

DIAGNOSES OF UNDESCRIBED NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSKS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

---

By WILLIAM HEALEY DALL

*Honorary Curator of Mollusks, United States National Museum*

---

In revising portions of the collection of mollusks a number of species were found which during a previous revision had been recognized as new, and had had a manuscript name inscribed on the label, but which by some chance had escaped publication. Some of these names have found their way into the literature, although undescribed, and it seemed desirable that proper diagnoses should be supplied. To these in this paper have been added a few other new species recently received.

Genus **DENTALIUM** Linnaeus, 1758

**DENTALIUM NAGOENSE**, new species

Shell slender, translucent white, with circular section, the posterior orifice entire; the surface brilliantly polished, without sculpture except faint incremental irregularities; length, 40; diameter at orifice, 3; perpendicular to the arch of the curve, 2.6 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333718.

Dredged in 15 fathoms at Nago, Okinawa, Loochoo (Riukiu) Islands by Langford and Thaanum.

This at first sight is very close to *D. luchuanum* Dall, but lacks the posterior longitudinal striation, while the posterior third is less curved and more slender than in that species.

**PENDROMA**, new genus

**PENDROMA PERPLEXA**, new species

Shell small, whitish, subturbinate, with nearly four rapidly enlarging, well rounded whorls; nucleus minute, smooth; later whorls axially sculptured with numerous sharp, irregularly spaced, low plications, which cross the early whorls, but on the last whorl become obsolete beyond the periphery; these are crossed by low, simple slender spiral threads with mostly wider interspaces, forming with the

pliae an irregular reticulation; suture deep but not channelled; aperture subovate, the outer lip sharp, flexuous, patulously produced medially; pillar lip thin, with a narrow umbilical chink behind it, united with the outer lip by a thin layer of enamel over the body; the umbilical chink is continued behind the inner lip by a kind of shallow groove; height, 3; diameter, 2.5 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 330840.

Dredged at station 2764, off Rio de la Plata in 11.5 fathoms, sandy bottom by United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross*; two other specimens were obtained at station 2751, in 687 fathoms globigerina ooze, bottom temperature 39° F. off St. Kitts, West Indies. Cat. No. 330727.

This little shell has features recalling *Fossarus*, *Lacuna*, and *Rissoina*. The specimens did not retain the operculum. It has somewhat the aspect of *Cithna cineta* Jeffreys

NATICA (STIGMAULAX) CUBANA, new species

Shell small, whitish with a tinge of brown, of about four whorls; nucleus small, smooth, globular, subsequent whorls axially sculptured with numerous radial grooves, rather strong at first but soon dwindling to sharp narrow striae which pass entirely over the shell with much wider interspaces; there is a very faint fine spiral striation visible only in the grooves under a lens; suture distinct, not deep nor glazed over; aperture semilunate; outer lip sharp, roundly arcuate, with only a moderate thickness of enamel on the body; umbilicus deep with a very large funiculum; operculum calcareous, white, with a strong spiral rib externally in the middle of the surface and two smaller ridges outside of it, the space inside the rib being smooth; height, 5; diameter, 5 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333745.

Collected by the late J. B. Henderson, jr., on the shore at Guantanamo, Cuba.

This might be taken for the young of *S. sulcata* Born, but is not cancellate and has the same number of whorls as a specimen of *sulcata* 16 mm. high.

CREPIDULA AEOLIA, new species

Shell small, rather narrow, strongly arcuate, the right side spirally slightly impressed; the apex marginal, strongly decurved, blackish, not spiral; sculpture of close set, numerous, narrow, equal, longitudinal, similar threads (due probably to the sculpture of the situs), which are found on all the specimens; transverse sculpture only of irregularities of growth; basal color externally yellowish spotted with short narrow streaks of a blackish purple; internally dark brownish purple except the septum, which is white; extreme margin minutely spotted; the anterior margin of the septum nearly straight; length of shell, 18, breadth, 12; convexity, 6 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 364424.

Collected near Cartagena, United States of Colombia, by T. A. Link.

A number of specimens were obtained. The animal evidently prefers to settle on a spiral shell, probably one with a band near the suture like a *Terebra*, which would account for the impressed right side. The margins are not crenulate, in spite of the sculpture, which may be a normal character of the species. The coloration is uniform in all the specimens, and quite unlike any other *Crepidula* known from the western Atlantic. There is a variable concavity under the apex which usually is feeble or obsolete.

**ACMAEA PULCHERRIMA (Guilding MS), new species**

*Patella pulcherrima* "GUILDING," Beau, Journ. de Conchyl., vol. 2, p. 426, 1851; Cat. coq. Guadeloupe, p. 19, 1858.—PETIT, Journ. de Conchyl., vol. 5, p. 155, 1856.—PFEIFFER, Mal. Blatt, vol. 4, p. 27, 1857.—KREBS, W. I. Marine Shells, p. 89, 1864. (Name only in each case.)

*Patella caudeana* PETIT, Journ. de Conchyl., vol. 5, p. 155, 1856, not of Orbigny. *Acmaea punctulata* (Gmelin), var. *pulcherrima* PILSBRY, Man. Conch., vol. 13, p. 38, 1891.

For three-quarters of a century the name of this species has appeared in the literature, due probably to the distribution of named specimens by Guilding; but neither Doctor Pilsbry nor myself has been able to discover any published description or figure. In revising the collection of east American limpets in the National Museum many hundreds of this form were found from widely distributed localities. Though nearest to certain varieties of *A. punctulata* (hybrids?), as indicated by Doctor Pilsbry, it seems worthy of specific rank.

Shell small, depressed, thin, usually with a glassy surface, the apex slightly in front of the center of the shell, the margin entire; sculpture of the surface when fully developed of fine numerous, subequal, not dichotomous, low riblets finely imbricated by numerous low sharp concentric lamellae; these are usually worn off or absent on beach specimens; the color of the shell is pinkish, either suffused or in obscure rays, sometimes broken into dots; the interior whitish, with, in fully adult specimens, a narrow pinkish brown margin; length of shell, 16; apex to anterior margin, 7; width, 11; height, 4 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 250071.

The specimen selected as type is from St. Thomas, West Indies, collected by Maurice Petit. The species is common throughout the Antilles and south Florida.

**LIOTIA (LIPPISTES) TORTUGANA, new species**

Shell small, planorboid, white, with about three whorls; spire flattened, base with a wide funicular umbilicus; whorls with a strong carina above and below the periphery and a feeble one midway between them; there is also a spiral thread midway between the suture and the posterior carina; whorls rapidly enlarging; axial sculpture of equal and at first equally spaced ribs about 20 on the last whorl; these cross



the whorl on its earlier part, rising into prominent knobs on the carina; on the latter part the ribs gradually become obsolete, but the knobs become larger and more distantly spaced; beside these the whole surface is covered with prominent close-set incremental lines which give a striated aspect to it, especially on the knobs; the lumen of the whorl is circular, but the aperture, by the prominence of the carinae, has a quadrate appearance; maximum diameter, 5.5; minor diameter, 4.2; height, 3.0 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333708.

Dredged by the late John B. Henderson, jr., in 16 fathoms off the Tortugas, and near Miami, Fla., in 35 fathoms.

The species is superficially much like *L. acrilla* Dall, but the minor sculpture is different. There is no indication of a thickened peritreme but the specimens may be slightly immature.

**LIOTIA (LIPPISTES?) HUESONICA, new species**

Shell small, white, of about four and a third rapidly enlarging whorls, the spire somewhat elevated and tabulate; suture distinct, not deep; top of the whorls between the suture and the peripheral carina somewhat flattened, as is the base between the verge of the deep umbilicus and the anterior carina; spiral sculpture of (on the periphery three) strong subequal imbricate carinae with nearly equal interspaces, two of the carinae show on the spire, and on the younger whorls the imbrications become almost spinose; the early whorls are crossed by close-set small riblets corresponding to the imbrications, but on the base of the last whorl these become obsolete, reappearing as strong crenulations on the rim of the umbilicus; other axial sculpture of fine incremental oblique lines; aperture subcircular except as modified by the ends of the carinae; height, 4.2; maximum diameter, 4.5 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333710.

Dredged by Henderson off Key West in 90 fathoms and off the other Keys of Florida in 90 and 95 fathoms.

Though not possessing the depressed spire so conspicuous in typical *Lippistes*, the other characters are so closely related to that group that it is doubtful if they should be separated.

**LIOTIA BRASILIANA, new species**

Shell small, solid, white, with radiating blotches of rose pink and about four whorls, of which the earlier ones are subtabulate; suture closely appressed; nucleus minute, smooth; spiral sculpture of (on the periphery of the last whorl three) prominent crenulated cords with a smaller thread in the interspaces, and three or four other minor threads between the suture and the posterior major cord; on the base the deep narrow umbilicus has a coarsely crenulate margin with four equal crenulate minor threads between it and the anterior peripheral cord; the aperture is circular with a thickened peristome somewhat

crenulated by the external sculpture; the very fine incremental lines give a velvety appearance to the interstices of the sculpture; height, 4; diameter, 5 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 214135.

Collected by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* in 20 fathoms southeast of Cape Roque, Brazil, at station 2758, bottom temperature 79.°1 F.

This species does not belong with the *Arene* type in spite of its coloration.

**LIOTIA MICROGRAMMATA, new species**

Shell minute, yellowish white, of about three and a half whorls, the nucleus glassy, smooth and inflated; suture distinct, not deep; spiral sculpture of prominent simple revolving cords, with subequal interspaces, the cords near the periphery prominent; there are three on the spire, on the last whorl three above and four on the base; whorls rounded, the base imperforate, the aperture circular with a conspicuously thickened smooth peritreme; height, 2, diameter, 2 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333713.

Collected by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* at station 2339, in 191 fathoms, off Havana, on a coral bottom.

**SOLARIELLA PERISCOPIA, new species**

Shell small, translucent white, dotted or flecked with pale brown; the nucleus glassy white, of two whorls, with two and a half subsequent whorls; suture distinct, whorls evenly rounded; axial sculpture of numerous fine plications extending from the suture to the periphery, obsolete on the base, but indicated by a row of minute beads at the rim of the funicular umbilicus; spiral sculpture of numerous subequal fine threads with nearly equal interspaces, more conspicuous on the periphery and base; aperture rounded, the peritreme thin and sharp; height, 3.0; maximum diameter, 2.5 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 330170.

Dredged by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* at station 2612, off Cape Lookout, N. C., in 52 fathoms, sand, bottom temperature 67° F. Also at Mangrove Cay, Andros Island, Bahamas, by Owen Bryant; and off Cape Catoche, Yucatan, at station 2361 in 25 fathoms, coral sand, by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross*.

**CALLIOSTOMA IHERINGI, new species**

Shell rather large, solid, with about six whorls exclusive of the (lost) nucleus; color whitish with irregular feeble streaks of reddish brown obliquely axial; the beaded spirals are articulated with small dots of the same color; whorls and base moderately convex, suture closely appressed; spiral sculpture of (on the penultimate whorl eight) subequal and equally distributed minutely beaded threads with subequal interspaces, rarely a small intercalary thread, but near the periphery

one of the threads is slightly larger than the rest; the last whorl has two or three larger threads near the periphery with seven smaller ones behind them and nine or ten on the base; aperture rounded quadrate, the pillar obliquely rounding into the simple lip without any marked projection; there is no umbilicus, the interior of the aperture is smooth and pearly white. Height of shell, 35; of last whorl, 23; maximum diameter, 35 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333701.

Collected by Dr. H. von Ihering at Nicochea, Brazil. A younger specimen was obtained by him from near Monte Hermosa, Argentina.

This is the largest and most conspicuous species of the genus from the Brazilian coast.

**CALLIOSTOMA DEPICTUM, new species**

Shell small, solid, with about five well-rounded whorls, exclusive of the (lost) nucleus; color pale buff, with conspicuous crimson rather distant spots articulating the spiral sculpture; the decorticated apical whorl is blackish brown, the umbilical region and the interior of the aperture white; sculpture on the last whorl above the periphery of five major threads with single minor threads intercalated between them; the threads are not beaded though the incremental lines cut them obscurely; there are about 12 minor close-set threads on the base with one or two coarser ones around the umbilical area; aperture rounded quadrate, margins simple, the concavely arcuate pillar rounding into the basal lip without any denticular prominence; umbilicus impressed, with a marked groove behind the pillar but not perforate. Height of shell, 10; of last whorl, 7; maximum diameter, 11 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 152667.

Collected at Bahia, Brazil, and received from Dr. H. von Ihering.

As the apex is somewhat eroded and the nucleus lost, the height normally may be a trifle greater.

**CALLIOSTOMA (RIOËNSE, var.?) HERMOSANUM, new species**

Shell of moderate size, resembling *C. rioënsis* in form but much larger; color (possibly faded) pale straw color with faint indications of a few brownish obliquely axial streaks; whorls six or more, exclusive of the (lost) nucleus, rather flattish behind the periphery, the suture inconspicuous; spiral sculpture of (on the spire, six) close-set, closely beaded, subequal threads; on the base 12 without beads, and 3 coarser ones in the umbilical region; there is no axial sculpture except incremental lines; aperture subquadrate, margin simple, the pillar short, callous, smooth; there is no umbilicus; the interior of the aperture is smooth. Height of shell, 20; of last whorl, 12; maximum diameter, 19 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 152887.

Collected near Monte Hermosa, Argentina, by Dr. H. von Ihering.

None of the numerous specimens of *C. rioënsis* in the collection approaches this in size, and none has so distinctly developed beading.



**CALLIOSTOMA HENDERSONI**, new species

Shell of moderate size, depressed conic, with a smooth nucleus of about one whorl, and six subsequent sculptured whorls, which overhang a little the succeeding suture and between the suture and the periphery are slightly concave; color pinkish yellow with the peripheral cord maculated with pink and white spots; spiral sculpture on the spire of on the earlier whorls four, on the penultimate whorl six, and on the last whorl seven or eight subequal beaded threads with narrower interspaces; on the periphery a much stronger smooth cord, and on the base 10 flattened, medially grooved, broadish, smooth spirals with narrower interspaces; the umbilical area is narrow and deeply perforate; aperture is subquadrate, the pillar short, arcuate, then forming an angle with the basal lip; interior of the aperture pearly white and smooth. Height of shell, 20; of last whorl, 13; maximum diameter, 24 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333703.

Collected by the late John B. Henderson, jr., in 1916, off the Sambo Reefs, Florida, in 118 fathoms.

This attractive shell is nearest to *C. psyche* Dall, but differs in color, details of sculpture, and in the perforate umbilicus.

**CALLIOSTOMA SARCODUM**, new species

Shell small, dark red, with irregularly distributed subaxial white streaks, the spirals on the base more or less articulated with whitish and deeper red spots; nucleus very small, smooth, of about one whorl, with six subsequent, sculptured, flattish whorls; spiral sculpture of (on the last whorl six) beaded subequal threads, with a minor intercalary undulated thread in the interspaces; the spirals on the base are flattened and about eight in number, the intercalary threads very small; the margin of the base is subangular; the umbilical area is very small, white, and with a well marked pit behind the very short pillar, but no perforation; aperture subquadrate, the throat pearly white, the surface near the outer lip, for a short distance grooved in harmony with the outer sculpture, a feature perhaps due to immaturity. Height of shell, 8; of last whorl, 6; maximum diameter, 8 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 216955.

Collected by J. B. Henderson jr. at Barbados in 4 to 6 fathoms off "Lord's Castle."

**EUCHELUS BARBADENSIS**, new species

Shell small, flesh color, with scattered brownish dots, and a glassy nucleus of a whorl and a half with about three subsequent whorls; the entire surface covered with (on the last whorl 15) subequal beaded cords with narrower interspaces; whorls rounded, suture obscure; there is no obvious axial sculpture; aperture subcircular, the peritreme crenulate by the external sculpture, the pillar broad, white,

somewhat excavated, with a small protuberance anteriorly; the base is imperforate, the interior of the aperture brilliantly pearly; height, 9; maximum diameter, 9 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 21103.

Barbados, West Indies.

**MINOLIA AMBLIA, new species**

Shell small, dull purplish brown, polished, with about four depressed whorls; suture distinct, not deep; spiral sculpture of obscure simple small threads with wider interspaces over the whole surface; there is no obvious axial sculpture; base moderately convex with a narrowly perforate umbilicus; aperture subquadrate, oblique; pillar white, strong with a pustular prominence medially; peritreme simple; height, 3.6; diameter, 5.0 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 362226.

Uruguay, Dr. F. Felippone, (No. 3021).

**SOLARIELLA CROSSATA, new species**

Shell small, brilliantly polished, white, thin, with a bulbous sub-spherical smooth nucleus and about four subsequent whorls; suture distinct, the whorl in front of it depressed; axial sculpture of numerous equal and equally spaced plications radiating straightly from the axis but hardly reaching the periphery; these become more feeble toward the end of the last whorl; the incremental lines are delicate and silky; spiral sculpture of fine equal striation covering the whole surface, more or less strong in different individuals; around the rather wide funicular umbilicus is a strong more or less beaded cord with one or two conspicuous grooves outside of it; walls of the umbilicus finely spirally striated; aperture nearly circular, the margins thin, sharp; internally nacreous; height of shell, 2.2; diameter, 4.2 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 87358.

Dredged by the United States Bureau of Fisheries Steamer *Albatross* off Fernandina, Fla., in 294 fathoms sand, at station 2668, the bottom temperature 46.3° F.

This is somewhat like *S. actinophora* but smaller and less elevated, with feebler spirals.

**EMARGINULA PHRIXODES, new species**

Shell small, oval, whitish, the apex vertically incurved, nearly terminal, slit about one-fourth the anterior slope; sculpture of about 30 equal radial ribs with slightly wider interspaces crossed by about 16 concentric lamellae forming a deep reticulation, the interstices squarish, the intersections marked by very prominent blunt nodulations; anterior slope convexly evenly arched, the posterior slope very short and concave; interior white, the margin conspicuously denticulate; height, 3.5; length, 6; diameter, 4.5 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333734.

Dredged by the late J. B. Henderson, jr., at his station 329, off the Sambo Reef, Florida, in 120 to 135 fathoms.



The very conspicuous sculpture differentiates the species from any other known from the region. The groove of the slit is inconspicuous both outside and inside the shell.

**RIMULA AEQUISCULPTA, new species**

Shell very small, white, ovate, the apex at the posterior fourth of the length, vertically incurved, not prominent; anal fissure about midway of the anterior slope, rounded behind, acute in front; sculpture of about 40 radial equal ribs crossed by equal close concentric threads, not nodulous where the threads over run the ribs; anterior slope prominently convex, the posterior slope straight; interior white, the margin slightly crenulate; height, 2.5; length, 5; diameter, 3 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333736.

Dredged by J. B. Henderson, jr., off Ajax Reef, Florida, at his station 368, in 80 to 100 fathoms. The species ranges south to Cuba.

The species is relatively much shorter, and much smaller than *R. frenulata* Dall, of the same region.

**DIADORA MICROSTICTA, new species**

Shell small, white, dotted more or less profusely with black spots, which, especially toward the apex, are rarely arranged in rays or concentric bands; margin oval, minutely denticulate; anal opening narrow, a little in front of the extreme apex which shows an eroded space; anterior slope somewhat shorter and narrower than the posterior; sculpture of major and (generally three) intercalary minor rays reticulated by numerous concentric threads which form sublunate small nodules where they cross the major rays and still smaller ones when they cross the minor rays; interior white, the margin finely radially grooved, the callus around the anal perforation sharply truncate behind; height, 7; length, 15; diameter, 10 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333732.

Distribution from South Florida to Cape San Roque, Brazil.

This species has apparently been confused with varieties of *D. alternata* Say, but when segregated the differences are obvious.

**PUNCTURELLA HENDERSONI, new species**

Shell superficially similar to *P. princeps* Mighels and Adams, and best described differentially. The radiating ribs are stronger, and slightly more distant; finely and evenly, closely decussated by low equal concentric threads over the whole surface, the interstices conspicuous, as if punctate; the anal slit is narrow, projected forward with a longer furrow behind it than in *princeps*; internally the tube in *princeps* is more prominent and furnished with lateral props which are absent in *hendersoni*. Height of the latter, 6.5; length, 11; diameter, 8 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333723.

Type from J. B. Henderson's station 330, off the Sambo Reef, Florida, in 120 fathoms. Other specimens are received from Maine and Florida, in 144 fathoms.

**PUNCTURELLA PAUPER**, new species

Shell quite small, yellowish white, with about 40 radiating subequal ribs, alternately slightly larger and smaller, reticulated by 15 or 20 low lamellae, stronger toward the margin, not nodulous where they cross the ribs; the interstices are square, not punctate; apex acute, not coiled; the slit narrow, nearly reaching the apex; interior smooth, the margin slightly crenulate; the anal fissure not provided with tube-like roof, but a small straight lamina bounds it behind; height of shell, 3; length, 5; diameter, 4 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 93906.

Dredged by the United States Bureau of Fisheries at Station 2135, south of Cuba in 250 fathoms, coral sand.

The shell is small, and may be immature but is quite distinct from the other known species of the coast.

In examining a very large number of specimens from the eastern coast of North America I find that in *P. princeps* and its variety (?) the presence or absence of props to the inner septum is an inconstant feature. They are usually, but not always, absent in the young and not always present in the adult. On the other hand, in some species their presence or absence appears to be a constant character. Among our northern forms *P. princeps* is marked by distinct punctuation in the interspaces between the ribs and an obscure beading on the ribs. In the supposed variety the ribs and interspaces are smooth. The latter closely resembles the European *noachina* and may be conspecific. Adult normal specimens usually have props to the septum. *P. noachina* is figured and described as possessing props but well grown specimens received from authentic sources in our collection are without them, while others possess them.

**SCISSURELLA PROXIMA**, new species

Shell minute, white, of nearly four whorls, the slit about one-fourth as long as the whorl; the suture distinct, not deep; the posterior surface between the suture and the fasciole arcuately striated; the base moderately convex, the surface nearly smooth, but under the lens showing a faint reticulation of the incremental lines with faint spiral threads; umbilicus perforate; the aperture rounded the pillar lip slightly reflected; height, 1.7; diameter, 3 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 322962.

Dredged off South Carolina by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* at station 2314, in 159 fathoms coarse sand, bottom temperature 47.4° F.

The species is smaller and relatively more elevated than *S. crispata*; less elevated and with much less prominent sculpture than *S. alta*

Watson, especially on the base. It has been collected in 434 fathoms off St. Augustine, and in numerous other localities on the coast and off the Keys of Florida, in 20 to 200 fathoms.

*WILLIAMIA MAGELLANICA*, new species

Shell minute, ovate conic, thin, greenish yellow with purplish radiations, smooth, the apex prominent, briefly strongly incurved; length, 4; breadth, 3; height, 1.5 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 198711.

Two living specimens were collected on kelp by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* at Port Churrueca, Magellan Straits.

This differs from the Antillean *W. Krebsii* Möreh, in darker color, the presence of strongly marked radial color bands, smaller size and more narrowly oval form. The apex also is more anterior, being in the anterior third of the shell.

*LEPIDOPLEURUS CARINATUS*, new species

Shell rather large for the genus, yellowish white, densely covered with minute pustules which are obscurely arranged concentrically to the mucro of the posterior valve, radially on the anterior valve and longitudinally on the intermediate valves; back subearinate, the angle about  $70^\circ$ ; caves projecting, the insertion plates of the terminal valves not split but radially rugose, of the intermediate valves entire; girdle narrow, densely pilose, with extremely fine close minute spinules, with alternating darker and lighter patches; central, jugal and lateral areas not defined; length in dry, curved condition about 35, diameter, 9; height, 12 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 225149.

Type specimen received from Eastport, Me., from Prof. A. E. Verrill; others from 12 fathoms in the Gulf of Maine, and from Georges Bank, by one of the Gloucester fishermen.

This species is intermediate between *Lepidopleurus* and *Hanleya*.

*STEREOCHITON FELIPPONEI*, new species

Shell rather large, ivory white, dorsally subearinate, dorsal angle about  $90^\circ$ ; anterior valve with about 30 radiating widely spaced threads and microscopic punctuation; posterior valve with low subcentral mucro, behind sculptured like the anterior valve, the central area with minutely beaded longitudinal threads; intermediate valves with the jugal tract not defined, the pleural areas longitudinally threaded, the lateral areas with few obscure radial threads; the terminal valves irregularly strongly copiously grooved, with slitting too obscure to count, the intermediate valves with five or six slits; interior white, the sinus and short sutural plates hardly differentiated; girdle brownish with soft rather long silky hairs; length (dry), 50; width, 20; height, 10 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 333469.

Mar del Plata, Argentina, received from Dr. F. Felippone.