

with Taylor's figure of *L. maximus* var. *tigris* Adams ms., Taylor, which must be called *L. maximus* var. *maculatus* (Nunneley). This has priority over var. *maculatus* Picard, 1840, which is a different form. Picard's slug is identical with var. *cellarius*, but this name cannot be credited to d'Argenville, who published before 1758.

AGRIOLIMAX species.

Desierto de los Leones, one specimen in formalin, collected by Dr. Herrera. About 11 mm. long as preserved, very dark plumbeous, without markings; sole whitish, with the lateral areas pale grey. Jaw with a very strongly developed central projection, as in *A. laevis* (Müller). Median teeth with short ectocones, agreeing with Strebel's figure of *A. berendti* Strebel. Inner laterals tricuspid, with ectocone distinct but endocone forming a right angle with base of mesocone, and in the outer laterals becoming obsolete. Marginals with a thornlike outer process or ectocone, recalling *A. pallidus* Schrenk, as figured by Lessona and Poffonera.

It is impossible to describe this slug from the material before me, but fresh and abundant material may show it to be a new species, the marginal teeth being apparently distinctive. The color agrees with Crosse and Fischer's *A. guatemalensis*, "caeruleonigricans, discus [sole] pallidus," but the teeth do not agree. It is quite possible that the slug is *A. stenurus* Strebel, described from East Mexico, and generally placed in the synonymy of *A. laevis*. Certainly, however, it is not *laevis*.

ON THE FRESHWATER SHELLS OF MONROE, CONNECTICUT.

BY ARTHUR P. JACOT

The present paper is a companion to the report on the land shells of this region published in the NAUTILUS in April, 1919 (vol. 32, no. 4). The town of Monroe is divided into two drainage areas by a major ridge running from southeast to northwest. Monroe center is situated on the crest of this

ridge. On the north the Half Way River flows into the Housatonic I fish while the latter i the southwest slope is streams which also d Island Sound. This:

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ROE, CONNECTICUT.

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ridge. On the northeast slope is the Boy's Half Way and the Half Way Rivers (brooks), both of which drain directly into the Housatonic River. The former is poor in shells and fish while the latter is considerably richer. The drainage on the southwest slope is larger and forms part of much longer streams which also drain into the Housatonic River or Long Island Sound. This section was not carefully studied.

The five stations at which collections were made are (1) Cargyle's Pond, a small, artificial, water-lily pond on the Boy's Half Way; (2) the brook running into the pond about 200 yards above the pond, on shallow sandy riffles (few or no shells were found below the pond); (3) one of the ends of a branch of the Half Way, a small, clear, woodland brook; (4) an upland swamp described in the former article; (5) that part of the Housatonic River forming part of the town line. Many of the collections in the river were made about Zoor Bridge. This locality, however, has been entirely wiped out and conditions entirely changed by the construction of a large dam one mile below the bridge, flooding the country back for some ten miles. The conditions below this dam, as at Otter Rock, are still the same. Less than a mile below Otter Rock are the head waters of another flooded area caused by the dam at Shelton. Thus are our wild, swift rivers being changed into expanses of quiet water and certain types of habitat becoming more and more difficult of access.

The Sphaeriidae have very kindly been identified by V. Sterki. Grateful acknowledgment is also due C. W. Johnson for encouragement and advice.

Strophitus edentulus (Say). Uncommon at 5 in deep, quiet water.

Strophitus undulatus (Say). Data lost.

Anodonta cataracta Say. Uncommon at 5 in deep, quiet water.

Alasmidonta undulata (Say). Fairly common at 5 in shallow water, among stones.

Alasmidonta marginata (Say). Fairly common at 5 in deep, quiet water.

Unio complanatus (Dillwyn). At 5 and in streams southwest of center.

- Sphaerium sulcatum* (Lam.). Farmhill River and tributaries (southwest of center).
- Sphaerium* "somewhat like *striatinum*," undescribed. Fairly common at 5 in sand rift, behind large boulders in swift, shallow water where bed is covered with stone and rocks. Also reported from Maine by Sterki.
- Musculium partumcium* (Say). Uncommon, probably at 1.
- Musculium securis* (Prime). Common at 1.
- Pisidium abditum* Haldeman (2 forms). Common at 3, some in sand rifts, some in mud or silt rifts.
- Pisidium aequilaterale* (Prime). Common at 1, occasional at 2.
- Pisidium* "somewhat like *fallax* Sterki". In company with *Sphaerium* (not *striatinum*).
- Pisidium griseolum* Sterki. Rare at 2.
- Pisidium monas* Sterki "apparently". Rare at 3.
- Pisidium occidentale* Prime. A few young in a marshy pool at head of Cargyle's Pond.
- Pisidium punctatum* Sterki. Rare at 3 in mud rifts.
- Pisidium punctatum simplex* Sterki. Rare at 2 in sandy rifts.
- Pisidium streatori* Sterki. Common at 4.
- Pisidium subrotundum* Sterki. Uncommon, in company with *P. occidentale*.
- Pisidium variabile* Prime. Uncommon at 1 and a smaller form at 2. This latter with a much larger quantity of *P. aequilaterale* were found distending the stomach of two or three Bullheads or Catfish (*Ameiurus nebulosus* Le Sueur) taken from the pond.
- Ammicola limosa* (Say). Common at 5, on *Potamogeton* in quiet water, also at 1.
- Lyogurus pupoides* (Gould). Locality uncertain.
- Physa heterostropha* (Say). Several at 5, eroded at tip.
- Physa ancillaria* Say. Large and fine at 5 on *Potamogeton* in swift water, also at 3 on weed culms.
- Aplexa hypnorum* (Linné). Fairly common at 4, but small.
- Pseudosuccinea columella* (Say). Occasional at 1.
- Pseudosuccinea columella chalybea* (Gould). Rare in marshy pool at head of Cargyle's Pond.
- Galba obrussa* (Say). Occasional at 5.
- Planorbis antrosus* Conrad. Common at 1, also at 2, on weeds under road bridge.
- Planorbis (Menetus) exacuus* Say. Occasional at 4.
- Planorbis (Gyranthus) deflectus* Say. Common at 5 on *Potamogeton* preferably where there is a slight current.
- Segmentina armigera* (Say). Rare at 4.

Ancylus fuscus C. B. A
Ancylus rivularis Say
 preferably where 1

Careful search was made
 along the Housatonic to

A NEW D

LYONSIELLA MAGNIFICA

Shell large, thin, pentagonal, beaks low and equilateral, produced, rounded, posterior slope rapidly to anterior slope rapidly to margin nearly straight; length long, narrow, parallel polished under a pale microscopic sculpture of the radii are equal, equal four to a millimeter, whole shell, 25; anterior end height, 17; diameter, 14 mm.

Off Cape San Lucas, I. and gravel; U. S. Str. A collections.

This is probably the last

THE STATUS OF TEREDO

BY

I have so far refrained from mentioning the name of my *Teredo beachi*. A paper on this subject appeared in 1923, on page 140, of Rollins' "Variations in the Shell of *Teredo beachi*," University of California, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 293-3