

Philomycus carolinensis Bosc. Common.

Pyramidula alternata Say. Common, especially on tree-trunks.

Pyramidula perspectiva Say. Common on fallen logs.

Helicodiscus parallelus Say. Two specimens.

Carychium exile Lea. Three specimens.

OPEAS GRACILE (HUTTON) IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY HERBERT H. SMITH.

During a hurried collecting excursion in the outskirts of Mobile (low land near the river) I found a single specimen of *Opeas gracile*. The Museum of the Geological Survey of Alabama has three lots of this species, all collected near Mobile, respectively by Dr. E. R. Showalter, Dr. Charles Mohr and Mr. H. P. Löding. It appears to be rather common, at least in the immediate vicinity of the city. Dr. Pilsbry's list of localities (Man. Conch., XVIII, pp. 198, 199) shows that it is found all around the Caribbean Sea, on both sides of Cuba and Santo Domingo and on the Gulf coast of Mexico. Whether or not it is indigenous on the Alabama coast remains to be seen. It is a shore species, hardly ever found more than a mile or two from the sea, and it might easily be transported on timber which has lain on the beach, or in ballast. On the other hand, it should be remembered that we know very little of the land-snails living on or near our Gulf coasts. The question of a recent or older introduction of this species can only be settled when we have studied the Alabama coast region thoroughly; if it is a recent introduction, its range must be limited to the immediate vicinity of Mobile and perhaps the upper bay; if it is older it will, no doubt, be found on the low lands of Baldwin county, and in Florida.

Not feeling quite sure of my determination, I sent specimens of the shell to Mr. Bryant Walker. In a recent letter he says: "It is *Opeas gracile* Hutt. as you suspected. There are no published U. S. records that I know of, but last spring, when I was in Charleston, S. C., Mr. W. G. Mazyck gave me some that he had collected there and said it was very abundant in that one locality." In this case it seems very probable that the species has been introduced by commerce.

Museum of the Geological Survey of Alabama, Sept. 5, 1911.

NOTE.—Under the synonymous name *Stenogyra subula* Pfr. this species was reported from Mobile by W. G. Binney, Manual of American Land Shells, p. 426, noted in Man. Conch., vol. 18, p. 199.

O. gracile was taken by Mr. C. T. Simpson and myself on Key West in 1907. It is particularly abundant in the cemetery. It was not found by us on the other Keys, and did not turn up in the copious collections made by Mr. Moore in the Ten Thousand Islands. It seems likely, therefore, that the species was introduced by commerce at Key West and Mobile. Binney also speaks of it as "introduced."—ED.

DRIFT SHELLS FROM TEXAS.

BY V. STERKI.

Mr. Bryant Walker has kindly sent me a portion—about half a pint—of fine drift siftings, gathered from the Paluxy Creek, at Glenrose, Somervell Co., Texas, southwest of Fort Worth. It contained a large number of mollusk shells, of various groups, many of which are interesting with respect to distribution, or systematics, or both, as the list will show.

Zonitoides arboreus (Say), a few, juv. and immature.

Z. minusculus (Binn.), numerous and variable; mainly two forms: one with the whorls narrow and the umbilicus very wide, especially by the last whorl receding outward towards the aperture, and even ascending above on the penultimate; the other with the whorls wider and the umbilicus narrower. Beside these, there are a few specimens very small, with narrow whorls.

Z. læviusculus (St.), numerous, but few specimens full-sized.

Z. singleyanus (Pils.), var., numerous, somewhat variable.

Z. nummus (Van.), about 40.

Z. milium (Msc.), about 30.

Vitrea indentata (Say), a few dozen, juv. and half-grown.

V. dalliana roemeri (Pilsbry), about a dozen.

Helicodiscus lineatus (Say), a few.

Punctum pygmæum (Drap.), about 150.