

of the collectors, and have not been seen again. This is the shell that was listed by the early collectors as *Acteocina infrequens* C. B. Adams, a shell that is now considered to be a distinct Panama species. This seems to be the only time that they have ever been collected in any numbers. At about the same time *Turbonilla tridentata* Cpr. was found plentifully in the sand along the edge of the bar at extreme low tide line, some fine specimens 15 mm. in length being secured. These also disappeared in a short time, but stray specimens found in other parts of the bay indicate that they are at least periodic visitors.

Stray specimens and dead shells of several other species of small shells have been found in the bay, and indicate that it is their habitat or that they are periodic visitors. The exact locality for these is yet to be found, but when they are located they will probably be found to be present in as large numbers as are those which we now know.

PITARIA IDA, A NEW RECENT SPECIES FROM SITKA,
ALASKA

BY NELLIE MAY TEGLAND

Museum of Paleontology, University of California

Type: No. 31526, Mus. Pal., Univ. of Calif.

Left valve: Shell thin, chalky, surface finely striated and roughened by growth lines and bearing remnants of a thin brown epidermis; outline regularly ovate, beak small, anterior and sharply recurved; lunule comparatively large, not depressed, clearly outlined by incised line. Hinge plate normal, with low sharp lamella close to posterior dorsal margin, two well developed cardinal teeth joined in an arch

beneath the beak, posterior tooth heavy, anterior thin; anterior lateral narrow, pointed, high, slightly excavate ventrally, placed close to ventral margin of plate. Pallial sinus triangular, reaching forward toward the center of the valve. Length 47.5 mm., height 39.2 mm.

Paratype: No. 31527, Mus. Pal., Univ. of Calif.

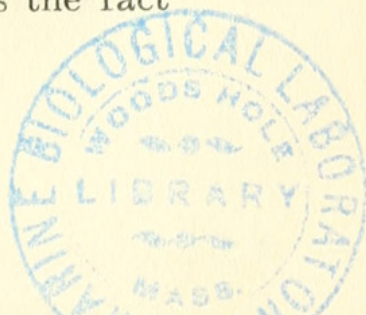
Right valve: Shell smaller and a little more elongate than type, with practically all of the epidermis remaining, otherwise with general description the same. Hinge with long bifid posterior cardinal tooth, middle cardinal free and faintly grooved; anterior cardinal short, thin and connecting by an arch with the posterior cardinal; anterior socket narrow and deep to receive anterior lateral of left valve. Length 43.4 mm., height 33.6 mm.

Named in honor of Ida Shepard Oldroyd to whom we are greatly indebted for her work in West Coast conchology.

The two valves described do not belong to the same individual and are the only known examples of the species, but the similarity of the shells and the accurate complementing of the hinge structures leave no doubt as to their identity.

These valves are in the invertebrate collection of the Museum of Paleontology with a Harriman Expedition label giving the locality as Sitka, Alaska. The shell was originally identified as *Marcia oregonensis* but this determination is precluded by the presence of the anterior lateral tooth in the left valve. Because *Pitaria* has not hitherto been recorded from any West Coast station so far north the validity of the association of specimens and label has been questioned but, as is pointed out by Dr. Paul Bartsch in a letter, the texture of the shell seems to indicate a northern habitat.

I have not been able to find this *Pitaria* described or figured in available literature and the shells examined by Dr. Bartsch were found to be unlike any material in the United States National Museum. My reason for believing this to be a valid species from the West Coast is the fact



that it belongs to the same subgenus as certain fossil forms in Oligocene and Miocene deposits of Washington and this subgenus is peculiar to that region.

A REVIEW OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF THE OLIVIDAE

BY CHARLES W. JOHNSON

The following notes are by way of a review of a recent paper by Ph. Dautzenberg.¹ This paper is a very interesting and useful contribution toward our knowledge of the Olividae. The synonymy is very full, going back to the old pre-Linnean works of Lister, Gaultieri, Klein and others, the illustrations of which are often referred to by subsequent authors, and on these illustrations we really have to depend in determining many of the species. The paper contains many changes in nomenclature from those proposed by the writer² and E. G. Vanatta.³

The changes suggested by Dautzenberg are due (1) to the adoption of the names of Meuschen 1787 in place of those of Gmelin 1790 and Bolton 1798, (2) to considering many of Bolten's names as representing composite species, and selecting recognizable figures to represent Lamarck's species, leaving the others to stand for Bolten's species, and (3) to individual opinion as to the specific and varietal value of certain forms.

¹ Olividés de la Nouvelle Calédonie et de ses dépendances, Jour. de Conch., vol. 61, no. 1, p. 1-72, Nov., 1927, and no. 2, p. 103-147, Feb., 1928.

² Some notes on the Olividae. THE NAUTILUS, vol. 24, p. 49-51, 64-68 and 121-124, 1910-11; vol. 28, p. 97-103 and 114-116, 1915.

³ Notes on Oliva. THE NAUTILUS, vol. 29, p. 67-72, 1915.



Tegland, Nellie May. 1928. "Pitaria ida, a new recent species from Sitka, Alaska." *The Nautilus* 42, 4-6.

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