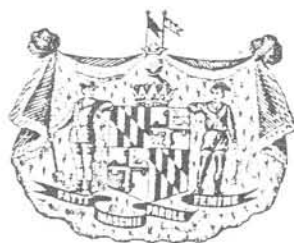


MUSEUM D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE
Laboratoire de Malacologie
55, Rue Buffon, 55

MARYLAND
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



PLIOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE

BALTIMORE
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1906

volutions above five, with their shoulder very obtusely grooved; *labrum* with the edge arcuated; *labium* overspread with a calcareous lamina, and with a single oblique fold or small tooth near the base." Say, 1826.

This small species is very common. It is an exceedingly variable form, the spire at times being very little elevated while other specimens show this feature in a very marked degree.

The earliest representatives of this species have been found in the Miocene of Jamaica. It also occurs in the Pliocene of Florida, the Pleistocene of New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, and Florida and in the Recent ranges from Cape Cod to the Gulf of Mexico.

Length, 5 mm.; width, 2.3 mm.

Occurrence.—TALBOT FORMATION. Wailes Bluff near Cornfield Harbor, St. Mary's County.

Collections.—Maryland Geological Survey, Johns Hopkins University, and U. S. National Museum.

Subclass STREPTONEURA.
Order CTENOBRANCHIATA.
Suborder ORTHODONTA.
Superfamily TOXOGLOSSA.

Family TEREBRIDAE.

Genus TEREBRA Adanson.

TEREBRA DISLOCATA (Say).

Plate XLII, Figs. 7, 8.

Cerithium dislocatum Say, 1822, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. ii, 1st ser., p. 235.

Terebra dislocatum Emmons, 1858, Rept. N. C. Geol. Survey, p. 257.

Terebra dislocata Holmes, 1859, Post-Pl. Fos. S. C., p. 70, pl. xi, fig. 12.

Terebra (Acus) dislocata Dall, 1889, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 37, p. 94.

Terebra (Acus) dislocata Dall, 1890, Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Sci., vol. iii, pt. i, p. 24.

Description.—"Shell attenuated, acute at the apex; *volutions* with numerous, minute, revolving impressed lines, and from fifteen to eighteen transverse, elevated costæ to each volution, which are dislocated near

the summit of each volution by a revolving line, as deeply impressed as the suture." Say, 1822.

This small species is not readily detected until the materials collected in the field have been washed and sorted. The form is very variable, although the small variety has alone been found in the Pleistocene of Maryland.

This species in one of its varietal forms has been recognized in the Eocene of Mississippi. It is not uncommon in the Miocene of Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida, in the Pliocene of the Carolinas and, the Pleistocene from Maryland to Florida. The Recent range is from Maryland to Florida, the Bahamas and Venezuela.

Occurrence.—TALBOT FORMATION. Wailes Bluff near Cornfield Harbor, St. Mary's County.

Collections.—Maryland Geological Survey, Johns Hopkins University and U. S. National Museum.

Family PLEUROTOMIDAE.

Genus MANGILIA Risso.

MANGILIA CERINA Kurtz and Stimpson.

Plate XLII, Figs. 9, 10.

Pleurotoma cerinum Kurtz and Stimpson, 1851, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. iv., p. 115.

Pleurotoma cerinum Stimpson, 1851, Shells of New England, p. 49, pl. II, fig. 2.

Pleurotoma cerinum Holmes, 1859, Post-Pl. Fos. S. C., p. 77, pl. xii, figs. 9, 9a.

Mangilia cerina Dall, 1889, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 37, p. 102, pl. xliiv, figs. 16, 16a.

Description.—"T. fusiformi-turrita cerea, vel cinerea, plicis longitudinalibus, circa 10, elevatis, striis transversis numerosis; anfr. 7 planiusculi; apertura oblonga, dimidiam spiram sub-æquante; labro simplici; cauda brevissima." Kurtz and Stimpson, 1851.

This species is not common. It is a small form, rarely detected except after a careful washing of the materials collected.

The earliest occurrence of this species reported is by Dall from the Pliocene of South Carolina (Waccamaw beds). Its range in the Pleisto-

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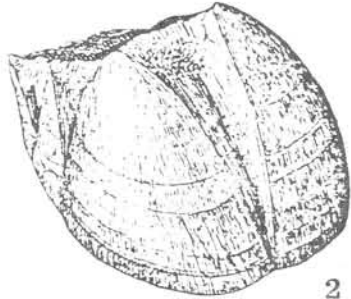
Clark 1906

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

PLIOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE, PLATE XLII.



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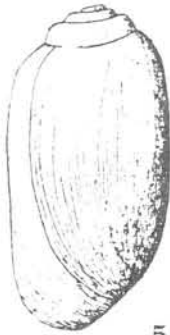
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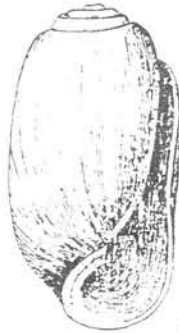
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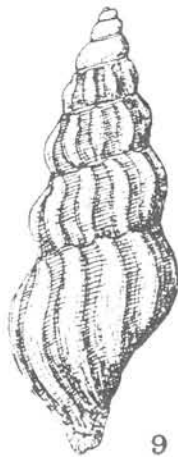
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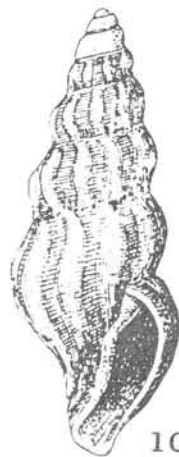
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8



9



10

ARTHIPODA.

MOLLUSCA.