

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

TWO NEW SPECIES OF FOSSIL MARINE SHELLS
FROM CALIFORNIA.*

BY PAUL BARTSCH.

The two shells described below were found in a small collection of fossils collected by Mr. Thomas Oldroyd, at Nob Hill Cut, San Pedro, Cal., which was submitted to the author for critical examination.

At the request of the collector they are now described.

The types of the two species are at present in Mr. Oldroyd's collection.

Vitrinella thomasi, new species.

Shell lenticular, creamy white. Nuclear whorls two and a half, well rounded, smooth, scarcely showing incremental lines. Postnuclear whorls one and three-fourths, well rounded, with deeply impressed suture, marked by very fine, quite regular incremental lines only. Periphery strongly rounded. Base very broadly openly umbilicated, all the whorls being visible within the umbilicus. The basal portion of the whorls is strongly rounded and marked by incremental lines only. Aperture almost circular, slightly oblique; peristome complete, very slightly notched at the parietal wall.

The type measures: greater diameter, 1.8 mm.; altitude, .8 mm. This species suggests *Vitrinella williamsoni* Dall, but the latter is much larger and decidedly more depressed. The whorls are much broader than high, and the aperture therefore is more oval in that species.

Aesopus idae, new species.

Shell very elongate conic, increasing regularly in size. Nuclear whorls decollated. Postnuclear whorls rather high between the sutures, narrowly tabulatedly shouldered at the summit, marked by rather irregular retractively slanting lines of growth, which in the type are rather accentuated, owing to the weathering of the specimen. In the type there are

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indications of sculpture on the spire, but the specimen is too worn to make sure of this. Base protracted, the anterior portion marked by the continuation of strong lines of growth and indications of strong spiral lirations. Aperture oval, decidedly channeled anteriorly, posterior angle acute; outer lip rather thick; inner lip sigmoid, reflected over and appressed to the base; parietal wall covered by a thick callus.

The type has seven whorls remaining (the extreme tip being lost) and measures: length, 12.5 mm.; diameter, 4.5 mm. This specimen is the largest *Aesopus* so far known from the West Coast of America.