

out, and a stem of an inch in length curving upward from the bottom, being similar in shape to most of the briar-root pipes of the present day; the third variety is a flattened tube of an inch and a half in width by three inches in length, with a bowl of an inch in diameter upon one end. Of this latter variety but two specimens have been found, so far as the author can ascertain. They were both well covered with deeply engraved designs, the principal one of which was evidently intended for the rising or setting sun. Fragments of pottery are also numerous, but not as promiscuously scattered in the locality as are the other articles mentioned. They are generally from two to four inches square, and always marked more or less with lines, dots, circles, &c., but never appear to have any particular design.

The bluff fronting the Delaware, and varying from thirty to seventy feet in height, contains, throughout the greater portion of its extent, human skeletons in a moderate state of preservation. They are all buried in a recumbent position, with their feet pointing to the east invariably. The majority of them are encased in clay coffins, which latter have so far proved too fragile to bear exhuming entire.

*No skeletons have yet been discovered with these, that have been buried in a SITTING POSTURE, but below the southern limit of the locality treated of in this paper (Bordentown) the skeletons exhumed are found in such a position.**

These clay coffins, as the fragments of pottery to be found, are always covered with fantastical markings, evidently intending to portray, in the coffins, however, some object or objects; but specimens have not yet been procured of sufficient size to determine the exact character of the figuring. This pottery is generally a third of an inch in thickness.

The following interesting account was communicated to me by Mr. T. A. Conrad of Trenton—member of the Academy:

“In 1829, while taking earth from the bluffy bank of Watson’s creek, a small stream about a mile distant from the locale of the “lance-heads,” a fire-place or oven was discovered. The spot was walled about with large stones, all well blackened by fire, and the enclosure was covered with well preserved wood ashes. Fragments of pottery were also scattered about the enclosure, and pieces of larger size were inside, indicating the breakage there of a vessel. The “fire-place” or oven was about seven feet below the top of the creek bank, about two feet above high-water mark, and three below the level of the surrounding meadow.”

The meadow surrounding the place is usually inundated once yearly, but at present the deposition is not appreciable; although Mr. Conrad states that the whole meadows were formed by such depositions.

These are the points of interest connected with the locality, and with the discovery of the collection of “lance-heads,” which latter appears to be an unique phase in the discovery of Indian antiquities in this neighborhood. Many vague rumors prevail in the locality of the discovery now and then, and formerly, of copper bracelets, strings of sea-shells on copper-wire, &c., but no such specimens have been seen, as yet, by the author.

Description of a New Species of PLEUROCERA.

BY GEORGE W. TRYON. JR.

PLEUROCERA PLICATUM, Tryon, t. 2, f. 6.

Description.—Shell ovate-conical, spire attenuate, the upper whorls closely plicate, the lower ones smooth or obsoletely concentrically striate. Whorls

* Catalogue of Crania in Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, by J. Aitken Meigs, M. D. Manta Indian crania.

but slightly convex, sutures well impressed. Color light green, with usually a lighter band below the sutures, and ornamented with narrow or broad brown bands. Aperture canaliculately produced; outer lip thin; columella twisted.

Dimensions. L. .7, diam. .35 inch.

Hab. Nashville, Tenn.

Remarks. I owe to Dr. Gould the opportunity of describing this beautiful little species. It differs from *P. grossum*, Anth., in being more slender, different in color, and in having bands. The aperture is not nearly so large, proportionally, and the plicæ are finer.

Description of a new species of *TEREDO*, from New Bedford, Mass.

BY GEORGE W. TRYON, JR.

TEREDO THOMSONII, Tryon, t. 2, f. 3, 4, 5.

Description.—Valves convex, longer than wide; the body rather stout. Anterior auricle moderate, obliquely sub-triangular; the posterior auricle small, not very wide, short, somewhat reflected outwards. The dorsal margin does not rise above the beak, and the basal margin does not extend so far down the body, (which it joins almost at right angles,) as the anterior area.

The transverse sculpture of the anterior area is sharply sculptured, and becoming much more crowded towards its basal margin. The body, which is surmounted by a narrow beak, and terminates below rather obtusely, has the usual depressed narrow radiating area much more depressed than in the other species, only obsoletely sculptured, and defined anteriorly by a quite prominent rib.

The separation of the posterior auricle is determined by a rather strong sulcation. Internally, the shell is glossy and rather smooth; the posterior auricle overhangs, with a sharp, nearly straight projection. Immediately above this it is concave, then convex; and is marked by semicircular strong growth lines. Beak with an oblique tubercle. Body with a well developed depression corresponding to the radiating area outside. The usual internal rib is scarcely developed, but the posterior tubercle is very prominent. Apophysis thin, blade-shaped, a little wider at its termination, situated obliquely to the direction of the body, with one edge turned slightly towards it. Pallets obliquely, or sometimes regularly, obovate. The style is short and directed backwards. The margins of the blade are convex, sometimes regularly rounded, and sometimes heart-shaped at the end. From the style an elevated ridge extends around a portion of each side of the blade, and is smooth, while the centre, extending to the end, is lunately striate. The style extends in the form of a lamina through the centre of the other side of the blade. Tube not concamerated, rather thick, and frequently much twisted.

Hab.—Marine Railway and Cedar Buoys, Harbor of New Bedford, Mass.—J. H. Thomson.

Station.—Three or four feet below low water mark.

Observation.—This new species of *Teredo* differs from all the others in the very small proportionate size of the posterior auricle, and its not extending basally as low down as the anterior area, in the depressed obsoletely sculptured radiating area of the body, and the corresponding internal depression and in many other minor respects. The pallets are not unlike those of *T. dilatata*, Stimpson, but the shell differs very much.

I am much indebted to my valued correspondent, John H. Thomson, Esq., of New Bedford, for over a hundred specimens of this species, and take great pleasure in dedicating it to him as a slight recognition of the services which he has rendered to most of the Conchologists of the United States.

In a recent letter, referring to this species, he writes, "I am sorry to say

[Oct.



Tryon, George W. 1863. "Description of a New Species of Pleurocera."
Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 15, 279–280.

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