

parts of Cuba, though richer probably than is Porto Rico. The distribution of its shells is far more general than as recorded in Crosse's list, and the affinities between the faunas of North Haiti and Cuba and South Haiti and Jamaica are not so decidedly marked as heretofore supposed.

The presence of a large number of the Thaumasia group of Urocoptidae in the Southern peninsula is significant, yet we encountered Lucidella, Stoastopa and a probable Sagda in the north.

ALASMIDONTA MARGINATA SAY.

In the April number of the Nautilus Professor Charles Le Roy Wheeler calls attention to the above species and is in doubt whether this name should be applied to the somewhat solid, inflated, rhomboid western shell, or the less inflated, thinner, triangular form from the Atlantic drainage. I am glad Professor Wheeler has called attention to this, because at the time I made up the account of Say's species for the Synopsis I overlooked the fact that it had just been published in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In Dr. Dall's copy of the paper on Conchology by Say in the third edition of Nicholson's Encyclopedia, Say says: "Found in the river—" leaving it to be understood that he was not certain where it was found. Immediately after the dash there is written in ink "Delaware."

The description is not very clear, but I was inclined to believe that it applied better to the eastern than the western form. Say says that his shell is transversely oblong-suboval, and this outline applies best to the eastern shell, which is often irregularly obovate, while the western form is almost invariably rhomboid. He states that it is bluish-white within, with a white margin. The eastern form is sometimes colored within in this way; in the western specimens the border is generally darker than the rest of the interior. The length given, 2 1/2 inches, agrees better, I think, with the eastern shell than with the western one, which runs from 3 to 4 1/2 inches, though of course Say might have had a young specimen of the heavy rhomboid form before him.

He says that it was communicated to him by Mr. Lea, who found it in the Scioto River. I am doubtful whether Dr. Lea ever col-

lected in that river. Most of his shells from Ohio were collected by Mr. T. G. Lea or other resident collectors in the State.

It is probable that Say's type is lost. I could not find it when I went over the Academy's collection and made notes on his species, and since the publication of Professor Wheeler's note Mr. Vanatta has kindly made a search for it, and fails to find it.

I confess that I am in doubt as to what Mr. Say had before him when he described his *Alasmidonta marginata*, though I am inclined to think it was the eastern form. In case it should be shown that Say's name applies to the western shell, the name *Alasmidonta varicosa* Lamarck, could probably be used for the Atlantic drainage species.

NEW VARIETIES OF FRESH WATER SHELLS.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

Limnea reflexa jolietensis, n. var.

Limnea reflexa attenuata, Baker (non Say), Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., Vol. IX, p. 20, pl. 1, fig. 4, 1901.

Shell with an attenuated spire, the whorls, seven in number, being very convex and the sutures very deeply impressed; aperture about a third the length of the entire shell, ovate, thickened on the inside by a heavy callus; peristome thin; columella covered by a heavy callus and with a prominent plain color light horn, frequently blackened by the carbon dioxide in the water, aperture of same color, the internal callus edged with dark brown or red.

Length 24.00; width 8.00; aperture length 9.50; width 5.25 mill.

Length 23.00; width 7.75; aperture length 9.00; width 5.00 mill.

Length 22.00; width 7.00; aperture length 8.75; width 4.75 mill.

Length 29.00 mill. (Bryant Walker collection).

Distribution: Joliet, Illinois (J. H. Ferriss); Saginaw River, Michigan (Bryant Walker).

Remarks: In the publication mentioned above the writer was led into the error of identifying the Joliet specimens as *attenuata* Say. Mr. Bryant Walker, to whom specimens were sent, has called the writer's attention to the true characters of *attenuata* and to the fact that the Joliet specimens are a distinct and undescribed variety of *reflexa*. The peculiar loosely coiled whorls, attenuated suture and labiate lip will easily distinguish this variety.

Jimpson
1901