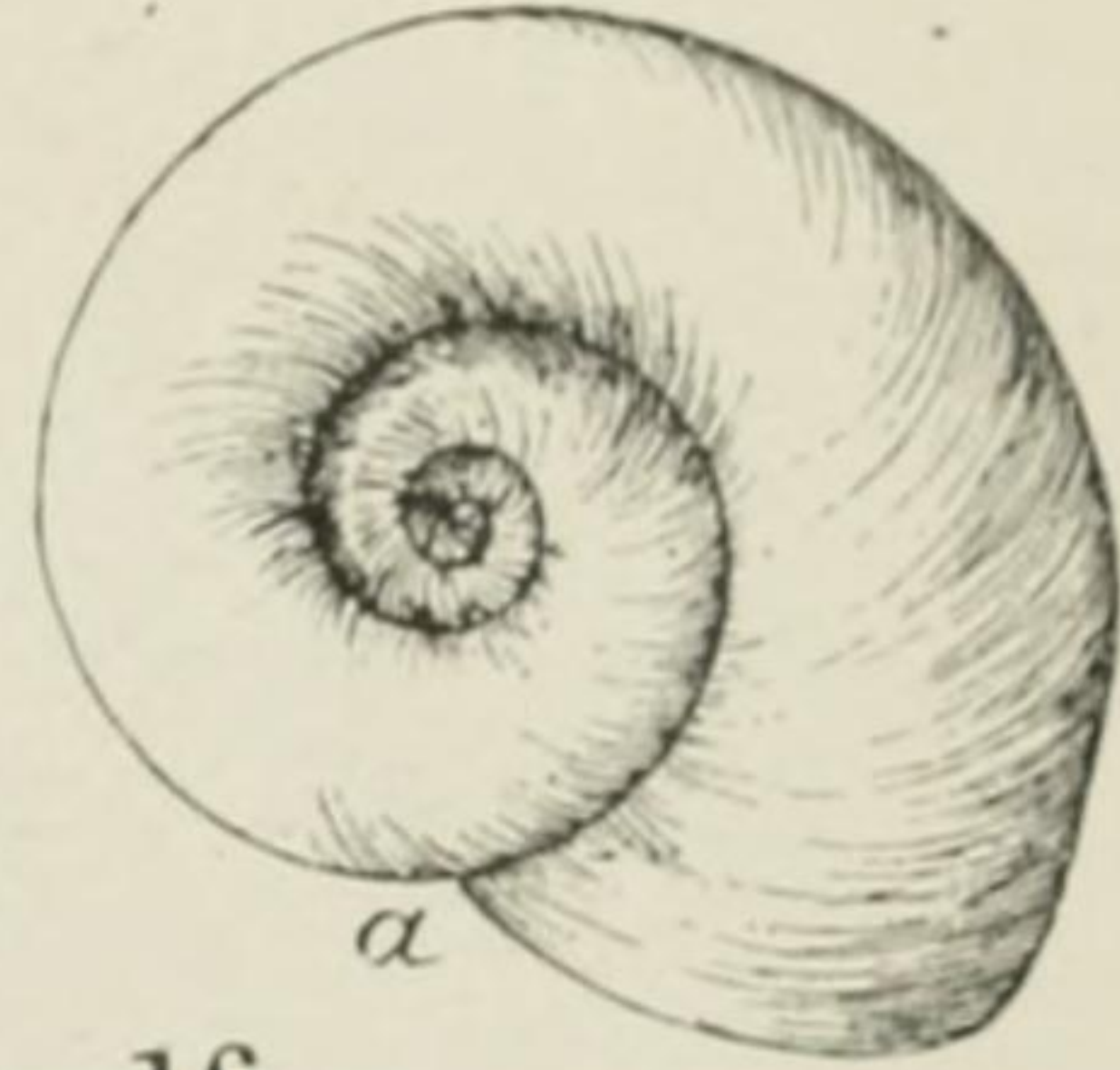
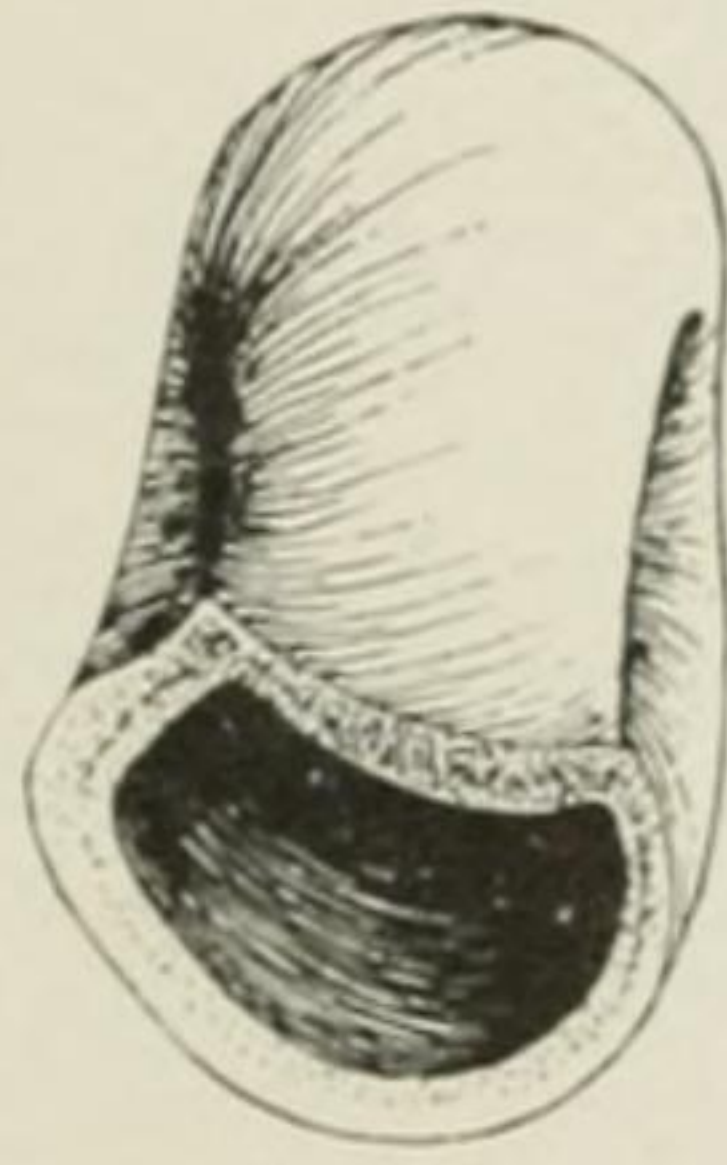
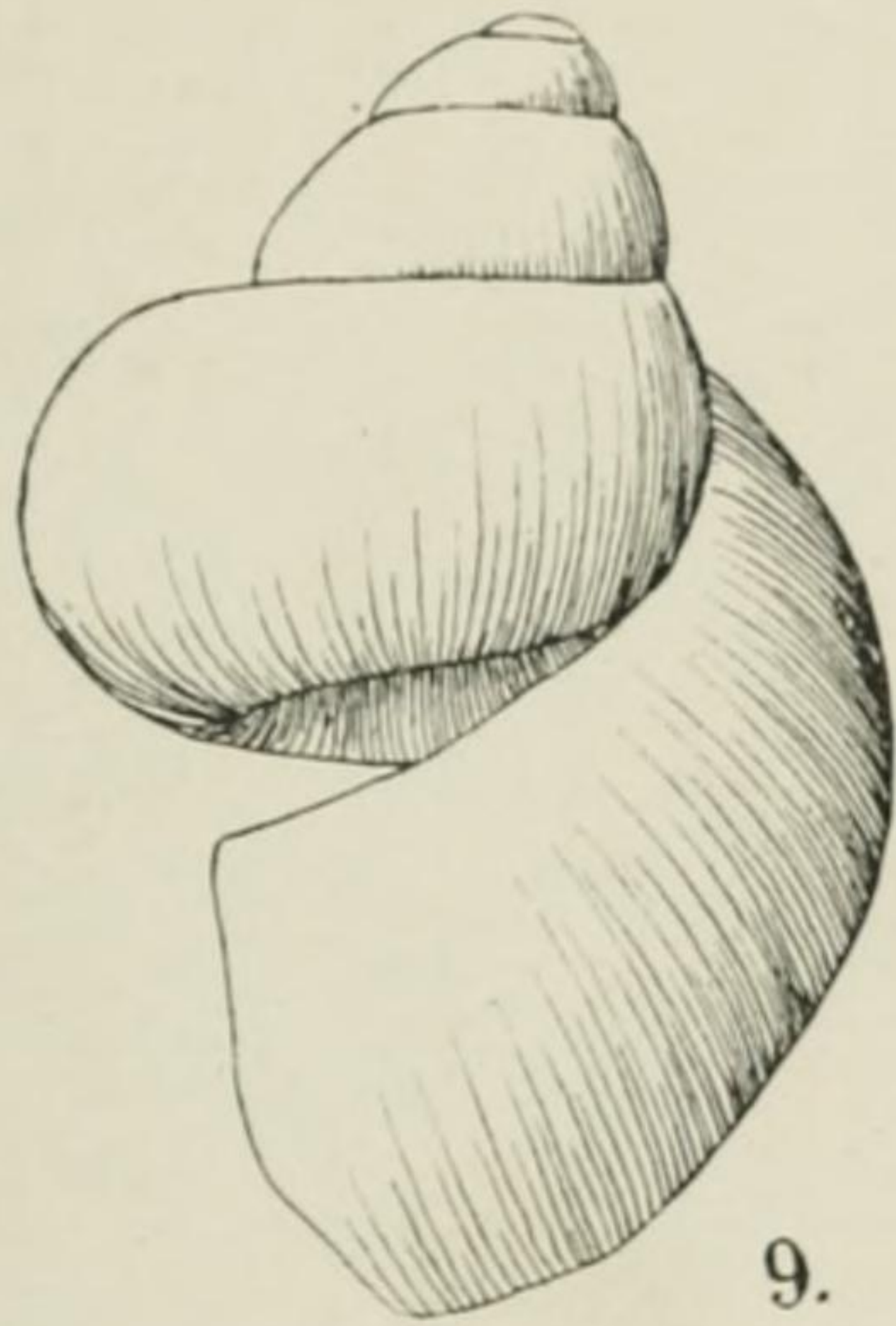
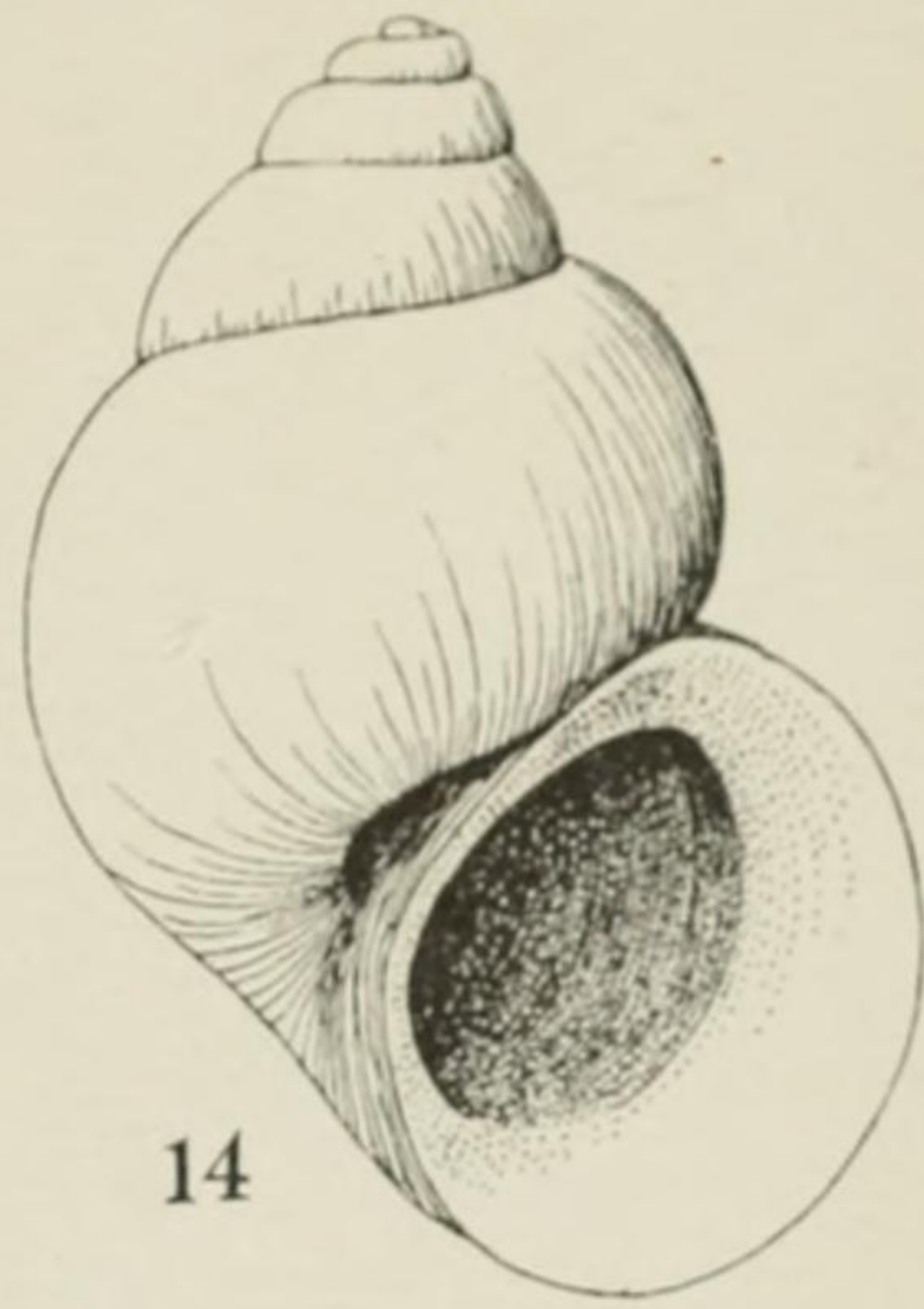
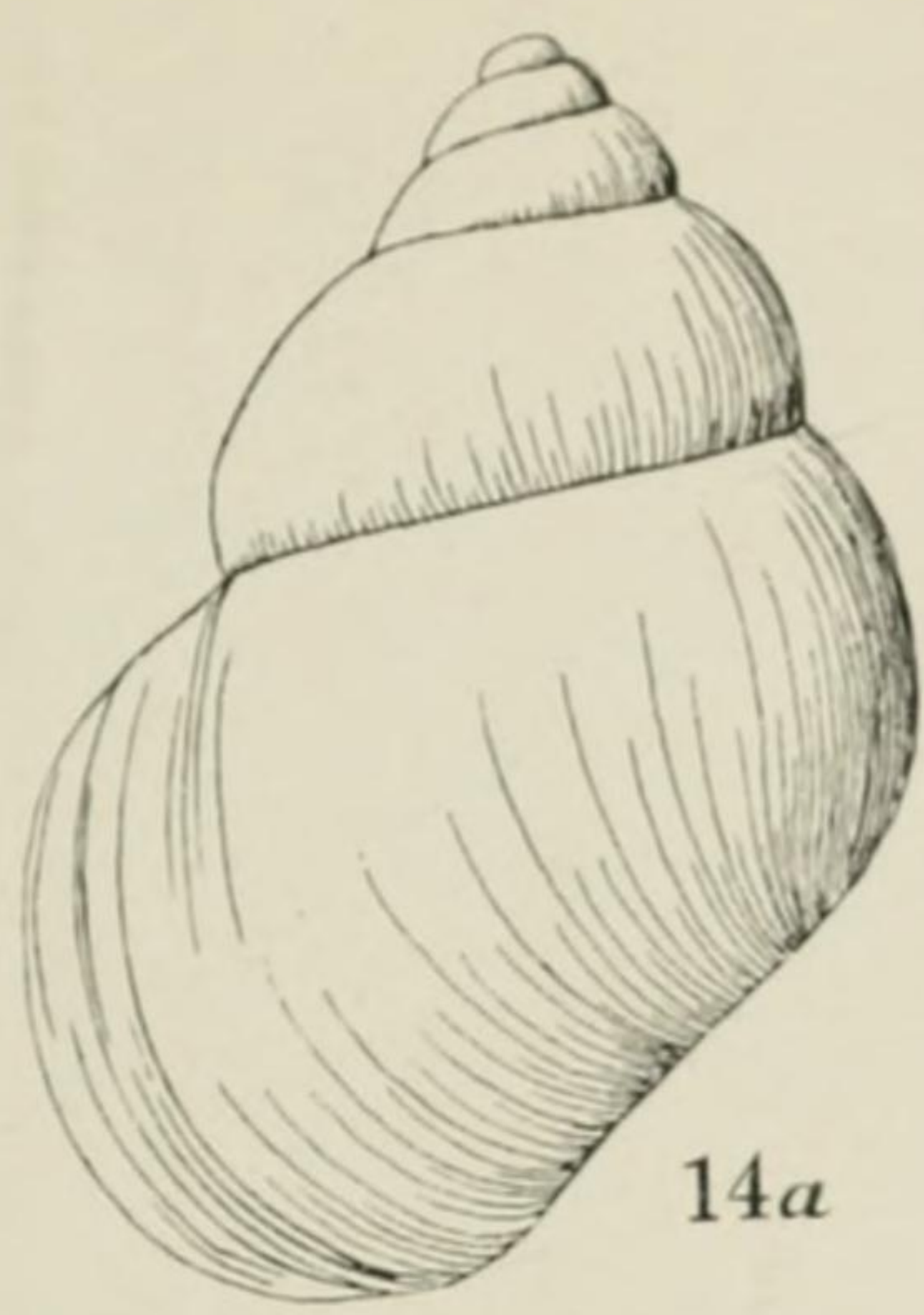
Length of No. 2a, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Fully grown example is at least 15 mm.

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ALDRICH: PLIOCENE FOSSILS FROM GEORGIA.

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REMARKS: This species is smaller than the one previously described. The sides more nearly parallel, the canal more twisted, and in the young we find two strong transverse lines with a flattened space between. Sometimes they are smooth otherwise and sometimes strongly marked with raised axial lines.

11. *PALUDESTRINA PLANA* n. sp. Pl. 8, fig. 3.

Shell small, acuminate; whorls seven, smooth and rounded, suture deep, aperture oblong-ovate, outer lip slightly expanded; peristome continuous; umbilicus open but minute.

Length 4 mm.

REMARKS: In some specimens the body whorl is slightly separated from the preceding ones, probably pathologic. In others the outer lip is thickened and a slight callus shows over the inner lip. A few distorted specimens with thickened shell were obtained.

12. *AMNICOLA SALTILLENSIS* n. sp. Pl. 9, 10, figs. 5-12, 15.

The extraordinary distortions of nearly all the species of this genus makes any specific determination difficult. Three species are described; perhaps there should be four. The typical form of this species is shown in figure 5.

Shell small, surface smooth, whorls five tapering regularly, suture distinct, whorls sometimes slightly shouldered. Body whorl rotund, umbilicus small, aperture pointed slightly above, rounded at base, outer lip slightly thickened.

Height 2 mm., body whorl 1 mm. in breadth. The greater number of the distorted forms are assigned to this species.

List of illustrations is as follows:

No. 5 = normal.

No. 6 = young shell (may be distinct).

No. 7 = distorted at apex with body whorl enlarged.

No. 8 = the distortion begins with the older whorls, younger part is normal.

No. 9 = a different view of No. 8.

Nos. 10 and 11 = two views of still another form.

No. 12 = both the apical and body whorls involved.

No. 15 = young shell with the apical whorls sunken in.

13. *AMNICOLA GEORGIENSIS* n. sp. Pl. 9, 10, figs. 4, 4a and 13.

Similar to the preceding, not so elevated, with wider umbilicus,

whorls five, slightly shouldered, body whorl more swollen aperture pointed and slightly expanded at junction with body whorl.

REMARKS: Shell as broad as it is high. Figure 4 and 4a is the nearest to normal obtained. In figure 13 we have all of the whorls except the apical ones entirely separated.

14. *AMNICOLA EXPANSILABRIS* n. sp. Pl. 10, figs. 14, 14a.

Shell small, whorls five and one-half, smooth, suture deep, umbilicus small, outer lip expanded and thickened.

Height 3 mm.

REMARKS: This species is the largest of all and is distinguished by its form and thickened outer lip. Strongly resembles a species of *Pachydrobia*, yet it may also be a pathologic freak. The above three species seem to be distinct, the variations and deformations may all be forms of one species. More material is necessary to decide. They certainly form an interesting study for the evolutionist.

Is it environment and food or salt and saltation?

15. *PLANORBIS ANTIQUITUS* n. sp. Pl. 10, figs. 16, 16a and 16b.

Shell small, whorls four, rather flattened above, suture moderate. Lines of growth coarser and rougher as they approach the aperture. The younger shell shows numerous very fine growth lines, umbilicus deep with straight sides, aperture flattened ovate, outer lip somewhat expanded and slightly thickened within. The peristome thin, but continuous in old specimens. The umbilicus shows more of the whorls than the upper surface.

REMARKS: This form belongs to the *Planorbis bicarinatus* group and is quite distinct.

NOTES ON COLLECTING SPHAERIUM AND PISIDIUM.

BY JOHN A. ALLEN.

In collecting Sphaerium and Pisidium I have obtained the shells most copiously and with the least amount of labor and eye-strain by the process described below. In Ohio the cold water and soft bottom make rubber wading-boots necessary. The collecting tool is a scoop of wire netting sold as a kitchen utensil under the name "strainer." The larger sizes, which are most efficient, usually need some improvement by cutting off projections or strengthening with solder.