P. singleyi Sterki. Nautilus, 11, 1898, p. 112. Apparently one of the rarities, for it was found by Smith only in Ohatchee Creek, Calhoun County, and Talladega Creek, Talladega County, Alabama.

P. dubium (Say) (=*virginicum* of authors, not Gmelin). Nicholson's Amer. Encycl. 1816. Collected by Smith in the Coosa River from its source at Rome, Floyd County, Georgia, to Talladega County, Alabama; in the large headwaters tributaries, Oostanaula and Etowah rivers, and creeks near Rome, and downstream in creeks of Etowah, St. Clair, Shelby and Talladega counties, Alabama.

A NEW PECTINID SHELL FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN, WITH A NOTE ON THE GENUS PALLIUM SCHROETER*

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Mr. V. D. P. Spicer forwarded to the U. S. National Museum an interesting lot of marine shells which he collected on Christmas Island, one of the Line Islands, south of the Hawaiian Group. Among them was a member of the Pectinidae which appears to be undescribed, and which I take pleasure in dedicating to the discoverer.

Comptopallium spiceri, new species. Plate 2, figures 1, 2.

Shell of medium size, subequivalve, the left valve somewhat flatter than the right; valves equilateral, except that the anterior auricles are larger than the posterior ones. The sculpture consists of broad, rounded, rather distantly separated ribs (8 in left valve, 9 in right), and very fine axial riblets, which are strongest on the ribs, where one or more at the summit are elongately knobbed; the smaller marginal ribs may bear small scaly spines. Very fine growth lines are visible especially between the ribs. Auricles subequal, the right posterior one finely and closely radiately ribbed, the others more irregularly and distantly ribbed·

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External hinge margin of right valve with several erect squamiform nodules. The byssal notch in the right valve has a short ctenolium with six teeth. Color white, irregularly concentrically streaked with reddish-orange and yellowish-orange (near the ventral margin). Internally the auricles have several short elongated nodules near the lateral margins, and the left valve has two narrow dorsal ridges running from the resilifer parallel to and as long as the hinge margin. These fit between similar ridges in the right valve, the upper ones equally long, the lower ones less than one-third as long; the area of these ridges has minute, axial vermiculate sculpture. There are numerous short white radial ridges along the margin of the shell. The interior shows the external reddish-orange color shining through and the margin is, moreover, tinted with orange.

The type, figure 1, U.S.N.M. No. 518010, is a right valve, and measures: Height, 39.8 mm.; breadth, 37.9 mm.

A paratype, figure 2, U.S.N.M. No. 518011, is a left valve, and it measures: Height, 35.2 mm.; breadth, 32.2 mm.

Both valves were collected on Christmas Island (157° 20′ W. Long., 1° 55′ N. Lat.), Line Islands, Central Pacific, by Mr. V. D. P. Spicer.

This species differs from the genotype, *C. pauciplicatum* Iredale, from Queensland, and *C. radula* Linné from the East Indies, in being smaller, broader, with fewer, broader, and more rounded ribs and with much finer concentric sculpture. The coloring is also brighter.

The name *radula* has been dismissed from the Pectinidae by Iredale [1] because the figures cited by Linnaeus were those of a *Lima*. The brief diagnosis, however, is obviously that of a pectinid and applicable to the group in question; it is in total disagreement with the figures, as was often the case in the Systema Naturae. That Linnaeus realized these references were faulty is shown by the fact that eight years later, in the Museum Ludovicae Ulricae, he transfers the original Rumphius reference, of which the Kleinian figure is merely a copy, to *Ostrea lima*, and uses instead the citation Rumph. Mus. t. 44, fig. AA, which correctly represents the shell usually known as *radula* Linné. For these reasons I see no valid reason for not using *radula* as a valid name in the genus *Comptopallium*.

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[1] British Museum. Great Barrier Reef Exped., 1928–29, Sci. Reports, vol. 5, No. 6, Mollusca, pt. 1, 1939, p. 360.

This species has usually been placed in *Pallium* Schumacher 1817, but as Cox [2] has pointed out, that name is preoccupied by *Pallium* Schröter 1802.[3] However, neither Cox, nor any author who has followed him, as Iredale (l.c.) and Hertlein,[4] has fixed Schröter's name.

As the work in which Schröter's article appears may not be readily available to most workers, I am giving a translation of the remarks on this name:

XIV. PALLIUM

I hope I may be permitted the introduction of this new name that I give the scallops, which, as is known, Linné placed under *Ostrea,* and which have in common with this Linnean genus only the hinge pits; moreover, they form a nucleus and really very handsome family, which deserves a general Latin name of their own, which the German, who calls them "Mäntel" has for a long time given them. Of course the Latin name *Pectines* has long been known and accepted, a name the Frenchman also uses (Peignes); however, since there are smooth and finely striate scallops, which can in no way be compared to the teeth of a comb, and since furthermore the name *Pectinitae* is given in paleontology to those strongly arcuate shells, which find their parallel not among the scallops but under the heart shells, therefore I hope the name *Pallium* will offend no one.

From this we see that to all intents and purposes *Pallium* is a substitute name for *Pecten* and thus becomes an exact synonym of *Pecten* Müller 1776, with the same genotype, *Pecten maximus* (Linné).

The discussion of the name is followed by a description of eight new species, none of which are figured, and of which only a few have any locality given. It may be noted that the first species, *Ostrea albicans,* is the shell commonly known as *Pecten laqueatus* Sowerby [5] from Japan, which will therefore take the name *Pecten albicans* (Schröter), with Sowerby's name as a synonym.

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[2] Proc. Malac. Soc. London, v. 18, 1929, p. 201.

[3] Archiv für Zoologie u. Zootomie, v. 3, 1802, pp. 135–136.

[4] Nautilus, v. 50, 1936, pp. 25–26.

[5] Thesaurus Conchyliorum, vol. 1, p. 46, pl. 15, fig. 101, 1842.