

flattened, with two dark inconspicuous lines running from beaks to posterior margin, beak sculpture unknown; cardinal teeth rather long and solid, depressed, disposed to be double, in both valves, corrugate. Lateral teeth straight, oblique, corrugate. Anterior cicatrices distinct, deep. Posterior cicatrices distinct and well impressed, shell cavity wide and deep, nacre white.

Habitat, near Poplar Bluff, Black River, Butler Co., Missouri.

I know of no described species which this closely resembles; in outline it is perhaps nearest to *U. Bigbyensis*, Lea, but differs in every other respect. Specimens of *Bigbyensis* from Flint River, Ala., attain twice the size of this shell. *Bigbyensis* is nearly always covered with green rays. This shell is rayless. It also has higher and more massive beaks, is more equilateral and differs entirely in the color of epidermis, teeth, etc. The color of the epidermis and character of the beaks is more like *U. Hartmanianus*, Lea, but that shell has very much higher beaks, more swollen and pointed, and is in every respect a more solid shell.

Four specimens of this shell from quite young to adult have been in my collection for a number of years, having been collected by the late Ellwood Peas, of Ind. I never could place them with any known species, but have kept them separate, hoping that sooner or later I might obtain others like them, but having failed to obtain others, I now describe them.

A NEW UNIO FROM TEXAS.

BY L. S. FRIERSON.

Quadrula lananensis, n. sp. Plate IV.

Shell quadrate to triangular, nearly equilateral, anterior margin rounded. Base round in front, nearly straight behind. Posterior oblique, biangular, slightly emarginate. Dorsum curved, smooth, nearly polished above, striate below and upon posterior slope. Lines of growth distinct and ill-defined. Dark reddish-brown, sometimes a little olive, obscurely radiate. Beaks eroded, umbos low, somewhat inflated. Anterior umbonal slope rounded. Lateral slope flattened. Posterior ridge angular near the beaks, becoming obsolete near the base. Ligament brown, smooth, medium-sized.

Length 3.2, height 2.3, diameter 1.5 inches.

Shell of medium thickness, thinner behind. Teeth double in left valve, single in right. Laterals rather thin, nearly straight. Cardinals stumpy. Muscle scars well marked; generally separate, sometimes confluent. Pallial line distinct in front, less so behind. Cavity of shell dish-like; of the beaks deep and full.

Sometimes the dorsal muscle scars are situated in the extreme end of the beak cavity, but generally upon the base of cardinal and dorsal plate. Nacre rose-color, with blotches of yellow surrounded by brown. Cavity nearly always studded with numerous pearly excrescences.

Flesh of animal whitish or salmon-colored exteriorly, but shows scarlet when cut. Eggs carried in all four gills, very red, and the gravid animal thus presents a striking appearance.

Habitat: Lanana and Banita Creeks, near Nacogdoches, Texas. About 200 specimens were taken on July 10, 1901, by Messrs. Askew, Strode and Frierson.

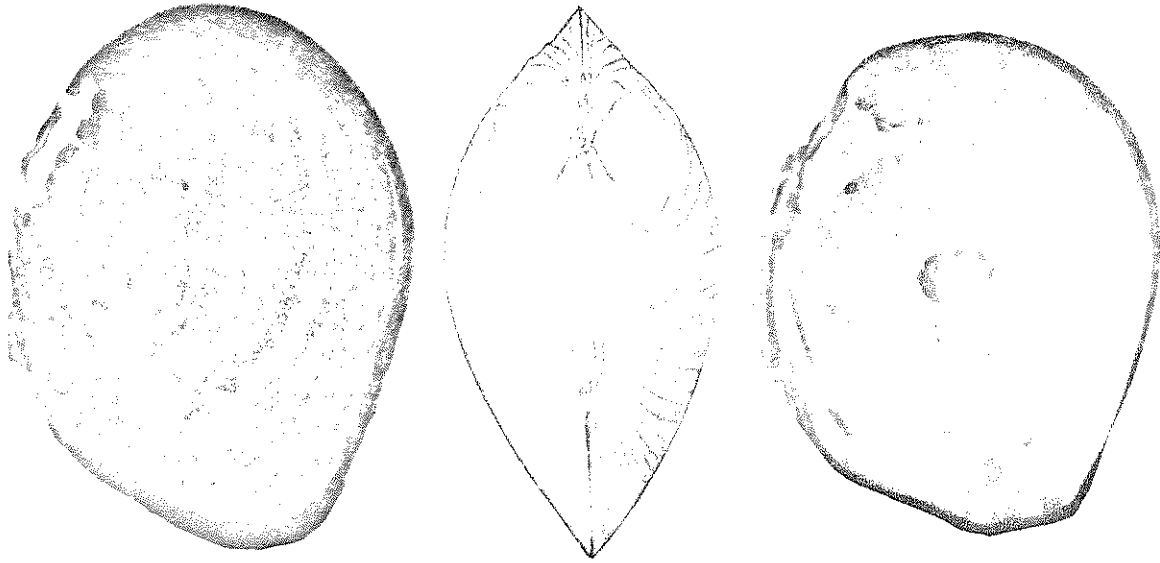
Examples may be seen in their cabinets, and in the U. S. National Museum and Academy of Natural Sciences, where the types are deposited.

Q. lananensis is closely allied to *Q. askevii* Marsh, both by its conchological and anatomical characteristics. It may be differentiated from that shell by being longer, more compressed, more oblique, and its shell is never so inflated and thickened in front as *Askevii*, and not so acutely angled on the posterior ridge.

Internally, *lananensis* is rose-colored nearly invariably, and the color is uniformly spread over its surface. *Askevii* is mostly white, and when colored (pink), the color is almost always confined exterior to the pallial line.

Finally, *Q. Askevii* never possesses those peculiar peculiar excrecences which seem to belong to *lananensis*. This species was collected many years ago at the type locality by Mr. H. G. Askew. But that gentlemen's innate modesty forbade his describing the shell, and he generously gave to me this honor.

Lananensis is the shell quoted as having been found by Mr. Askew in the Lanana Creek, in the "Contributions to the Natural History of Texas" (page 321), by Mr. J. A. Singley, and called by him *U. certinus* Conrad. Its relationship to this abundant Louisiana shell is so remote, however, that it is not worth while to point out their differences.



QUADRULA LANANENSIS FRIERSON.

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A NEW LAND OPERCULATE FROM HAITI.

C. T. SIMPSON AND J. B. HENDERSON, JR.

CERATODISCUS, nov. gen.

Shell almost strictly discoidal; spire very slightly raised; whorls few, nearly round, closely coiled except the last third of the outer one, which leaves the penultimate whorl at a tangent and has a groove on its inner side; aperture nearly circular, scarcely thickened or reflexed; surface with finely reticulated sculpture; epidermis corneous. Operculum unknown. Probably one of the Cyclotifida.

CERATODISCUS SOLUTUS, n. sp. Pl. V, figs. 1, 2.

Shell small, planorboid, the large nucleus slightly raised, but not elevated to the level of the last whorl; whorls three, nearly round, being a little wider and flatter above than below, the first two and two-thirds in contact and having a deep suture above and below, the last third of the outer whorl solute, leaving the penultimate whorl at a tangent, the free part very slightly deflexed; on the inner side of the uncoiled part of the shell, close to the penultimate whorl, there is generally a well-marked groove; surface with close, delicate incremental striae which are crossed by microscopic threads that run parallel with the direction of the whorls; aperture nearly circular, compressed a little on the inner side; peristome scarcely thickened or reflexed; epidermis greenish-yellow. Height 1.5, greatest diameter 5, diameter at the point where the last whorl becomes free 4 mm.

Seven dead specimens were found on the mountain of La Ferriere, in northern Haiti, at an elevation of perhaps two thousand feet, in a