on the other hand, he mixed up, in several instances, different species, even genera, in one species. The best I did so far was in Clinch River in Claiborne Co., Tenn. 38 species within $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile of the river. But I have several other good localities; and so far only in a region where the rivers are not too large (where I was able to wade clear across)."

COLORADO COLLEGE at its last commencement conferred the honorary degree of Sc.D. on Professor Theodore D. A. Cockerell, who holds the Chair of Zoölogy in the University of Colorado.

DR. C. MONTAGUE COOKE has returned from a trip by schooner to Palmyra Island, an islet south of the Hawaiian group, near the Equator.

Mr. H. N. Lowe, of Long Beach, Cal., reports good success in collecting Helices during a recent trip to Catalina Islands.

MR. D. THAANUM in company with Mr. Kuhns, of Honolulu, spent two weeks in July collecting land shells in Maui. "With the exception of one day, all our time was spent in entirely new territory, and the results are highly satisfactory. Our first headquarters was at an altitude of 4000 feet above Ulupalakua on East Maui. From there we worked two remnants of forest, one at Polipoli (Kula), and one on the opposite side of camp, Auwahi. Kula seemed exhausted. Two species of Amastra and five specimens of Laminella picta were all we could gather in, besides 'trash' of course. Auwahi turned out better. Four species of Amastra and one of Partulina, this latter scarce. From there we jumped to West Maui and spent three days in Oluwalu gulch. I have never seen a shell-record from there, nor heard of anybody ever collecting there. No Partulinas were found, except three fragments (P. perdix and kuhnsi); but I know we did not get up high enough. Otherwise the finds were simply amazing! Six species or varieties of Amastra, four of them apparently new, and several new species of Leptachatina, besides 'pin-heads.'"

LAND SHELLS CARRIED BY BIRDS .- I am sending in a small

vial two shells which I took alive from among the feathers of freshly-shot Bob-o-links here at San Carlos Estate, Guantanamo, Cuba. I shall be very glad to know what this Bob-o-link shell is. Is it a Cuban shell, or did the birds bring this shell from some more southern country, and if so, from what country? [The shells are Succinea riisei, a species known from St. Croix and Porto Rico.] This will throw some light on where the birds spent the last few days before starting for Cuba, as the shells were alive and the birds were shot on the second day of their arrival. This is doubly interesting to me, as I am interested in both conchology and ornithology. This may also prove how certain shells are distributed. Did you ever know of shells being found alive on birds? Not in them but on them. If not, it seems to me that a note for the NAUTILUS is in order.—Chas. T. Ramsden.

ACMÆA FERGUSONI.—A regrettable omission occurs in my discussion of a Long Island Acmæa (A. fergusoni Wheat) in Science Bulletin, Vol. 2. No. 2, pp. 17–20, published July 16, 1913, by the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. I have just discovered in "The Molluscan Fauna of New Haven," by George H. Perkins, Proc. Boston Society of Natural History, vol. xiii, pp. 109–163, on p. 127, the description of a single specimen of Tectura testudinalis from the vicinity of New Haven, "the only specimen that I have seen from here." Mr. Perkins' description is excellent, and proves the identity of his specimen with A. fergusoni from Hempstead Bay and Wading River, L. I.—Silas C. Wheat.

CHOANOPOMA (RAMSDENIA) MIRIFICA Preston, Proc. Malac. Soc., London, x, p. 323, June, 1913, was sent me by Mr. Chas. T. Ramsden with the request to compare it with *Ctenopoma nobilitatum* Gundl. I find that it agrees perfectly with Gundlach's species, of which part of the original lot is before me.—H. A. PILSBRY.

MR. J. H. FERRISS is on his way, by team, to the White Mountains of Arizona, which have never been explored by a conchologist. It is rumored that the *Sonorellas* are in a panic.