

- Polygyra postelliana* Bland.
Polygyra pustuloides Bland.
Euglandina truncata Gmel.
Circinaria concava Say.
Gastrodonta cerinoidea Anth.
Zonitoides arborea Say.
Zonitoides minuscula Binn.
Vitrea indentata Say.
Helicodiscus parallelus Say.
Eucomulus chersinus Say.
Bifidaria contracta Say.
Bifidaria procera Gld.
Succinea campestris unicolor Tryon.
Succinea aurea Lea.
Planorbis parvus Say.
Planorbis tumidus Pfr.
Physa cubensis Pfr.
Physa heterostropha Say.
Lymnaea columella Say.
Sphaerium partumeium Say.
Pisidium sp.

SOME NEW EOCENE FOSSILS FROM ALABAMA.

BY T. H. ALDRICH.

The shells described below are all in the cabinet of the writer, and are believed to be new. They are mostly small species or else very rare, and represented by very few or single specimens.

TEREBRATULINA BRUNDIDGEŒSIS n. sp. Pl. I, figs. 1, 2, 3.

Shell medium, narrower than high, radial threads very strong in the young shell becoming finer in the older, and in the oldest forms appearing as very fine lines only. A central, raised rib doubled shows on the ventral valve, replaced with a depression between two ribs on dorsal valve; foramen oblong. Longest diameter 14 mm., width 11 mm. Smallest form figured is $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 7 mm.

Locality: Eocene of Brundidge, Ala.

Remarks: This species occurs in a stratum of white limestone which was exposed in a large well close to the R. R. station. This well was dug for water for a supply for the engines, but when the

limestone stratum was dug into it failed as a water tank. Associated with the species is *Terebratula wilmingttonensis* L. & S., *Ostrea vomer* Morton and several other species which occur in the white limestone or Jackson horizons. The area surrounding the well is typical Nanafalia lignitic deposits. So far no other outcrop of this limestone has been observed in the vicinity, but careful search is yet to be made. This discovery was called to my attention by Dr. E. A. Smith, State Geologist of Alabama, who sent me a number of specimens. We subsequently visited the well together and went over the locality south of the town, failing to find an outcrop. Dr. Smith thinks his discovery is an "overlap" of the white limestone or Vicksburg, somewhat as in certain Georgia localities. All the different forms of *Terebratula wilmingttonensis* mentioned and figured by Prof. Dall in Vol. 3 of Wagner Free Inst. of Science, p. 1537, pl. 58, figures 14-20, are found here.

TURBONILLA (STRIOTURBONILLA) HARRISI n. sp. Pl. 1, fig. 8.

Shell as figured, small, with approximately parallel sides. Whorls eight, the two apical ones smooth; spire obtuse; whorls longitudinally striated with numerous impressed lines; base of shell smooth; aperture ovate, pillar lip bearing one fold. Length 3 mm.

Locality: Wood's Bluff, Ala.

Remarks: This species is doubtless the same one mentioned by Prof. G. D. Harris in *Bulletins of American Paleontology*, No. 11, p. 96, pl. 12, fig. 10, 1899, as *Turbonilla* sp.(?), but he evidently had an immature shell. Named in honor of Prof. Harris.

TURBONILLA (CINGULINA) ANITA n. sp. Pl. 1, fig. 12.

Shell medium, spire obtuse, whorls nine, the two apical ones smooth, balance with about six spiral impressed lines; lines of growth very fine and rather close set, aperture ovate. Pillar lip twisted and slightly prolonged at base. Length 6 mm, breadth of body whorl $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Locality: Wood's Bluff, Ala., and same horizon 6 miles east of Thomasville, Ala.

CERITHIOPSIS REGULAROIDES n. sp. Pl. 1, fig. 7.

Shell small, fragment from which this description is made with seven whorls; these have two raised spirals, which form nodules at the intersection with the longitudinal lines. The spirals are placed one above and the other below the centre of each whorl; longitudinals coarse and prominent; a smooth raised spiral encircles each

whorl below the suture. The base appears to be smooth, canal twisted. Length of fragment $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm., breadth of basal whorl $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Locality: Wood's Bluff horizon six miles east of Thomasville, Ala.

Remarks: This species has a general resemblance to *Cerithiopsis fluviatilis* Ald., but differs in the position of the raised spirals.

MATHILDA ELONGATOIDES n. sp. Pl. 1, fig. 6.

Shell small, exceedingly narrow and elongated, whorls about fourteen, well rounded, carrying three nearly equidistant strong spirals on the main part of each whorl and also a slight one just below the suture. The longitudinals between the spirals are numerous and close set, and rather fine. Body-whorl at base shows several spirals in addition to those above mentioned. Aperture nearly circular. Apical whorls reversed. Length 6 mm., breadth of body-whorl 1 mm.

Locality: Wood's Bluff, Ala.

MATHILDA SINGULARIS n. sp. Pl. 1, fig. 11.

Shell small, whorls profusely ornamented; number of whorls five, besides the embryonic apex; apical whorls twisted and pointed horizontally or at right angles to the axis of the shell. The main whorls are angulated by a very strong peripheral line with a smaller one above, and from one to two still finer ones between. Body-whorl shows several (about four) fine spirals below the central one, extreme base nearly flat. Aperture ovate; pillar lip reflected, and slightly prolonged into a canal.

Locality: Wood's Bluff, Ala.

MATHILDA LEONA Aldrich. Pl. 1, figs. 4, 5.

This species was described from the Wood's Bluff horizon. The present specimen is from the Matthew's Landing beds, one mile west of Oak Hill, Ala. The original description was drawn from a young shell, and in this example the embryonic whorls are twisted to the left and the spire projects horizontally. This specimen also shows a small umbilicus.

SCALA VETUSTA n. sp. Pl. 1, fig. 9.

Shell as figured, number of whorls unknown, but four showing in type; they are rapidly expanding and ornamented with about twenty raised ribs; suture defined with a strong carina which makes a raised and angulated boundary for the base; the ribs continue over this line, and disappear into a deep and wide umbilicus. The spiral lines do not show upon the base. The figure is natural size.

