

primitive according to Plate), with *Oncidina* as an absolute synonym.

His 5th genus is *Peronina* and his 4th is *Hoffmannola* (+ *Watsoniella*, preoccupied).

*Onchidella* is the original spelling of his 3rd genus, with *Oncidella* as an absolute synonym. Because his "Ostgruppe" is the typical group, *Occidentella* is a subjective synonym. Since *Peronella* is preoccupied, *Arctonchis* is the proper name for his "Westgruppe."

**PLATEVINDEX**, new name for *Oncis* Plate, 1893, *op. cit.*: 164, not *Oncis* Herrmannsen, becomes the name of Hoffmann's 2nd genus, unless some available name has been missed; *Semperella* is a subjective, invalid and preoccupied synonym. The name of the type species is *Platevindex coriaceus* (Semper, 1880), which is prior to *Vaginulus stuxbergi* Westerlund (1883).

*Onchidium* is the original spelling of his first genus, with *Onchidion*, *Onchyidium*, *Orchidium*, *Oncidium*, *Onchidia* and *Oncida* as absolute synonyms and *Paraonchidium* as an invalid, subjective one. If the "dendrobranchiate" species, for which Labbé described a "suborder," 2 "families" and 4 "new genera," require a sectional name, *Onchis* is the first vested one (although the nude *Peronium* is prior), with *Peronia*, *Oncus* and *Oncis* as absolute synonyms, and *Eudrastus*, *Paraperonia*, *Scaphis*, *Lessonia* and *Quoya* as subjective ones, although, according to article 25, c, 3, of the International Rules, all Labbé's generic names are invalid except (?) those proposed for single species (preoccupied, anyway).

*Buchanania*, with *Buchannia*, *Buchanaania* and *Ephrada* as absolute synonyms, remains a misspelled *nomen dubium*.

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## FURTHER NOTES UPON TERTIARY AND RECENT MOLLUSKS FROM FLORIDA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

BY MAXWELL SMITH

(Concluded from p. 68)

**MUREX MACGINTYI** n. sp. Whorls five, plus smooth shining nucleus of about two whorls, suture impressed; about seven



spiral raised ridges with slightly branching terminations which are recurved, hollow inside near the tips; aperture moderately large, oval in shape; canal slightly oblique, partially closed, recurved at terminus.

This species is allied to *M. glyptus* Smith. One very characteristic feature is the pinched appearance of the posterior portion of the body whorl. Beyond this pinched portion is a pair of axial ridges which are somewhat separated from the others. Length 22.5 mm. Holotype in the Paul McGinty collection, Boynton, Florida. Named for its discoverer Thomas L. McGinty. Pl. 6, fig. 11. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

*MUREX GLYPTUS*<sup>3</sup> n. sp. Nucleus of holotype imperfect, whorls about seven; suture well impressed; spiral sculpture consisting upon the body whorl of about twelve rounded ribs, arranged arc shaped from axial rib to rib, often marked with a division line in the center, the major termination of the axial sculpture turned backward from the direction of growth, openings beneath away from the recurved points. The eight axial eminences are sharp and largely formed by foliated processes. Aperture small, oval in shape; canal slightly oblique, almost closed. Length of holotype 26 mm., in the author's collection.

From the young *M. rufus*, an abundant shell in the same beds, the new species differs in the more generous spire, the distinct shoulder, the recurved processes, smaller aperture and mature aspect. The extraordinary sculpture suggests certain *Coralliophilas*. Pl. 6, fig. 10. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

*MUREX HEXAGONUS OXYTATA* n. subsp. Sculpture fine, spiny processes sharp; shell inclined to be rather slender when compared with West Indian recent examples which are more rudely sculptured. The new subspecies appear to agree with living specimens from the Florida east coast and which may also bear the same name. Holotype deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology 22 mm. long; paratypes in the author's collection 26 mm. long. Pl. 6, fig. 6. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

*ILYANASSA (PARANASSA) FLORIDANA* Smith (Naut. XLIX, p. 138). Additional specimens of this shell, better preserved, exhibit low, rounded spiral ribs which are visible below the suture chiefly near the short canal. There is also rough oblique sculpture upon the later whorls of the spire. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

*ENGINA TURBINELLA* Kien. The Pliocene examples are exceptionally well developed, and as adult specimens are difficult to obtain upon the Florida Keys the illustration may prove useful.

<sup>3</sup> *glyptus*, carved.



Usually the recent specimens, which lack character on account of immature aspect are inhabited by hermit-crabs. This species apparently lives a little below low tide mark. Length of specimen figured 21 mm. Pl. 6, fig. 13. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

*PHOS ROYCEI* n. sp. Whorls six, in addition a smooth bulbous nucleus of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  whorls; suture well impressed; about 11 axial ribs upon body whorl and a heavily expanded rib adjacent to the outer lip; about 14 strong spiral ribs upon body whorl and which also cover the axial ribs, occasional finer ribs between the former; posterior canal short but distinct; anterior canal moderately wide, deflected anteriorly; interior of outer lip grooved a short distance, parietal wall provided with irregularly placed short grooves or pustules. Length 13 mm.

This new *Phos* is related to *Phos parvus intricatus* Dall. In that species the sculpture differs considerably; the spiral ribs are much less uniform in size. On *intricatus* the spiral sculpture is dominant, on *P. roycei* the axial the most evident. The aperture of *P. parvus* is roughly half the length of the shell, relatively much longer and larger than in the new species. Viewing the two upon a plane surface *P. roycei* shows much greater deflection at the anterior end plus a longer canal.

In making comparisons a long series of living *Phos parvus intricatus* obtained by Winifred Royce at Key Largo, Florida, provided material for study. The new tertiary shell is associated with his name. The holotype is to be placed in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Pl. 6, fig. 7. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

*MITRA COMPSA*<sup>4</sup> n. sp. Shell of moderate size, slender, seven whorls, base of body whorl constricted, three folds on columella and an indistinct twist below, parietal callus thin; suture well impressed. The sculpture consists of three strong oblique spiral cords on whorls of spire, the anterior one with the tendency to merge with the suture half way around, about eleven primary cords upon the body whorl, a finer but distinct cord below suture and often similar sized cords between primary ones of body whorl and in addition smaller ones; fine axial threads between the spiral cords, often a little oblique; inner margin of outer lip crenulated opposite primary cords. Aperture narrow, nearly half length of shell. Length 23 mm. Holotype to be placed in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

This species is related to *M. henekeni* Sowerby from the Gurabo formation in the Dominican Republic and *M. stephensoni* Mansfield from the Choctawhatchee formation of Florida. It may readily be separated from these by the presence of four instead of three primary cords upon the whorls of the spire and in the

<sup>4</sup> *compsa*, neat.



arrangement of plaits upon the columella. *M. stephensoni* has four plaits upon the columella against three in the new species and the suture is less impressed. In *M. henekeni* the primary cords are not so oblique, the aperture narrower and less extended.

Undoubtedly this species has escaped notice on account of its superficial resemblance to the young *M. lineolata* Heilprin, a common shell in the Caloosahatchee marl. Pl. 6, fig. 5. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

*GONIOBASIS EFFOSA*<sup>5</sup> n. sp. Shell elongated, whorls regularly placed and five in number exclusive of the eroded nucleus; suture moderately impressed, deeply cut in part and forming a groove; body whorl with about eleven spiral lirations which are closely placed below the periphery, on the inferior whorls one more prominent than the others and forming a slight keel shortly above the suture, the keel separated from the suture by a raised line of the usual size; the lirations crossed throughout with wavy raised growth lines which on the body whorl do not extend below the periphery; aperture large and with thin lip which is sinuous. Length of holotype, 24 mm., aperture 10 mm. Paratypes are smaller and in the author's collection.

Dall in his work upon the southern Tertiary mentions that Mr. Willcox secured a *Goniobasis* in the Florida Tertiary, subsequently lost before a description could be prepared. He states its resemblance to *G. hallenbecki* Lea. The present new species does not recall that one but rather the recent *G. troostiana* Lea, but the sharp carina is dominant in that species.

At Belle Glade, the type locality for *Fusinus watermani*, there appears to be a mixture of Pliocene deep water shells and possibly some Miocene. The new *Goniobasis* possibly belongs to the latter formation. Associated with it was a specimen of *Architectonica granulata* Lam., which never before has been reported from the marls in this portion of the state. Pl. 6, fig. 4a, 4b. Tertiary, Belle Glade, Florida.

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NOTES ON "AMERICAN CONCHOLOGY" BY THOMAS  
SAY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE  
SEVENTH PART, EDITED BY  
T. A. CONRAD

BY H. E. WHEELER

(Continued from p. 50)

PART V treats of sixteen species, listed on the cover as before in alphabetical order by genera. The cover is dated August,

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<sup>5</sup> *effosa*, suggested by excavated suture.



Smith, Malcolm A. 1938. "Further notes upon tertiary and recent mollusks from Florida, with descriptions of new species." *The Nautilus* 51, 88–91.

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