

talus of red clay by the road side. These were the result of an hour's search, and it is greatly to be regretted that no specimens were found with the operculum. When taken they were considerably incrustated with earthy matter.

A TEXAS OIL WELL FOSSIL.

BY T. H. ALDRICH.

Some months since, Dr. Wm. B. Phillips, Director of the Texas Mineral Survey, sent me a few fossils from Beaumont, Texas, obtained at a depth of 390 feet in an oil well on Spindle Top Hill. Among them was a new species of *Nassa*, which has been described in Bulletin No. 1 of the University of Texas, Mineral Survey, July, 1901. Description is herewith repeated, and a figure added.



*NASSA BEAUMONTENSIS* Aldr.

"Shell cancellated, whorls seven, the first two smooth, the others with two strongly nodular transverse lines, except the body whorl, which has six or seven. Aperture with both outer and inner lip dentate, canal short. Length 8 mm., breadth 4 mm. This species resembles *Nassa bidentata* Emmons, but is much more strongly nodular and has but two transverse or spiral ribs, and also possesses one more whorl. The shell resembles a species of *Phos*, externally."

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW UNIO FROM MISSOURI.

BY WM. A. MARSH, ALEDO, MERCER CO., ILLINOIS.

*Pleurobema missouriensis*, new species.

Shell smooth, obliquely triangular, rounded before, subbiangular behind, moderately thick, very much thicker anteriorly, sides somewhat flattened, beaks wide, solid, incurved, ligament long, light brown, epidermis light brown, without rays, growth lines numerous, not raised, umbonal slope wide and rather flat, posterior slope wide,

flattened, with two dark inconspicuous lines running from beaks to posterior margin, beak sculpture unknown; cardinal teeth rather long and solid, depressed, disposed to be double in both valves, corrugate. Lateral teeth straight, oblique, corrugate. Anterior cicatrices distinct, deep. Posterior cicatrices distinct and well impressed, shell cavity wide and deep, nacre white.

Habitat, near Poplar Bluff, Black River, Butler Co., Missouri.

I know of no described species which this closely resembles; in outline it is perhaps nearest to *U. Bigbyensis*, Lea, but differs in every other respect. Specimens of *Bigbyensis* from Flint River, Ala., attain twice the size of this shell. *Bigbyensis* is nearly always covered with green rays. This shell is rayless. It also has bigger and more massive beaks, is more equilateral and differs entirely in the color of epidermis, teeth, etc. The color of the epidermis and character of the beaks is more like *U. Hartmanianus*, Lea, but that shell has very much higher beaks, more swollen and pointed, and is in every respect a more solid shell.

Four specimens of this shell from quite young to adult have been in my collection for a number of years, having been collected by the late Ellwood Pleas, of Ind. I never could place them with any known species, but have kept them separate, hoping that sooner or later I might obtain others like them, but having failed to obtain others, I now describe them.

A NEW UNIO FROM TEXAS.

BY L. S. FRIERSON.

*Quadrula lananensis*, n. sp. Plate IV

Shell quadrate to triangular, nearly equilateral, anterior margin rounded. Base round in front, nearly straight behind. Posterior oblique, biangular, slightly emarginate. Dorsum curved, smooth, nearly polished above, striate below and upon posterior slope. Lines of growth distinct and ill-defined. Dark reddish-brown, sometimes a little olive, obscurely radiate. Beaks eroded, umbos low, somewhat inflated. Anterior umbonal slope rounded. Lateral slope flattened. Posterior ridge angular near the beaks, becoming obsolete near the base. Ligament brown, smooth, medium-sized.