

line of the hinge superiorly; posterior extremity obtusely rounded, the tip being nearly on the median line of the shell; posterior ridge somewhat angled; dorsal slope covered with strong sub-concentric, somewhat irregular ridges extending from the posterior ridge to the margin; basal margin regularly curved; hinge margin nearly straight, slightly angled between the cardinal and lateral teeth. Cardinal teeth crenulate, erect, rather compressed, those in left valve nearly on the same line; lateral teeth slender, straight and nearly smooth. Anterior cicatrices well impressed, posterior cicatrices distinct, dorsal cicatrices under the plate behind the cardinal teeth. Back cavity rather shallow, cavity of the shell deep and uniform. Nacre bluish-white, rather thicker anteriorly.

Length 36; height 19, width 13 mm.

Habitat, Calvary, Ga.

Only three specimens of this little species were received, and these, unfortunately, without any information as to the stream where they were found.

This species belongs to the "*conradicus*" group of *Medionidus* as defined by Simpson, and is most nearly related to *M. penicillatus*. But it differs decidedly from all the described species in the compression of the anterior end, the elevation of the superior-anterior margin and the regularly rounded posterior margin, which is equally curved above and below, the tip being nearly on the median line and not depressed toward the basal margin as in all the allied species. The ridges on the posterior slope are quite as strong, but not so numerous as in *M. kingii*.

It is named in honor of Mr. Charles T. Simpson, whose recent retirement from active conchological work has been a source of regret to all interested in American Conchology.

A NEW LOCALITY FOR *CERION INGANUM*.

BY CHARLES T. SIMPSON.

I have just returned from a visit to "Baker's Hauplover," the narrow strip of land between the extreme upper end of Biscayne Bay, Florida, and the Atlantic. This strip may be twenty rods wide, is low and covered with mangroves on the inner side, and next the ocean is sand-bank twelve or fifteen feet high with shore grapes, low

being less elongated and more inflated with more prominent beak. The color both of the epidermis and nacre is also quite different.

Messrs. Fierston and Marsh, to whom specimens have been submitted, agree that it is distinct from any described form, and Mr. Simpson remarks that it "looks more or less like two or three species, but I cannot refer it to anything." Mr. B. H. Wright suggests that it is close to some forms of *U. confertus* Lea, but both in shape and color, which is remarkably constant in all the specimens seen, it seems sufficiently distinct.

UNIONIDAE FROM MOCCASIN CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE
ECONFINE RIVER.

Lampsilis anodontoides floridensis Lea.

" *livosus* Con. (*caliginosus* Lea).

" *vibax* Con. (*rutilata* Lea).

Unio downiei Lea, var.

" *arclatus tortivus* Lea.

A very large, heavy, inflated form similar to Lea's *tetricus*, longer but not so swollen as that figured by Simpson in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. xv. Pl. lxiv. figs. 3 and 4. Associated with this form is another more compressed, strongly rayed and with umbonal slope, decidedly biangulate, which Mr. Simpson thinks is also referable here. Mr. Marsh considers this identical with Wright's *nelani*, a synonym of the following species.

Unio obauhilis Lea. Two specimens smaller, thicker and apparently quite distinct from the last-mentioned form are referred to *santeensis* Lea, by Marsh, to which Simpson somewhat doubtfully assents.

A NEW SPECIES OF *MEDIONIDUS*.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

Medionidus simpsonianus n. sp. Pl. ix. figs. 4 and 5.

Shell small, rather thin, somewhat inflated, elliptical, inequilateral, strongly plicate on the posterior slope. Epidermis dark yellow, smooth, polished, covered with dark green pencilled rays which tend to break into a net-work of angular lines covering the entire surface. Anterior end compressed, rounded, and slightly elevated above the

