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NOTES ON THE VALIDITY OF *HELIX* (*EPIPHRAGMOPHORA*) *OREGONENSIS* LEA.

BY HENRY M. EDSON.

[The article following is probably the last written by Mr. Edson whose untimely death was recorded in *THE NAUTILUS* for March, p. 132.]

This species seems to be recognizable, but has been buried for a long time in the synonymy of *Epiphragmophora dupetithouarsi* Desh. It was described by Dr. Lea¹ in 1836 from specimens collected by Mr. Nuttall in Oregon; after a careful reading of the original description and comparing it with Pfeiffer's description of *mormonum* I am convinced that *Epip. mormonum* is synonymous.

The type locality of *mormonum* was Mormon Island in the American River in Sacramento Co., Cal; it has also been collected at Redding, Shasta Co., by McGregor,² in Tuolumne Co., by Hemphill,³ and at Klamath,⁴ Oregon. Dr. Lea's description of *oregonensis* follows, "Shell subcarinate, thin, smooth, reddish-brown, double-banded on the carina, above slightly convex, below somewhat inflated; Habitat, Wahlamet near its junction with the Columbia River; Diam., 6. Length .4 of an inch."⁵

Dr. Lea also states that the specimen was immature so that of course the description would be somewhat defective. "That part of the

¹ Lea Obs. Vol. II, 1836, p. 100.

² Nautilus, XIII, 1899, p. 64.

³ Nautilus, XIII, 1899, p. 128.

⁴ Washington State Museum, fide H. Hannibal.

⁵ Diam. 15 mm., Alt. 9 mm.

lecting. One small area revealed excellent specimens of *P. (Syrnola) fusca* and *producta*, with one specimen of *winkleyi*. At Wood's Hole I found much material of species already recorded and a few of *Turbonilla verrilli*. I also got a good series of *Turbonilla sumneri*. *Eulima stenostoma* and *conoidea* occur at Wood's Holl, and a few specimens of *Tellimya ferruginosa* were found at the locality where Verrill located them years ago. While *Turbonilla* is ordinarily to be found only by dredging, it does occur at some places at low tide. A chance to observe leads me to think it is a burrowing shell, hence collectors will do well to sift sand in seeking this form. Another suggestion for collectors is, watch carefully for *Eulima*. I accidentally discovered in sifting that *E. stenostoma* after being sifted from the mud has a tendency to float on the surface of the water, as does also *Solenomya*. In working at low tide and sifting there is a temptation to float off dead eel grass, leaving the shells at the bottom of the sieve. Watch carefully, lest *Eulima* floats away.

A trip made the day before writing this revealed a few *Odostomia trifida* in the creeks back of Nantasket Beach, Mass. I cannot too strongly urge on field workers the duty of sweeping with a dip-net in places where eel grass abounds, and be sure to take at least an inch below the surface of the mud or sand in which it grows. Shells are abundant there, and occasionally rare forms, *Odostomia gibbosa*, for example, of which I obtained two more specimens last summer.

NEW CUBAN UROCOPTIS OF THE U. CINEREA GROUP.

BY DOCTOR CARLOS DE LA TORRE.

Urocoptis (Gongylostoma) cinerea Pfr. Plate vi, figs. 14, 15.

This species has hitherto been known only from the original description in the Conchylien Cabinet and its copy by Pilsbry in the Manual, xv, page 273. The exact locality of its occurrence in Cuba has also been unknown, collectors apparently having missed it. In my recent conchological excursions through the central part of the island I obtained it both in its typical form and through a series of varieties and mutations which appear to define a natural group containing a number of species and subspecies.

Specimens agreeing closely with Pfeiffer's description generally

have 9-10 whorls; if the shell is entire (rare) there are 22-24 whorls, the two embryonic ones being smooth, corneous and somewhat bulbous. The radula formula is 7.2.1.2.7, there being 19 teeth in each transverse row; the inner two laterals on each side are much larger than the others, the third tooth becoming abruptly smaller than the second; the outer laterals are capped with a low ledge in place of cusps. The internal axis of the shell is encircled by a low thread below, which in the upper whorls is lamelliform and bears very delicate filament-like spines. This last character determines the position of this species in a group along with *U. wrighti*, *baculum* etc., although the radula frequently indicates the Section *Teterentodon*.

Central Cuba on walls and stones at Cerro de Guajabana near Caibarien, Santa Clara Province.

Urocoptis (Gongylostoma) livida, n. sp. Plate vi, figs. 21, 22.

Shell slenderly fusiform, somewhat swollen in the middle third, tapering to a narrow truncation above; livid-colored, fleshy above and bluish or purplish below. Surface glossy, sculptured with obliquely subarcuate riblets *not flattened on the lower whorls*. Remaining whorls 10-12, somewhat convex, the last free in a descending curved neck scarcely carinated. Aperture as in *U. cinerea* but paler within. The spiral thread of the axis is stronger and perceptibly spinose in the middle and upper whorls.

Longitude 16, diameter 2.7, aperture diameter 2.1, whorls $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Longitude 17, diameter 2.9, aperture diameter 2.3, whorls 12.

Longitude 12.5, diameter 2.2, aperture diameter 2, whorls 11.

Central Cuba: On walls and large stones at El Palenque de Taguayabon and La Puntilla, near Remedios in the Province of Santa Clara.

This species differs from *U. cinerea* Pfr. by its more fusiform shell, livid color, glossy surface and by its regular sculpture; also by its stronger internal axis.

Urocoptis livida occulta n. subsp. Plate vi, fig. 23.

Differs from the type in sculpture and color; the surface is glossy and nearly smooth, the riblets being obsolete in the middle whorls but well raised on the free curved neck; the color is livid pinkish above and violet below with scattered corneous streaks, peristome white.

Longitude 15, diameter 2.9.

Longitude 12, diameter 2.3.

Longitude 13, diameter 2.5.

Central Cuba: Under stones at the sides of the road between Remedios and Taguayabon in the Province of Santa Clara.

Urocoptis (Gongylostoma) pallidula n. sp. Plate vi, figs. 18, 19, 20.

Belonging to the *cinerea* and *livida* group, it differs in its sculpture and color; the surface is obliquely subarcuately striate, the delicate striæ being closely spaced to the last whorl, where they become coarser and more widely spaced riblets; the color is fleshy to pale yellow, with scattered corneous streaks, sometimes bordered with an opaque white patch. In general shape, though slightly fusiform, it resembles typical *U. livida* with its descending curved neck and moderate aperture. The internal axis is somewhat sinuous, and the lamelliform spiral thread is well developed for this group, lying near the base in each whorl.

Long. 18.3, diam. 3, ap. diam. 2.6, whorls 13.

Long. 15, diam. 2.4, whorls 13.

Long. 15, diam. 2.2, whorls 20 (entire).

Central Cuba: On walls and stones at Mogotes de las Jumaguas, very near Sagua la Grande, in the Province of Santa Clara.

Urocoptis (Gongylostoma) fortiuscula n. sp. Plate vi, figs. 24, 25, 26.

Resembles *U. livida occulta* in color. The median whorls are finely striate, but it differs from the last in its stronger and rather swollen shell, the last whorl less or not at all descending, and the aperture being larger. The internal axis is slightly sinuous and the lamelliform spiral thread is near the base, as in *U. pallidula*.

Long. 17.5, diam. 3.8, ap. diam. 3, whorls 11.

Long. 14.5, diam. 3.2, whorls $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Some specimens from the same locality are much smaller:

Long. 10, diam. 2.6; ap. diam. 2, whorls 8.

Long. 12, diam. 3, whorls 9.

Central Cuba: On and under stones at Casimba de Buenavista, district of Malpaez near Sagua la Grande, in the Province of Santa Clara.

Urocoptis (Gongylostoma) bacillaris n. sp. Plate vi, figs. 7, 8.

Slenderly fusiform, somewhat swollen in the middle third, taper-

ing to a narrow truncation above; thin, pale corneous, profusely variegated with cream-white and having pale brown streaks. Surface glossy, sculptured with rather strong and oblique sinuous riblets, separated by wide intervals; suture subcrenulate. Whorls 12-15, somewhat convex, the last free in a moderately long descending curved neck. Aperture subcircular, a little oblique, the peristome white, sometimes brownish below, expanded and somewhat reflexed throughout. Axis encircled by a thread-like lamella, spinose in the median and upper whorls, and a low spiral cord above it; in the last two whorls the axis is simple and sinuous.

Long. 17, diam. 2.8, ap. diam, 2.3, whorls $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Long. 13.8, diam. 2.2, whorls $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Central Cuba: On stones at the Sierra de Matahambre y Tati-bonico, and Veredas de Aguada y del Chorreron, in the mountains near Las Llanadas, district of Mayajigua, in the Province of Santa Clara.

Related to *U. contentiosa* Ar., but differs by its sinuous and more widely spaced riblets and by the free and descending last whorl.

Urocotis bacillaris exilis n. var. Plate vi, fig. 10.

Smaller than typical *bacillaris*; slenderly fusiform, often entire, the upper two-thirds conspicuously attenuate to the bulbous apex, the lower part somewhat swollen; paler, variegated colored, sculptured with oblique and sinuous thread-like riblets, suture subcrenulated. Whorls 22-24 in the entire shell, 12-13 in the truncated specimens, a little convex. Axis twisted and encircled by a delicate spiral thread, spinose above.

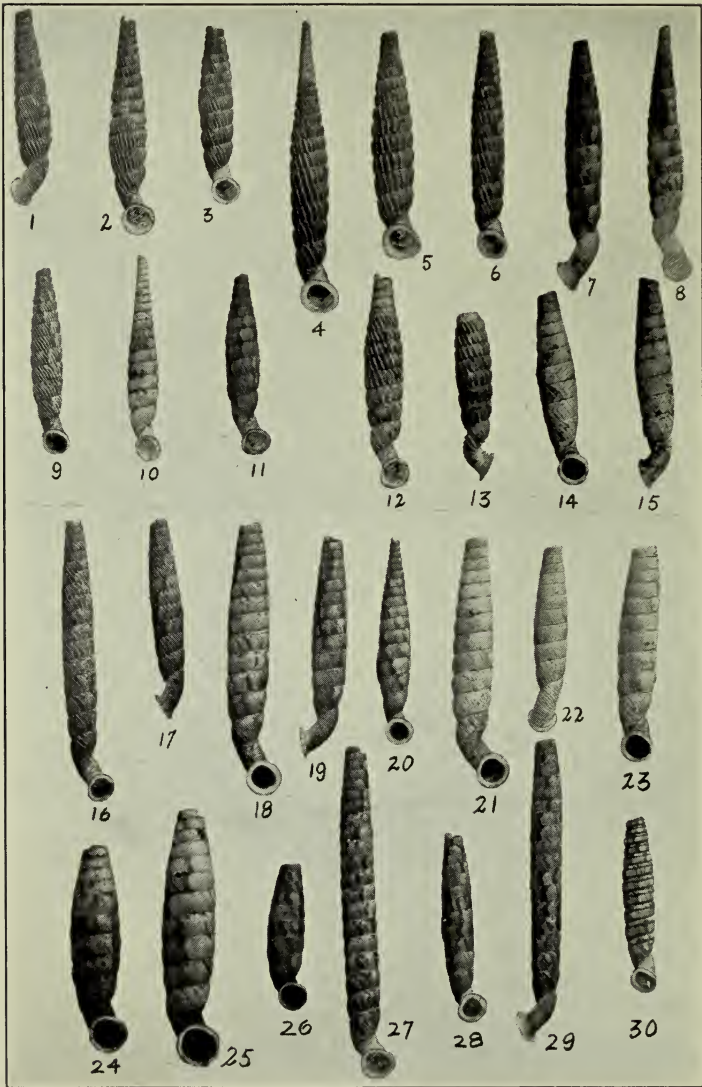
Long. 14.7, diam. 2.1.

Central Cuba: On stones at Vereda le los Negros, a road between La Legua and Tatibonico, district of Mayajigua in the province of Santa Clara.

NOTE ON THE GENUS SEPTA PERRY (TRITON AUCT.).

BY WM. H. DALL.

A recent article in the *Victorian Naturalist* (Australia) by Messrs. Mathews and Iredale, on the hitherto unnoticed *Arcana* of George Perry, shows that another change is necessary in the nomenclature of this genus. It appeared that although Perry states in his "Con-



TORRE: CUBAN UROCOPTIDÆ.
(X 2)