American Malacological Union, Pacific Division. All are in a state of dry preservation. Some have had the girdle

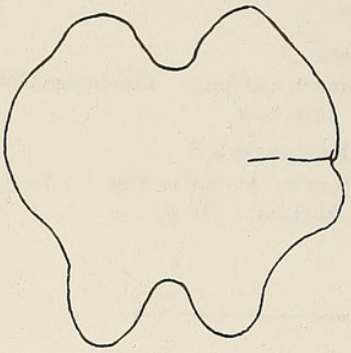

Figure 1

Abnormal Valve of *Cryptochiton stelleri* (Middendorff)
Dorsal View x 0.8

removed so that the effect of the abnormality on the articulamentum may be seen.

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A New Name for *Acmaea mitchelli* Lipps

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A. Myra Keen and James H. McLean have kindly informed me that *Acmaea mitchelli* Lipps, 1963, described from the Pleistocene of San Nicolas Island, California, is preoccupied by *Acmaea striata mitchelli* Oldroyd, 1933. A new name, *Acmaea edmitchelli,* is here proposed. The new name preserves the original intent of recognizing Ed Mitchell's contributions to the paleontology of the California Channel Islands.

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Confirmaton of *Haliotis sorenseni* Bartsch at Isla Guadalupe, Mexico

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Bartsch (1940, p. 50) described *Haliotis sorenseni* and reported it from "slightly south of Point Conception, California" and "some islands off shore probably Guadalupe." It seems not to have been cited since from Isla Guadalupe. A single adult specimen referable to this species recently presented to the Natural History Museum of San Diego by Dr. Carl L. Hubbs of Scripps Institution of Oceanography confirms Bartsch's record.

Dr. Hubbs reports that this specimen was recognized and picked up on "Barracks Beach" at Northeast Anchorage of Isla Guadalupe by David L. Leighton on February 28, 1965, while on a trip there supported by National Science Foundation Grant G.B.-508 to C. L. Hubbs. The soft parts of the animal were intact although a small fragment was newly broken from the anterior lip of the shell. Several specimens of *Balanus trigonis* Darwin, 1854 on the shell were identified by Dr. William A. Newman of Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

The bathymetric range of *Haliotis sorenseni* elsewhere is 15 to 150 feet or more, but mainly below 80 feet (Bartsch, 1940, p. 50; Cox, 1960, p. 398; 1962, p. 40). Dr. Hubbs speculates that the unusual presence on an uninhabited beach of a newly dead and broken abalone of probably deeper water origin than that in which divers commonly operate might be attributed to "collection by the northern elephant seal *Mirounga angustorostris* (Gill, 1866) which is abundant at this beach."

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Range Extension of *Berghia amakusana* (Baba) to the East Pacific

WESLEY FARMER

ON 1 DECEMBER 1963 I collected a nudibranch of the genus *Berghia* in a tidepool one mile north of Puertecitos in the Gulf of California, Baja California, Mexico. It measured 20 mm in length and was colored as follows: body was yellowish brown; the cerata were yellowish brown with yellowish blotches; near the tips of the cerata there was a light bluish ring and distally a ring of yellowish color; the tips of the cerata were whitish. In the center of the head, between the oral tentacles and rhinophores there was a dark spot surrounded by a ring of yellowish color. The oral tentacles were yellowish brown covered with yellowish blotches. The radula formula was 22 x 0·1·0.

A color slide of this animal was submitted to Doctor Kikutarô Baba who identified it as *Berghia amakusana* BABA, 1937). He wrote "The various colours displayed in your animal are just like those observable on our specimens -- no local differentiation of colours could be recognized." This species has been recorded from Sagami Bay and Amakusa, Japan. This report is the first record of the genus *Berghia* from the East Pacific. The figure (Figure 1) was drawn from a color transparency of the animal from Puertecitos.

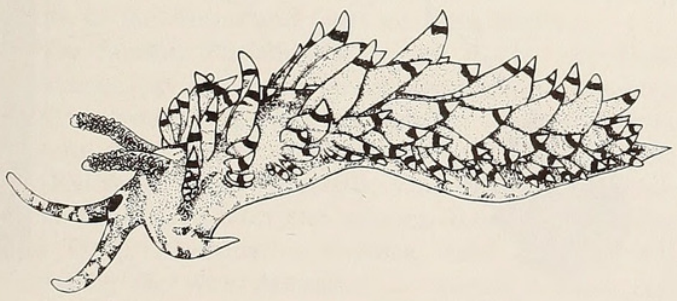

Figure 1

Berghia amakusana (BABA, 1937)

MARCUS (1958, pp. 68 - 69) suggests that the part of the genus *Baeolidia* including the three forms of BABA should be transferred to *Berghia,* based on anatomical characteristics.

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1958. On western Atlantic opisthobranch gastropods. Am. Mus. Novitates no. 1906; pp. 1 - 82; figs. 1 - 111

METHODS & TECHNIQUES

A Technique for Observing Ctenidial and Mantle Currents in Limpets

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IN THE STUDY of the functional morphology of limpets, the water movements within their mantle cavities are often of significance. The following is a method by which the ctenidial and mantle currents can be observed.

Ctenidial currents can best be studied while the limpet is in an inverted position. The shell apex should be lodged against a small piece of clay and pressed to the bottom of a glass dish filled with sea water. When the limpet tries to right itself (Figure 1), it usually exposes its ctenidia. The ctenidial currents can be easily determined by pipetting a suspension of carmine in sea water into its mantle cavity and tracing the particles of carmine using a dissecting microscope. Some workers prefer to place a glass microscope slide against the limpet's foot and permit the gastropod to hang inverted, using the slide as support. It has been my experience that in using the latter method the limpet's foot generally obscures the view of the ctenidia.