

NOTES ON POST-GLACIAL MOLLUSCA, II: WAUKESHA COUNTY,
WISCONSIN.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

A few years ago Mr. Frank M. Woodruff secured a number of post-glacial mollusks near Waukesha, Wisconsin. This locality is in the northwestern part of the County, and is well within the area of the late Wisconsin ice sheet. The body of water in which the mollusks lived was one of the many small lakes left by the retiring lobes of the Lake Michigan glacier. It has not been possible to correlate this marl deposit with any one glacial stage of Lake Chicago. Mr. Woodruff reports the shells as very abundant. Eight species have been identified, as noted below:

Amnicola walkeri Pilsbry.

Physa ancillaria warreniana Lea.

Physa walkeri Crandall. Several scalariform individuals.

Planorbis campanulatus Say.

Planorbis bicarinatus Say.

Planorbis parvus Say.

Planorbis exacuus Say.

Galba nashotahensis Baker.

A NEW SINISTRAL AMASTRA.

BY C. MONTAGUE COOKE, PH.D.

AMASTRA PILSBRYI n. sp.

Shell imperforate, sinistral, elliptical with conic spire which is somewhat contracted near the summit. One cotype is of an old gold color, streaked with chestnut behind the outer lip, and with the spire brownish; the other (dead) cotype is wax yellow in front of the aperture, elsewhere with a yellow gleam under a pale tawny cuticle, the last third of the last whorl chestnut. Surface of the last whorl semi-matt, the spire more shining; smooth to the eye, but under the lens unequal growth-wrinkles are seen. Embryonic $2\frac{1}{2}$

whorls carinate, the keel visible above the suture; first half whorl nearly smooth, the next two whorls sculptured with regular, slightly arcuate ribs, at first rather coarse, becoming finer to the end of the embryonic shell, which comprises $2\frac{1}{2}$ whorls. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, convex, the last swollen below the deeply impressed suture, ventricose, tapering below. The aperture is rather long and narrow, slightly oblique, white within. Peristome slightly thickened close to the edge. Columellar lamella of moderate size, thin and spiral, white; parietal callus thin.

Length 13.1, diam. 7.7, length of aperture 7 mm.

Length 13.4, diam. 8.1, length of aperture 7.1 mm.

Mt. Helu, West Maui. Cotypes in coll. Bishop Museum and Acad. Nat. Sciences. Also in Mr. Thaanum's collection.

While sinistral species are common in *Achatinella* and *Partulina*, they are very rare in *Amastra*. Outside of the section *Heteramastra*, only two have been published, *Amastra thaanumi* Pilsbry and *A. montagui* Pilsbry, both from Oahu.

ON CYPRÆA MILIARIS GMEL., WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW VARIETIES.

BY MAXWELL SMITH.

C. MILIARIS Gmel. Syst. Nat., p. 5420, 1790.

Roberts' description in the Manual of Conchology, vol. vii, p. 192, is as follows: "Differs from the preceding (*lamarcki*) in being narrower, the dorsal spots are smaller and never ocellated, and the sides are white." Melvill writes that the spots "are never eyed, or, at all events, extremely rarely." This and all of the varieties are pitted at the sides. Japan, Philippines, N. S. Wales.

C. MILIARIS Gmel. var. *MAGISTRA* Melvill. Proc. Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society for 1888, p. 227.

"Characters the same as in the type, but teeth very well developed, and size, long. $2\frac{1}{8}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. . . . It is a handsome shell, and in fine condition it slightly resembles *C. guttata* on dorsal surface only." Habitat, Japan.



1913. "A new sinistral Amastra." *The Nautilus* 27, 68–69.

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