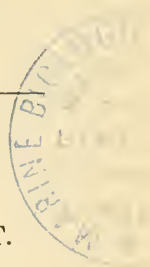


PROCEEDINGS
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NEW SHELLS FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST.

BY WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

The following forms are included by name in my forthcoming summary of the fauna of the Northwest coast and it becomes necessary to validate these names by descriptions.

Leda lomaensis, new species.

This form is closely related to *L. minuta* Fabricius, and I have hesitated to give it specific rank, but it differs from that species by the following characters: the shell is thinner and more compressed; the escutcheon is narrower and longer and less emphatically impressed; the sculpture rises in sharp thin low lamellae, especially on the posterior area, which contrast with the thicker, blunter and more irregularly distributed ridges of *L. minuta*. There are about eight large and seven crowded small anterior teeth, a narrow oblique resilifer and about twenty, nearly all well developed posterior teeth. Length 13.5; height 6; diameter 4 mm. The low inconspicuous beak is five millimeters behind the anterior end. U. S. N. Mus. Cat. No. 208,872. U. S. Fish Commission station 4339, off Point Loma, California, in 241 to 369 fathoms, muddy bottom.

Lucinoma annulata densilirata, new variety.

The typical *L. annulata* has the concentric sculpture rather regularly and widely spaced; this variety has it closely crowded and less lamellose, giving a different aspect to the shell, which otherwise does not differ from the typical *annulata*. Length 54; height 50; diameter 25 mm. U. S. N. Mus. Cat. No. 108,819. Harbor of Sitka, Alaska, at station 92, in ten fathoms, mud and shell, W. H. Dall.

Venericardia nodulosa, new species.

Shell small, rotund, inflated, solid, creamy white, with 13 to 15 radiating, strong, transversely nodulous ribs; the surface is also concentrically finely lined in the interspaces which are narrower than the ribs; the beaks are prominent, there is a lanceolate small lunule in front of them, but the es-

cutcheon is linear or absent; the right valve has a large central and a small lamellar cardinal tooth on each side of it; there are two rather weak left cardinals; the interior margins are conspicuously fluted in harmony with the external sculpture. Length 11; height 10; diameter 6 mm. U. S. N. Mus. Cat. No. 211,887, U. S. Fish Commission station 2901, off Santa Rosa Island, California, in 48 fathoms, mud, bottom temperature 55° F.

This is close to the fossil *V. monilicosta* of Gabb, which is a larger shell with less emphatic nodulation, a larger lunule and one or two more ribs on the average.

***Lora babylonia*, new species.**

Shell small, whitish, turritid, with about six whorls, the nucleus defective, the suture distinct, not appressed; spiral sculpture of a strong keel at the shoulder and on the base four or five feeble threads, the canal without spiral sculpture; axial sculpture of (on the last whorl about 18) rounded riblets retractive behind the keel, protractive in front of it, straight, forming a nodule at the intersection with the keel and with wider interspaces; aperture short and wide, simple, the anal sulcus coinciding with the end of the keel. Height 11, diameter 4 mm. U. S. N. Mus. Cat. No. 214,192. U. S. Fish Commission station 3346, off Tillamook Bay, Oregon, in 786 fathoms, sand, bottom temperature 37.3° F.

***Æsopus sanctus*, new species.**

Shell small, light pinkish brown, with somewhat less than five whorls, of which one is composed of a globose smooth nucleus; suture distinct, the whorls moderately convex, the aperture simple, short, the columella smooth, twisted, shorter than the outer lip, the whole surface minutely evenly spirally striated. Height 4.3; of last whorl 2.0; diameter 1.6 mm. U. S. N. Mus. Cat. No. 308,958. Todos Santos Bay, near San Diego, California.

***Petalocochus montereyensis*, new species.**

Shell yellowish white, closely irregularly loosely coiled, occurring in masses, the sculpture of crowded concentric wrinkles with, on the earlier part of the shell, an occasional obscure longitudinal ridge; the internal lamellae occur only in the earlier coils, the later portion shows no traces of them; the maximum diameter at the aperture is two millimeters. U. S. N. Mus. 334,650. Monterey, California.

***Tritonalia interfossa beta*, new variety.**

Shell resembling *T. barbarentis* Gabb but stouter and without the recurved spines at the shoulders; reddish brown, of more than five whorls, the nucleus defective, the whorls somewhat turritid by an angular shoulder; axial sculpture of (on the last whorl six including the terminal varix, on the penultimate whorl seven) angular ribs, prominent at the shoulder and extending to the canal; these are crossed by about 14 densely imbricate spiral cords, subequal and equally spaced, with narrow interspaces; terminal varix heavy. Aperture small, the margin continuous, the outer lip with four or five low denticles internally, the pillar smooth, the canal closed, rather short.

Height 22; of last whorl 16; diameter 10 mm. U. S. N. Mus. Cat. No. 46,728. Monterey, California, Stearns.

Nodulus palmeri, new species.

Shell minute, translucent brownish with a blunt apex and four well rounded whorls; the suture rather deep, the surface smooth except for faint incremental lines; base imperforate, aperture lunate, simple, the margin entire and continuous. Height 2, diameter 0.75 mm. U. S. N. Mus. Cat. No. 212,731. St. Paul Island, Bering Sea; W. Palmer.

Cryptonatica aleutica, new species.

Shell large, rounded, slightly flattened in front of the suture pinkish white, covered with a light brownish, spirally minutely striated periostracum, a white area surrounding the umbilical region; whorls six or more, the nucleus minute; aperture lunate, simple, the body with a coat of enamel, the umbilicus completely, smoothly filled with a semilunate pad of callus; operculum solidly calcareous, smooth, with an obscure swelling centrally. Height 46; diameter 40 mm. U. S. N. Mus. Cat. No. 217,156. Unalaska, Aleutian Islands.

This is the shell which has long been confounded with and distributed under the name of *Natica russa* Gould, but the discovery of Gould's type shows that it is a much smaller and different species.

Skeneopsis alaskana, new species.

Shell minute, resembling *S. planorbis* Fabricius, but smaller, more elevated and with a much smaller umbilicus; whorls two and a half, pale greenish white, rounded, suture deep, not appressed; sculpture only of more or less evident concentric fine wrinkles, more conspicuous on the top of the whorl; aperture circular, simple, umbilicus deep, width about one-fifth of the diameter of the last whorl; operculum horny, multispiral. U. S. N. Mus. Cat. No. 271,717. St. Paul Island, Bering Sea; A. G. Whitney.

Pantellaria, new genus.

Type *Megerlia monstrosa* Scacchi.

In this group the opening for the pedicel in intact specimens is wholly in the flat or sessile valve, as in *Platidia*; when a portion of it appears to involve the other valve it is due to wear. These two genera are unique in this respect in the group. *P. echinata* Fischer and Oehlert also belongs to this genus. The species are West African, Mediterranean and Antillean.

