

of Mexico is studied it is possible that distinctions may appear which will permit definite classification of the *Ostreas* of this region.

This opportunity is taken to bring the name *Ostrea californica* to notice so that it may not again escape study when the proper time comes. Heretofore it seems to have completely missed the attention of all American bibliographers.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE COLONY OF *HELIX* *NEMORALIS* IN MASSACHUSETTS

BY CHARLES W. JOHNSON

Since publishing my note on the occurrence of *Helix nemoralis* at Marion, Massachusetts, (THE NAUTILUS, vol. 40, p. 93) I have had, through the kindness of Mr. Albert P. Morse, the privilege of studying 122 additional specimens. Forty-eight of these were collected by Mr. Lewis April 18 and 19, 1927, and the others by Mr. Morse. The following numbers arranged according to their banding, shows quite a remarkable variation for so small and apparently recently established colony.

Variety *libellula* (yellow)

Bands	Specimens
00000	29
00300	22
00345	4
003 (45)	1
12345	4
(123) (45) Fused only on the outer half of the body whorl	2

123x(45) Band 1 and 2 are fused near the lip, 3 and the extra band x and 4 and 5 are all fused toward the lip	1
	<hr/>
	63

Variety *rubella* (red)

Bands	Specimens
00000	9
00300	29
00305	1
00345	7
003(45)	1
00345 Bands 4 and 5 fused near the lip.....	1
12345	4
12345 Bands 2 and 3 partly fused	1
12345 Bands 1, 2 and 3 partly fused.....	1
123(45)	1
1(23)(45)	1
123(45) Bands 1, 2 and 3 partly fused.....	1
1(2345) Band 1 fused with the others near the lip	1
	<hr/>
	58

The range of the species seems very limited, confined, according to Mr. Morse, to two estates. The only possible clue as to their introduction is, that several years ago a large number of rose bushes were imported from Ireland. That young shells or even the eggs may have been among the roots of the bushes seems quite probable. A favorable situation on the coast has presented a suitable environment and thus accounts for their rapid increase.

Dr. H. E. Crampton of Columbia University has supplied the following data from a lot of 790 specimens from Marion, collected in June, 1927.

Band Formula	Ground color		Total
	Yellow	Red	
00000	157	78	235
00300	159	175	334
00345	36	54	90
003 (45)	2	16	18
00340	1	1	2
00305	2	4	6
00045	1	0	1
00 (34) 5	1	0	1
12345	39	38	77
123 (45)	3	15	18
(12) 3 (45)	1	3	4
(123) (45)	0	4	4
	<hr/> 402	<hr/> 388	<hr/> 790

A NEW VARIETY OF *HELISOMA CAMPANULATA* FROM
MICHIGAN*

BY FRANK C. BAKER

HELISOMA CAMPANULATA MICHIGANENSIS var. nov.

Planorbis campanulatus var. *rudentis* Dall, Alaska Moll., p. 90, 1905 (not the true *rudentis* of Dall).

Planorbis campanulatus rudentis Winslow, Oc. Papers, Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 180, p. 3, pl. i, figs. 8-10, 1926. (Not of Dall.)

Shell differing from typical *campanulata* in being axially shorter, exhibiting $3\frac{1}{2}$ full whorls on the base, the inner whorl diminishing slowly in diameter, while in the typical form there are $2\frac{1}{2}$ whorls visible, the second of which diminishes rapidly in diameter and disappears

* Contribution from the Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, No. 44,



Johnson, Charles Willison. 1927. "Further notes on the colony of *Helix nemoralis* in Massachusetts." *The Nautilus* 41, 47–49.

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