

Frierson
1908

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PLEUROBEMA.

BY L. S. FRIERSON.

PLEUROBEMA TOMBIGBEANUM n. sp. Plate III, figs. 3, 4.

Shell short, triangular, thick, solid and heavy; truncated in front, roundly pointed behind at the post-base. Beaks high and incurved, their sculpture not seen. Post ridge rounded, and close to the post margin. The sides are slightly flattened just in front of the post-ridge, and an inflated, raised area extends from the beaks to the anterior base. This area is to a considerable degree concentrically sulcated, the sulci becoming obsolete behind, where it becomes striated; epidermis rayless, dark reddish brown or having faint greenish rays near the beaks. Lunule triangular, and membranaceous. The shell is markedly flattened in front, half way from beaks to base, showing a sort of so-called "secondary lunule." Nacre white, to rose color, and iridescent. Muscle scars well impressed, and separate. Beak cavities shallow. In the left valve there are two low, thick curved laterals, somewhat striate, and a stout, upright, bifid, striate, acuminate cardinal. In the right valve a single low, stout curved lateral upon a very wide heavy plate, or shelf, and a single wedge-shaped cardinal arising from a pit surrounded by a semicircular, low ridge. Cardinal plate thick, on the inner surface of which may be noted the dorsal muscle scars.

Length 48, alt. 40, diam. 32.3 mm.

Length 41, alt. 39, diam. 27.5 mm.

Tombigbee river. Types from Demopolis, Marengo Co., Alabama, in coll. Frierson and A. N. S. Phila. Also found at Columbus, Mississippi.

The shell may be mistaken by the casual observer, for a small *Quadrula pyramidata*, Lea, but may easily be distinguished by its smaller size, and especially its shallower beak cavities, lower beaks, and less pronounced sulcus from beak to post base. It seems a rather rare shell in the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. Four and a half specimens were received in three "envois" from the former river. Mr. Bryant Walker informs me that he has two specimens, from the Alabama River. One from the collection of Dr. Lewis, and labeled by him "*U. plenus*," and the other received

... and figured *Helix*
... The account agrees
... the number of whorls,
... and *H. fulvus* usually has
... his new species. His
... seems to have been
... been adopted only by
... 1905.¹ No description
... been published since the
... documents. I am acutely
... there may be from two
... elements which to some
... this, where the concholo
... of one mind, a reversal of
... full consideration of all
... be argued that Müller's
... species (*fulva* auct.) and
... (M.L.), should be restricted
... mistook the real relations
... discuss the inexpediency
... everybody admits that
... of the original *melange*
... all be synonymous with
... case may be summarized
... composite of two species
... of modern authors).
... from the composite by his
... composite nature of Müller's
... *Euconulus*, which he well
... action by Montagu or any
... status of either of the two
... therefore should stand.
... and adjoining regions, Harri-

from Mr. R. E. Call, and placed among his "*pyramidata*." Mr. William A. Marsh has examples, which have been labeled "southern variety of *pyramidata*." Mr. Walker thinks the shell is however a *Pleurobema*, rather than a *Quadrula* and he places it in the scheme of classification next to *Pleurobema taitianum*, Lea. Compared with that species, ours is less convex, with a more or less distinct sulcus back of the convexity. Uniologists having southern *pyramidata*, may perhaps find specimens of *P. tombigbeanum* in the lots.

SOME NEW BRACHIOPODS.

BY WM. H. DALL.

During the researches of the U. S. S. Albatross party in 1906 a good many brachiopods were obtained, and the range of some known species much extended. The examination indicates that two species of those obtained are undescribed. Diagnoses are now given and figures are in preparation.

Terebratula (Liothyris) sakhalinensis n. sp.

Shell large, solid, of a rather dark and ruddy brown color and nearly smooth surface which bears faint concentric lines of growth and usually fainter, irregularly radial impressed lines on the anterior portion of the shell; valves moderately convex, the anterior margins slightly flexuous, the middle of the ventral valve is slightly squarely impressed and produced, the extension fitting into an analogous excavation in the dorsal valve; beak stout, moderately recurved, usually much eroded, with a large, entire foramen; the deltidial plates form a solid arch with no mesial groove; internally a thickened collar or short tube surrounds the peduncle, and an evident, but not prominent, short septum extends mesially about 2 mm. from the collar forward, in one specimen. Hinge of the ventral valve solid, with no props to the dental processes; in this valve the pallial sinuses exhibit two strong parallel trunks which extend nearly to the anterior margin before they begin to bifurcate, the genital glands extend as a fine, brown, irregular reticulation over the main cavity of the sinuses outside the inner line of the respective trunks on either side; dorsal (or hæmal) valve with a small but evident cardinal

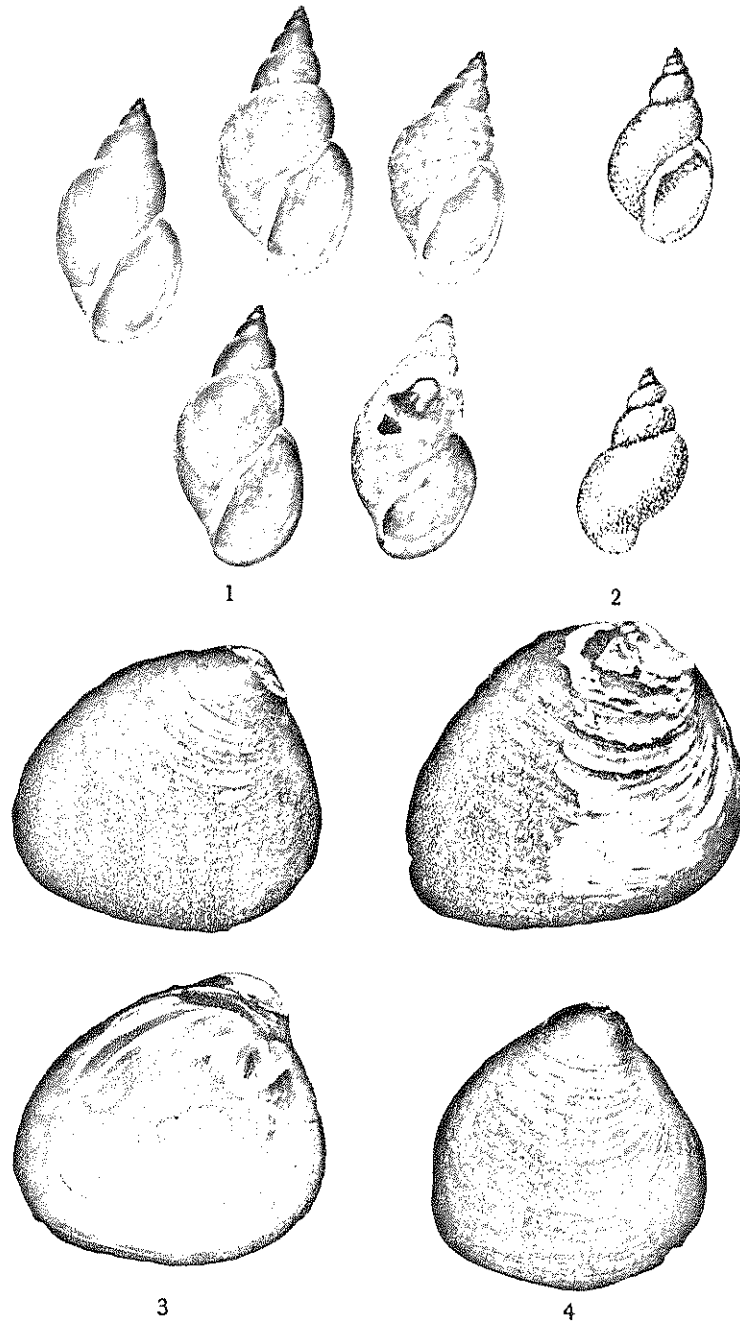
process; the dental process of the two supporting arches spring from the valve upward at a point about the width of the loop is 3 mm., while the crural limb of the arch, are a narrow but distinct, except the adductor scars; they do not project beyond the 45, breadth 34.5, max.

Dredged on the south in 64 to 100 fathoms, Mus., 110, 786.

The remarkable locality from any other of the all the specimens.

Laqueus morsei n. sp.

Shell thin, smooth shaped, somewhat attenuated; ventral valve wide, flattened area; at the junction; dental by strong props with deltidial sinuses with two in the valve, and two out beginning; genital glands extending along the narrow barely distally bifurcated opened hinge-plate, but no processes; the septum formed but extremely thin, which is much within uniform plane, an external forms the only approach 32.5, of dorsal valve 29



1, 2. LYMNÆA DESIDIOSA SAY.
3, 4. PLEUROBEMA TOMBIGBEANUM FRIERSON.

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Vol. XXII.

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ON EUCONULUS FU

BY HET

Helix fulva as described by species: (1) adult *Helix fulva* (2) immature *Helix bidentata* versed the age-relations of the the young stage of (2), and w torily, and gives the measure naturally given of the form unusual conic shape, etc., rene recognize both forms from M be hardly possible to mistake:

The next notice of the form Müller's *H. fulva* without rec count being merely compiled scribed and named the adult unmistakable figures in the *Cl.* has never been any controver *bidentata*.

Ten years later (1801), I *terr. et fluv. de la France*, p. 7 *lus*, giving an excellent descr scribed *H. bidentata*, the two groups. Up to the present tin almost universally.