

nkled or wrinkles dislocated, broken into
 LIMULUS s. str.
 American and West Indian.
 B. exilis = guadeloupensis.
 B. limnæoides.
 heterotrichus.
 B. peruvianus.
 proteus.
 aux.

ular riblets. Subgenus ORTHOTOMUM.
 rnia and Northern Mexico, extending

spirifer (*Leptobysus* C. & F., 1875, not 3).

type B. sufflatus (*Rabdolus* part, Alb.,
 ; *Globulinus* C. & F., 1875, not *Globu-*
umastus Auct. not Alb.)

B ramentosa.
 millar. Subgenus BOSTRYX.
 ainly of Ecuador, Peru and Chili.

erythrostomus.
 bilicaris.
 solutus.

upiformis.
 turritus (*Pyrgus* Alb. not Hübner).

us extending into the United States is
schiedeanus, *dealbatus*, *baileyi*, *monte-*
us and their allies. It is very char-
 rea, as originally limited by Merriam.
 that in each of the three subgenera of
 species have been independently de-

mæus Alb., 1850.

isch.; *Ostostomus* Martens).
 on the ground when living. Apical
 rating formed of vertical and spiral
 as. Radula peculiar.

—Lip expanded or flaring.

Ziplagiis Pils., type *D. navicula* (= *Ostostomus* Martens not Beck & Gray; *Navicula* Spix not Blainv.).

Semicilausaria Pfr., type *D. semicilausus*.

Drymæus s. str., types *D. xanthostoma* and *hygrohylæus* Orb.

Neopetræus Mts., type *D. altoperuvianus*.

—Lip simple, arcuate.

Mesembrinus Alb., type *D. virgulatus* Fér.

Eulioptus Alb., type *D. pseudosuccineus*.

—Apical sculpture not distinctly grated.

Leiostracus Alb., type *D. vittatus* (not *Liostraca* Burm.).

The genus *Drymæus* is represented within our limits by *D. serper-*
æus in Texas, belonging to the restricted section *Drymæus*, and in
 Florida *D. dormani* and *marielinus* represent a section perhaps re-
 quiring a new name. *D. multilineatus* belongs to *Mesembrinus*.

A certain number of Brazilian and Venezuelan forms, of which
D. vittatus, the type of Albers' group *Leiostracus*, is an example,
 have superficial vermiculate wrinkles on the upper portion, exces-
 sively fine, often indistinct, spirals on the lower portion of the second
 apical whorl. This is quite different from the usual evenly grated
 sculpture. It is often very indistinct.

THE SIZE OF MUSSELS.

BY W. S. STRODE, M. D., LEWISTOWN, ILL.

Some time since, in conversation with an aged naturalist, I in-
 formed him that I had found a valve of *Unio alatus* Say, in Spoon
 River, Ill., that was nine inches long. He expressed surprise and
 said that he never saw a mussel of any kind over six inches in
 length, and, old as he was, he would walk five miles and go into
 water up to his neck to get a specimen above that size. Feeling a
 little taken back by his assertion, I determined to go home and make
 some measurements of my largest species of Spoon River Uniones.
 I was certain that I had several varieties that were above six inches
 in length. The following is the result of my measurements:

U. anodontoides Lea, length 7 in., circumference 9 in.

U. ligamentinus Lam., length 7 in., circumference 10½ in.

- U. multiplicatus* Lea, length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., circumference $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.
U. rectus Lam., length 7 in., circumference 8 in.
U. tuberculatus Barnes, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., circumference $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.
U. plicatus Les., length $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., circumference $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.
U. gracilis Bar., length 7 in., circumference 11 in.
Ano. grandis Say, length 8 in., circumference 12 in.
Marg. rugosa Bar., length 7 in., circumference 8 in.
Marg. complanata Bar., length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., circumference 13 in.

These were all from Spoon River, Ill.

Ano. stewartiana Lea, Ripley's Lake, Tex., $7\frac{1}{4}$ x 9.

U. rotundatus Lam., Ask Bayou, Tex., $5\frac{1}{4}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$.

SMALL LAND MOLLUSCA FROM NEW MEXICO.

BY DR. V. STERKI.

A few days ago, Mr. Theo. D. A. Cockerell kindly forwarded me some small and minute shells of Mollusca collected in drift on the Rio Grande, at S. Marcial, N. M., with the request to publish a list of them with notes. The species were the following:

Hyalinia minuscula Binn.

Helicodiscus lineatus Say. One example.

Vallonia costata Mull. One example; this find is of peculiar interest.

Vallonia cyclophorella Anc. Rather small form; a few examples.

Pupa fallax Say.

Pupa arizonensis (Gabb.) W. G. Binney.

Pupa hordeacea Gabb. Rather small; variable in size and color.

Pupa procera Gould. One example, light colored.

Pupa hordeacella Pilsb. Light colored to glassy transparent.

Pupa pilsbryana Sterki. One example; slightly more striated than those previously seen.

Pupa blandi Morse. A few; light color to colorless.

Vertigo ovata Say. Two specimens, rather typical.

Besides these, there were a few examples of *Limnæa* and *Planorbis*.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, December, 1895.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PLANORBIS

BY E. G. VANATTA.

This species was first described by Mr. J. W. Taylor, *Journal of Conchology*, 1883-85, Vol. IV, p. 351, as *Planorbis umbilicatus*; but since Müller had previously described *Planorbis catus* in 1774, Cockerell renamed Taylor's shell *Planorbis catus* in the *Conchologist's Exchange*, November, 1887.

It is now known from the following localities:

Manitoba:	Brandon and Birtle,	R. M. Cokerell
Minnesota:	Dallas Lake, Wright Co.	H. E. Sargent
	St. Michael's,	H. E. Sargent
Iowa:	Near Davenport,	H. A. Pilsbry
Montana:	Mingusville,	H. Squyer
Colorado:	Davidson's Ranch, Boulder Co.,	J. D. Putnam

From these localities it seems to have a wide distribution in the northwestern States, the extreme points being Mingusville, Montana; Davenport, Iowa, and Brandon, Colorado.

The shell is grayish-white, with a flat spire and a narrow umbilicus. It may be easily distinguished from *P. parvus* by its narrower umbilicus and fewer whorls, and from *P. catus* by the flat spire, lack of blunt keel at periphery at the aperture; *deflectus* having a rounded apex.

No doubt this species will be found well represented in the collections of many western conchologists, under the name "*deflectus*."

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ISAAC LEA

[Conducted in the interest of the Isaac Lea Conchological Club by its General Secretary, Mrs. M. Burton Williamson.]

The annual election for officers occurs on the first of December, and as Christmas for 1895 occurred on the 25th, the election was postponed for one day. All the members residing in California were invited to be present at the election, the General Secretary on Thursday, December 1st, as provided for in Article V of our Constitution. Professor Keep, lives five hundred miles from