

edge of the resiliifer; the right valve has a short, stout anterior and a high, thin, elongate posterior lateral tooth; both the laterals fit under the margin of the left valve with no obvious sockets. The anterior end of the shell is longer than the posterior, and is rounded; the shorter posterior end is subtriangular; the muscular scars are large for the size of the valve, especially the posterior scar; the pallial sinus is deep, high, rounded behind, confluent with the pallial line below.

Length 5.5, height 4.5, max. diam. 2.6 mm.

Habitat: Bermuda.

This shell is perhaps nearest to *Anapella*, which has no pallial sinus and a simpler hinge-armature. I know of no other genus of the family which can be said to approach it more nearly.

A NEW BRACHIOPOD FROM BERMUDA.

BY WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

Another of Mr. Haycock's interesting discoveries is a small brachiopod belonging to the genus *Argyrotheca* (formerly *Cistella*), which occurs in the shell sand of Bermuda.

ARGYROTHECA BERMUDANA, n. sp.

Shell minute, varying from nearly circular to slightly quadrate-rounded, with a feeble concave median inflection of the hæmal valve which does not obviously undulate the distal margin. Color white, clouded with pale scarlet; area wide, smooth, with a very large triangular opening for the pedicel; surface smooth with rather large punctations. Hinge teeth short, strong. Ventral valve with a median, rather low septum, extending nearly to the distal margin. Hæmal valve with a strong septum, widest distally and with a distinctly serrate front edge. Apophyses broad and horizontally incurved, and in large part free from the valve except near the septum. The largest specimen is 2.5 mm. wide and about as high, moderately convex.

None of the specimens contained the remains of the animal. In form and character this is a very distinct species; in color it may be

compared to *Fremulina pulchella* Gray. It cannot be confounded with the heavily ribbed Antillean *A. rubrotincta*.

A NEW CALIFORNIA EUPLEURA.

BY WM. H. DALL.

The following species was dredged off San Diego, outside the kelp beds, in 15 fathoms, by Mr. C. W. Gripp, whose success in getting new and interesting forms is well known to readers of the NAUTILUS:

EUPLEURA GRIPPI, n. sp.

Nucleus small, of a single whorl or slightly more, dark chestnut-brown in color, smooth and slightly tilted, followed by four and a half subsequent whorls, with the inception of which the sculpture changes abruptly; the first has two, the second three, the third four spiral threads between the periphery and the subsequent suture; the two original threads stronger than the others, but all becoming relatively feebler, and on the last whorl obsolete; the posterior slope of the whorls is smooth except for lines of growth; on the last whorl there are very obscure indications of obsolete spiral sculpture; the whorls have, in the type specimen, about five obscure nodes at the shoulder, reminiscent of the varices of the other species of the genus; whorls increasing in size rapidly, the shoulder slope flattish, situated at the posterior third on the last whorl, the suture distinct but not appressed; aperture ovate, the body with a light glaze, the outer lip thickened, sharp-edged, tinged with orange color; the type has eight small denticles within on the callus; canal short, open, slightly re-curved; general tint of the type specimen dark, livid, olive color; operculum muricoid.

Height of shell 21.5, of last whorl 18.0, of aperture excluding the canal 10.0; max. diameter of the shell 11.0, of the aperture 6.2 mm.

The animal, like that of the other species, is purpuriferous. It presents a strong contrast to the other species of the genus in its general smoothness and absence of conspicuous sculpture and the bright color of the lip.



Dall, William Healey. 1911. "A new brachiopod from Bermuda." *The Nautilus* 25, 86–87.

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