

FRIERSON  
1915

axial lamellae and the last wide axial ribs, most distinct about 11 mm. long by 5.5 mm. It is included in the spire.

A purple-brown form which, though, yet seems difficult to provisionally. It has three nuclear whorls followed by a fourth, having the general proportions of the last whorl ten axial ribs. The sculpture consists of fine threads near the periphery are more widely spaced when they cross the axial ribs, and more closely between them; on each whorl there are three or four finer threads in the aperture; the outer lip is slightly raised, the inner lip, the canal short, Height of shell 11.0; of spire 10.0. It is an inhabitant of Pan-

three smooth conoid nuclear whorls; the strongly sculptured whorls; the frill of numerous sharp thin elements; a frill in front of the sutural threads; on the last whorl are three subequal interspaces, which are more widely spaced; between the sutural frill are three inconspicuous spiral cords; a prominent cord flattened and the axial rib into a spade-shaped, between this cord and another are one to three small spiral cords; the margin of the shell is formed by a dozen spiral threads which are widely spaced. The color of the shell is light yellow brown with axial rows of dark brown spots on the ribs, the aperture white; the outer lip is sharp, with three or four obscure nodules within the aperture: a thin white callus on the inner lip, the canal short and slightly re-curved. Height of shell 17; of spire (without the nucleus) 10; maximum diameter 8 mm.

and straight, the outer lip sharp but probably immature. Height of shell 22; of spire 12; maximum diameter 10 mm. It was collected at the Galapagos Island in 33 fathoms, sandy bottom. Though evidently not full grown, the sculpture of this shell would identify it at any age. (U. S. N. M, 96370).

*P. (?) orcutti* n. sp. Nuclear whorls lost, the remaining five whorls solid, with appressed suture; axial sculpture of rude lines of growth and (on the last whorl eight) obscure low ribs; spiral sculpture of broad, somewhat irregular, straplike spirals and much smaller spiral threads; of the former there is one at the suture followed by three or four threads; two at the shoulder closely adjacent, followed by two threads; and four or five in front of the periphery alternated by single threads; the color of the shell is light yellow brown with axial rows of dark brown spots on the ribs, the aperture white: the outer lip is sharp, with three or four obscure nodules within the aperture: a thin white callus on the inner lip, the canal short and slightly re-curved. Height of shell 17; of spire (without the nucleus) 10; maximum diameter 8 mm.

It was collected at Mazatlan by C. R. Orcutt and resembles a *Laticulus* except that the pillar is without plaits. (U. S. N. Mus. No. 252697).

LASMIGONA SUBVIRIDIS CONRAD, REDIVIVUS.

BY L. S. FRIERSON.

*Lasmigona subviridis*, Conrad. Probably few conchologists are aware of the validity of this name, since it occurs in no synoptical list of *Unionidae* known to the writer.

Rafinesque published a species, *Unio viridis*, in his Monograph of 1820, a work virtually introduced to American conchologists by Mr. Poulson's translation in 1831.

In the autumn of 1835, Mr. Hyde gave specimens of a *Unio* from the Juniata River to both Dr. Lea, and Mr. Conrad. The latter published the shell, with an excellent figure, on plate 9, of his new fresh-water shell, under the name of *Unio viridis*? Mr. Conrad stated that he was uncertain whether this identifi-

cation was correct, since Rafinesque's shell came from the Ohio drainage, and these Hyde shells from the Atlantic drainage. In case these latter should prove distinct Conrad proposed the name—*Unio subviridis*. In the following year Dr. Lea published the same shell under the name of *tappanianus*, but in the meantime Conrad had published the shell a second time (Monography of Unionidae, 1836) as *viridis* (Rafinesque). Dr. Lea up to his death, claimed the shell, on the ground that it was not *viridis* Rafinesque, and that Conrad's name *viridis* was a synonym.

Conrad, on his part, persisted that his identification was correct, because a single valve of this shell in Mr. Poulson's collection had been labeled *viridis* by Rafinesque. The confusion thus wrought, is now eighty years old.

Rafinesque, in 1820, described very clearly a shell from the Ohio drainage, under the name of *viridis*, which Dr. Lea (*as he frequently did*) redescribed several years later, under the name of *compressa*. In 1831, Rafinesque labeled for Mr. Poulson, a single valve of a shell under the name *viridis* which valve Conrad stated was identical with the Hyde shells. It is worthy of note, that if this valve was not correctly named by Rafinesque, it was an *exceedingly close guess*, as the two species are so close that they are often confounded yet. That Dr. Lea was so positive that this label was incorrect, proves conclusively that Lea was fully aware that the true *viridis* of Rafinesque was the *compressa*, (*or pressus*) of Lea. Of course, Lea was too "cute" to call attention to this fact, since he would then lose this name also, nor did he have generosity enough to give the Hyde shells to Conrad under the name *subviridis*, of which he was fully cognizant.

*Subviridis* Conrad was elegantly figured on plate 9, in an appendix to "New Fresh Water Shells." The appendix is dated 1835, and was only bound in a few copies of the book, and this accounts for the total omission of the name, or plate, by Mr. C. T. Simpson, and other authors. The correct synonymy of these two species therefore (omitting some unimportant names) is as follows—

LASMIGONA SUBVIRIDIS (Conrad).

*Unio viridis?* Conrad, 1835, New Fresh Water Shells, appendix, plate 9, Fig. 1, *or subviridis* Conrad, if new.

*Unio viridis* Conrad (as a synonym) 1853.

*Unio tappanianus* Lea, 1835.

*Symphynota viridis* Simpson Catalog, 1914.

LASMIGONA VIRIDIS (Rafinesque)

*Unio viridis* Rafinesque, 1820.

*Symphynota compressa*, Lea, 1835.

*Complanaria alasmodontina*

*Margaron pressus* Lea, 1835.

*Symphynota compressa* Lea,

Because of the *Symphynota* for Rafinesque's genus *Propleta* the name *compressus*, neither can be used, and if Rafinesque's name, *Stimpson's* name takes

#### PUBLICAT

THE NAIADES OF MISSOURI published in the American Midland Naturalist, Vol. iv, 1915. In the May 1915 issue appeared. It consisted of 13 plates with a general key to the families. Part ii, comprising the families, genus *Cumberlandia*, *Conaia*, *Amblema*, *Megaloniais*, *Quadrula* and *Rotundaria*. The work contains 28 plates illustrating the genera and grounds etc. The paper is to be published.

THE PHILIPPINE LAND SHELLS By Paul Bartsch, (Proc. U. S. Geol. Surv. 204, pl. 15.) A new subgenus *quadrasi* Hidalgo, and seven new species.

THE RECENT AND FOSSIL MOLLUSCS FROM THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA

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New Fresh Water Shells, appen-  
 Conrad, if new.

*Unio viridis* Conrad (as of Rafinesque), Monography, 1836 :  
 Synopsis 1853.

*Unio tappanianus* Lea, 1836.

*Symphynota viridis* Simson, 1900, (*as of Conrad!*); also in  
 Catalog, 1914.

LARMIGONA VIRIDIS (Rafinesque).

*Unio viridis* Rafinesque, Monograph, 1820.

*Symphynota compressa*, Lea, 1829.

*Complanaria alasmodontina*, Stimpson, 1851.

*Margaron pressus* Lea, 1852.

*Symphynota compressa* Lea, Simpson, 1900 and 1914.

Because of the *Symphynota* of Lea being an exact synonym  
 for Rafinesque's genus *Proptera*, and the earlier use (in *Unio*) of  
 the name *compressus*, neither the name *compressa* nor *pressus*, can  
 be used, and if Rafinesque's name be disallowed by the weak-  
 kneed, *Stimpson's* name takes precedence.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE NAIADES OF MISSOURI. By William I. Utterback, pub-  
 lished in the American Midland Naturalist, Notre Dame, Ind.  
 Vol. iv, 1915. In the May number the first part of this paper  
 appeared. It consisted of 13 pages, containing an introduction  
 with a general key to the families and genera. The July num-  
 ber contains part ii, comprising 56 pages covering the Margari-  
 tanidae, genus *Cumberlandia* and the Unionidae, genera *Fus-*  
*conaia*, *Amblema*, *Megalonaia*s N. gen. Type, *Unio heros* Say,  
*Quadrula* and *Rotundaria*. With the July number was a supple-  
 ment containing 28 plates illustrating the species, collecting  
 grounds etc. The paper is to be continued. C. W. J.

THE PHILIPPINE LAND SHELLS OF THE GENUS CHISTOLOMA.  
 By Paul Bartsch, (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 49, pages 195-  
 204, pl. 15.) A new subgenus *Hololoma*, type *Megalomastoma*  
*quadrasi* Hidalgo, and seven new sub-species are described.

THE RECENT AND FOSSIL MOLEUSKS OF THE GENUS RISSOINA  
 FROM THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA. By Paul Bartsch, (Proc.