A NEW PLEISTOCENE FOSSIL FROM PORT BLAKELY, WASHINGTON

BY DON L. FRIZZELL

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PAPHIA RESTORATIONENSIS, new species.

Shell large and heavy, subquadrate, convex; surface sculptured by numerous rather fine but conspicuous radiating lines and a few raised, irregular, discontinuous concentric lines, the former markedly wider at both anterior and posterior ends, the latter high and most prominent on the anterior part of the shell; a very thin epidermis seems to have been present, although almost completely eroded on type; no lunule present; inner margins smooth; hinge long, rather narrow, greatly arched; three teeth in each valve, the posterior two in the right valve and the middle one in the left valve bifid; pallial sinus long, narrow and rounded. Length 96.7, height 74.3, thickness 45.3 mm. *Holotype:*—No. 1001, Coll. D. L. F.

Occurrence:—Fairly common in late Pleistocene beds at Restoration Point, near Port Blakely, Washington, and extremely rare living in Puget Sound. (Reported by Professor Trevor Kincaid of the University of Washington).

Remarks:—This species is intermediate between *Paphia staminea* and *P. tenerrima* and may be a subspecies of the latter. It is given provisional specific ranking, however, until its exact relations may be determined. It is very much like *tenerrima* in size and outline but is distinguished by its greater heaviness, greater thickness, greater height and more arched hinge and in the pronounced radial sculpture. It is similar to *staminea* in the widely arched hinge and in the radial sculpture but is easily distinguished by the lack of crenulated inner margins, the larger size and greater length in comparison to height.

This form is very distinctive and can be instantly recognized. It does not fit into the series of *tenerrima* from the same locality and the seventeen specimens collected justi-

fy, in my opinion, a description and name for this species. It is possible, further, that this may have some stratigraphic significance, occurring as it does rather commonly in the late Pleistocene and so rarely living.

NEW AND PROBLEMATIC WEST AMERICAN LAND SNAILS

BY H. BURRINGTON BAKER

(Continued from p. 101)

PRISTILOMA NICHOLSONI, new species.

Shell (pl. 5, figs. 5-7): minute, rimate, thin, vitreous. Color: light horn, almost white. Whorls: 4 ¼, quite rapidly increasing in diameter, well rounded, although slightly flattened above; suture beveled over each preceding whorl so as to appear broadly margined. Apical whorls: apparently smooth. Sculpture of later whorls: growth-lines irregularly spaced, faintly impressed, slightly stronger on umbilical side and very weakly arcuate at suture; spiral striae weak and closely spaced (somewhat like in *Zonitoides arboreus*). Umbilicus: small and rendered rimate by peculiarly expanded columellar angle of peristome. Aperture: narrowly crescentic and nearly vertical. Peristome: sharp and simple on palatal and basal sides, but expanded towards columellar angle, which is free from preceding whorl so that it forms a triangular tongue which almost hides the umbilicus.

Cotype (figs. 5 and 7): alt. 1.08 mm., maj. diam. 187 (2.02 mm.), min. diam. 169 (1.82), alt. apert. 90 (.97), diam. apert. 101 (.98); apical whorls eroded. Another cotype (fig. 6): alt. 1.05 mm., maj. diam. 196 (2.06), min. diam. 175 (1.84), alt. apert. 89 (.94), diam. apert. 104 (.98); 4 ¼ whorls.

Type Locality:—Under pieces of wood on hillside near spring brook (first small branch below Big Carson Creek)