

NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS FROM BERMUDA.

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The senior author recently received from Mr. Arthur Haycock, of Bailey's Bay, Bermuda, a request to identify some undetermined species belonging to a series of Bermuda shells which Mr. Haycock is preparing as a donation to the museum at Hamilton, Bermuda.

On examination several of the species proved to be new and, with Mr. Haycock's permission, are described in the following paper. Quite a number are now first recorded from the islands, though previously known from the American mainland. One species, *Cantharus mas-sena* Risso, which is positively identified, is now for the first time reported from the western Atlantic, being previously known only from the Mediterranean. This distribution is parallel with that of another small species of *Cantharus*, *C. orbigny* Payraudeau, which is represented in the U. S. National Museum by specimens from Texas, Yucatan, and the West Indies, though originally described from Corsica.

The *Columbella somersiana* described in this paper is the largest species of the group of *C. mercatoria* to which it belongs; and it is much to be desired that full-grown specimens of this species may be obtained.

There are doubtless numerous other small species at Bermuda still to be obtained which have not yet been recorded, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Haycock's success in adding to the known fauna may stimulate others to continue exploration in the same line.

MITRA HAYCOCKI, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 7.

Shell small, stout, short-fusiform, white, flecked or clouded on the prominences of the sculpture with pale yellow-brown; whorls about five, nucleus white, blunt, polished; later whorls with, between the sutures, four subequal spiral nodulous cords with deep narrower inter-

spaces, the cord in front of the suture slightly more prominent than the others; on the last whorl there are about fifteen spiral cords which are crossed by about twenty axial, incised, equally spaced lines, the segments of the cords thus formed being convexly nodulous; toward the aperture the axial lines become feebler or obsolete; aperture short and rather narrow with about six spiral lirations inside the outer lip which is simple and not reflected and hardly thickened; on the pillar are two strong plaits, rather deep within the aperture; the canal is short and not very deep, with hardly any siphonal fasciole. Length of shell, 4.7; of last whorl, 3.5; of aperture, 2.5; maximum diameter of shell, 2.5 mm.

Cotypes.—In the Bermuda and U. S. National Museums, Cat. No. 221617.

Named for Mr. Arthur Haycock.

COLUMBELLA SOMERSIANA, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 2.

Shell of the general type of *C. mercatoria* Linnæus but larger and differently sculptured. Color translucent white with spiral lines articulated with opaque white and reddish brown, and with radiating brown flammules above the shoulder of the whorl, all covered by a very thin, smooth, yellowish, dehiscent periostracum. Whorls about seven, nucleus worn, the whorls between the rather deep sutures convex and on the upper part of the spire obscurely nodulous; last whorl with a rounded shoulder, with on the whorl in front of the shoulder about a dozen articulated lines of color, slightly elevated, separated by interspaces about twice as wide as the color lines; the surface of the whorl is sculptured axially by rather widely spaced incised lines visible only under a lens; the type being immature, the thickening of the lips about the aperture can not be described; the siphonal fasciole is distinct, with two obscure folds in the interior of the shell. Length of shell, 24; of last whorl, 19; of aperture, 17; maximum diameter, 14.6 mm.

Type.—In Bermuda Museum.

Ordinarily I should be unwilling to describe a species from a single immature specimen, but in the present case the large size, characteristic sculpture, and absence of any species nearer than *C. mercatoria* with which it could be prudently united, lead me to believe that it is best to put it on record.

ACLIS BERMUDENSIS, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 5.

Shell minute, elongate-conic, white, subdiaphanous. Nucleus composed of a single turn which is well rounded and smooth. Post-nuclear whorls strongly shouldered on the early turns, the shoulder

forming a prominent carina at the anterior termination of the posterior two-fifths of the space between the sutures. The surface of the shell between the anterior suture and the shoulder is marked by six equal and equally-spaced very slender spiral threads, while the space between the shoulder and the summit is smooth. Beginning with the fifth whorl the shoulder becomes less apparent and finally loses its angulation altogether. The posterior two-fifths between the sutures, however, remains smooth, while the anterior three-fifths retains the six raised threads. Entire surface of the shell marked by exceedingly fine incremental lines. Sutures strongly constricted. Periphery of the last whorl feebly angulated. Base short, moderately rounded. Aperture subquadrate, somewhat effuse anteriorly; posterior angle obtuse; outer lip very thin, showing the external markings within; columella almost straight and slightly revolute.

The type has seven post-nuclear whorls and measures: Length, 2.1 mm.; diameter, 0.6 mm. It was collected in Bermuda and is in the Bermuda Museum. The minute sculpture is not indicated on the figure.

TURBONILLA (CARELIOPSIS) BERMUDENSIS, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 4.

Shell very small, exceedingly slender, very elongate-conic, white. Nuclear whorls about one and one-half, planorboid, well rounded, having their axes at right angles to that of the succeeding turns, upon the first of which they rest without being immersed. Post-nuclear whorls high between the sutures, feebly shouldered at the summit, well rounded, marked by exceedingly fine incremental lines and about 19 somewhat sinuous, slender, depressed, rounded, spiral threads, which are a little wider than the incised lines that separate them. Sutures strongly constricted. Periphery of the last whorl well rounded. Base rather long, well rounded, marked like the spire. Aperture elongate-oval; posterior angle acute; outer lip thin, showing the external sculpture within. Inner lip slightly curved and slightly reflected over the base.

Three specimens of this species (Cat. No. 221614, U.S.N.M.) were collected by Mr. Haycock in Bermuda. The type has six post-nuclear whorls and measures: Length 2 mm., diameter 0.4 mm. This is the second species of *Careliopsis* known from the Atlantic coast of America. The first, *Turbonilla (Careliopsis) styliformis* Mörch, was described by Mörch¹ from material collected by A. H. Riis at St. Thomas, West Indies, the measurements of which are more than double the dimensions of the present form.

¹ Malakozoologische Blätter, 1874, p. 168.

TURBONILLA (STRIOTURBONILLA) PEILEI, new species.

Plate 35, figs. 9 and 9a.

Shell elongate-conic, light waxen yellow. Nuclear whorls small, forming a depressed helicoid spire, whose axis is at right angles to that of the succeeding turns, and in the first of which they are about one-third immersed. Nuclear whorls two and one-half. Post-nuclear whorls feebly shouldered at the summit, marked by somewhat flexuous, well-developed, regular, axial ribs, of which 14 occur upon the first and second, 16 upon the third, 20 upon the fourth, 22 upon the fifth, 24 upon the sixth to eighth, 26 upon the ninth, 28 upon the tenth and the penultimate turn. Intercostal spaces about twice as wide as the ribs, well impressed, the depressed portion terminating in a deep pit at the periphery. A second series of pits occurs at the anterior termination of the posterior two-fifths of the space between the sutures. In addition to these two series of pits, the intercostal spaces are marked by fine, very regular, and regularly spaced, incised spiral lines, which are about half as wide as the flattened spaces between them. Of these lines, twenty occur between the two series of pits, while the space between the median series of pits and the summit is marked by fourteen. Periphery of the last whorl slightly angulated. Base moderately long, well rounded, crossed by the feeble continuations of the axial ribs which disappear before reaching the middle of the base, and about twenty irregular and irregularly spaced, sinuous, incised, spiral lines. Aperture somewhat effuse anteriorly posterior angle obtuse; outer lip thin, showing external sculpture within; columella oblique, slightly revolute.

Two specimens of this species were sent by Mr. Haycock from Bermuda. These may be considered cotypes. One of these (Cat. No. 221610, U.S.N.M.) has twelve post-nuclear whorls and measures: Length 6 mm., diameter 1.3 mm. The other is in the Bermuda Museum.

The species is named, at the request of Mr. Haycock, for Major Peile, Royal Artillery, of Bermuda, in recognition of kindly assistance rendered by him.

TURBONILLA (STRIOTURBONILLA) HAYCOCKI, new species.

Plate 35, figs. 6 and 6a.

Shell elongate-conic, white. Nuclear whorls two, forming a depressed, helicoid spire, the axis of which is at right angles to that of the succeeding turns, scarcely at all immersed, with the tilted edge projecting slightly beyond the post-nuclear spire on the left side. Post-nuclear whorls almost flattened, slightly shouldered at the summit, marked with strong, well rounded, slightly protractive, axial ribs, of which 12 occur upon the first, 14 upon the second, 16

upon the third and fourth, 18 upon the fifth, 20 upon the sixth, 22 upon the seventh to tenth, 24 upon the eleventh and the penultimate turn. Intercostal spaces about twice as wide as the ribs, well impressed, evenly concave, marked with two series of strongly impressed pits, of which one forms the anterior termination of the impressed intercostal spaces, while the other is a little posterior to the middle between the sutures. The remaining portions of the intercostal spaces are crossed by numerous, very fine, regular and regularly spaced, incised spiral lines, that leave the spaces between them as raised flattened spiral threads which are about twice as wide as the incised lines. Of these incised lines, twenty-six occur between the two pits on the last turn and twenty-five between the median series of pits and the summit of the whorls. Sutures moderately strongly impressed. Periphery of the last whorl well rounded. Base short, well rounded, marked by incremental lines and thirty-three somewhat wavy, slightly irregularly spaced, fine, incised, spiral lines. Aperture subquadrate; posterior angle acute; outer lip thin, showing the external markings within; columella almost straight and slightly revolute.

Four specimens, cotypes, of this species were dredged at Bermuda. One of these consists of the nucleus and five post-nuclear whorls, and has furnished the description of the nucleus. Another has lost the nuclear whorls and has twelve and one-half post-nuclear whorls remaining; this measures: Length 7 mm., diameter 1.8 mm.

Two of these are in the Bermuda Museum and two in the U. S. National Museum, where they are entered as Cat. No. 221611.

This species and the following are related to *Turbonilla* (*Strioturbonilla*) *puncta* C. D. Adams. Both differ from the latter in being uniformly larger and also in details of sculpture.

Named for Mr. Arthur Haycock.

CERITHIOPSIS MOVILLA, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 11.

Shell elongate-conic, brown, the tubercles a little lighter than the ground color. Nuclear whorls two, well rounded, smooth. Post-nuclear whorls well rounded, marked with three spiral cords, of which the first is at the summit, the third somewhat above the suture, while the second is half way between the two. The spaces between these spiral cords are a little wider than the cords. In addition to the spiral cords, the whorls are marked by somewhat retractive, well rounded, axial ribs, which are a little less strong than the spiral cords. Of these ribs, 14 occur upon the first, 16 upon the second and third, 18 upon the fourth, 20 upon the fifth, 22 upon the sixth, and 24 upon the penultimate turn. The junctions of the axial ribs and spiral cords form well developed small tubercles, of which those on the first spiral cord are well rounded, those on the median are slightly

truncated posteriorly, rounded abruptly anteriorly, while those on the third cord are decidedly truncated posteriorly, sloping gently anteriorly. The spaces inclosed between the axial ribs and spiral cords form well impressed, squarish pits. In addition to the above sculpture the entire surface of the spire is crossed by exceedingly fine incremental lines and spiral striations. Sutures strongly constricted. Periphery of the last whorl marked by a well developed spiral cord, which is separated from the first suprasutural cord by a space a little wider than that separating the suprasutural from the median cord. The axial ribs continue to and over the peripheral cord and render it feebly tuberculated. Base somewhat concave, marked with a single low broad cord at the insertion of the columella, the space between which and the peripheral cord appears as a broad, concave sulcus; the space limiting the basal cord anteriorly is a feebly impressed groove. Entire surface of the base marked by fine, incremental lines and exceedingly fine, spiral striations. Aperture subquadrate, effuse at the junction of the outer and basal lip, decidedly channeled anteriorly; posterior angle obtuse; inner lip slightly curved and reflected over the base; parietal wall covered with a thick callus.

The type has eight post-nuclear whorls and measures: Length 3.8 mm., diameter 1.6 mm. It and another specimen (Cat. No. 221613, U.S.N.M.) were collected by Mr. Haycock at Bermuda.

CERITHIOPSIS ARA, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 1.

Shell small, ovoid, dark brown, except the white band which extends over the posterior row of tubercles on the last three whorls. (Nuclear whorls decollated.) Post-nuclear whorls increasing very rapidly in size in the first three whorls, after that almost cylindrical, then again somewhat contracted on the last volution. The whorls are marked with two spiral rows of cords, of which the first, which is almost double the width of the other, is at the summit, while the second is immediately above the suture. The space separating the two is almost equal in width to the anterior row of tubercles. In addition to the spiral cords, the whorls are marked with axial ribs, of which 14 occur upon the first and second, 16 upon the third, 18 upon the fourth, and 20 upon the penultimate turn. The junctions of the axial ribs and spiral cords form strong tubercles, those on the posterior cord being elongate-oval, having their long axes coinciding with the axial ribs, while those on the anterior spiral cord are much smaller and truncated posteriorly, sloping gently anteriorly. The spaces inclosed between the axial ribs and spiral cords are well impressed oval pits. Sutures small, scarcely differentiated from the depressed sulcus of the spire. Periphery of the last whorl marked by a smooth spiral cord, which is separated from the suprasutural cord

by a sulcus as wide as that which separates the two spiral cords on the spire, and like that crossed by the continuations of the axial ribs, which extend to its posterior edge. Base moderately long, marked by a slender spiral thread at the insertion of the columella, the space between which and the peripheral cord appears as a broad, strongly impressed spiral groove. Anterior half of the base marked by exceedingly fine, incremental lines and spiral striations. Aperture irregular, subquadrate, very strongly channeled anteriorly and feebly so at the posterior angle, decidedly effuse at the junction of the outer and basal lip. Outer lip thin, showing the external sculpture and color markings within; inner lip slightly curved, reflected over the base; parietal wall covered with a thick callus which renders the peritreme complete.

Three specimens of this species (Cat. No. 221612, U.S.N.M.) were received from Mr. Haycock, collected at Bermuda. All are lacking the nucleus. The largest of these has six post-nuclear whorls and measures: Length 2.3 mm., diameter 1.2 mm. The smallest, which also has six post-nuclear whorls, measures: Length 2 mm., diameter 1 mm.

CERITHIOPSIS PESA, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 10.

Shell small, elongate-conic, banded as follows: Brown, excepting the median row of tubercles and the depressed spaces on either side of them, which are white. The dark tubercles on all the whorls are a little lighter than the main portion of that part of the shell. Nuclear whorls two and one-half, well rounded, smooth. Post-nuclear whorls well rounded, marked from the very beginning by three spiral cords, of which the first, which is at the summit, is a little weaker than the other two. The third is immediately above the periphery, while the second is a little nearer to the first than to the third. In addition to the spiral cords, the whorls are marked with almost vertical axial ribs, which are almost as strong as the spiral cords. Of these ribs, 16 occur upon the first to fourth, 18 upon the fifth, and 20 upon the penultimate turn. The junction of the axial ribs and spiral cords form strong tubercles, of which those at the summit are the smallest and well rounded; those on the median cord and basal cord are truncated posteriorly, sloping gently anteriorly. The spaces inclosed between the axial ribs and spiral cords are well impressed squarish pits on the last whorls, while on the early whorls they are rectangular pits having their long axes parallel to the spiral sculpture. Sutures strongly impressed. Periphery of the last whorl marked by a strong spiral keel, which is separated from the first suprasutural keel by a groove almost as wide as that which separates the suprasutural keel from its neighbor. The axial ribs extend partly upon the peripheral keel and render it feebly tuberculous. Base somewhat

irregular. A raised spiral cord of moderate strength marks the insertion of the columella; the space between this and the peripheral cord is a deep sulcus, which, like the rest of the base is crossed by fine incremental lines. The anterior half of the base, which is fairly rounded, is marked by six irregular wavy, fine, raised, spiral threads. Aperture irregularly rhomboid, very strongly channeled anteriorly, and feebly so at the posterior angle; outer lip moderately thick, showing the external sculpture and color markings within; inner lip reflected over the base; parietal wall covered with a thick callus which renders the peritreme complete.

The type has seven post-nuclear whorls and measures: Length 2.5 mm., diameter 1 mm. It and two specimens form Cat. No. 221616, U.S.N.M.

CERITHIOPSIS VICOLA, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 12.

Shell elongate-conic, white, with two bands of golden brown on each whorl. The first of these bands extends over the posterior row of tubercles, while the second covers the peripheral cord. Nuclear whorls two and one-half, well rounded, smooth. Post-nuclear whorls well rounded, marked from the very beginning with three strong spiral cords, which are about as wide as the spaces that separate them. The first of these cords, which is at the summit, is a trifle weaker than the rest; the third is at some little distance above the suture, while the second is half way between the two. In addition to these cords, the whorls are marked by well developed vertical axial ribs, which are about as strong as the spiral cords. Of these ribs, 18 occur upon the first and second, 20 upon the third, 22 upon the remaining whorls. The junctions of the axial ribs and the spiral cords form well developed tubercles, while the spaces inclosed between them are well impressed, squarish pits. The tubercles are well rounded on the first and second cords, while those on the third are truncated posteriorly, sloping gently anteriorly. Sutures strongly impressed, showing a portion of the peripheral cord on the last three whorls. Periphery of the last whorl marked by a strong spiral cord, which is separated from the suprasutural cord by a space almost double the width of that which separates the suprasutural from the median cord. The axial ribs extend to the posterior edge of the suprasutural cord, but do not cross it. Base moderately long, somewhat concave, marked by a low tumid area at the insertion of the columella, which somewhat suggests a very broad, low, weakly rounded cord. The entire surface of the base is marked with exceedingly fine spiral striations and incremental lines. Aperture very large, irregular, oval, decidedly effuse at the junction of the outer and basal lip, very strongly channeled anteriorly and slightly so at the posterior

angle. Outer lip thin, showing the external sculpture within; inner lip strongly curved, reflected over the base; parietal wall glazed with a moderately thick callus which renders the peritreme complete.

The unique type comes from Bermuda, and has seven post-nuclear whorls measuring: Length 2.9 mm., diameter 1 mm. It is in the collection of the Bermuda Museum.

CERITHIOPSIS IO, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 3.

Shell elongate-ovate, white, with three bands of very dark brown. The first of these bands extends over the posterior row of tubercles on each whorl, the second covers the cord at the periphery, while the third extends over the anterior half of the base. Nuclear whorls decollated in the two specimens before us. Post-nuclear whorls marked with three spiral cords, of which the first is at the summit, the third at the suture, while the second is a little nearer to the first than to the third. In addition to these spiral cords, the whorls are marked with somewhat retractive axial ribs, which are about as strong as the spiral cords, the intersections of the two forming well developed tubercles, while the spaces inclosed between them are strongly impressed, rounded pits. The tubercles of the cord at the summit are well rounded; those of the median cord slope abruptly anteriorly and more gently posteriorly, while those of the third cord are truncated posteriorly, sloping gently anteriorly. Sutures strongly impressed. Periphery of the last whorl marked by a spiral cord, which is less strong than those on the spire. Base moderately long, well rounded, the posterior half marked by the continuations of the axial ribs, which terminate somewhat abruptly at the insertion of the columella. These ribs render the peripheral spiral cord tuberculated, the tubercles being slightly truncated posteriorly, sloping gently anteriorly, where they disappear at the insertion of the columella. The insertion of the columella is marked by a moderately strongly impressed, spiral line. Anterior half of base marked by ten somewhat irregular, raised, spiral threads, which are about as wide as the spaces that separate them, the entire space being marked with exceedingly fine, raised, axial threads. Aperture irregularly rhomboid, decidedly channeled anteriorly, weakly channeled at the posterior angle; outer lip thick, showing the external sculpture and color markings within; inner lip reflected over the base; parietal wall covered with a thick callus which joins the columella and the posterior angle of the aperture and renders the peritreme complete.

Two specimens of this species were sent by Mr. Haycock, which may be considered cotypes. One of these is in the Bermuda Museum, the other is Cat. No. 221615, U.S.N.M. One of these has six post-nuclear whorls and measures: Length 2.3 mm., diameter 1.1 mm.

FISSURIDEA BERMUDENSIS, new species.

Plate 35, fig. 8.

Shell small, white, elevated, reticulately sculptured; apex a little in advance of the middle of the shell, rather pointed; the anal aperture long-oval, the margins excavated in the middle, internally with a thickened margin, subtruncate behind; sculpture of radiating threads with wider deep interspaces, crossed between the apex and the base by about a dozen concentric lines, representing old margins, nodulating the radials and forming deep pits between the intersections; interior of the shell white, the margin forming a regular oval, and often internally radially grooved in harmony with the external ribs. Length, 5; breadth, 3.5; height, 3 mm.

Cotypes.—In the Bermuda Museum and U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 221618.

This small species has been carefully compared with young specimens of the already known species with none of which could it, apparently, be prudently united.

ODOSTOMIA (CHRYSALLIDA) NIOBA, new species.

Shell broadly conic, milk-white. Nuclear whorls small, obliquely immersed in the first of the succeeding turns, above which only about half of the last volution projects. This is marked with three strong spiral threads which are almost as wide as the spaces that separate them. Post-nuclear whorls moderately rounded, marked with strong, slightly retractive ribs of which 16 occur upon the first, 18 upon the second, 20 upon the third, and 22 upon the penultimate whorl. These ribs are about as wide as the spaces that separate them. In addition to the axial ribs, the whorls are marked with four spiral cords which are much wider than the spaces that separate them. The intersections of the axial ribs and spiral cords form well rounded, low tubercles. Sutures strongly channeled. Periphery of the last whorl and base well rounded, marked with four equal and equally spaced spiral cords. Aperture oval, posterior angle acute, outer lip thin, showing the external sculpture within; inner lip oblique and reflected partly over the base; parietal wall covered with a thin callus.

The type and six specimens of this species were collected by Mr. A. Haycock, at Bermuda. They form Cat. No. 223284, U.S.N.M. The type has five post-nuclear whorls and measures: Length 2.6 mm., diameter 1.3 mm.

The specimens of this and the next species arrived after the plate for this paper had been prepared. Hence, no figure of it is included in this report.

ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) BERMUDENSIS, new species.

Animal narrow, elongate, with an evenly rounded back, prominent mucro, narrow yellowish girdle articulated with reddish blotches, the girdle scales very minute, imbricate, oval, radiately strongly striated; the surface of the girdle has a dusty look to the naked eye and required high magnification to bring out the characters. Color dark crimson, minutely and feebly mottled with small whitish blotches, interior dark crimson, except the sutural plates which are whitish; eaves solid, smooth; median plates with one lateral slit; anterior valve with 11, posterior with 7-8 slits; jugum wide; lateral areas rounded, passing without interruption into the median areas; anterior and posterior valves and lateral areas sharply concentrically grooved; the median areas appear smooth, but under high magnification are seen to be longitudinally sculptured with very narrow sharp grooves articulated by little partitions; the lateral portions of the valves are minutely granulose. The mucro is somewhat posterior to the center of the tail valve and rather prominent. Length 11 mm., width 4 mm.

This species belongs to the group of *I. limaciformis* from which it differs by its minute sculpture, granulation, more prominent mucro, and inconspicuous lateral areas; apparently also in color, though this is quite variable in the *limaciformis*. The type is Cat. No. 223354.

LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED FROM BERMUDA.

- Haminea succinea* Conrad, very young.
Pleurobranchus, sp. ind.
Mitra haycocki Dall and Bartsch.
Mitra chelonia Reeve. ? (fragment).
Mitra hanleyi Dohrn.
Mitromorpha biphicata Dall, young.
Cantharus massena Risso.
Colubraria swiftii Tryon.
Columbella somersiana Dall and Bartsch.
Aelis bermudensis Dall and Bartsch.
Turbonilla (Careliopsis) bermudensis Dall and Bartsch.
Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) peilei Dall and Bartsch.
Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) haycocki Dall and Bartsch.
Odostomia (Chrysallida) nioba Dall and Bartsch.
Cymatium chlorostoma Lamarck.
Cerithiopsis movilla Dall and Bartsch.
Cerithiopsis ara Dall and Bartsch.
Cerithiopsis pesa Dall and Bartsch.
Cerithiopsis vicola Dall and Bartsch.
Cerithiopsis io Dall and Bartsch.
Alabina cerithidioides Dall.
Alaba incerta Orbigny.
Alaba tervaricosa C. B. Adams.
Rissoa caribaea Orbigny.
Solarium krebsi Mörch, young.
Crepidula conveza Say, young.

- Cyclostrema granulum* Dall, var.?
Vitrinella helicoides C. B. Adams.
Fissuridea bermudensis Dall and Bartsch.
Ischnochiton (Stenoplax) bermudensis Dall and Bartsch.
Pododesmus rudis Broderip.
Pecten ornatus Lamarck., very young.
Melina lamarckiana Orbigny, very young.
Crassinella parva C. B. Adams.
Erycina linella Dall, young.
Coralliophaga dactylus Bruguière.
Chione mazyckii Dall, young.
Chione cancellata Linnæus.
Macrocallista maculata Linnæus.
Macoma mitchelli Dall.
Ervilia subcancellata E. A. Smith.
Semele proficua Pulteney.
Lyonsia beana Orbigny, young.
Gastrochaena rostrata Spengler.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 35.

The measurement given after each species represents the actual length of the specimen.

- FIG. 1. *Cerithiopsis ara*; 2.3 mm.; p. 282.
 2. *Columbella somersiana*; 24 mm.; p. 278.
 3. *Cerithiopsis io*; 2.3 mm.; p. 285.
 4. *Turbonilla (Careliopsis) bermudensis*; 2 mm. The fine spiral sculpture has been omitted in our figure; p. 279.
 5. *Aclis bermudensis*; 2.1 mm.; p. 278.
 6. *Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) haycocki*; 7 mm.; p. 280.
 6a. *Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) haycocki*; detail of intercostal sculpture; p. 280.
 7. *Mitra haycocki*; 4.7 mm.; p. 277.
 8. *Fissuridea bermudensis*; 5.0 mm.; p. 286.
 9. *Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) peilei*; 6 mm.; p. 280.
 9a. *Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) peilei*; detail of intercostal sculpture; p. 280.
 10. *Cerithiopsis pesa*; 2.5 mm.; p. 283.
 11. *Cerithiopsis movilla*; 3.8 mm.; p. 281.
 12. *Cerithiopsis vicola*; 2.9 mm.; p. 284.



1



2



3



4



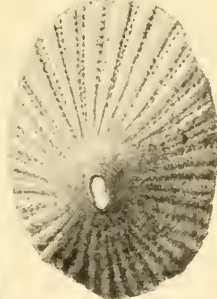
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6



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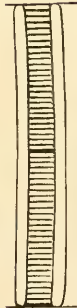
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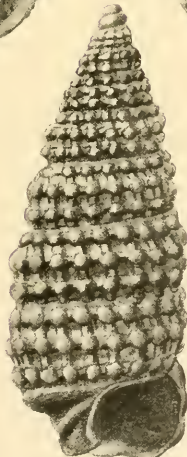
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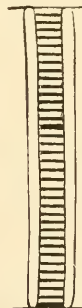
10



6a



11



9a



12

NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS FROM BERMUDA.

FOR EXPLANATION OF PLATE SEE PAGE 288.