

As to the place of origin of *Strobilops* we have no reliable data. The presence of typical forms of the genus in the Eocene shows that the group is a very old one, evolved in the Mesozoic. It is, moreover, strikingly distinct from all other genera, and wonderfully conservative in general morphology. Until information from Mesozoic strata comes to hand, we can only surmise with some probability that *Strobilops* arose somewhere in the northern hemisphere. It probably overran the entire Holarctic realm a long time ago, pushing southward into the Oriental region and the American tropics at a time remote enough to permit the evolution of strongly marked species in these areas.

ANOTHER LARGE MIOCENE SCALA.

BY W. H. DALL.

Mr. W. W. Atwood of the U. S. Geological Survey has been making a study of the Miocene strata of Alaska Peninsula and the Shumagin Islands during the past summer, and collected a number of interesting fossils. Among these is a specimen of a species of *Scala*, or *Epitonium*, belonging to the group of giant Scalidae which is so characteristic of the Miocene of Oregon and some other parts of the Pacific coast. The list comprised the following species already described and figured.

Opalia rugifera Dall,

Arctoscala condoni Dall,

Catenoscala oregonensis Dall;

together with the species about to be described. The type of *Arctoscalu* is *A. greenlandica* Perry, a recent species. *Opalia rugifera* is a member of the group represented in the San Diego Pliocene by *O. varicostata* Stearns, and in the recent fauna by *O. borealis* Gould. *Catenoscala* is a new group in which the anterior third of the whorl is covered with a thick layer of enamel.

Epitonium (Acrilla) atwoodi n. sp.

Shell large, with rotund whorls rapidly increasing in size; surface covered with a low reticulate sculpture comprising low axial lamellæ, about 1.5 mm. apart on the periphery of the whorls, slightly

retractive, pinched together and more prominent, and slightly angularly bent, at the suture; these are crossed by low rounded threads, with wider interspaces, about a dozen on the penultimate whorl between the sutures; the surface is also finely sharply axially striate; the aperture is rounded, the outer lip slightly reflected and crenulate by the spiral threads, but not thickened; whorls more than five, closely adjacent; base (?); max. diam. 34; diam. at the truncate apex 10.0; alt. of five whorls (the apex lost) about 60.0 mm.

The type specimen of this fine species, consisting of internal and external casts, was collected about five miles south of the head of Port Moller, in the pass leading across Alaska Peninsula called Low Pass Cañon, U. S. Nat. Mus. 111072. Illustrations are in preparation.

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DESCRIPTION OF A MEXICAN LAMPSILIS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND L. S. FRIERSON.

Lampsilis iridella P. & F.

The shell is oblong, wider posteriorly, with the beaks at the anterior two-ninths of the length; anterior end rounded; posterior part sloping above, subtruncate at the end, compressed below the hinge. Surface glossy, smoothish, obliquely corrugated along the posterior slope (but sometimes very indistinctly so), and usually having a group of short impressed lines or furrows vertical to the basal margin, near the middle of the disk. Of a dull straw or pale greenish color, profusely marked with green rays, which are usually quite distinct and narrow. The valves are thin, nacre bluish silvery, very iridescent posteriorly. Cardinal teeth small, a single rather stout one in the right valve, two more compressed and generally subequal teeth in the left valve. Lateral teeth very narrow, double in the left, single in the right valve.

Length 49, alt. 26, diam. 15 mm.

Valles, Mexico. Type no. 93810 A. N. S. P., collected by Mr. A. A. Hinkley. Cotypes in collections of Hinkley and Frierson.