

Ancylus fuscus C. B. Adams. Common at 1.

Ancylus rivularis Say. Abundant at 5, on *Potamogeton*, preferably where there is current, strong or weak.

Careful search was made for *Pomatiopsis lapidaria* (Say) along the Housatonic to its mouth but none were found.

A NEW DEEP WATER LYONSIELLA

BY W. H. DALL

LYONSIELLA MAGNIFICA n. sp.

Shell large, thin, pearly, subquadrate, equivalve, very inequilateral, beaks low and small, prosocoelous; posterior end produced, rounded, posterior slope somewhat convexly arched; anterior slope rapidly descending, abruptly rounded; basal margin nearly straight; hinge edentulous, the internal ligament long, narrow, parallel with the hinge line; outer surface polished under a pale olive periostracum, with an almost microscopic sculpture of radial rows of very minute pustules; the radii are equal, equally distributed, and average three or four to a millimeter, when measured transversely. Length of shell, 25; anterior end beyond the vertical from the beaks, 4; height, 17; diameter, 14 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 266802.

Off Cape San Lucas, Lower California, in 63 fathoms, mud and gravel; U. S. Str. Albatross, Dr. Paul Bartsch directing collections.

This is probably the largest species of the genus.

THE STATUS OF TEREDO BEACHI AND TEREDO NAVALIS

BY PAUL BARTSCH

I have so far refrained from commenting on the efforts of Professor Kofoed and his students to discredit the validity of my *Teredo beachi*. A review in the NAUTILUS for April, 1923, on page 140, of Robert Cunningham Miller's paper on the "Variations in the Shell of *Teredo Navalis* in San Francisco Bay," University of California Publications in Zoology, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 293-328, bears the following statement,

which is a slightly abbreviated rendition of Miller's statement on page 25 (317): "The local varieties, including *T. beachi* Bartsch, have not been found sufficiently differentiated to warrant their being classed as subspecies, much less as species."

This, I feel, makes it necessary for me to protest lest my silence be construed as concurrence in the opinion of my West Coast critics.

The paper in question is a beautiful intensive study of *Teredo beachi* Bartsch, and barring the summary, in which the systematic status of this species is discussed, a splendid piece of work. It is unfortunate that the author in question, as well as Professor Kofoed himself, has not made an equally intensive study of the European *Teredo navalis*, which I have been unable to find in American waters, before publishing this summary, for I am certain that had they so done, they themselves would have become acquainted with the characters that differentiate the *navalis* group from the *Teredo morsei* group, to which *Teredo beachi* belongs.

In *Teredo navalis*, the denticles on the anterior median area have but a single cusp. In the *Teredo morsei* group, they are multicuspid. That at once differentiates the two groups, and there are hosts of other characters that separate the members of these groups into specific or subspecific elements.

The only member of the *navalis* group that I have found so far in American waters is the New England shipworm, *Teredo novangliae* Bartsch. All the other true *Teredos* seen belong to the *morsei* group, both on the East and the West Coast of America.

BERMUDA SHELLS

BY E. G. VANATTA

Early in 1922 Mr. Hiram Hoyt collected samples of leaf-mould on four islands not mentioned in my paper on Bermuda Shells in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural



Bartsch, Paul. 1923. "The status of *Teredo beachi* and *Teredo navalis*." *The Nautilus* 37, 31–32.

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