

Shell broadly umbilicated; orbicularly-depressed; solid; lightly decussated by incremental striæ, and numerous fine spiral lines: color black or reddish brown, under the epidermis white and shining; suture deeply impressed; spire depressed; whorls 6, regularly increasing, the upper ones flattened, the last convex, rounded below, and slightly deflected at the aperture; umbilicus broad, showing all the volutions clearly; aperture oblique, transversely-lunar; in young specimens the decussated sculpturing of the shell on the parietal wall of the aperture is covered with a light callus as the animal grows, and elegantly marked with numerous fine, crowded, spiral lines; in mature specimens this beautiful marking is entirely obliterated by the deposition of callus, but on breaking the shell, the lines will be found to exist within; peristome simple, acute, thickened within, ends slightly approximated, joined with a white callus.

This species bears no close resemblance to any known American *Helix*. It belongs to the same group as *H. vancouverensis*, Lea, but differs in size, color, number of whorls, umbilicus, want of peculiar depression of the lip, by its beautifully decussated surface, and peculiar parietal wall of the aperture. I know of no species sharing this last beautiful peculiarity. In form alone, dead specimens may be compared with *H. algira*, Lin., of Europe, but the spire is flatter and umbilicus larger.

Named in honor of Dr. J. S. Newberry, the Geologist of the Colorado Ex. Ex.

**BULIMUS PATRIARCHA.**—*T. perforata*, ovata, solidissima, alba, rugosa; anfr. 6 convexi, ultimus ventricosus, 5-7 long. testæ æquans; apertura ovata; perist. simplex, intus incrassatum, marginibus callo albo crasso junctis, columellari reflexo, umbilicum subtegente. Long. 35; diam. 19, aperturæ long. 19; diam. 13 mill.

Habitat in republicâ Mexicanâ. Specimina plurima et matura et nondum adulta, collegit Berlandière in Buenâ Vistâ.

Shell perforate, ovate, heavy, white and wrinkled; whorls 6, convex, the last ventricose, equalling in length 5-7 of the shell; aperture ovate; peristome simple, thickened within, the extremities joined by a heavy white callus, the columellar extremity slightly reflected so as partially to conceal the umbilicus.

Belongs to the same group as *Bul. dealbatus*, Say, *alternatus*, Say, *lactarius*, Mke., *liquatilis*, Reeve, *Schiedeanus*, Pf., &c. The characteristics which form its differences are alike present in young and old specimens, and constant in all from the locality. I therefore consider it as well entitled to specific distinction as those named.

Named from its greater size and more antiquated appearance, as compared with the allied species.

#### Description of a Phyllostome Bat from California, in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

BY S. F. BAIRD.

**MACROTUS CALIFORNICUS** Baird. California Leafed-nosed bat.

The ears of this species are very large, scantily haired, ovate and rounded at the tip. Their outer edge extends forward to a little behind and below the eye; the inner edge is partially free. The two ears are connected by a membrane, which takes its rise about one-twentieth of an inch behind the anterior free edge of the ear, and is united to the corresponding strip of membrane of the opposite side, so as to form a kind of roof over the middle of the head, the entrance posterior. The tragus is narrow, lanceolate, naked and one-third the height of the ear. The nasal appendage is short, but rather higher than wide, and extending on the side and beneath the nostrils as a narrow margin. It is coated rather closely with short hairs. The lower jaw is slightly fissured anteriorly, with a small narrow wart on each side of the fissure; a groove or furrow extends from the fissure along each side the lower jaw.

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The feet are entirely free ; the spur about as long : the membrane extending between the spurs is slightly concave, leaving the extremity of the tail free for the last joint, or for about one-sixth of its total length. The general color is a pale brownish gray, darker above than below.

Length to occiput	1.00	Length of tragus	.42
“ to root of tail	2.60	“ of leaf of nose	.30
“ of tail	1.50	Wing, from carpal joint	3.00
“ of ears	1.10	Fore-arm	2.00

This species closely resembles the *M. Waterhousii*, of Gray, from the West Indies. It differs, however, in the longer tail and shorter appendage of the nose, as well as in the widely different locality.

It is to the genus *Macrotus*, of the subfamily *Megadermata*, that the first leaf-nosed bat ever positively known as an inhabitant of the United States belongs. It was discovered at Fort Yuma, California, by Major G. H. Thomas, U. S. A. It is true that the *Brachyphyllum cavernarum* of the *Phyllostomata* has been given as occurring in South Carolina, but the statement has never been verified by any of the numerous corps of excellent naturalists resident in that State, and is probably an error.

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Descriptions of two new species of Birds from the vicinity of Fort Tejon, California.

BY JOHN XANTUS DE VESEY.

**TYRANNULA HAMMONDII** De Vesey. Tail moderately forked ; the feathers acutely pointed. Third quill longest, second and then fourth a little shorter. First much shorter than fifth, a little longer than sixth. Bill very narrow, dark brown. Above dark olive green, considerably darker on the head. Breast and sides of the body light olive green, the throat grayish white ; the rest of the under parts bright sulphur yellow. A whitish ring around the eye. Wings and tail dark brown, the former with two olivaceous grey bands across the coverts, the latter with the outer edge a little paler than elsewhere, but not at all white. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

This species is named after Dr. W. A. Hammond of the United States Army.

**VIREO CASSINII** De Vesey. Third and fourth quills nearly equal, fifth shorter, second longer than seventh. Spurious primary very narrow, falcate, acute, less than one third the second quill and a little more than one-fourth the third. Above, including edge of wing and tail feathers, clear olive green, becoming dusky ashy on the top and side of head. Beneath fulvous white, tinged with dull olive green on the sides (scarcely on the crissum.) Two broad bands on the wing coverts, and the outer edge of the innermost secondaries greenish-white ; the outer edge of outer tail feathers and a broad ring round the eyes, extending to a frontal band, dull white. Length 5 inches.

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Descriptions of new Birds from Fort Thorn, New Mexico.

BY DR. T. CHARLTON HENRY, U. S. ARMY.

**TOXOSTOMA CRISSALIS** Henry. Second quill about as long as the secondaries. Bill much curved ; longer than the head. Above olive brown, with a faint shade of gray. Beneath nearly uniform brownish gray, much paler than the back, passing insensibly into white on the chin, but the under tail coverts dark brownish rufous abruptly defined. There is a black maxillary stripe, cutting off a white one above it, but there do not appear to be any other stripes about the head. There are no bands on the wings, and the tips and outer edges of the tail feathers are very inconspicuously lighter than the remaining portion. Length 11 inches ; wing 4.00 inches ; tail  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

**JUNCO DORSALIS** Henry. Bill black above, bright brownish below. 1858.]