striata Pease, *Atys semistriata mua* Pilsbry, *Atys semistriata fordinsulae* Pilsbry, *Atys kekele* Pilsbry, *Atys debilis* Pease, *Atys costulosa* Pease, and *Atys cornuta* Pilsbry. Of these species *Atys kekele* Pilsbry was described from the fossil state. In the description of this species Pilsbry states:[6] "Only found fossil in earth dug out of the taro field probably Pleistocene. It is related to *A. cylindrica* (Helbl.), but in the present species the upper part of the aperture is narrower, the excavation of the summit deeper with angular margin; the base is more effuse, and the columellar callus is more raised, the groove bounding it being wider. Oahu: on taro patch embankment west of Oahu railroad, about a half mile west of Waipahu station, Pilsbry, 1913. Type 116610 A. N. S. P."

A NEW FOSSIL COWRY FROM NORTH CAROLINA

WILLIAM MARCUS INGRAM
Zoology Laboratory, Cornell University

The cowry described here was collected by the late Joseph Willcox along the Cape Fear River, North Carolina. Its geological age is Miocene.

The two specimens upon which the following description is based were lent to the writer for description by Dr. Benjamin F. Howell of The Academy of Natural Sciences and of Princeton University.

The holotype and paratype specimens are so designated under number 781 of the invertebrate paleontological collection of The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

The cowry is named for Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, Curator of the Department of Mollusca, The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

CYPRAEA PILSBRYI n. sp., pl. 9, fig. 2.

Shell broadly ovate; spire obscured; anterior and posterior

[6] Pilsbry, H. A., *op. cit.*, publication, p. 366.

canals produced but slightly; anterior canal of holotype 2 mm. broad, of paratype 2.25 mm. broad; posterior canal of holotype 2.10 mm. broad, of paratype 3 mm. broad; shell on columellar and outer lip sides of anterior canal flanged; the columellar flange of the holotype is 2.90 mm. broad, of the paratype 3.50 mm. broad; the outer lip flange of the holotype is 2 mm. broad, of the paratype 2.50 mm.; outer lip side of posterior canal more produced than columellar lip side, especially in the paratype; slight indications of a depressed groove exist dorsally on either side of the anterior canal; posterior canal notch deep, about 2.50 mm. on holotype, and 3.5 mm. on paratype; base rounded at point of maximum width of columella, base flat or nearly so from this point to anterior canal extremity; outer lip side of base but slightly rounded, nearly flat in the paratype, and slightly more rounded in the holotype; aperture very wide anteriorly, about 4.75 mm. at point of maximum width in the holotype, and about 5.25 mm. in the paratype; aperture curved to the left both anteriorly and posteriorly; columella teeth nearly lacking, 5 obscure ones, located in the anterior canal region, are present in the paratype, 4 others are present posteriorly that are very indistinct; in holotype only 4 columella teeth are present in the anterior canal region; in both holotype and paratype the anterior 2 columella teeth are closer together than are the others; columella teeth are more in shape of nodules than raised ridges; outer lip ones in type are prominent, the anterior teeth are the most delicate, becoming coarser toward the middle region of the outer lip (this applies to the paratype also); outer lip teeth extend for a short distance over the base of the shell; interstices between the columella teeth are nearly flat, and are broad; interstices between the outer lip teeth range in width from .90 mm. to 1.10 mm.

Measurements of holotype: Maximum length 27 mm.; maximum width 18 mm.; maximum height 15 mm.

Measurements of paratype: Maximum length 32.10 mm.; maximum width 22 mm.; maximum height 17.50 mm.

This species is most closely allied to *Cypraea carolinensis* Conrad.

The writer wishes to thank Mr. C. D. West, of the Department of Zoology of Cornell University, for photographing the type specimen.