1926

seen. The big streams as with nothing but cad-

B or 2 genera (Acanthi-

iink.

r hand lens.

a little red species that

account of low power of mething like it but is all

2 or 3 nice and fresh. mal. ds.

aves but one may be an-

my doctor from Huachizable specimens besides

them.
resh shells but only one
pecimen of what I think

hell, plenty of them alive.

Euglandina, a few specimens of one of the small glassy sections,

Practicolella, quite good set.

Polygyra, infrequent, but must have quite a few.

Trichodiscina with animal, I think 2 species.

Thysanophora, T. plagioptycha at least recognized, on ferns about a foot above ground.

Drymaeus, only two species.

Calocentrum, two species, I think.

I wrote you that I spotted F. & C.'s type locality of Lysinoe humboldtiana and found a nice electric line that goes right close by. Spent an hour at La Vesta in a torrential rainstorm and got a number of specimens of a big Drymæus, but did not get out to El Desierto. I hope to be enough recuperated by the higher, drier climate of Mexico City so that I can get in some good work. I am also going to make another try for Leptarionta guillarmodi and Ceres at Cordoba if I can. I will leave Vera Cruz Sept. 11, which will get me into Philadelphia about the 20th. Hoping to see you in about a month, I remain,

Yours truly,

HORACE B. BAKER.

Care of Mexican Light & Power Co.,-Necaxa, Estado Puebla, Ee. Un. Mexico.''

SOME NOTES AND A LIST OF SHELLS OF RIO, KENTUCKY

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

(Concluded from p. 12)

The following is a complete list of the species obtained at Rio. Where the year is noted it designates that the species was only taken at that time. Where no yearly citation appears, the species was collected both years. This only applies to the Unionidae and Pleuroceridae, as little or no time was spent in 1925 for land shells.

I am under great obligation to Dr. Walker, Dr. Ortmann and Mr. Calvin Goodrich, who have identified most of the material.

Glenbrook Spring
Lymnaea humilis modicella
(Say)
Physa microstoma Hald.

Physa microstoma riaid.
Goniobasis laqueata Say

About the Spring

Polygyra plicata Say tridentata (Say)

" inflecta (Say)

" albolabris (Say)

" zaleta (Binn)

" appressa (Say)

" thyroides (Say)

stenotrema (Fer.)

Gastrocopta armifera Say Mesophix laevigata Pfr. Vitrea indentata Say

" capsella (Gld.)

Gastrodonta ligera (Say)

* * *

Green River, at Toll bridge

Campeloma integrum (Say)?
Pleurocera undulatum Say
Lithasia obovata Say

Lampsilis anodontoides (Lea)
1924

Proptera alata (Say) 1924 * * *

Green River on the Shoals

Goniobasis curreyana Lea Quadrula pustulosa Lea

metanevra wardi
(Lea)

Tritogonia verrucosa (Raf.) Cyclonaias tuberculatus Raf. Pleurobema cordatum (Raf.) 1925

Pleurobema cordatum coccinea (Conr.) 1925

Pleurobema cordatum catillus (Conr.) 1925

Amblema costata Raf.

Fusconaia subrotunda (Lea)

Fusconaia subrotunda kirtlandiana (Lea)

Fusconaia ebena (Lea) 1924 "flava (Raf.)

Megalonaias gigantea (Barnes) 1925

Elliptio crassidens (Lam)

" dilatatus (Raf.) Lastena lata (Raf.) 1925

Lasmigona costata (Raf.) Alasmidonta marginata (Say)

1925

Chambitas rugosus (Swains)

Strophitus rugosus (Swains) 1924

Ptychobranchus fasciolare (Raf.)

Cyprogenia irrorata (Lea) 1925 Obovaria subrotunda (Raf.) 1924

Obovaria subrotunda lens (Lea) 1924

Actinonaias carinata (Barnes) Ligumia reeta latissima (Raf.) Eurynia vanuxemensis (Lea) 1924 Leptodea fragilis (F Proptera alata (Say) Micromya ortmanni Lampsilis siliquoide 1924 Lampsilis ovata (Sa

1895—Cooke, A. 1920—Grier, N. I 1922—Jewell, M.

A NEW PF

PECTEN (CHLAMYS)

Shell compressed flecks, darker and zigzag markings nea flush near the umbeture of the upper v with one smaller rathreads on each sileft wing much that numerous low undt in the interspaces; byssal notch wide tions; height of shediameter, 7 mm.

Loochoo Islands; This is nearest so but has a different The surface has a tained by Messrs. I ing trip of 1925. to Dr. Walker, Dr. Ortmann and e identified most of the material.

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Pleurobema cordatum catillus (Conr.) 1925

Amblema costata Raf.

Fusconaia subrotunda (Lea)

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Megalonaias gigantea (Barnes) 1925

Elliptic crassidens (Lam)

" dilatatus (Raf.)

Lastena lata (Raf.) 1925

Lasmigona costata (Raf.)

Alasmidonta marginata (Say) 1925

Strophitus rugosus (Swains) 1924

Ptychobranchus fasciolare (Raf.)

Cyprogenia irrorata (Lea) 1925 Obovaria subrotunda (Raf.) 1924

Obovaria subrotunda lens (Lea) 1924

Actinonaias carinata (Barnes) Ligumia recta latissima (Raf.) Eurynia vanuxemensis (Lea) 1924 Leptodea fragilis (Raf.) Proptera alata (Say) Micromya ortmanni Walker Lampsilis siliquoidea (Barnes) 1924

Lampsilis ovata ventricosa (Barnes) Truncilla truncata Raf.

Truncilla truncata Raf.

Dysnomia triquetra (Raf.)

1925

Lampsilis ovata (Say) 1925

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1895—Cooke, A. H. Camb. Nat. Hist. Mollusca. 1920—Grier, N. M. NAUTILUS, Vol. XXXIV. 1922—Jewell, M. E. Ecology, Vol. III.

A NEW PECTEN FROM THE LOOCHOO ISLANDS

BY W. H. DALL

PECTEN (CHLAMYS) SMEGMATUS n. sp.

Shell compressed, glistening, whitish above with reddish flecks, darker and more crowded distally; a few opaque white zigzag markings near the umbo; lower valve white with purplish flush near the umbo and reddish margin on the wings; sculpture of the upper valve with nine low subangular whitish rays with one smaller ray in the interspaces with one or two small threads on each side of it; wings nearly smooth, oblique, the left wing much the largest; sculpture of the lower valve of numerous low undulated riblets with one or two small threads in the interspaces; the sculpture grows feeble toward the umbo; byssal notch wide and deep, ctenolium with eleven denticulations; height of shell, 33; width of shell, 30; of hinge-line, 17; diameter, 7 mm.

Loochoo Islands; Coll. Thaanum, No. 9455.

This is nearest some of the forms of *Pecten squamosus* Gmelin, but has a different sculpture with no indication of raised scales. The surface has a greasy sheen. A single specimen was obtained by Messrs. Thaanum and Langford, during their collecting trip of 1925.

Texas, and south to the e Rio Grande. The rethere is a great deal of new. Early in 1924 His last trip, in the pour that the rethere is a great deal of the new.

ngly interested in cacti, beautiful monographic wn collection in a large the West Park, Joliet. Ferriss at the wheel and yside cacti was an eduones were missed. On e of cacti would be the

ion. He loved life in iling optimism, and an He was at his best in rs. The prospector or np often stayed swapnto the night—tales of ise Stronghold (where earch for lost mines. body he knew, or who welcome in hundreds

sen surpassed. Ferriss nerican since the time d his finds with those iscoveries will be given

likeness of Ferriss as I dways strong and fineed by exposure. vives him.—H. A. P. SOME NOTES AND A LIST OF SHELLS OF RIO, KENTUCKY

WILLIAM J. CLENCH Kent Scientific Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Rio is a small settlement, located on the north bank of the Green River, Hart Co., Kentucky, between 30 and 40 miles upstream from Mammoth Cave.¹ During the past two seasons, collections were made at this place, as conditions were very favorable for molluscan life. On the first trip, in 1924, considerable time was spent collecting land shells, as we reached Rio about the first of August when conditions were at their best. On the 1925 trip we did not reach this place until the latter part of September, and after an abnormally dry summer, which was rather unfavorable for land-shell collecting.

This particular section of Kentucky is in the physiographic region designated as "The Knobs," a narrow belt of land which entirely surrounds the bluegrass region except on the north. The Knob Region is characterized by isolated hills, usually steep-sided, well forested and containing many springs and creeks. Outcrops of limestone cover their sides, and many of the highest hills are capped with sandstone. They are not very high but lend a picturesque feature to the landscape so noticeable after leaving the rolling bluegrass region. The upper tributaries of the Green River have their rise in The Knobs and the river itself skirts the southern edge for quite a distance. At Rio the river reaches quite a good size, with long stretches of slack water broken at irregular intervals with gravel and stony riffles.

On both trips the collecting was confined to the vicinity of Rio, not extending more than one-half mile down stream from the toll bridge and only a short distance above it. About an eighth of a mile north of the the town Glen Brook Spring is located, whose waters have been dammed to run a small power plant. The capacity of the spring is considerable—nearly sufficient to fill a three-foot pipe leading to the power plant. All

¹See "Vagabonding for Shells," NAUT., Vol. 38, 1925, 133.