

the outer one peripheral in position; a single palatal plica is generally developed. These plicæ form a curved, very obliquely radial series, the inner end near the aperture. The two inner basal lamellæ are much stouter and higher than the others, the second from the axis (or third, counting the axial) being the longest and highest of the plicæ.

Alt. 1.8, diam. 2.5 mm.

Florida: Type No. 77014 A. N. S. P., from Miami, collected by S. N. Rhoads, 1899. Also widely distributed over the State. Tallahassee (C. W. Johnson, 1900), St. John's valley, Volusia and Marion counties (Johnson and Pilsbry, 1894) and many other localities.

This species resembles *S. virgo* Pils. in shape and peristome, but it differs in the more widely spaced ribs, continued over the base. It differs from all known North American species by the *much more deeply entering parietal lamellæ*, the inner ends of which pass under the parietal callus of the aperture. In other species these lamellæ are only about a half whorl long. The inner basal plicæ are also placed more deeply within than in other species. *S. texasiana* Pils. and Ferr. resembles *S. floridana* in shape and in having a ribbed base, but the sculpture is much closer and the lamellæ do not extend so far inward.

S. floridanus is a common and widely distributed species in Florida. A depressed and angular form of *S. labyrinthicus* resembling *S. L. atrebeli* occurs in some places, and *S. hubbardi* (A. D. Brown) also has a wide distribution on the peninsula and keys.

Several other races of *Strobilops* will be defined in a future paper. The shells have to be opened carefully to demonstrate the internal structure, but fresh specimens can usually be determined without opening. Information is especially desired by the writer on the forms of New York State, and will be duly credited in a monograph of that fauna now in preparation.

MOLLUSKS FROM KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

During the past year Mr. F. B. Isely, Professor of Biology in the Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Oklahoma, has sent to the Chicago Academy of Sciences several interesting lots of

shells from Kansas and Oklahoma. As this region is not well known conchologically, it has been thought that a list of the species would be of value as a contribution to the subject of geographic distribution. The region includes Grant and Kay counties, Oklahoma, and Sumner, Harper and Kingman counties, Kansas. The collection is now deposited in the Chicago Academy of Sciences. My thanks are due to Mr. Bryant Walker and Dr. V. Sterki for assistance in determining critical material.

PELECYPODA.

Lampsilis anodontooides (Lea). Chikaskia River, Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

Lampsilis subrostrata (Say). Spring Creek, Grant county, Oklahoma.

Lampsilis parva (Barnes). Bluff Creek, Grant Co., Oklahoma.

Lampsilis purpurata (Lamarck). Chikaskia River, Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

Lampsilis gracile (Barnes). Shoofly Creek, Williston, Oklahoma.

Plagiola donaciformis (Lea). Chikaskia River, Hannewell, Kansas.

Tritogonia tuberculata (Barnes). Chikaskia River, Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

Anodonta grandis Say. Chikaskia River, Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Chikaskia River, Williston, Oklahoma.

Anodonta corpulenta Cooper. Duck Creek, near Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

Anodonta imbecilis Say. Shoofly Creek, Williston, Oklahoma.

Symphynota complanata (Barnes). Chikaskia River, Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Chikaskia River, Williston, Oklahoma.

Unio tetralasmus camptodon Say. Spring Creek, Anthony, Kansas.

Unio tetralasmus sayi Wurd. Spring Creek, Grant Co., Oklahoma.

Quadrula undulata (Barnes). Chikaskia River, Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Chikaskia River, Drury, Kansas; Shoofly Creek, Williston, Oklahoma.

Quadrula undulata latecostata (Lea). Shoofly Creek, Williston, Oklahoma.

Quadrula lacrymosa (Lea). Chikaskia River, Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Chikaskia River, Drury, Kansas.

Quadrula pustulosa (Lea). Chikaskia River, Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Chikaskia River, Drury, Kansas.

Quadrula pustulosa var. Chikaskia River, Drury, Kansas.

A peculiar shell is associated with *pustulosa* at this locality. It is compressed, quite elongated, and the surface is ornamented with many olive-green rays, radiating from the umbones. It is smooth, like *schoolcraftensis*, but is much more elongated than that variety, to which the Oklahoma *pustulosa* might quite appropriately be referred. No specimens of the typical *pustulosa* have been seen from the region in question. Additional material may show this to be a recognizable race of *pustulosa*.

Quadrula rubiginosa (Lea). Chikaskia River, Drury, Kansas.

Quadrula coccinea (Conrad). Chikaskia River, Drury, Kansas; Chikaskia River, Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

Sphaerium simile Say, variety. Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Wild Horse Creek, Spivey, Kansas.

A much elongated and very cylindrical shell, which may prove to be a race of *simile*.

Sphaerium striatimum Lamarck. Sand Creek, Argonia, Kansas.

Musculium transversum (Say). Shoofly Creek, Williston, Oklahoma.

Musculium elevatum (Haldeman). Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Meridian Creek, South Haven, Kansas.

Not quite typical, the shell being more elongate ovate in outline than in typical *elevatum*.

GASTROPODA.

Physa crandalli Baker. Wild Horse Creek, Spivey, Kansas; Sand Creek, Argonia, Kansas; Meridian Creek, South Haven, Kansas; Spring Creek, Anthony, Kansas; Shoofly Creek, Williston, Oklahoma; Spring Creek, Grant Co., Oklahoma.

Physa ancillaria Say. Spring Creek, Grant Co., Oklahoma; Wild Horse Creek, Spivey, Kansas; Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Shoofly Creek, Williston, Oklahoma.

The specimens are exactly comparable with typical *ancillaria* from Philadelphia.

Physa anatina Lea. Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

Ancylus rivularis Say. Shoofly Creek, Williston, Oklahoma.

Planorbis trivolvis Say. Wild Horse Creek, Spivey, Kansas; Spring Creek, Grant Co., Oklahoma.

Planorbis deflectus Say. Spring Creek, Anthony, Kansas.