\* Trichotropis borealis Br. & Sby. Station 2, Alert Bay. New to this Province.

Turbonilla chocolata Cpr. Both at Stations 2 and 4.

- \*Turbonilla stylina Cpr. Cumshewa Inlet, Q. C. I., at Station 3. A Californian shell, new to B. C.
  - \* Turbonilla torquata Gld. With the last.
- \* Turbonilla tridentata Cpr. At Station 3, Cumshewa Inlet. Though found in Puget Sound many years ago, it has not before been reported from British Columbia.
- \* Venericardia borealis Conr. At stations 2 (Alert Bay) and 4, Skidegate Inlet.

C. F. NEWCOMBE.

### DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW PISIDIA.

## BY DR. V. STERKI.

Pis. fallax n. sp.

Mussel rather small; it is of the same type with Pis. compressum Pr. but smaller, more rounded in outline, the upper margin is less strongly curved, not angular, the ridges on the beaks are comparatively larger and situated less high up; the striation is finer, crowded, somewhat irregular and sharp; the color commonly greenish or yellowish-horn in the younger, more yellow in older specimens; the hinge is strong, more regularly curved than in compressum, the hinge plate broad, the cardinal tooth of the right valve more oblique, the lateral teeth strongly projecting inward; nacre more glassy-whitish; ligament strong.

Size: long 3.2, alt. 2.9-3, diam. 2.1.

Habitat: Tuscarawas River and Sugar Creek, Ohio.

It was first noticed in October and November, 1891, when hundreds of specimens were collected, and so every year since, in company with Pis. compressum, cruciatum and punctatum. Also found in the stomach of the "Buffalo Sucker" (fish) with Pis. cruciatum and other molluscan shells. It is decidedly and constantly distinct, not a variety or depauperate form of Pis. compressum. The latter has been collected in this vicinity in many places and in very different forms. Old specimens of Pis. fallax are almost always badly eroded, and covered with a thick, blackish coat, while Pis. compressum from the same places, were intact and clean.

Pis. vesiculare n. sp.

Mussel small, ovoid, very inequipartite, somewhat oblique, strongly inflated; beaks very posterior, moderately prominent; margins all well rounded, or the scutum forming a very slight angular projection; color yellowish to brownish-horn; surface slightly striated, polished, often with a few coarser lines of growth; shell thin, translucent; nacre rather glassy, colorless; hinge rather small, markedly short; cardinal teeth lamellar, the right moderately curved with its anterior end thicker; anterior left distinctly directed upward, curved, often angular, posterior oblique, moderately curved; groove between them narrow and deep; lateral teeth situated very close to the cardinals, short, especially those in the left valve abrupt, high; ligament short.

Size: long 2.3, alt. 1.9, diam. 1.7 mill.

Habitat. Michigan.

More than fifteen hundred specimens were seen during the last year, collected at Grand Rapids, Michigan, by Mr. L. H. Streng about ten years ago, and all were remarkably uniform in shape and appearance. Yet I hesitated to announce the form as a new species, thinking it might be a variety of *P. ventricosum* Prime. But later it has been seen from various other places, as Lake Michigan, Hess Lake, "Michigan," in one instance named "*P. rotundatum*," from which it is very different by its beaks situated posteriorly, while in rotundatum they are almost in the middle.

P. vesiculare can be mistaken only for P. ventricosum Pr., from which it differs by the following characters: it is longer, less oblique, more regular in form, being more regularly though less inflated, the beaks are much less prominent; the surface shows less coarse and irregular lines of growth. It is somewhat variable in size, measuring 2·1-2·7 millimetres in length, and in being slightly more or less inflated.

#### A NEW VARIETY OF PUNCTUM.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Punctum conspectum var. pasadenæ n. var.

Shell resembling P. conspectum Bld., but more widely and openly umbilicated, and without spaced riblets, or with them very slightly indicated.



Sterki, Victor. 1896. "Descriptions of new Pisidia." The Nautilus 10, 20–21.

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