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A NEW ALABAMA UNIO.

BY LORRAINE S. FRIERSON.

Plate II.

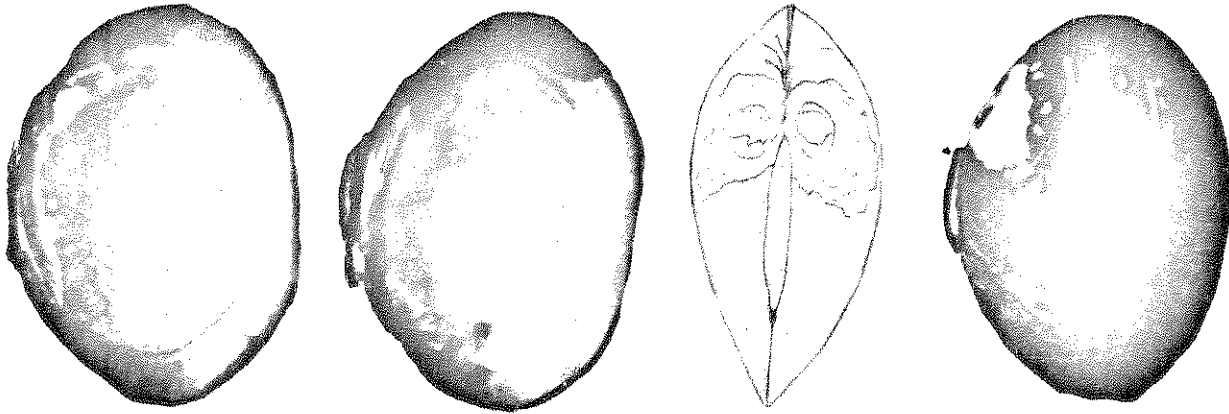
Unio (*Pleurobema*) *Hagleri*.

Shell smooth, elliptical, unequalateral. Length, 2.1. Height, 1.6. Diameter, 1 (inches). (Dimensions are of a medium-sized shell; they are sometimes larger.)

Beaks low; umbos somewhat inflated; umbonal slope rounded. Epidermis dark reddish brown, striate, rayless. Lines of growth numerous and well impressed. Nacre white, rarely rose, frequently spotted with green, iridescent in posterior. Teeth double in left valve, single in the right. The anterior sinistral cardinal tooth is wedge-shaped, and nearly squarely cut off on top. Its axis is inclined at an angle of about 75° with that of its fellow, which is low, thick and triangular. The laterals are stout and slightly curved. Dorsal plate rather large. Muscle scars frequently confluent in front. Distinct behind and well impressed. Pallial scar well impressed in front, fainter behind.

Cavity of the beaks shallow. Cavity of the shell excavated from the region of the beaks toward the posterior margin. The shell varies in form from an almost perfect ellipse (lower figure) to a form swollen in the post-basal region (upper figs.) similar to the females of *Lampsilis*. But there is no good reason to suppose this a sexual character.

PLATE II.



UNIO HAGLERI FRIERSON.

Habitat, North River, Alabama, near Tynes. Examples may be seen in the National Museum and in the cabinet of Mr. W. A. Marsh, of Aledo, Illinois, and in my own. Thirty specimens received. The shell is allied distinctly to *instructus* Lea, and also to *rubellus* Conrad, and to *trochelianus* Lea. Some of them remind one of *fastinans* Lea.

From *rubellus* Conrad it may be distinguished by being longer, not so stout or inflated. It need not be confounded with the other shells named, as it differs from them entirely, although allied. It is named for the collector. Figured specimens are deposited in coll. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.

SPECIES OF CHLOROSTOMA OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN PATAGONIA.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

The genus *Chlorostoma* is essentially Pacific, being chiefly developed upon the Pacific shores of Asia and North and South America. The former open strait between the Americas allowed it to spread to the Antillean region and eastern shores of the United States, where a number of species have existed from the tertiaries to the present time. A few forms also found their way around Cape Horn. The species have been generally divided between two genera, *Omphalius*, including the umbilicate forms; but this division is purely artificial and unnatural, very closely allied species being separated by it. It would be better to drop *Omphalius* into the rubbish-heap of synonymy. The etymology of *Chlorostoma*, "green mouth," is not very appropriate to most of the species.

There are no species of the genus known from European or African seas. On the eastern coast of South America, south of Brazil, the following occur:

Chlorostoma patagonicum (Orbigny).

Trochus patagonicus Orb., Voy. dans l'Amér. Mérid., Mollusques, p. 408, pl. 55, f. 1-4 (1835-1846).

Trochus corrugatus Koch in Philippi, Abbild. u. Beschreib, etc., I, *Trochus*, pl. 2, f. 7 (Nov., 1843).

This species was found by d'Orbigny in the Bay of San Blas, Patagonia; Philippi gives the locality Brazil. Dr. Wm. H. Rush collected a few specimens in Maldonado Bay, Uruguay. The sculp-