

reality of the distinction between the mass of southern, and the northern specimens of *P. appressa*. The northern shells described by Say have no incised spirals whatever, and the upper lip-tooth is frequently developed. The southern specimens (which we have called *P. appressa perigrapta*), have spiral incised lines more or less developed, and the upper tooth is wanting in the vast majority of cases. When it is present, as in the Cherokee Co., N. C. examples mentioned by Mr. Wetherby, I would regard it as an interesting case of reversion.

As to *Polygyra tridentata*, Mr. Wetherby has not read my paper with sufficient care to see my meaning. He attacks my *P. fraudulentata*, but says in the next sentence that *P. fallax* is perfectly distinct from *tridentata*. The truth is that *Helix fallax* of Wetherby and other modern authors and collectors is identical with my *fraudulentata*! The true *H. fallax* of Say is identical with *H. introferens* Bland, as I have already stated in this journal and elsewhere. So my critic discredits and affirms the validity of this form in one article! As to *P. tridentata edentilabris*, Mr. Wetherby has evidently never seen it. The var. *juclidens* is a well-known form. I believe it to be a distinct line of differentiation, well worth attention and recognition by name.

I have not referred in this article to the large class of individual variations such as is shown in the banding of many *Helices*. This mode of variation is often repeated, different species having parallel modifications. The mutations are frequently not inherited, any of the forms giving birth to numerous others, as is the case with the band-varieties of *Helix nemoralis*. This tendency to "sport" in all directions is a totally different thing from the moulding of an entire race explained above; and its products cannot usefully be given varietal names. They are best expressed by formulæ devised to cover entire classes of such variations.

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TYPES OF ANODONTA DEJECTA REDISCOVERED.

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BY CHAS. T. SIMPSON.

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In making a final arrangement of the general collection of *Unionidae* of the National Museum I found the other day among some

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#### ANODONTA DEJECTA REDISCOVERED.

BY CHAS. T. SIMPSON.

Arrangement of the general collection of *Union-*  
Museum I found the other day among some

Union, Lewis' types of *Anodonta dejecta*. The species was furnished  
by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Surgeon and Naturalist of the Wheeler Ex-  
pedition, and was said to have come from the Arkansas or its tributa-  
ries, west of the 100th meridian. The lot consists of three broken  
valves, two of them forming a normal pair but very much distorted.

I saw in a moment that the shell I named *Anodonta mearnsiana*  
in the NAUTILUS, Vol. VI, no. 12, p. 134 was the same, and my  
name will therefore have to be relegated to the synonymy.

Lewis described his species in *Field and Forest*, Vol. 1, nos. 3 and  
4, page 26, and in Wheeler's Report upon Geographical and Geo-  
logical Explorations and Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meri-  
dian, vol. V, Zoology, p. 952, 1875, but did not figure it.

I am almost certain that the locality given by Dr. Yarrow is  
wrong, as the specimens collected by Dr. Mearns were from San  
Bernardino Ranch, Arizona, out of waters that drain into the  
Colorado River of the West. A very large number of specimens  
were sent, and there can be no doubt as to where they were found.

It would indeed be a strange thing if this species was obtained  
from two places seven or eight hundred miles apart, in two distinct  
drainage areas. As the locality given for Lewis' species is rather  
vague, and a large amount of the collections of the Wheeler Expe-  
dition were made on the Pacific slope it is quite probable that the  
types of *A. dejecta* came from the Colorado drainage basin.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1st, 1894.

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#### DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES OF NEW CHITONS, V.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

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##### *Ischnochiton ptychius* n. sp.

Shell small, oval, moderately elevated, with fine and distinct  
though rather obtuse dorsal keel and slightly convex side-slopes;  
bright *flesh-pink*, with a few white dots along the sutures, and creamy  
angular patches on the outer portions of the pleura of some valves,  
the girdle dull flesh-colored with indistinct whitish mottling in some  
places.

Median valves short, the posterior outlines slightly concave, with  
the beaks but slightly indicated. Lateral areas slightly raised, each