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Anal fin, distance from snout	4.7
Caudal, length.....	18
Pectoral, length.....	24
Ventral, length	17
Fin rays:	
Dorsal	XXXII
Anal.....	II, 20
Scales in lateral line.....	32

The specimens have been presented to the United States National Museum.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 10, 1880.

ON SOME NEW SPECIES OF EOCENE MOLLUSCA FROM THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES.

By ANGELO HEILPRIN.

A part of the species herein described have been for several past years among the collections of the United States National Museum. Those which are mentioned as coming from Texas were collected by Mr. G. W. Marnoch, who sent them some years ago to Dr. C. A. White, and were by the latter gentleman presented to the National Museum. The number following the description of each species is that by which it is recorded in the museum register.

PLEUROTOMA, Lam.

PLEUROTOMA PAGODA, n. sp.

Plate, fig. 1.

Ventricose; whorls about nine, the body-whorl nodulated on its most convex portion (nearly central), the nodulation consisting of a single series of sharp, obtusely-pointed, and flattened spines or nodes, which frequently appear double by the crossing of an impressed line over their basal portion; upper volutions with a similar series of nodes almost immediately above the sutural line, and gradually dwindling off into a crenulation; upper surface of the whorls concave, faintly striated, the sinual rugæ indicating but a faint sinus; lower surface with numerous well-developed revolving lines, which show a tendency to alternate. Aperture exceeding the spire in length, considerably contracted at about its center.

Length, 1½ inch. (No. 1505.)

Eocene of Alabama.

This species in its general appearance greatly resembles certain forms of *Fusus*, and a comparison of more numerous specimens may show it to belong to that genus, although the ornamentation of the whorls, as well as the sinual indication, more clearly point to *Pleurotoma*. The

ones (about 24 on the body-whorl); two very distinct revolving lines on the last volution, the upper one placed at about the middle, the lower one subcarinating it (only the upper of these two lines is seen on the remaining whorls, appearing there as a central line); base striated by revolving lines, and radially by the continuations of the transverse lines; aperture elliptical, somewhat produced distally.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. (No. 8920.)

Jackson, Miss.

FUSUS, Lam.

Subgenus STREPSIDURA, Swainson.

FUSUS MARNOCHI, n. sp.

Plate, fig. 6.

Volutions seven or eight, the earlier three or four convex, the remainder flattened; body-whorl subangulate; suture impressed; aperture less than one-half the length of shell, the canal sharply twisted; columella with a pseudo-fold following the curve of the canal. The whorls in the single specimen before me are destitute of ornamentation, but some traces of the former existence of revolving lines are apparent.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch. (No. 8917.)

Atascosa County, Texas.

Named after Mr. G. W. Marnoch, through whom this and other species of older Tertiary Texas fossils have been obtained.

TEREBRA, Lam.

TEREBRA PLICIFERA, n. sp.

Plate, fig. 8.

Turreted; whorls? in number, flattened, rapidly decreasing in size from the base upwards, and ornamented by numerous broad and prominently defined plicæ, having a sigmoidal flexure; an impressed line on the upper portion of each volution produces a subsutural ring or band, over which the plicæ and corresponding sulci are continued, and which occasionally tends to become double from the presence of a second impressed line. Body-whorl with two elevated revolving lines on its basal angulation; base radiately and longitudinally striated; aperture? (broken in all specimens).

Length? (No. 8919.)

Atascosa County, Texas.

CRASSATELLA, Lam.

CRASSATELLA DECLIVIS, n. sp.

Plate, fig. 9.

Very inequilateral, somewhat inflated anteriorly, the posterior dorsal margin descending very obliquely to the extremity, which is subcunei-

