

A CORRECTION.—Naut. 44, July, 1930, pl. 2, fig. 10, should read: *Thais floridana* Conr. This figure was included for comparison with fig. 11 which is the new variety, *Thais floridana haysae* Clench.

DR. RALPH B. STEWART, who has been working on Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils at the Academy of Natural Sciences for several years, has been appointed an assistant geologist on the U. S. Geological Survey.

DR. WENDELL P. WOODRING, for the past few years on the staff of the California Institute of Technology, resumed full time service with the U. S. Geological Survey on July 1, 1930.

MR. CALVIN GOODRICH, taking advantage of the low water, has been collecting shells in Georgia and Alabama during August.

HELIX LIBERIAE A. D. BROWN was described from Cape Palmas, Liberia, in Amer. Journ. Conch. I, 1865, p. 136. In the course of some recent comparisons I find that the type, No. 1088 A. N. S. Phila., is completely identical with *Holkeion anceps* (Gould), a well-known snail of Tenasserim and neighboring regions. There can be no doubt that Brown was misled by a false locality label, and did not think to compare with species of the Malay Peninsula. *H. anceps* was not contained otherwise in Brown's collection, now in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences.—E. G. VANATTA.

THE TYPE OF *PARAHELIX*.—*Parahelix* von Ihering, Zeitsch. Wiss. Zool., vol. 54, 1892, p. 492, was proposed as a provisional genus for haplogonous helices of unknown affiliation, preferably oxygnathous, such as *Sagda*, *Geotrochus*, *Lacerna* and their allies. The genera mentioned by von Ihering were known to him by the works of Binney, Semper and others. I select *Helix jayana* C. B. Ad. (Bland and Binney, Ann. Lyc. N. H. of N. Y., vol. 10, 1872, p. 219) as genotype of

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Parahelix. The name becomes a synonym of *Sagda*.—PILSBRY.

SCHIZOTHAERUS NUTTALLII CAPAX GLD. NOT MAXIMA MIDD.—In a faunal list from a Pleistocene deposit in Puget Sound Henderson (U. of Colo. Studies, Vol. XVI, No. 1, 1927, p. 2) refers a rotund specimen of *S. nuttallii* to the variety *maxima* Midd. rather than to *capax* Gld. because of the dimensions in the descriptions of the latter. Unfortunately these dimensions are rather misleading. According to Carpenter (Smiths. Misc. Coll. 252, 1872, pages 11, 17) this species assumes both elongate and rotund varieties which completely intergrade. The rotund form must take the varietal name *capax* Gld., *maxima* Midd. (originally described as *Lutraria*) being preoccupied by *Lutraria maxima* Jonas 1844. Although giving no synonymy or discussion Oldroyd (Pub. Pug. Sd. Biol. Sta., Vol. 4, 1924, p. 61) recognized this, giving Middendorff's description to supplement the original of Gould.—DON L. FRIZZELL, Seattle, Wash.

LAMPSILIS RADIATA GMEL. IN AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE.—On August 14, 1929, while travelling along the Molunkes stream in the southern part of Aroostook County, I stopped to examine the rocks. Looking toward the stream I noticed a number of cardinal flowers (*Lobelia cardinalis*) the first I had seen in Aroostook County. Going to the stream to pick some of the flowers I noticed some shells and to my surprise found my first specimen of *Lampsilis radiata*. After a careful search I found three young *L. radiata*, two *Anodonta fragilis* Lam. and a number of *Elliptio complanatus*. At the Town of Linneus is situated Meduxnekeag Lake (Drew Lake). On September 26, 1929, at the outlet of the lake and a short distance below in the Meduxnekeag stream I collected *Anodonta fragilis* common, *Alasmidonta undulata* two, *Elliptio complanatus* common, *Lampsilis radiata* ten, *Psidium variabile* two, *Campeloma decisa* many small shells, *Amnicola limosa* two, *Planorbis antrosus* of small size, *P. campanulatus* a small form, *Physa heterostropha* young. The Meduxnekeag

stream is a tributary of the St. Johns River at Woodstock, New Brunswick. The Molunkes stream is a tributary of the Mattawamkeag River and enters the Penobscot River at the town of Mattawamkeag. I have explored a large part of the head waters of the Penobscot River and many of the lakes of the East Branch of this river, but never found *L. radiata*, nor have I found *L. radiata* in any of the upper St. Johns River tributaries in Maine or New Brunswick.—OLOF O. NYLANDER.

A NOTE ON THE HABITAT OF VIVIPARUS SUBPURPUREUS (SAY).—This rather uncommon species was obtained at two localities on a collecting trip during September, 1927, the localities being the Tradewater River in western Kentucky and the Little Wabash River in southern Illinois.

For a *Viviparus*, their station generally in swift water is rather unusual. In the Tradewater River they were found on a small shoals clinging to stones, mostly underneath and in the dead shells of the larger Unionidae. At Carmi, Illinois, in the Little Wabash River, they were very abundant, occurring both exposed on the top and sides of stones as well as underneath. However, there was a decided preference for the more protected places under the large flat stones.

They gripped by suction very tenaciously to the stones and very seldom lost their hold when the stones were taken out of water. Say states (Am. Conch. III, 1831) that they probably hibernated in the valves of dead Unios, but this is, perhaps their station throughout the year as they seem to prefer solid objects to crawl over, rather than the muddy or sandy stations generally associated with other species in this genus.—W. J. CLENCH.

LIST OF SPECIES FROM THREE LOCALITIES IN SWITZERLAND.
—This list is based on material collected by myself (July, 1929) in two localities in the canton of Schwyz, and one in the canton of Vaud. The first locality is Axenstein, and the following are the species listed therefrom.

Helix pomatia Linn. Several
color forms. *Helicogona personata* Drap.
Helicodonta obolobata Müll.
Helix nemoralis Linn. One *Bulinus obscurus* (Müll.)
color form. *Pirestoma rugosa* Drap.
Helicogona lapicida (Linn.). *Vitrea cellaria* Müll.
Hygromia incarnata Müll. *Pomatias septemspiralis*
Hygromia hispida (Linn.). *maculata* Drap.
Axenstein is at some elevation above Brunnen whose species are next listed. The latter locality is right on the shore of a branch of Lake Lucerne sometimes known as the Lake of Four Cantons. The specimens were taken in a field bordering on the lake. *Helicogona arbustorum* Linn.
Helix hortensis Müll. Several *Hygromia hispida* (Linn.).
color forms. *Vitrea cellaria* (Müll.).

Helix nemoralis Linn. Several color forms.

It can be seen that the number of species in this list is limited, the first four mentioned being very abundant in the quantity of individuals inhabiting the locality, the last two being quite rare. Those species which abound in Brunnen are scarce in Axenstein. The latter locality is composed of Tertiary (Miocene) deposits mixed with igneous rocks, and is inhabited mainly by species typical of the higher altitudes. Montreux the third locality to be listed is located in Eastern Switzerland yields an interesting series of species. The list is as follows.

Helix nemoralis Linn. Color *Pomatias septemspiralis*
forms. *maculata* Drap.
Helix aspersa Müll. Very *Cochlicopa lubrica* (Müll.).
abundant. *Bulinus obscurus* Müll.
Helix pomatia Linn. Very *Pirestoma rugosa* Drap.
abundant. *Vitrea cellaria* (Müll.).

Helicogona lapicida (Linn.).
Eulota fruticum (Müll.). A species quite rare and localized.