

mens of *A. adelinae* Pilsbry. In comparing these with other specimens in our Museum, we discovered that we had been mistaken in regarding *Achatina modestior* O. Boettger as a synonym of *A. adelinae*. We were misled, first, by Boettger's referring to his *modestior* the snails from Cameroon (Etome and Bonge) which d'Ailly had called *A. knorrii*. Two of these, from Etome, now before us, are unquestionably *adelinae* Pilsbry. In the second place, Pilsbry stated in 1905 that his *adelinae* "seemed to be quite identical" with *modestior*; but he had evidently not compared specimens. A more careful study of two paratypes of *modestior*, as well as of the original description and figures of that species, leaves no doubt that it is a valid species of *Archachatina*. Of true *adelinae* we have now before us specimens from "West Africa," Gaboon and Cameroon (Etome; Bakundu Kaki near the Elephant Lake; Edea). Of *modestior* we have seen, besides two paratypes from Bibundi, two specimens from Moliwe Plantation near Victoria (both localities in Cameroon). The specimens from Yaunde and Kribi, listed in our paper as *adelinae*, are not now available and may have been either species.

5. Our *Archachatina adelinae* var. *candefacta* is a form of *modestior*, not of *adelinae*. It should be called *Archachatina modestior* var. *candefacta*.

NOTE ON UNREPORTED MARINE MOLLUSCS FROM SANIBEL, FLORIDA

Editor of the NAUTILUS:

Dredging operations in the Gulf of Mexico from one half to fifteen miles off shore from Sanibel and Captiva Islands, and in from three to seven fathoms of water, have yielded specimens of species listed below which have not been reported from this locality so far as we are able to find.

Living specimens were taken except where noted.

Arca auriculata Lamarek

Astraea brevispina Lamarek. Dead shell

Caecum carmenense de Folin

Calliostoma sp.

Cancellaria conradina Dall

Cardiomya sp.

Chione intapurpurea Conrad
Codakia orbicularis Linne
Colubraria lanceolata Menke
Corbula carabaea d'Orbigny
Corbula contracta Say
Corbula cubaniana d'Orbigny
Corbula swiftiana C. B. Adams
Crucibulum striatum Say
Cymatosyrinx moseri Dall
Cymatosyrinx thea carminura Dall
Diadora listeri d'Orbigny. Dead shell
Divaricella quadrisulcata d'Orbigny. Fresh valves
Epitonium denticulatum Sowerby. Fresh shell
Gafrarium cerina C. B. Adams
Lamellaria pellucida Verrill
Leucozonia cingulifera Lamarck
Lucapina cancellata Sowerby
Lucapina limatula Reeve
Lydiphnis (Circulus) trilix Bush
Macoma brevifrons Say
Melanella bilineata Alder
Melanella intermedia Coutraine
Melongena corona altispira Pilsbry and Vanatta
Modulus modulus modulus Linne
Nassarius sp.
Niso interrupta interrupta Sowerby
Pecten raveneli Dall
Pecten ziczac Linne
Pseudochama radians variegata Reeve
Smaragdia viridis Linne
Spondylus echinatus americanus Lamarck
Taras sp., fresh valves
Tellina interrupta Wood
Tellina sp., (*versicolor* Cozzens ?)
Trigoniocardium medium Linne. Fresh valves
Turritella subannulata acropora Dall
Vasum muricatum Born. Fresh shell
Xenophora conchyliophora Born

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Sanibel, Florida.

25th April, 1938.

Since this list was in type the following additional species have been determined:

Arca candida Gmelin
Transennella cubaniana d'Orb.
Odostomia trifida Totten
Odostomia bisuturalis Say
Olivella pusilla Marrat
Olivella blanesi Ford
Clathrodrillia pentagonalis Dall
Microtralia, new species.

OPEAS GRACILE HUTTON IN ALABAMA

BY H. E. WHEELER AND ALLAN F. ARCHER

For the first time *Opeas gracile* has been found in an interior locality in the southeastern United States. The locality is the intersection of Sixteenth Street and Tenth Avenue in the heart of a residential section of Birmingham, Alabama. The habitat is a vacant lot used occasionally as a fair grounds by the colored people of the vicinity. *Opeas gracile* lives here in the black friable soil under brick piles, themselves overgrown by Bermuda grass and herbaceous weeds. Associated with it, and living under the same bricks and granite paving blocks, or in the weeds, are the following mollusks: *Hawaiia minuscula* (A. Binn.); *Zonitoides arboreus* (Say); *Polygyra hopetonensis* (Shutt.); *Polygyra inflecta* (Say); *Polygyra thyroidus* (Say); *Gastrocopta armifera* (Say); *Gastrocopta procera* (Gould); *Pupoides marginatus* (Say).

The underlying soil is chert supposedly weathered from a dolomite of Ordovician age. The valley floor lying between Cemetery Ridge, at the southern edge of which this habitat is located, and Red Mountain is of Cambrian age. Red Mountain is the source of the various seams of Silurian hematite which give this district its economic importance. The dolomites of the Valley, known as Jones Valley, is of purer character than the ridge dolomite and does not weather into a chert. From it is obtained the fluxes so essential in the smelting of the iron ores of the contiguous mountain.

Cemetery Ridge is, according to Dr. R. S. Poor of Birmingham-Southern College, a low angle syncline (down-fold), and composed



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