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TEREBRA FLAMMEA LAMARCK. A NEW RECORD FOR THE UNITED STATES

BY TOM L. McGINTY

On June 7, 1938, the writer took an unbelievably large *Terebra* in Lake Worth near the South Inlet, Boynton, Palm Beach County, Florida. The specimen is in excellent condition, the mollusk having so recently died as to leave traces of occupancy. The shell was found in about five feet of water on a mixed bottom of shell and sand. The writer believes that this *Terebra* is an off shore mollusk having been washed into the Lake through the Inlet by the incoming tides probably in the juvenile stage. Singularly enough the Lake Worth specimen was collected only a short time after it was reported from Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic by William J. Clench. See NAUTILUS, April, 1938, for figures of specimens from China and Dominican Republic. The writer has never before seen or heard of even a recognizable fragment of this *Terebra* being found in Florida.

The Lake Worth specimen in the McGinty collection measures 143 mm. in length with 20 whorls as found but with the decollate portion calculated would measure 154 mm. in length with 30 whorls. This specimen is somewhat larger than those figured in the April issue of the NAUTILUS.

A second and larger living specimen of this *Terebra* was taken by Paul L. McGinty on July 17 under the same conditions in Lake Worth at the south inlet, Boynton. This specimen is not decollate, measures 164 mm. and has the same number of whorls as the example described above, 30. Both specimens appear to be full grown adults. The mollusk proved to be strictly nocturnal, its foot well adapted for plowing, generally completely buried with only the long white siphon in evidence. The foot

of the mollusk is white, lightly streaked above with yellow brown. The horny operculum is small 13 mm. in length and 6½ mm. in width. Sketches of the living mollusk were made to facilitate further study.

TWO NEW MARINE SHELLS FROM THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS[1]

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During the explorations of the Aleutian Islands by the staff of the United States Biological Survey, a splendid collection of marine mollusks were obtained. Among them are two new species which are here described.

ANABATHRON MURIEI, new species. Plate 8, fig. 2, 2a.

Shell very minute, elongate-conic, thin, semi-translucent, white. The nucleus consists of a single, somewhat inflated, well rounded turn which is slightly obliquely placed. The 2.75 postnuclear whorls bear a strong spiral keel on the middle of the turns. There is a second keel on the middle of the base and a third that bounds the edge of the funnel-shaped umbilicus. In addition to this, the entire surface of the shell is marked by very fine spiral lirations and axial incremental threads, which show as a fine reticulation when seen under high magnification. The umbilicus is broadly expanded and marked by incremental lines and the fine spiral lirations mentioned for the spire. Aperture broadly oval, almost subcircular; peristome slightly thickened. The last whorl is slightly solute.

The type, U.S.N.M. no. 535345, was obtained from the droppings of a sea otter at Ogliuga Island, Aleutian Islands. It measures: Length, 0.8 mm.; greater diameter, 0.4 mm.

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