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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

H. A. PILSBRY, Special Curator of the Department of Mollusca,
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

C. W. JOHNSON, Curator of the Boston Society of Natural History.



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C. W. JOHNSON, Business Manager,
Boston Society of Natural History,
234 Berkeley Street,
Boston, Mass.

though finely striate, the striae partially interrupted forming long granules. The teeth are substantially as in *A. mearnsi*.

Height 5, diam. 14.7 mm.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

By its acute keel and minutely roughened surface this form resembles *A. walkeri* Ferr. of the Florida range; but that is a smaller species with weaker sculpture, an adnate parietal callus and a simple parietal lamella. *A. kochi* Clapp of the S. Andraes range is larger, smoother, not acutely carinate, and has not a raised parietal callus.

All of the specimens are dead shells more or less bleached. The amount of granulation visible on these "bones" is variable, especially on the base. Doubtless living shells would show it more strongly, and possibly with cuticular scales. The surface is dull, not glossy as in living *A. mearnsi*. In one example some fine incised spiral lines can be made out on the base.

Type is 131409 A. N. S. P. Paratypes, 6 specimens, No. 131339.

MOLLUSCA FROM THE DREDGING OPERATIONS AT KEWALO HARBOR,
HONOLULU, 1921.

BY CHARLES F. MANT.

During several months of last year the Hawaiian Dredging Company was engaged in deepening the small harbor at Kewalo in order to accommodate the Japanese fishing fleet.

The dredged material was pumped through large iron pipes, and discharged upon a piece of waste ground, thus giving a good opportunity for the examination of the molluscan life of this part of the bay.

As often as possible visits were paid to the scene of operations, and many thousands of shells, mainly in a "dead" condition, secured, amongst them species that are rarely if ever found by the ordinary means of collecting, and others that were new to science.

It was quite amusing to notice how that, when one appeared

the men, women, and children busy collecting shells, bits of coral, &c. would pass the word around, "Here comes the shell man", and they would crowd up with buckets, tins, and tobacco boxes containing their "finds," and a selection would be made for which a small consideration would be given, both parties being quite satisfied. Some of the people were set to collecting the many minute shells to be found amongst the piles of coral sand, rock, and debris, and in this way a number of most interesting species were discovered.

Over 150 species of mollusca were collected, and Professor Dall of the National Museum has most kindly examined and named many of them.

The following is a list of species gathered by the writer, and from this a good idea of the molluscan life in a limited area of these waters can be obtained.

<i>Alaocyma thaanumi</i> Dall.	hebraeus L.
<i>Alcyna kapiolaniae</i> Pils.	lividus Hwass.
<i>rubra</i> Pse.	marmoreus L.
<i>rubra multicolor</i> Dall.	nussatella L.
<i>Alectrion hirta</i> Kien.	omaria Hwass.
<i>ravida</i> A. Ads.	generalis L.
<i>Atys cornuta</i> Pils.	pulicarius Hwass.
<i>Biforina cingulifera</i> Hds.	quercinus Hwass.
<i>corrugata</i> Hds.	striatus L.
<i>decorata</i> Pse.	textile L.
<i>flammulata</i> Pse.	<i>Coralliophila neritoides</i> Lam.
<i>Bittium boeticum</i> Pils. & Van.	<i>Cylichna anagogia</i> Dall.
<i>boeticum unilineatum</i> Pse.	<i>Cymatium pilearis</i> L.
<i>Cassis vibex</i> L.	<i>bracteatus</i> Hds.
<i>Cerithium obeliscus</i> Brug.	<i>obscurus</i> .
<i>lacteam</i> Kien.	<i>tuberosus</i> Lam.
<i>Columbella (Alia) moleculina</i>	<i>Cymatosyrinx mighelsi</i> Dall.
<i>Duclos</i> .	<i>Cypraea caputserpentis</i> L.
<i>orphia Duclos</i> .	<i>carneola</i> L.
<i>urania Duclos</i> .	<i>circicula v. tricornis</i> Jous.
<i>varians</i> Sowb.	<i>helvola</i> L.
<i>Conus abbreviatus</i> Nutt.	<i>isabella</i> L.
<i>catus</i> Hwass.	<i>madagascariensis</i> Gm.

- peasei Sowb.
 reticulata Mart.
 semiplota.
 sulcidentata Gray.
 talpa L.
 tessellata Swain.
 Daphnella sandwichensis Pse.
 Daphnobela manti n. sp.
 Dibaphus edentulus Swain.
 Drupa morus Lam.
 ricinus L.
 tuberculatus Blainv.
 Engina idosia Duclos.
 Erato sandwichensis Pse.
 Iopas sertum Brug.
 Liocerithium thaanumi Pils. &
 Van.
 Liotia ednae Dall.
 Marginella acaria Dall.
 Melanella acicula Gld.
 opaca Sby.
 pusilla Sby.
 Minolia striatula Garrett
 Mitra astrica Rve.
 aurantia Gm.
 auriculoides Rve.
 consanguinea Rve.
 cophina Gld.
 coronata Lam.
 ferruginea Lam.
 flavescens Rve.
 fulva Swain.
 lamarcki.
 lienardi.
 lipara Dall.
 litterata Lam.
 lugubre Swain.
 mitata? Dall.
 ostergaardi n. sp.
 peasei Sby.
 kewaloensis Dall.
 tabanula Lam.
 thaanumi n. sp.
 ticaonica vagans n. sp.
 tuberosa Rve.
 tusa Rve.
 Mitromorpha hawaiiense Dall.
 Morula ochrostoma Blainv.
 porphyrostoma Rve.
 Natica marochiensis.
 Niso diomedae Dall.
 Oliva sandwichensis.
 Otopleura diminuta Dall.
 Peristernia chlorostoma Sby.
 cf. newcombi A. Ads.
 marmorata.
 xanthostigmata Dall.
 Philbertia luteola Dall.
 laysanensis Dall.
 mighelsi Iredale.
 Planaxis labiosus A. Ads.
 Polynices mamilla L.
 Pupa alveola Souv.
 Pyramidella oahuensis Dall.
 sulcata A? Ads.
 Ranella (Aspella) anceps Lam.
 pusilla Brod.
 Rhizocheilus madreporarum
 Sby.
 Rissoina ambigua Gld.
 miltazona Tomlin.
 tridentata Mich.
 stearnsi Dall.
 Subulina metcalfei A. Ads.

- Strombus maculatus Nutt.
 maculatus var.
 samar Dillw.
 Terebra albula Mke.
 clappi Pils.
 crenulata L.
 dislocata Say.
 inconstans Hds.
 lanceata oahuensis n. sp.
 langfordi Pils.
 lauta Pse.
 maculata L.
 nodulare Desh.
 pertusa Born.
 straminea Gray.
 Thericium nassoide Sby.
 Trifora (Biforina) cingulifera
 Pse.
 Trochus sandwichensis.
 Turbo intercostalis Mke.
 Turris brevicaudata Rve.
 brevicaudata var.
 Vexilla turben kanaka Pils.
 vexillum Chemn.

A NEW ANODONTOIDES FROM WISCONSIN.

BY FRANK COLLINS BAKER.*

ANODONTOIDES BIRGEI, new species.

Shell rather solid, elongated, cylindrical, inequilateral, inflated; anterior end broadly rounded, posterior end pointed, distinctly biangulate; ventral margin straight or somewhat concave; dorsal margin straight, forming an angle with the posterior end; dorsal margin developing a small but well-marked wing; beaks raised about the hinge line, swollen; beak sculpture as in *A. ferussacianus* but finer, with the bars close together and with a tendency to become double-looped; posterior ridge sharply rounded, very distinct, with a postero-dorsal excavated area: the shell is greatly inflated anterior to this ridge; epidermis yellowish-horn or olive, the rest periods showing as brown concentric bands; surface rayless; hinge edentulous, but reinforced beneath the beaks by swellings representing rudimentary pseudocardinal teeth; the shell beneath the ligament is also thickened; beak cavity shallow; muscle scars faintly impressed; nacre bluish-white, silvery, tinged with salmon or pinkish,

* Contribution from the Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, No. 27.