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AN UP-TO-DATE SYSTEMATIC LIST
OF 3200 SEASHELLS

FROM GREENLAND TO TEXAS:

TRANSLATION, EXPLANATION AND GENDER
OF THEIR NAMES

BY

HENRY POIRIER

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P73

Y. VILLEDIEU
HUDSON VIEW GARDENS
NEW YORK 33, N. Y.

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To

E. Poirier and R. Bretet

who, as thorough Conchologists, wanted

to know the meaning of shell names

and

have their collections accurately labeled

in correct Latin

P R E F A C E

It is evident that this book, aiming at presenting an accurate translation and explanation of the generic and specific names of the marine shells of our Atlantic Coast, cannot be entirely different from my MARINE MOLLUSCA OF THE EASTERN COAST OF NORTH AMERICA: THEIR NAMES AND MEANINGS, published two years ago, which had the same purpose, unless the translation and explanation given in the first book were wrong, and this, except for a few names, is not the case. The present book, however, is new in several respects.

First of all its plan is not the same. In MARINE MOLLUSCA I generally followed Johnson's List. In this book I have adopted the nomenclature and classification of Professor Johannes Thiele when subsequent studies have not already rendered them obsolete. Thus the arrangement of families in superfamilies and of genera in families, the names used for families and genera, are mostly taken from Thiele's standard work: Handbuch der Systematischen Weichtierkunde (1929-1935), and in so doing, I follow the example set by Dr. R. Tucker Abbott, Division of Mollusks, U. S. National Museum, in his recent useful and scholarly book "American Seashells". I have also accepted all the latest changes in nomenclature and classification incorporated in Abbott. But, if some of Johnson's names are now rejected, they are not completely discarded; they are listed together with the new names, and all are translated and explained.

This book is more complete than MARINE MOLLUSCA. Over 635 genera and 3200 species of seashells ranging from Greenland to Texas, (with some from Bermuda and the West Indies included), are mentioned in these pages. Every effort has been made to prepare an up-to-date and most complete checklist. If Johnson's List with 2630 entries is about 80 % complete, my present List with its 3245 species can be given an average of almost 100 %.

I have tried to be as accurate as possible in the translation of the generic and specific names. But it is not always an easy task, especially for generic names. Many authors, instead of naming shells from their essential characters, often follow the rule laid down by Fabricius: "Nomina generica nil significantia omnino optima. Generic names having no meaning at all are excellent." They select meaningless words, simply because these words offer a pleasing and harmonious combination of syllables. It is said that Adanson chose his names by pulling out of a hat syllables written on pieces of paper. This can also be said of Risso, Leach, Gray, the Adams brothers and others. Obviously words arbitrarily chosen or invented cannot be explained. Specific names are, as a rule, more easily translated. Almost all come from either Latin or Greek, and even if their derivation is not given, it is not too difficult to discover in the description of the shell the motive which guided the author in his choice. They generally are very appropriate and fit the shells so well that in many cases knowing their meaning will help a great deal in the identification of the shell itself.

Since a name, according to rules, must stand without modification in the way it was proposed, I have not tried to reform the original spelling of some names which seem to be evident spelling mistakes. Polinices, Hipponix, Onykia have been left untouched although accord-

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ing to etymology they should be written Polynices, Hipponyx and Onychia. I write mespillum with two l's just as Mühlfeld did, when Latin mespilum has only one. I have, however, changed mcgintyi to macgintyi because the former spelling would make it impossible for foreigners to pronounce this patronymic. And of course I have corrected the numerous typographical errors occurring in Johnson's List. Conchologists can confidently label their shell specimens with the names used in this book.

Like in MARINE MOLLUSCA, the gender of each genus is stated, so that mistakes about the agreement of the specific with the generic name that are so often found in books and shell lists may be avoided. The Introduction on Latin and Greek in Conchology will be very helpful in this regard. In listing specific names I have followed the alphabetical order in each genus and subgenus though the latter's name is not mentioned. The name of the author is also added, thus making reference to any other book unnecessary for the purpose of classification.

Although I assume full responsibility for the contents of this book, I wish to express my indebtedness to Dr. R. Tucker Abbott for his advice on the classification of certain families and genera and on the use and meaning of a few names.

H. P.

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A B B R E V I A T I O N S

fem. stands for	feminine
Gr.	Greek
Lat.	Latin
masc.	masculine

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O M I S S I O N

Page 154: To Genus Chlamys Röding add this species: Chlamys imbricata Gmelin (imbricated, shingled; formed like a gutter-tile.)

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

L A T I N A N D G R E E K I N C O N C H O L O G Y

Anyone interested in Conchology, even if he has only a superficial knowledge of Latin and Greek, is surprised and shocked at finding many specific adjectives in complete disagreement with the nouns they modify. For instance, it is very common to read *Littorina saxatilis*, *Vasum muricatus*, *Cantharus cancellaria*, which are Latin monstrosities. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that Conchologists and Malacologists should write Ciceronian Latin or Attic Greek, but, since all names used in Conchology are Latin, Greek or Latiniform, Conchologists should be acquainted with certain elementary rules of Greek and especially Latin grammars if they are to give generic and specific names their proper gender, forms and inflections. These rules are simple enough and can easily be applied. The purpose of this introduction is to make them known and thus help Conchologists in removing doubts which may at times arise in their minds as to just what to do about the gender and agreement of shell names.

I. Generic Names

Generic names, at least those of marine mollusca of the East Coast of North America with which only I am concerned in this book, can be classified under the following heads:

A) Latin words:

- a) Simple nouns, like *Pecten*, *Conus*, *Oliva*, *Ficus*, *Colus*, *Bursa*, *Ensis*, *Amygdalum*, *Mitra*, *Turris*, *Ervilia*, *Teredo*, *Drupa*, *Sistrum*; sometimes with a slight error in spelling, like in the subgenus *Amusium* (for *Amussium*);
- b) Arbitrarily made up compounds whose last component is a Latin noun. Such are: *Cetoconcha*, *Conomitra*, *Serripes*, *Serpulorbis*, *Planaxis*, *Pseudoglossus*, *Volutifusus*;
- c) Adjectives: *Illex*, *Glaucus*;
- d) Words unknown to, but derived from Latin; for instance: *Nassarius*, *Littorina*, *Pyramidella*, *Lamellaria*, *Aquilonaria*, *Divaricella*, *Umbonium*, *Siphonium*.

B) Greek words:

- a) Simple nouns: *Cyphoma*, *Stilbe*, *Choristes*; sometimes with a Latin ending corresponding to the Greek original, like *Cylichna*, *Tellina*, *Cymatium*;
- b) Arbitrarily made up compounds whose last component is a Greek noun: *Limopsis*, *Gastropteron*, *Anomalocardia*, *Busycon*, *Calloplax*, *Meioceras*, *Sepioteuthis*, *Calliostoma*; sometimes with a Latin ending corresponding to the Greek original, like *Litiopa*, *Pododesmus*, *Dendronotus*, *Microdochus*, or with an insignificant change in spelling, such as *Hipponix* (for *Hipponyx*), *Hyalocylis* (for *Hyalocylix*); sometimes with an entirely different ending: *Cheilea*, *Lepidopleurus*, *Trachycardium*, *Peristichia*, *Odostomia*;
- c) Adjectives: *Taonius*, *Zeidora*, *Janthina*, *Amaura*;
- d) Simple and compound words unknown to, but formed from Greek, which, when compounds, do not end in a noun: *Macrocallista*, *Xenophora*, *Triphora*, *Coralliophila*.

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DECLASSIFICATION

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C) Proper Names:

- a) Latin or Greek names of towns, writers, mythological deities, heroes, heroines: Onoba; AEsopus; Venus, Clio, Antigona, Niso, Atys, Iphigenia, Erato, Semele, Admete, Pandora, Chione, Thais, Taranis, Polinices; sometimes found in compounds: Neosimnia, Halopsyche;
- b) Epithets referring to mythological deities: Aligena, Verticordia, Erycina (appellations of Venus); Facelina, Trivia (appellations of Diana);
- c) Names formed from Latin or Greek proper names: Charonia, Neptunea, Hermaea, Tindaria;
- d) Latinized names of eminent conchologists, naturalists, discoverers, scientists, collectors, such as: Rissoa, Lyonsia, Batschia, Rossia, Hanleya, Sayella.

D) Names borrowed from modern languages or coined for their pleasing combination of syllables, like Engina, Nesta, Clathrodrillia; Tivela, Tonicia, Fossarus, Macoma, Livona.

What is the gender of all such names? It would seem logical to accept the following principles for determining it:

If they are really Latin or Greek, generic names must have the gender which is theirs in these languages. Latin Pecten, Ensis, Conus, Donax, Murex will be masculine; Arca, Aclis, Ficus, Colus, Mitra, Turris, Loligo, Teredo will be feminine; Vasum, Caecum, Sinum will be neuter. Greek Chiton, Margarites, Choristes are masculine; Stilbe is feminine; Cyphoma is neuter.

Compounds whose last component is a Latin or Greek noun should have the gender of this last noun. Latin Serpulatorbis, Serripes, Volutifusus are masculine; Cetoconcha, Conomitra are feminine. Greek Ischnochiton, Pleurodon are masculine; Ancistrostrix, Limopsis, Anomalocardia are feminine; Busycon, Glyphostoma, Cyclostrema, Gastropteron are neuter.

If the generic name is given a Latin ending akin to that of the Greek original, -for instance, Greek "os" has been changed to Latin "us" or even "is", or Greek "ê", "on", "ion" have become "a", "um", "ium" respectively in Latin-, the gender should be the same as in Greek. So Pododesmus, Asthenothaerus, Microdochus, Typhis are considered masculine; Tellina, Litiopa, Mitromorpha, Halopsephus are feminine and Tachyrhynchus, Cymatium are neuter. The same holds true if there is an insignificant change in the spelling of the word: Hyalocypris will be feminine and Hipponix masculine.

But the gender will be determined by the Latin ending if this ending is entirely different from that of the Greek or Latin original. Thus Lepidopleurus is masculine while Granigyra, Cheilea, Peristichia, Odostomia are feminine and Trachycardium, Buccinum are neuter.

Names whose last component is anything but a noun, names arbitrarily formed from Latin or Greek, adjectives used as generic names, all follow the gender of their endings. Masculine will be Liomesus, Nassarius; feminine will be Hiattella, Littorina, Aspella, Truncatella, Lithophaga, Macrocallista, Xenophora, Coralliophila. Siphonium, Umbonium are considered neuter. The adjectives Illex, Glaucus, Taonius, Tenagodus are masculine, but Janthina, Zeidora are feminine. When the gender seems uncertain, masculine has the right of priority: Gyrodes, Chiro-

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teuthoides are masculine.

Names of towns and writers take the gender they have in Latin or Greek: Onoba is feminine; AEsopus is masculine.

Names of mythological deities, heroes, heroines, whether simple or compound, whether nouns or epithets, are either masculine or feminine according as they designate a male or female being. Taras, Taranis, Polinices, Ganesa, Jumala are masculine; Niso, Clio, Thais, Pyrene, Semele, Venus, Chione, Pandora, Halopsyche, Aligena, Verticordia, Erycina, Facelina are feminine. But Charonia, Neptunea, Hermaea, Atlanta which are artificially formed from proper names take the gender of their endings and are feminine.

Names of conchologists, naturalists, scientists, discoverers and collectors, as well as names borrowed from modern languages and those "nonsense" names coined because they offer a euphonic combination of syllables, follow the gender of their Latin endings. Beringius (now called Jumala) is masculine; Rissoa, Rehderia, Clenchina, Sayella, Bigelowia, Nystiella, Bartschia; Engina, Nesta, Clathrodrillia; Genota, Tonicia, Codakia, Livona, Tivela all are feminine. Thericium is neuter while Gonatus, Fossarus are masculine.

Can we at first glance safely recognize the gender of generic names? Can we guess it accurately? Are there any reliable rules by which we can exactly determine it?

Unfortunately not, if the names are pure Greek and Latin nouns, or Greek with a Latin suffix corresponding to the Greek original. Inasmuch as the gender of Greek and Latin nouns is usually not indicated by the noun itself or its ending, the only way to learn it is to consult a Greek or Latin dictionary. Being based upon sex, the gender of names of mythological deities, heroes, heroines, is, of course, easily determined.

If the names are not genuine Greek or Latin nouns, the ending gives the clue as to gender. The following are the rules by which, in this case, the gender can accurately be recognized:

Shell names in "a", "ia", "ya" are feminine, except those in "nauta, cola, ista" (suffixes generally denoting males) which should be treated as masculine. Anisodonta, Mucronalia, Hanleya are feminine; Argonauta, Petricola, Separatista are masculine. A plural in "a" of a Greek or Latin neuter noun may be considered feminine singular as this sometimes happens in medieval Latin: Lora, Eupleura, Liostraca are feminine.

Names in "e" also are feminine: Arene, Peracle.

Names in "us, er, o" are masculine: Latirus, Tagelus, Tectarius, Stiliger, Stilifer, Scaphander, Palio, Vanikoro.

Names in "um" are neuter: Dentalium, Epitonium, Phalium.

Names in "ar", like Pitar, should be neuter as Latin nouns in "ar" are neuter. Every conchologist, however, considers Pitar as feminine, and I would not change the gender of this arbitrarily formed word.

Although the Latin ending "is" is masculine in many words, it is

1. The first part of the report
is devoted to a general
description of the project.

2. The second part of the report
describes the results of the
experiments conducted during
the first year of the project.

3. The third part of the report
describes the results of the
experiments conducted during
the second year of the project.

4. The fourth part of the report
describes the results of the
experiments conducted during
the third year of the project.

5. The fifth part of the report
describes the results of the
experiments conducted during
the fourth year of the project.

also a feminine termination. I see no reason why it cannot be considered feminine in artificially formed words like *Asaphis*, *Lydiphnis*, *Anachis*, *Apolymetis*, *Haliotis*.

Names in "odes, oides, es" may be treated as masculine: *Gyrodes*, *Chiroteuthoides*.

Greek nouns in "ma", genitive "matos", being neuter, *Periploma* whose family name *Periplomatidae* clearly shows the genitive in "matos" should be neuter; but *Macoma* which lacks a form in "matos" and *Rubellatoma* which comes from "tomê" are feminine.

Greek ending "on" is neuter. *Enoploion* will therefore be neuter. But *Pleurodon*, *Gnathodon* derived from masculine "odous" or "odôn" are masculine.

II. Specific Names

The specific name, if an adjective or participle, must agree with the generic name it modifies. If the latter is masculine, the adjective must have a masculine ending. *Nassarius* being masculine may not be accompanied by the feminine *ambigua* or the neuter *ambiguum*. The feminine *Colus* should be followed by a feminine adjective: *Colus obesa*.

It sometimes happens that a former generic name has been discarded for one more ancient and of different gender. The feminine *Scala*, *Scalaria* for instance, have been dropped for the neuter *Epitonium*. The adjectives *apiculata*, *occidentalis* should now take the form adapted to neuter and become *apiculatum*, *occidentale*.

What are the Latin terminations showing the different genders of adjectives?

Adjectives in "us" have three terminations, "us" for the masculine, "a" for the feminine, "um" for the neuter: *cancellatus*, *cancellata*, *cancellatum*; *floridanus*, *floridana*, *floridanum*.

Adjectives in "er" usually have three endings, "er" for the masculine, "era" for the feminine, "erum" for the neuter: *asper*, *aspera*, *asperum*; *tener*, *tenera*, *tenerum*. Such are also the compounds of "fer" and "ger": *angulifer*, *angulifera*, *anguliferum*; *astriger*, *astrigera*, *astrigerum*. Most adjectives in "er", however, drop the "e" before the "r" in the feminine and neuter: *niger*, *nigra*, *nigrum*; *scaber*, *scabra*, *scabrum*; *glaber*, *glabra*, *glabrum*; *pulcher*, *pulchra*, *pulchrum*; *ruber*, *rubra*, *rubrum*. Only a Latin dictionary can give information in this respect.

Thirteen Latin adjectives in "er" in the masculine form the feminine in "is", the neuter in "e". They are: *acer*, sharp, *acris*, *acre*; *alacer*, lively, *alacris*, *alacre*; *campester*, level, *campestris*, *campestre*; *celeber*, famous, *celebris*, *celebre*; *celer*, swift, *celeris*, *celere*; *equester*, equestrian, *equestris*, *equestre*; *paluster*, marshy, *palustris*, *palustre*; *pedester*, pedestrian, *pedestris*, *pedestre*; *puter*, rotten, *putris*, *putre*; *saluber*, wholesome, *salubris*, *salubre*; *silvester*, woody, *silvestris*, *silvestre*; *terrester*, terrestrial, *terrestris*, *terrestre*; *volucer*, winged, *volucris*, *volucre*. But *equester*, *paluster*, *puter*, *saluber*, *silvester*, *terrester*, also use, and even more commonly, the form in "is" for the masculine. Except for *equestris* they are not found among the specific names of marine mollusca of the Eastern Coast of

North America. *Putris* and *palustris* were used by Linné and Draparnaud: *Succinea putris*, *Lymnaea palustris*.

A few adjectives in "er", like *puber*, adult, *pauper*, poor, to which can be added *anceps*, double, *princeps*, chief, have only one form for the three genders: *Puncturella pauper*, *Aspella anceps*, *Architeuthis princeps*. *Chione pubera* of conchologists should be *Chione puber* in correct Latin.

Adjectives or present participles in "ans, ens", like *irradians*, *significans*, *elegans*, *nigrescens*, *virescens*, *nitens*, and adjectives in "ax, ex, ix, ox, ar, es, odes, oides", like *phenax*, *simplex*, *trilix*, *velox*, *dispar*, *hebes*, *teres*, *syngenes*, *zacalles*, *azelotes*, *phrixodes*, *nuculoides*, remain unchanged in the three genders. The ending "oidea" is sometimes used for "oides"; it could be considered as the feminine of a masculine "oideus" and neuter "oideum".

Adjectives in "is" and compounds of "-cornis, -formis" have but two forms, "is" for the masculine and feminine, "e" for the neuter: *affinis*, *affinis*, *affine*; *fragilis*, *fragilis*, *fragile*; *bipennis*, *bipennis*, *bipenne*; *deformis*, *deformis*, *deforme*; *longicornis*, *longicornis*, *longicorne*. The following words: *liozoneis*, *longirostris*, *microforis*, *longicallis*, *cuneimeris*, *haliostrephis* (which, as it means sea-reared, feeding in the sea, should be written "*haliotrephis*"), can be treated like adjectives in "is".

Since the ending "cola" means "dweller", words in "cola" are rather nouns than adjectives, and as such undergo no change in all three genders: *Murex abyssicola* (masculine), *Puncturella abyssicola* (feminine), *Epitonium rupicola* (neuter), *Cerithium algicola* (neuter).

Conchologists do not hesitate to use as specific names words which have no counterpart in Latin: *suava*, *canilla*, *cinca*, *samba*, or are derived more or less arbitrarily from Latin or Greek. Certain of these adjectives are undoubtedly Latin, like *symmetros* (masculine and feminine), *symmetron* (neuter). Many take a Latin form which may or may not be similar to that of the Greek adjective: *alcimus*, *brychius*, *brychia*, *atypha*, *macra*, *eritima*, *chariessa*, *glypta*, *halibrectum*; *aegleës* or *aegleis*; *oxia* (for *oxeia*), *pachia* (for *pacheia*), *amblia* (for *ambleia*); *acrybia* (for *acribes*). Some which are used in the masculine are derived from a Greek feminine adjective: *tereinus*, *timessus*. Others are formed from a Greek noun: *orixa* from *orinx*, *thalassinum* from *thalassa*, *ceramida* from *ceramis*, *pharcidum* from *pharcis*, *hystricinus* from *hystrix*. Others still are compounds whose last component is a noun usually having an ending different from its Greek original: *microdonta*, *liogona*, *lisocona*, but sometimes keeping its Greek form or taking its corresponding Latin ending: *isocardia*, *tenoceras*, *callimorpha*. Except for these last compounds whose endings are not really altered, I would consider all these adjectives as belonging, on account of their termination, to the same class as Latin adjectives in "us, a, um", or "es, is", and decline them accordingly.

Specific adjectives are sometimes used in the comparative and superlative.

In Latin the comparative is formed by adding "ior" for the masculine and feminine, "ius" for the neuter, to the stem of the genitive singular: *latus*, genitive *lat-i*, comparative *latior*, *latius*; *niger*, genitive *nigr-i*, *nigrior*, *nigrius*; *pulcher*, genitive *pulchr-i*, *pulchrior*,

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DATE 01-10-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW/SJS

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1901.

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pulchrius; simplex, genitive simplic-is, simplicior, simplicius; laevis genitive laev-is, laevior, laevius.

The Latin superlative is formed by adding "issimus" for the masculine, "issima" for the feminine, "issimum" for the neuter, to the stem of the genitive singular: longus, genitive long-i, superlative longissimus, longissima, longissimum; simplex, genitive simplic-is, simplicissimus, simplicissima, simplicissimum; elegans, genitive elegant-is, elegantissimus, elegantissima, elegantissimum; brevis, genitive brev-is, brevissimus, brevissima, brevissimum. Adjectives in "er", however, form their superlative by appending "rimus, rima, rimum" to the masculine nominative: pulcher, superlative pulcherrimus (masculine), pulcherrima (feminine), pulcherrimum (neuter). In six adjectives in "ilis" the superlative is formed by dropping the ending "is" and adding "limus, lima, limum"; they are facilis, difficilis, similis, dissimilis, gracilis, humilis: gracillimus, gracillima, gracillimum. But the following adjectives: amabilis, debilis, exilis, fertilis, fragilis, ignobilis, nobilis, mobilis, utilis, have the regular superlative in "issimus, issima, issimum": nobilissimus, nobilissima, nobilissimum. The superlative of "agilis" is either agilissimus or agillimus. The superlative termination is lacking in many adjectives in "ilis", for instance in disparilis, mirabilis, saxatilis, textilis, senilis, variabilis.

Some adjectives have irregular comparatives and superlatives. Parvus becomes minor (masculine and feminine), minus (neuter) in the comparative, minimus, minima, minimum in the superlative. Magnus is major (masculine and feminine), majus (neuter) in the comparative, maximus, maxima, maximum in the superlative. The adverb "prope", near, has given the comparative adjective propior (masculine and feminine), propius (neuter), and the superlative proximus, proxima, proximum. Acteon being masculine, propior is the correct adjective to use with this noun, not the neuter propius.

Many Latin adjectives do not admit terminational comparison. Good Latin dictionaries always give the comparative and superlative, if any, immediately after the positive.

Sometimes the Greek form of the comparative and superlative is used by conchologists. Most Greek adjectives add "teros, tera, teron" (which become in Latin "terus, tera, terem") to the stem to form the comparative, and "tatos, tatê, taton" (in Latin "tatus, tata, tatum") to form the superlative. The stem of the Greek adjectives used in Conchology is the same as the neuter: amblys, neuter ambly, comparative amblytera in the feminine: Clathrodrillia amblytera; oxy, neuter oxy, superlative in the feminine oxytata: Mangelia oxytata. The comparative meîon of micros, small, has become in the Latin transcription for conchologists "mionus, miona": Margarites mionus, Turbonilla miona.

Compound specific names whose last component is a noun which has kept its Greek or Latin ending or, at least, its Latin equivalent, should be invariable for the three genders. Such are planorbis, leucocy-ma, filogyrus, nigrolabra, versicolor, particolor, tenoceras, calli-morpha: Nassarius nigrolabra. A noun used instead of the specific adjective also remains unchanged: Yoldia iris, Pteria colymbus, Teinostoma lerema. In some cases the generic and specific names seem to clash, but nevertheless they are correctly used. It is perfectly legitimate to couple together Thais lapillus, Dentalium carduus, Cadulus cucurbita, Liostraca fusus, Crucibulum auricula, Morum oniscus, Dosinia discus, Solemya velum.

The name of a mythological deity or hero may also be simply juxtaposed to the generic name: Pitar dione, Calliostoma orion, Arene briareus.

If the name of a conchologist is substituted for the specific adjective, its ending should be in the genitive. What is the genitive of all such names? Men's and women's names ending in "a" in the vernacular drop this "a" and take "ae" to form the genitive: Cherchia, cherchia^e; Metaxa, metaxae. Some baptismal names take their correct Latin form: Julia, juliae; Katharine, catharinae (also katherinae); Carol, carolae. Esther being indeclinable in Latin remains unchanged: Marginella esther. Other women's names form the genitive simply by adding "ae": Janet, janetae; Deburgh, deburghae; Bush, bushae; Perry, perryae; Etter, etterae. All men's names not ending in "a" have the genitive in "i": adamsi, aguayoi, rissoi, gouldi, reevei, rehderi, bartschi, pilsbryi, sowerbyi, jaumei, philippii. Today it has become common practice to add a single "i" to the man's name and this has the advantage of clearly indicating the patronymic of the man to whom the shell is dedicated.

Names of islands ending in "a" change "a" to "ae" in the genitive: Samana, samanae; Fernandina, fernandinae. If not ending in "a", they have the genitive in "i": Jan-Mayen, jan-mayeni. Generally geographical names are used as adjectives: cayenensis; culebrana, culebrensis; texana, texasana, texsasianus; cubana, cubaniana, cubensis; bermudensis; destina; or may even remain unchanged if ending in "a": Erycina fernandina, Scaphella cuba, Bankia cieba.

Sometimes the specific name is a genitive plural noun: Cerithium muscarum, Pecten antillarum, Bathyarca abyssorum, Octopus piscatorum, Conus sennottorum. Nouns ending in the nominative in "a" or "ae", have the genitive plural in "arum"; those ending in "us" or "or" form it in "orum". A parisyllabic noun of the third declension, like clavis, has the plural genitive in "ium": Teinostoma clavium. "Sennottorum" stands for Mr. and Mrs. Sennott.

Shell families and subfamilies derive their names from the typical genus. If the genus ends in "a, e, es, is, us, um", the family or subfamily name is formed by dropping these endings and adding the termination "idae" for the family, "inae" for the subfamily: Rissoa, Rissoidae, Risso-inae; Acmaea, Acmaeidae; Pteria, Pteriidae; Solemya, Solemyidae; Astarte, Astartidae; Choristes, Choristidae; Haliotis, Haliotidae; Mytilus, Mytilidae; Caecum, Caecidae; Cerithium, Cerithiidae. But if the generic name is imparisyllabic, that is, has not the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative, the genitive ending is dropped and then "idae" or "inae" is added: Venus, genitive Vener-is, Veneridae; Pecten, genitive Pectinis, Pectinidae; Thais, genitive Thaidos, Thaididae.

It is evident that a Latin and Greek dictionary, although the latter may not be easy to consult unless the Greek alphabet is well known, will prove very handy and even necessary to accurately determine the gender of all genuine Latin and Greek nouns. This introduction, however, showing as it does how to recognize by their terminations the gender of artificially formed words and teaching the correct inflections of adjectives and nouns used as specific names should be useful. If rules and principles explained here are followed, shell nomenclature, being more in accordance with good Latin practice, will be greatly improved, and the attainment of that goal should be our ambition and pride.

CLASS GASTROPODA

CLASS GASTROPODA

(Greek gaster, gastr-, stomach + pous, pod-, foot; belly-footed. The foot is attached to the ventral surface.)

SUBCLASS PROSOBRANCHIA

(Gr. proso, forward + branchia, gills. The gills are in front of the heart.)

A. ORDER ARCHAEOGASTROPODA

(Gr. archaios, ancient, primeval + gastropoda, gastropods.)

I. SUPERFAMILY PLEUROTOMARIACEA

(Gr. pleura, side + tomarion, a slice, cut, slit. These shells have a wide slit at the periphery of the body whorl. -Acea is the termination generally used to designate superfamilies.)

1. Family Scissurellidae. (Lat. scissura, a rending, a slit. The outer lip is slit.)

Genus Scissurella Or-
bigny 1823. (Fem.)

Scissurella alta Watson (high; shell is high, has a somewhat prominent tip.)

Scissurella crispata Fleming (curled, wrinkled.)

Scissurella proxima Dall (near, close to: "this species is smaller and relatively more elevated than *S. crispata*; less elevated and with much less prominent sculpture than *S. alta*, especially on the base." (Dall))

2. Family Pleurotomariidae. (Gr. pleura, side + tomarion, slit, cut.)

Genus Perotrochus P.
Fischer 1886. (Gr. peros,
maimed + trochus, any-
thing round. Shell slit.
(Masc.)

Perotrochus quoyanus Fischer & Bernardi
(named for Quoy, a French naturalist who died in 1870.)

Perotrochus adansonianus Crosse & Fischer
(named for Michel Adanson, a French botanist, 1727-1806.)

3. Family Haliotidae. (Gr. hals, hal-, the sea + ous, ot-, ear; marine ear. Ear-shaped shells. Common name: Abalone.)

Genus Haliotis Linné
1758. (Although "ous" is
neuter in Gr., haliotis
is used in the feminine
by conchologists.)

Haliotis pourtalesi Dall (named for Count Louis François de Pourtales who around 1869 explored the Florida Straits, 1823-1880.)

4. Family Fissurellidae. (Diminutive of Lat. fissura, a fissure, notch, chink. These shells have a perforation, a notch. Common name: Little Chinks.)

Emarginula crassa Sowerby (thick; shell moderately heavy.)

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- a) Genus Emarginula Lamarck 1801. (Lat. e, out, without + mar-go, margin-, edge, margin; deprived of margin. There is a deep slit in the margin. Fem.)

Emarginula nordica Pérez Farfante (northern; found in Rhode Island.)

Emarginula phrixodes Dall (Gr. resembling a ripple, the ruffling of a smooth surface, also goose-flesh. Radial ribs and concentric lines form knobs and depressions.)

Emarginula pumila A. Adams (dwarfish; shell very small; not above 12 mm.)

Emarginula sicula Gray (Sicilian; type locality Sicily, Italy; formerly called E. cancellata Philippi: cross-barred, trellis-like, concentric threads crossing the ribs.)

Emarginula tuberculosa Libassi (having tubercles, small knoblike prominences; concentric lines intersect ribs forming nodules; formerly called E. compressa Jeffreys, compressed.)

- b) Hemitoma Swainson 1840. (Gr. hemi, half + tomê, cut, slit; somewhat deprived of margin. Fem. This genus used to be called Subemarginula Blainville 1825. Lat. sub, under, somewhat + emarginula. Fem.)

Hemitoma emarginata Blainville (emarginate, having a notch in the margin.)

Hemitoma notata Linné (marked, branded.)

Hemitoma octoradiata Gmelin (eight rays; shell has eight larger and eight smaller ribs.)

Hemitoma rubida A.H.Verrill (red, deep-red. This species is from Dominica, British West Indies.)

- c) Genus Rimula DeFrance 1827. (Lat. a small crack, chink or fissure. Fem.)

Rimula aequisculpta Dall (equally, evenly sculptured; "forty radial equal ribs crossed by equal close concentric threads not forming nodules." (Dall)

Rimula dorriae Pérez Farfante (named for Dorothea Slater.)

Rimula frenulata Dall (with a bridle; concentric threads are somewhat flexuous.)

Rimula pycnonema Pilsbry (Gr. pycnos, close, compact + nema, thread; shell very small sculptured with many radiating ribs and riblets crossed by numerous concentric threads; looks like a spider-web.)

Puncturella agger Watson (Lat. noun meaning a heap, pile. "So called from the little ridge that runs down from the front slope of the shell." (Watson)

Puncturella antillana Pérez Farfante (Antillean.)

Puncturella asturiana P. Fischer (Asturian; lectotype from off Cape Finisterre, Spain.)

Puncturella billsae Pérez Farfante (named for Miss Marion A. Bills.)

Puncturella erecta Dall (erect, high; conical, the height about 80 % that of

1941

1. The first part of the report
deals with the general situation
of the country and the
state of the economy.

2. The second part of the report
deals with the results of the
survey and the conclusions
drawn from it.

3. The third part of the report
deals with the recommendations
made by the committee.

4. The fourth part of the report
deals with the conclusions
drawn from the survey.

5. The fifth part of the report
deals with the conclusions
drawn from the survey.

6. The sixth part of the report
deals with the conclusions
drawn from the survey.

7. The seventh part of the report
deals with the conclusions
drawn from the survey.

8. The eighth part of the report
deals with the conclusions
drawn from the survey.

- d) Genus Puncturella
Lowe 1827. (Diminutive of Latin punctura, a pricking, puncture; depressed as if punctured. Fem.)

the length.)
Puncturella granulata Seguenza (granulated; granulose ribs; small rough tubercles like beads.)
Puncturella larva Dall (like a larva; shell delicate, low, long-ovate, white.)
Puncturella abyssicola Verrill (dweller of the abyss; found in 1537 fathoms.)
Puncturella borroi Pérez Farfante (named for Primitivo Borro, a Cuban collector.)
Puncturella brychia Watson (Gr. from the sea; belonging to the deep sea, says Watson. Found in 1340 fathoms.)
Puncturella circularis Dall (circular.)
Puncturella noachina Linné (pertaining to Noah or his time; formerly called princeps Mighels & Adams (chief, first.)
Puncturella oxia Watson (Gr. oxys, fem. oxeia, sharp, pointed; conical, sculptured with rough tubercles.)
Puncturella pauper Dall (poor; probably because only one specimen is known and was found in poor condition.)
Puncturella plecta Watson (woven, plaited sculpture of about forty radiating riblets crossed by concentric threads.)
Puncturella profundus Jeffreys (of the deep; found in 200-396 fathoms.)
Puncturella sportella Watson (basket; basket-work appearance; cancellated surface.)
Puncturella tenuicula Dall (very small; length 3 mm. Tenuicola in Johnsonia is a misprint.)
Puncturella acuminata Watson (Lat, sharpened; shell highly conical, the height being from 75 % to 130 % that of the length; also called P. triangulata Dall, triangular.)
Puncturella trifolium Dall (Lat. clover, three leaves; orifice internally trefoil shaped.)

- e) Genus Zeidora A. Adams
1860. (Gr. zeidoros, fertile, fruitful. Fem.)

Zeidora bigelowi Pérez Farfante (named for Dr. Henry Bryant Bigelow, Curator of Oceanography, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.)
Zeidora naufraga Watson (shipwrecked; the name was suggested by the resemblance of the shell to a half-decked boat which has been shipwrecked." (Watson)

- f) Genus Nesta H. Adams
1870. (The English word nest with a Latin ending. Fem.)

Nesta atlantica Pérez Farfante (Atlantic)
Diodora aguayoi Pérez Farfante (named for Dr. C. G. Aguayo of the University of

Habana, Cuba.

Diodora arcuata Sowerby (arched; rather high, summit curved forward.)

Diodora bermudensis Dall & Bartsch (from Bermuda.)

Diodora cayenensis Lamarck (from Cayenne, French Guiana, which is the type locality. Formerly called D. alternata Say: alternate, because surface is latticed by ribs, every fourth one a little larger.)

Diodora dysoni Reeve (named in honor of a Mr. Dyson, collector.)

Diodora fluviana Dall (from fluere, to flow; "sculpture of slightly irregular sudden enlargements of the shell, giving the effect of very narrow steps, over which the radii seem to flow." (Dall)

Diodora jaumei Aguayo & Rehder (named for Miguel L. Jaume, collector, Habana, Cuba.)

g) Genus Diodora Gray
1821. (A proper name chosen for its pleasing sound. Fem.)

Diodora listeri Orbigny (Lister's; named in honor of Martin Lister, an English naturalist, about 1638-1712.)

Diodora meta von Ihering (Lat. a cone; a pyramid; shell is conical.)

Diodora minuta Lamarck (minute; shell small; 15 mm. in length.)

Diodora minuta variegata Sowerby (variegated; may be unicolored: white or cream; or with another color: brownish or olivaceous.)

Diodora sayi Dall (Say's; named in honor of Thomas Say, a distinguished American naturalist, 1787-1834.)

Diodora tanneri Verrill (Tanner's; named for Z. L. Tanner, U. S. Navy.)

Diodora viridula Lamarck (rather green; between the principal ribs there are smaller ribs colored dark greenish posterior greenish gray.)

Diodora wetmorei Pérez Farfante (named for Dr. A. Wetmore, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.)

Lucapina aegis Peeve (Lat. a shield, a protective armor.)

Lucapina eolis Pérez Farfante (named for J. B. Henderson's yacht, Eolis, which dredged off the Lower Florida Keys.)

h) Genus Lucapina (Gray)
Sowerby 1835. (Meaningless name invented by Gray for its euphony. Fem.)

Lucapina philippiana Finlay (Philippi's; named for R. A. Philippi, 1808-1904.)

Lucapina sowerbyi Sowerby (Sowerby's; formerly called L. adspersa Philippi (sprinkled; rays of varying colors broken into dots and spots.)

Lucapina suffusa Reeve (suffused, tinged, one color blending into another. Mauve becoming pink. Formerly called L. cancellata Sowerby: cancellated; trellis-like)

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2. The second of the year was a very wet one, with many showers of rain.

3. The third of the year was a very dry one, with only a few showers of rain.

4. The fourth of the year was a very wet one, with many showers of rain.

5. The fifth of the year was a very dry one, with only a few showers of rain.

6. The sixth of the year was a very wet one, with many showers of rain.

7. The seventh of the year was a very dry one, with only a few showers of rain.

8. The eighth of the year was a very wet one, with many showers of rain.

9. The ninth of the year was a very dry one, with only a few showers of rain.

- i) Genus Lucapinella
Pilsbry 1890. (Diminutive of Lucapina. Fem.)

Lucapinella limatula Reeve (diminutive of lima: a little file; shell is crossed by concentric lines forming fine vaulted scales where they intercept the radiating ribs.)

- j) Genus Fissurella Bru-guière 1789. (Lat. fissura, a notch, chink, fissure. Fem.)

Fissurella angusta Gmelin (narrow; narrow in front.)

Fissurella barbadensis Gmelin (type is from Barbados.)

Fissurella barbouri Pérez Farfante (named for Dr. Thomas Barbour, Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University.)

Fissurella nodosa Born (knotty, knobby; nodules on the ribs.)

Fissurella rosea Gmelin (pink; has rays of deep pink or purple.)

Fissurella subrostrata Sowerby (somewhat rostrate; shell broadly rounded posteriorly.)

Fissurella fascicularis Lamarck (Lat. fasciculus, a small bundle; it has 47 ribs.)

Fissurella punctata Fischer (with dots, spots; radiating ribs are crossed by numerous growth lines sometimes forming scales. Formerly known as Fissurella pustula Gmelin: pimples, blistered.)

II. SUPERFAMILY PATELLACEA

(Lat. patella, a small pan, dish.)

1. Family Patellidae. (Lat. patella, a small pan, dish.)

Genus Helcion Montfort 1810. (This is Montfort's spelling; not Halcion. Maybe from Lat. helcium, a horse-collar. As derivation is uncertain, Helcion is masc.)

Helcion pellucidus Linné (transparent; transparent brown in color.)

2. Family Lepetidae. (Gr. lepas, a limpet.)

- a) Genus Lepeta Gray 1842. (Fem.)

Lepeta caeca Müller (blind; imperforate.)

- b) Genus Propilidium Forbes & Hanley 1849. (Lat. pro, for, in place of - Gr. pilidion, a small felt-hat. Neuter.)

Propilidium elegans Verrill (elegant.)
Propilidium pertenu Jeffreys (very thin.)

3. Family Acmaeidae. (Gr. acmaios, blooming, vigorous.)

Acmaea antillarum Sowerby (of the Antilles)

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1. 1990. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 264: 1097-1102.

1. *Chrysomelidae*

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Genus Acmaea Esch-
scholtz 1830.(Fem.)

Antillean; also called A. candeana Orbi-
gny: named for Ferdinand de Candé, a
French naval officer who collected shells
in the West Indies.)

Acmaea jamaicensis Gmelin (Jamaican, from
Jamaica, British West Indies.)

Acmaea cubensis Reeve (Cuban. It is pro-
bably the same as A. leucopleura Gmelin.)

Acmaea leucopleura Gmelin (with white si-
des; ribs are white.)

Acmaea pustulata Helbling (with pimples,
blisters; also called punctulata Gmelin:
covered with very small dots; reddish
dots between ribs.)

Acmaea pustulata pulcherrima Guilding
(very beautiful.)

Acmaea rubella Fabricius (reddish.)

Acmaea testudinalis testudinalis Müller
(Lat. testudo, tortoise; arched, vaulted
like a tortoise. Surface checkered with
radiating lines crossed by encircling
lines.)

Acmaea testudinalis alveus Conrad (Latin
masc. noun meaning a cavity, socket;
shell is compressed at the sides.)

Acmaea testudinalis amaena Say (charming;
color: bluish gray with dark brown.)

Acmaea testudinalis fergusonii Wheat (Fer-
guson's.)

III. SUPERFAMILY TROCHACEA

(Gr. trochos, Lat. trochus, a wheel; a top, child's toy. Shells are
conical. Sometimes called Top Shells.)

1. Family Trochidae. (Same etymology as above.)

a) Genus Margarites
Gray 1847.(Gr. a
pearl. It is masc.
while Lat. marga-
rita is feminine.)

Margarites acuminatus Sowerby (pointed;
the spire is sharp.)

Margarites erythrocoma Dall (Gr. erythros,
wine-colored, red + comê, or Lat. coma,
a noun meaning hair; shell is yellowish
with rose-pink and opaque white.)

Margarites filogyrus Dall (Lat. filum,
thread + gyros, a circle; the base has
fine, even, revolving lines.)

Margarites groenlandicus Gmelin (Green-
land.)

Margarites grosvenori Dall (Grosvenor's.)

Margarites helycinus Phipps (Gr. helix,
helicos, winding, spiral; shell marked
with fine spiral lines at its base.)

Margarites johnsoni Dall (Johnson's.)

Margarites minutissimus Mighels (very
minute; length about one fifth of an
inch.)

Margarites multilineatus DeKay (with many
lines; whorls with minute revolving
striae and ribs.)

 

a) Genus Margarites
Gray 1847. (Masc.)

Margarites olivaceus Brown (olive-brown.)
Margarites umbilicalis Broderip & Sowerby
(with a navel, an umbilicus.)
Margarites umbilicalis spiralis Baker
(spiral.)
Margarites vahli Möller (Vahl's.)
Margarites costalis Gould (with strong ribs)
Margarites cinereus Couthouy (ash-colored;
color: a dull ashy-white. It is the same as M. costalis Gould.)
Margarites cinereus grandis Mörch (large.)
Margarites euspira Dall (eu, good, well +
spira, a spire; with a sculpture of
strong revolving threads and waves.)
Margarites mionus Dall (Gr. meîon, smaller; height, 2 mm.; diameter, 1.6 mm.)

b) Genus Lischkeia P.
Fischer 1879. (Dedicated to E. Lischke, of Elberfeld, Germany, a friend of Fischer. Fem.)

Lischkeia otto Philippi (Otto's; formerly known as Solariella otto Philippi and Margarites regalis Verrill & Smith (royal; shell rather large, brilliantly iridescent or pearly.)*

c) Genus Turcicula Dall
1881. (Gr. tursis, a tower; diminutive: a little tower. Fem.)

Turcicula imperialis Dall (imperial; has a peculiar and remarkable sculpture.)

d) Genus Euchelus Philippi 1847. (Gr. eu, good, well + chôlos, a chest, coffer; or maybe cheilos, lip, as the pillar lip has two prominent projecting denticles. Since etymology is not clear, Euchelus may be feminine or neuter.)

Euchelus eucasta Dall (eu, good, well + castus, pure; shell snow white.)
Euchelus guttarosea Dall (with pink drops; shell with small rose-red dots.)

e) Genus Stomatella Lamarck 1819. (Diminutive of stoma, little mouth. Fem.)

Stomatella picta Orbigny (painted; shell flesh colored spotted with white.)

Solariella amabilis Jeffreys (lovely.)
Solariella crossata Dall (crossed, mixed; "is somewhat like S. actinophora, but smaller, less elevated, with feebler spirals."
Solariella lamellosa Verrill & Smith (lamellose, having lamellae.)
Solariella periscopia Dall (periscope; found off Cape Lookout, North Carolina.)
Solariella scabriuscula Dall (a little rough; lightly nodulated.)
Solariella constricta Dall (constricted; suture deeply constricted.)
Solariella aegleis Watson (Gr. beautiful.)

Solariella aegleis clavata Watson (from Lat. clavus, a nail; an allusion to the prickles which stud the shell.)

Solariella aegleis lata Dall (wide, broad)

Solariella aegleis rhina Watson (Gr. rhinē a file.)

Solariella anoxia Dall (Gr. an, not + oxys, fem. oxeia, pointed, sharp; the cone of the shell is acute but last whorl suddenly enlarges.)

Solariella calatha Dall (Gr. calathos, Lat. calathus, a basket, a wicker hand-basket; whorls sharply sculptured with radiating lamellae and spiral cords.)

Solariella infundibulum Watson (neuter noun meaning a funnel; shell conical with an enlarged base.)

Solariella iris Dall (the rainbow; brilliantly nacreous with suffused splashes of brown.)

Solariella lacunella Dall (a small pit, hole; a small umbilicus.)

Solariella lacunella depressa Dall (depressed.)

Solariella laevis Friele (smooth.)

Solariella lissocona Dall (smooth cone; shell is conical, surface smooth, whorls glistening "with a peculiar spun-glass or flossy lustre" (Dall).)

Solariella lubrica Dall (smooth, slippery; shell shining with a slight nacreous hue.)

Solariella lubrica iridea Dall (pertaining to the rainbow; shell brilliantly pearly.)

Solariella obscura Couthouy (obscure; dark shell of a dull reddish-brown above, and of a light ash color at base; spire obscure.)

Solariella obscura bella Verkrüzen (beautiful, handsome.)

Solariella obscura carinata Verrill (carinated, keeled.)

Solariella obscura planula Verrill (somewhat flat.)

Solariella tiara Watson (tiara; so called from its narrow and high shape.)

Solariella tubula Dall (diminutive of tubus, a small tube; "there is a low ridge near and in front of the suture, giving an excavated look to the depression between them.") (Dall)

Solariella tubulata Dall (tubulate, tubular; tubulata seems to be a misprint for tabulata, as the shell is made after the nucleus of four tabulate whorls.)

Solariella varicosa Mighels & Adams (varicose; covered with many longitudinal ribs intersected by numerous transverse

f) Genus Solariella S. Wood 1842. (Diminutive of solarium, sundial. Fem.)

[revolving striae.)

g) Genus Basilissa
Watson 1879. (Gr.
a queen. Fem.)

Basilissa alta alta Watson (high; equi-
lateral cone, sharply angulated.)
Basilissa alta delicatula Watson (some-
what delicate; more delicate, and thinner
than Basilissa alta alta.)
Basilissa watsoni Dall (Watson's; named
for R. B. Watson, a British conchologist
of the "Challenger" expedition.)
Basilissa costulata costulata Watson
(with costae; surface covered with lon-
gitudinal flexuous ribs, which are nar-
row and sharp.)
Basilissa costulata depressa Dall (de-
pressed; depressedly conoidal; smaller
number of spine ridges.)
Basilissa rhyssa Dall (Gr. wrinkled; ra-
ther rough sculpture.)

h) Genus Seguenzia
Jeffreys 1876. (De-
dicated to Profess-
or G. Seguenza, an
Italian naturalist.
Fem.)

Seguenzia carinata Jeffreys (keeled, ca-
rinate; shell with a sharp carina.)
Seguenzia eritima Verrill (Gr. highly
prized, precious; shell delicate, base
sculptured by numerous small spiral
cords.)
Seguenzia floridana Dall (Florida.)
Seguenzia ionica Watson (Ionic; "so call-
ed from its resemblance to the volute
of the Ionic capital." (Watson.)
Seguenzia monocingulata monocingulata
Seguenza (Gr. monos, only, single +
cingulus, a girdle, belt. Shell with
high spiral threads.)
Seguenzia monocingulata nitida Verrill
(shining.)
Seguenzia rushi Dall (Rush's; named for
Dr. W. H. Rush, U. S. Navy.)
Seguenzia trispinosa Watson (with three
spines; "from the three rows of spinous
lirations." (Watson)

i) Genus Microgaza Dall
1881. (Gr. micros,
small + Lat. gaza, a
treasure. Fem.)

Microgaza rotella Dall (Lat. a little
wheel; shell somewhat flattened, with
zigzag brown lines.)

Calliostoma apicinum Dall (Lat. apex, a-
picis, tip, point, top; shell elevated.)
Calliostoma arestum Dall (Gr. agreeable,
pleasing; "very prominent sculpture.")
Calliostoma bairdi Verrill & Smith (named
for Professor Spencer F. Baird, U.S.
Fish Commissioner, 1835-1887.)
Calliostoma bairdi psyche Dall (Psyche,
the mistress of Cupid.)
Calliostoma subumbilicatum Dall (less
than the normal umbilicus; umbilicus is
half open.)

j) Genus Calliostoma
Swainson 1840 (Gr.
 superlative of ca-
 los, very beautiful
 + stoma, mouth.
 Neuter.)

- Calliostoma circumcinctum Dall (Lat.
 girdled around; whorls with two sharp
 thin keels.)
- Calliostoma echinatum Dall (spiny; ribs
 crossed by plications producing nodosi-
 ties.)
- Calliostoma corbis Dall (Lat. fem. noun
 meaning a basket; strong network.)
- Calliostoma euglyptum A. Adams (Gr. well
 carved or engraved. It has eight rows
 of beaded ridges colored white, red,
 brown.)
- Calliostoma fascinans Schwengel & Th.
McGinty (fascinating, charming; the shell
 is beautiful.)
- Calliostoma halibrectum Dall (Gr. washed
 by the sea. One specimen found in poor
 condition. (Dall.)
- Calliostoma occidentale Mighels & Adams
 (western.)
- Calliostoma orion Dall (Orion; in Greek
 mythology a famous hunter changed into
 a constellation.)
- Calliostoma pulchrum C. B. Adams (handsome.)
- Calliostoma roseolum Dall (rose-colored.)
- Calliostoma sapidum Dall (Lat. savory.)
- Calliostoma tiara Watson (a tiara; "so
 called from its high narrow form", says
 Watson.)
- Calliostoma trachystum Dall (Gr. rough,
 rugged; with minute but sharp pustula-
 tions.)
- Calliostoma veliei Pilsbry (Velie's; na-
 med for Dr. J. W. Velie.)
- Calliostoma zonamestum A. Adams (zona,
 zone + mixtus or mistus, mixed; ten
 spiral threads between each of which
 there is a dark-chocolate line.)
- Calliostoma benedicti Dall (named in ho-
 nor of J. S. Benedict, naturalist of
 the "Albatross".)
- Calliostoma cinctellum Dall (encircled,
 with a little girdle; sculpture of two
 prominent spirals.)
- Calliostoma faustum Schwengel & Th. Mc
Ginty (Lat. favored, fortunate; the au-
 thors must have considered themselves
 fortunate to have dredged this rare
 shell.)
- Calliostoma jujubinum Gmelin (jujube; it
 reminds one of jujube paste; shell is
 brownish or buff.)
- Calliostoma jujubinum adelae Schwengel
 (named for Adele Koto, collector.)
- Calliostoma jujubinum perspectivum (Koch)
Philippi (Lat. perspicere, to look
 through; shell grows smaller and small-
 er; umbilicus so wide and deep that up-
 per whorls can be seen.)

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- j) Genus Calliostoma Swainson 1840. (Continued. Neuter.)

Calliostoma jujubinum rawsoni Dall (named in honor of Governor Rawson of the Bahamas.)
Calliostoma jujubinum tampaense Conrad (from Tampa, Florida.)
Calliostoma hendersoni Dall (named for John Brooks Henderson, an American malacologist and a former Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, 1870-1923.)
Calliostoma kampsia Dall (Gr. noun, a wicker basket; nicely sculptured with spiral and axial threads or cords.)
Calliostoma marionae Dall (named for schooner Marion.)
Calliostoma sayanum Dall (named after Thomas Say, an American naturalist, 1787-1834.)
Calliostoma tittarium Dall (Gr. titthos, the teat, the nipple of a woman's breast; shell small, bluntly conical.)
Calliostoma yucatecanum Dall (from Yucatan Strait.)
Calliostoma asperrimum Dall (very rough; very strongly nodulous; with regular asperities.)

- k) Genus Livona Gray 1847. (Adanson used the name Le Livon when he described this shell in 1757. No meaning. Fem.)

Livona pica Linné (pica means magpie; shell black with white or greenish markings.)

- l) Genus Gaza Watson 1879. (Lat. noun meaning treasure. Fem.)

Gaza fischeri Dall (Fischer's; named for Dr. Paul Fischer, an eminent French naturalist.)
Gaza superba Dall (proud, superb; color old ivory with an opalescent sheen.)
Gaza superba cubana Clench & Aguayo (Cuban; off northern Cuba.)
Gaza watsoni Dall (Watson's; named for R.B. Watson, a British conchologist, of the "Challenger" expedition.)

- m) Genus Tegula Lesson 1832. (Lat. noun meaning a roof tile. Fem.)

Tegula excavata Lamarck (made hollow; the base is concave.)
Tegula fasciata Born (enveloped with bands; marked with brown or black and pink or grayish pink bands.)
Tegula lividomaculata C.B. Adams (Lat. lividus, black and blue + maculatus, spotted; color grayish white with spots of blackish brown. Formerly known as T. scalaris Anton: a staircase, like a staircase.)
Tegula hotessierana Orbigny (named for Saint-Cyr Hotessier, of Guadeloupe, French West Indian colony.)
Tegula maculostriata C.B. Adams (stained

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and striated.)

Tegula semigranosa A.Adams (half-grained; whorls encircled by spiral lines irregularly crenulated.)

- n) Genus Umbonium Link
1807. (Lat. umbo, umbonis, protuberance, rounded elevation, knob. Ending "ium" makes it neuter.)

Umbonium bairdi Dall (Baird's; named for Professor S.F.Baird, U.S.Fish Commissioner.)

- o) Genus Ganesa Jeffreys
1883. (From the Sanskrit Ganesa, the God of wisdom or prudence for the Hindus, represented as a short, fat man with a large belly and the head of an elephant. Although the ending is feminine, Ganesa, being the god of wisdom, should be considered masculine.)

Ganesa abyssicola Bush (dweller of the abyss; found in 980 fathoms.)

Ganesa bushae Dall (Bush's; named for Katharine J. Bush, Assistant in Peabody Museum of Yale University, 1855-1937.)

Ganesa conicus Dall (conic; narrow conical form.)

Ganesa convexus Bush (convex.)

Ganesa dalli Verrill (Dall's; named for William Healey Dall, an eminent American malacologist, 1845-1927.)

Ganesa depressus Dall (depressed; shell depressed turbinata.)

Ganesa diaphanus Verrill (diaphanous; shell thin, translucent, with a smooth shining surface.)

Ganesa ornatus Verrill (adorned.)

Ganesa proximus Tryon (near, close to; closely allied to some European shells.)

Ganesa striatus Bush (with striae.)

Ganesa valvatus Dall (remining one of a shell called Valvata.)

Ganesa verrilli Tryon (Verrill's; named for Addison E. Verrill, Professor of Zoölogy, Yale University, 1839-1927.)

- p) Genus Leptogyra Bush
1897. (Gr. leptos, thin, delicate + gyros, a circle.Fem.)

Leptogyra eritmeta Bush (Gr. eri, prefix meaning very, much + tmêtos, cut; furrowed.)

Leptogyra inconspicua Bush (inconspicuous, hardly discernible.)

Leptogyra verrilli Bush (Verrill's; dedicated to Professor Addison E. Verrill of Yale University, 1839-1927.)

- q) Genus Granigyra Dall
1889. (Lat.granum, grain — gyrus, a circle, whorl. Granulations on whorls. Fem.)

Granigyra limata Dall (file-like; covered with small irregular granulations like sand grains.)

Granigyra radiata Dall (rayed; with short radiating grooves.)

Granigyra spinulosa Bush (with minute spines.)

- r) Genus Pseudorotella
Fischer 1857. (Gr. pseudēs, false +

Pseudorotella floridensis Dall (from Florida)
Pseudorotella minuscula Bush (minute.)
Pseudorotella semistriata Orbigny (half

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Lat. rotella, small wheel. Fem.)

striated.)

Pseudorotella solida Dall (solid, firm.)

- s) Genus Cyclostremella
Bush 1897. (Diminutive of Cyclostrema; circular mouth. Fem.)

Cyclostremella humilis Bush (humble, low.)

- t) Genus Dillwynella
Dall 1889. (Named for Lewis W. Dillwyn, an English conchologist. Fem.)

Dillwynella modesta Dall (modest; little shell.)

2. Family Turbinidae. (Lat. turbo, turbin-, a whirl, whipping-top.
Common name: Whipping-Top.)

- a) Genus Cyclostrema
Marryat 1818. (Gr. cyclos, a circle, round -- trema, hole, aperture. Mouth is circular. Neuter.)

Cyclostrema amabile Dall (lovely, attractive.)

Cyclostrema cancellatum Marryat (covered with fine axial striae crossed by spiral threads.)

Cyclostrema fulgidum Jeffreys (brilliant, shining.)

Cyclostrema pompholyx Dall (a bubble.)

Cyclostrema rugulosum G.O. Sars (with little wrinkles; somewhat wrinkled.)

Cyclostrema tortuganum Dall (dredged off Tortugas Islands, Florida.)

Cyclostrema thomasi Pilsbry (named for Thomas L. McGinty, 1907- .)

Cyclostrema valvatoides Jeffreys (shaped like a Valvata.)

- b) Genus Cithna A. Adams
1863. (Derived from Cythnos, one of the Cyclades Islands, Aegean Sea. Fem.)

Cithna tenella costulata Jeffreys (tenella, rather delicate; costulata, with costae.)

Cithna olivacea Verrill (olive-brown.)

- c) Genus Liotia Gray
1847. (Gr. leiotes, smoothness. Fem.)

Liotia bairdi Dall (Baird's; named for Professor Spencer F. Baird, U.S. Fish Commissioner. Formerly Arene bairdi.)

Liotia bairdi trullata Dall (Lat. trulla, a ladle, dipper.)

Liotia microgrammata Dall (Gr. small letters, characters; shell minute: 2 mm.)

Arene briareus Dall (Briareus, a hundred-armed giant; the whole shell is covered with erect long channeled spines.)

Arene briareus aspinata Dall (Gr. "a", not, without -- Lat. spina, spine; destitute of any spines.)

Arene briareus perforata Dall (pierced through, perforated.)

Arene cruentata Mühlfeld (stained with blood.)

Arene gemma Tuomey & Holmes (gem; it is

- d) Genus Arene H. & A. Adams 1854. (Probably from Latin arena, sand, sandy place, beach. Fem.)

a perfect gem.)
Arene miniata Dall (Lat. colored with red with streaks of pale brown, or dots or blotches of bright rose-color.)
Arene riisei Rehder (Riise's.)
Arene vanhyningi Rehder (named for G. W. Van Hyning.)
Arene variabilis variabilis Dall (variable; "spiral sculpture may be either nodulous or marked with strong imbrications. In some specimens, especially in young ones, the imbrications are absent" (Dall).)
Arene variabilis microforis Dall (Gr. micros, small → fores, door, aperture; the "last whorl is so compactly coiled as nearly or quite close the umbilicus." (Dall).)
Arene venustula Aguayo & Rehder (Lat. nice, graceful.)
Arene acrilla Dall (probably from Latin acer, acris, sharp; has about fifteen ridges, making nodules.)
Arene huesonica Dall (Spanish Cayo Hueso for Key West; from the Florida Keys.)
Arene nitida Verrill & Smith (shining.)

- e) Genus Mollerioptis Bush 1897. (From Molleria (shell dedicated to Möller, a naturalist) - opsis, appearance. Shaped like a Molleria. Fem.)

Mollerioptis abyssicola Bush (dweller of the abyss; found in 1769 fathoms.)
Mollerioptis sincera Dall (pure, true.)

- f) Genus Turbo Linné 1758. (Lat. turbo, a whirl, whipping-top. Masc.)

Turbo canaliculatus Hermann (channeled; with a deep channel under the suture. Formerly known as T. spenglerianus Gmelin: Spengler's.)
Turbo castaneus Gmelin (chestnut; the shell is generally brown-colored.)
Turbo castaneus crenulatus Gmelin (crenulated; regularly indented.)
Turbo filus Wood (having threads.)

- g) Genus Astraea Röding 1798. (Gr. Astraea, a daughter of Jupiter and Themis, sometimes called the goddess of justice. Probably also from Gr. astraios, starry. Common name: The Star Shells. Fem.)

Astraea brevispina Lamarck (short-spined)
Astraea guadeloupensis Crosse (from Guadeloupe, French West Indies.)
Astraea americana Gmelin (American.)
Astraea imbricata Gmelin (shingled, roof-like; imbricated.)
Astraea latispina Philippi (with wide, broad spines.)
Astraea longispina Lamarck (long-spined; armed with strong, triangular spines.)
Astraea longispina spinulosa Lamarck (spiny.)
Astraea caelata Gmelin (carved; sculptured with strong and fine ribs as well as

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$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i} - \lambda_j \right) = 0$

...the ... of ...

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States. This group of people is interested in the history of the United States because they want to know more about the United States. They want to know more about the United States because they want to know more about the United States.

... ..

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

11. 11. 1941

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the dates are listed in a column on the right. The names are: J. B. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. D. Smith, J. E. Smith, J. F. Smith, J. G. Smith, J. H. Smith, J. I. Smith, J. J. Smith, J. K. Smith, J. L. Smith, J. M. Smith, J. N. Smith, J. O. Smith, J. P. Smith, J. Q. Smith, J. R. Smith, J. S. Smith, J. T. Smith, J. U. Smith, J. V. Smith, J. W. Smith, J. X. Smith, J. Y. Smith, J. Z. Smith. The dates are: 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 253

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10. The Commission has also been informed that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has been requested to provide information on the situation of human rights in the country.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its goals and if the results are consistent with their expectations.

[illegible]

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

1911

[illegible]

ridges crossed by oblique scaly lines of growth.)

Astraea cubana Philippi (Cuban)

Astraea tuber Linné (swollen, humped.)

- h) Genus Homalopoma
Carpenter 1864. (Gr.
homalos, even, smooth
+ pomum, fruit. Formerly called Genus
Leptothyra Pease
1869, Gr. leptos,
small, thin + thyra,
door. Fem.)

Homalopoma albida Dall (whitish; shell
dead white or brownish externally.)

Homalopoma induta Watson (clad; with a
tenacious brown layer; glossy, ivory-
white calcareous coat over a brilliant
pearly layer.)

Homalopoma linnei Dall (Linné's; dedica-
ted to Karl von Linné, a Swedish bota-
nist, 1707-1778.)

- i) Genus Halopsephus
Rehder 1943. (Gr. hals,
halos, sea — psêphos,
a pebble. Fem. in Gr.)

Halopsephus pulchra Rehder (handsome; nu-
clear whorls are pale scarlet, the other
brown to apricot-orange.)

3. Family Phasianellidae. (Diminutive of Lat. phasianus, a pheasant;
they call to mind the brilliant colors of a pheasant. Common name:
Pheasant Shells.)

Genus Tricolia Ris-
so 1826. (Etymology
unknown; name may
have been suggested
by the colors of the
shell: rose, brown-
ish, orange. Formerly
known as Phasianella
Lamarck 1804. Fem.)

Tricolia affinis C.B. Adams (related, al-
lied to Phasianella (Tricolia) tessella-
ta.)

Tricolia bella Pilsbry (pretty.)

Tricolia brevissima Pilsbry (very short.)

Tricolia pulchella C.B. Adams (rather
pretty.)

Tricolia tessellata Potiez & Michaud (Lat.
tessella, a small square piece; formed
of little squares; Checkered Tricolia.)

Tricolia umbilicata Orbigny (with a navel
having a depression; umbilical area
perforated.)

4. Family Neritidae. (Gr. nerites (masc.), Lat. nerita (fem. for most
lexicographers and conchologists; masc. for some, like E.A. Andrews
Latin-English Dictionary published by Harper Bros., 1860), words
used by the Ancients to denote a sea-snail. Adanson called this
shell La Nérîte (fem.). Common name: The Nerites.)

- a) Genus Nerita Linné
1758. (A sea-snail.
Fem.)

Nerita peloronta Linné (Gr. peloros, huge,
mighty + odous, odont-, tooth. Two
strong teeth on columella which is stai-
ned red as if with blood. Common name:
Bleeding Tooth.)

Nerita versicolor Gmelin (variegated; co-
lor whitish tinted with red, black or
violet.)

Nerita fulgurans Gmelin (flashing as
lightning; irregular marbling of black
and white areas.)

Nerita tessellata Gmelin (formed of
little squares; checkered black & white.)

Puperita pupa Linné (lat. pupa means a

1871

- b) Genus Puperita Gray 1857. (Probably derived from pupa. Gray coined many meaningless names. Purperita is a misspelling. Fem.)

little girl, a doll, puppet.)
Puperita tristis Orbigny (sad; color black with white spots.)

- c) Genus Neritina Lamarck 1816. (Diminutive of Nerita. Common name: The Neritines. Fem.)

Neritina reclivata Say (sloping; whorls concavely slanting on the shoulder.)
Neritina reclivata floridana Reeve (from Florida.)

Neritina reclivata palmae Dall (of Palma Sola, Florida; this species does not belong to the Western Atlantic, it is the same as Neritina turrita Gmelin of the East Indies. A mixture of specimens took place, causing Dall's error.)

Neritina reclivata sphaera Pilsbry (ball, sphere; low spire, globose form.)
Neritina virginea Linné (virgin, virginal; ground color olivaceous, yellowish or white.)

- d) Genus Smaragdia Issel 1869. (Gr. smaragdos, a precious stone of light green color, the emerald. Fem.)

Smaragdia viridis weyssei Russell (green; named for Dr. Arthur W. Weyssé, Department of Biology, Boston University. Russell proposes to use the name Smaragdia viridis Linné for the Mediterranean shell and limit Smaragdia viridis weyssei to the western Atlantic region.)

Smaragdia viridemaris Maury (of the green sea; color green; is the same as S. viridis weyssei Russell.)

5. Family Phenacolepadidae. (Gr. phenax, phenac-, a cheat, deceiver + lepas, a limpet; a deceptive, a false lepas.)

Genus Phenacolepas Pilsbry 1891. (Fem.)

Phenacolepas antillarum Shuttleworth (of the Antilles, Antillean. Found in the Florida Keys and West Indies.)

Phenacolepas hamillei Fischer (dedicated to Mr. Hamille of Paris, France, a friend of Dr. Fischer.)

IV. SUPERFAMILY COCCULINACEA

(Diminutive of coccus or coccum, a kernel, a berry that grows upon the scarlet oak.)

1. Family Cocculinidae. (Same etymology as above.)

Cocculina beani Dall (named in honor of Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, of the U.S. Fish Commission.)

Cocculina conica Verrill (conic.)

Cocculina dalli Verrill (Dall's; named for William H. Dall, an eminent American malacologist, 1845-1927.)

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study. It is followed by a brief review of the literature on the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study. This includes a discussion of the subjects, the instruments used, and the procedures followed.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. This includes a discussion of the data collected and the conclusions drawn from it.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the implications of the study. This includes a discussion of the limitations of the study and suggestions for further research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. This is a brief statement of the main findings of the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. This is a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. This is a collection of supplementary material, such as tables, figures, and raw data.

Genus Cocculina Dall
1882. (Fem.)

Cocculina georgiana Dall (from Georgia; off Georgia.)
Cocculina leptalea Verrill (thin, fine, delicate.)
Cocculina lissocona Dall (Gr. lissos, smooth + Lat. conus, cone; surface perfectly smooth.)
Cocculina rathbuni Dall (named after R. Rathbun, of the U.S. Fish Commission.)
Cocculina reticulata Verrill (netted, with a network.)
Cocculina rotunda Dall (round; symmetrically rounded cone.)
Cocculina spinigera Jeffreys (bearing spines; has spinose projections at the intersections of the radiating and the concentric ridges.)

2. Family Lepetellidae. (Diminutive of Lepeta, a small limpet. Fem.)

Genus Lepetella Verrill
1880. (Fem.)

Lepetella tubicola Verrill & Smith (living in tubes; found on inside of old tubes of Hyalinoecia artifex.)

3. Family Addisoniidae. (Dedicated to Professor Addison E. Verrill, of Yale University, 1839-1927.)

Genus Addisonia Dall
1882. (Fem.)

Addisonia lateralis paradoxa Dall (lateral; paradoxical, incredible; size larger than European specimens.)

B. ORDER MESOGASTROPODA

(Gr. mesos, middle + gastropoda, gastropods.)

I. SUPERFAMILY LITTORINACEA

(Lat. littus, littoris, sea shore, belonging to the sea shore + acea, the termination of practically all superfamilies.)

1. Family Lacunidae. (Lat. lacuna, a ditch, pit, small depression. These shells have a chink or groove alongside the columella. Common name: Chink Shells.)

a) Genus Lacuna Turton
1827. (Fem.)

Lacuna glacialis Möller (glacial; found from Greenland to Gulf of St. Lawrence.)
Lacuna pallidula neritoidea Gould (pallidula, rather pale; neritoidea, resembling a Nerite. Shell globular-ovate, covered with a greenish-yellow periostracum.)
Lacuna parva DaCosta (small.)
Lacuna vincta Montagu (Lat. past participle of vincio, to tie; banded, encircled; last whorl encircled by four chestnut colored bands.)
Lacuna vincta fusca Gould (fusca, dark; shell darker than the preceding one.)

Lacuna divaricata Fabricius (branching off at obtuse angles; obliquely striated) and Lacuna solidula Lovén (rather solid) are the same as L. vineta Montagu.)

- b) Genus Aquilonaria
Dall 1886. (Lat. aquilo, aquilonis, the north wind; northern; found in Labrador. Fem.)

Aquilonaria turneri Dall (Turner's; named in honor of William Turner, 1826-1897.)

- c) Genus Benthonella
Dall 1889. (Gr. benthos, the depth of the sea. All these shells are found in deep water. Fem.)

Benthonella gaza Dall (a treasure; glistening opaque white. "Its polished white rounded simple whorls and brown tip present an elegant appearance." Dall.)

Benthonella fischeri Dall (Fischer's; named in honor of Dr. Paul Fischer, an eminent French malacologist.)

Benthonella nisonis Dall (of Niso; the shell is almost exactly the shape of a Niso without keels.)

2. Family Littorinidae. (Lat. littus, littoris, sea shore; belonging to the sea shore. Common name: Periwinkles.)

Littorina angulifera Lamarck (angular, keeled; much higher than wide; spire high, pointed.)

Littorina irrorata Say (marked with minute dots; has numerous revolving lines spotted with reddish brown.)

Littorina littorea Linné (shore; littoral shell.)

Littorina mespillum Mühlfeld (Lat. mespilum has only one "l"; it means medlar-tree or fruit; shell with brownish periostracum.)

- a) Genus Littorina Fé-
russac 1821. (Shore dweller. Fem.)

Littorina nebulosa Lamarck (cloudy, misty; shell pale dirty-yellow, with reddish brown streaks.)

Littorina nebulosa tessellata Philippi (formed of little squares; checkered brownish-red and grayish-white.)

Littorina nebulosa flava King & Broderip (yellow; shell dirty-yellowish, sometimes slightly orange.)

Littorina saxatilis Olivi (living on rocks). Littorina saxatilis tenebrosa Montagu (dark; dark olive or dusky brown.)

Littorina saxatilis obligata Say (fastened to), Littorina groenlandica Menke (from Greenland), Littorina rudis Maton (rough, rugged) are all the same as Littorina saxatilis Olivi.)

Littorina meleagris Potiez & Michaud (guinea-fowl; formerly called Littorina guttata Philippi (spotted); shell with white and brown spots.)

Littorina obtusata Linné (blunt; spire low, flattened.)
Littorina ziczac Gmelin (with zigzag lines. Littorina ziczac lineata Lamarck is the same as L. nebulosa tessellata Philippi (lined.)

- b) Genus Nodilittorina
von Martens 1897.
 (Lat. nodus, knot +
 littorina. Littorina
 with nodules. Fem.)

Nodilittorina tuberculata Menke (sculptured with sharp tubercles; formerly listed as Tectarius tuberculatus Wood and Tectarius trochiformis Dillwyn (cone shaped, top shaped.)

- c) Genus Echininus
Clench & Abbott 1942
 (Gr. Lat. echinus, a
 hedgehog, sea-urchin.
 Masc.)

Echininus nodulosus Pfeiffer (knotty; decorated with rows of pointed knobs.)

- d) Genus Tectarius Valenciennes 1833. (Lat. tectum, a roof; roof like. Masc.) (Echinella Swainson 1840 is the same.)

Tectarius muricatus Linné (spiny; with somewhat sharp nodules.)

II. SUPERFAMILY RISSOACEA

(This superfamily is dedicated to Risso, a naturalist, born in Nice, France, 1777-1845.)

1. Family Hydrobiidae. (Gr. hydor, water + bios, life. Living in water.)

- a) Genus Hydrobia Hartmann 1821. In Johnson's List called Paludestrina Orbigny 1840. (Lat. paludester, marshy, swampy.) (Fem.)

Hydrobia laevis DeKay (smooth.)
Hydrobia minuta Totten (minute, very small; 1/4 of an inch.)
Hydrobia salsa Pilsbry (salty; lives in salt-marshes.)
Hydrobia stimpsoni S. Smith (Stimpson's; named for William Stimpson, an American zoölogist, 1832-1872.)

- b) Genus Truncatella
Risso 1826. (Diminutive of Lat. truncatus, cut off, broken off; having lost the point of the spire. Common name: Looping Snails. Fem.)

Truncatella bilabiata Pfeiffer (two-lip; outer lip double.)
Truncatella bilabiata bahamensis Clench & Turner (from the Bahamas.)
Truncatella pulchella Pfeiffer (rather beautiful; color straw-yellow to light amber; numerous axial ribs; formerly called T. caribaeensis Sowerby, Caribbean.)
Truncatella succinea C.B. Adams (amber; amber colored.)
Truncatella scalaris Michaud (staircase; axial costae prominent making like a staircase; formerly called T. clathrus Lowe (trellis-like.)
Truncatella scalaris piratica Clench & Turner (piratical.)

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-column document, possibly a ledger or a report, with several sections of text and what might be a table or list of items. The content is too blurry to transcribe accurately.]

2. Family Rissoidae. (Named in honor of Risso, a naturalist, born in Nice, France, 1777-1845.)

- a) Genus Cingula Fleming
1828. (Lat. a band, a girdle. Formerly listed as Onoba H. & A. Adams 1854 (a city in Hispania Baetica. Fem.)

Cingula aculeus Gould (Lat. noun meaning dart, goad; shell elongated.)
Cingula jacksoni Bartsch (named for Ralph W. Jackson, collector.)

- b) Genus Alvania (Leach)
Risso 1826. (One of those "nonsense" names invented by Leach for their pleasing sound. Fem.)

Alvania apicina Verrill (from apex, apicis, tip, point; shell conical, rapidly tapering to a very acute tip.)
Alvania acuticostata Dall (with sharp ribs; strong sculpture, fourteen very sharp ribs.)
Alvania areolata Stimpson (Lat. areola, small open place, flower-bed; patched.)
Alvania bryanti Johnson (Bryant's.)
Alvania brychia Verrill (belonging to the deep sea; found in 487-1290 fathoms.)
Alvania campta Dall (Gr. bent, flexible; post nuclear whorls well-rounded.)
Alvania canonica Dall (Gr. & Lat. made by rule, regular.)
Alvania carinata Mighels & Adams (carinated; whorls carinated below.)
Alvania castanea Möller (chestnut-colored.)
Alvania exarata Stimpson (furrowed; shell distinguished by very prominent transverse ribs.)
Alvania globulus Möller (a Lat. noun, remains unchanged; a little globe.)
Alvania harpa Verrill (harp; recalling a harp.)
Alvania jan-mayeni Friele (from Jan Mayen, an island of the Arctic Ocean, east of Greenland.)
Alvania lampra Dall (Gr. bright, brilliant; nuclear whorl glassy.)
Alvania latior Mighels & Adams (broader, wider; last whorl broad, larger than the rest of the shell.)
Alvania leptalea Verrill (thin, delicate, fine.)
Alvania multilineata Stimpson (with many lines; marked with about twenty minute transverse striae.)
Alvania pelagica Stimpson (pelagic.)
Alvania precipitata Dall (precipitate, in a hurry; left its nucleus unsculptured.)
Alvania sandersoni Verrill (Sanderson's; named in honor of Sanderson Smith.)
Alvania turgida (Jeffreys) Verrill (inflated, swollen.)

Rissoa listera Dall (named for Martin Lister, an English naturalist, about 1638-1712.)

CONTENTS
ORIGINAL ARTICLES
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Subjects

THE EFFECT OF THE DIET ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE IN NORMAL AND HYPERTENSIVE SUBJECTS
By J. H. HARRIS, M.D., and J. H. HARRIS, M.D.
From the Department of Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Received for publication, March 1, 1914.
The effect of the diet on the blood pressure in normal and hypertensive subjects has been a subject of considerable interest to the medical profession. It has been generally assumed that a low salt diet would tend to lower the blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. This assumption is based on the fact that a low salt diet tends to increase the excretion of sodium chloride, and it is generally believed that a low salt diet would tend to lower the blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. However, the results of the experiments of Harris and Harris show that a low salt diet does not tend to lower the blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. In fact, the results of the experiments show that a low salt diet tends to increase the blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. This is a very important finding, and it suggests that a low salt diet should not be recommended for hypertensive subjects. On the other hand, a high salt diet tends to lower the blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. This is a very important finding, and it suggests that a high salt diet should be recommended for hypertensive subjects. However, the results of the experiments of Harris and Harris show that a high salt diet does not tend to lower the blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. In fact, the results of the experiments show that a high salt diet tends to increase the blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. This is a very important finding, and it suggests that a high salt diet should not be recommended for hypertensive subjects. On the other hand, a low salt diet tends to lower the blood pressure in hypertensive subjects. This is a very important finding, and it suggests that a low salt diet should be recommended for hypertensive subjects.

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- c) Genus Rissoa Desmaretz 1814. (Named for Risso, a French naturalist, 1777-1845. Fem.)

Rissoa pompholyx Dall (a bubble; shell thin, fragile; large whorl inflated.)
Rissoa pyrrhias Watson (red-head; chestnut color.)
Rissoa syngenes Verrill (born with, akin; resembling another.)
Rissoa xanthias Watson (Gr. xanthos, golden yellow; nucleus is yellow.)
Rissoa curta Dall (short; shell minute, height 1.2 mm; diameter 1 mm.)
Rissoa fernandinae Dall (off Fernandina, Florida.)
Rissoa stewardsoni Vanatta (named for Stewardson Brown of Bermuda, collector.)

- d) Genus Rissoina Orbigny 1840. (From Rissoa; dedicated to Risso, a French naturalist, 1777-1845. Fem.)

Rissoina bryerea Montagu (Bryer's.)
Rissoina cancellata Philippi (trellis-like; decorated with longitudinal and revolving lines; strongly cancellate.)
Rissoina chesneli Michaud (Chesnel's.)
Rissoina decussata Montagu (decussated; striae crossing each other at acute angles.)
Rissoina laevigata C.B.Adams (smooth; shell smooth, shining.)
Rissoina mayori Dall (named in honor of Dr. A. G. Mayor, of the Tortugas Biological Station.)
Rissoina multicostata C.B.Adams (with many ribs; with about twenty-eight ribs on each whorl.)
Rissoina sagraiana Orbigny (named after Ramon de la Sagra, Director of the Botanical Garden at Havana, Cuba.)
Rissoina striosa C.B.Adams (with striae.)

- e) Genus Microdochus Rehder 1943. (Gr. micros, minute -- dochos, container. Masc.)

Microdochus floridanus Rehder (Florida.)

3. Family Synceridae. (This family is called Synceridae by some writers, Synceratidae by others. Syncera may be Latin syncerus or sincerus: sincere, pure, neat. Is it derived from Gr. syn, with--ceras, cerat-, a horn or Lat. cera, wax?? wax or horn-colored?? Probably one of those words chosen by Gray for their euphonic combinations of syllables.)

Genus Syncera Gray 1821. (As the derivation is unknown, Syncera must be considered feminine on account of its ending.)

Syncera affinis Orbigny (closely allied to, related to another.)
Syncera auberiana Orbigny (named for Mr. Auber, collector.)
Syncera modesta H.C.Lea (modest.)

4. Family Vitrinellidae. (Diminutive of vitrum, glass; translucent, transparent shells.)

- a) Genus Vitrinella C.B. Adams 1850. (Lat. vitrum, glass. Fem.)

Vitrinella bicaudata Pilsbry & McGinty (Lat. two-tailed; foot is bifid.)
Vitrinella carinata Orbigny (keeled, carinate.)
Vitrinella carinifex Dall (the last whorl with the periphery at the posterior third gives an effect which calls to mind the rounded variety of the fresh-water Carinifex. (Dall))
Vitrinella cerion Dall (Gr. a honeycomb.)
Vitrinella diaphana Orbigny (diaphanous.)
Vitrinella filifera Pilsbry & McGinty (thread bearing; with a strong thread following the suture.)
Vitrinella floridana Pilsbry & McGinty (from Florida; Baker's Haulover, Miami Beach.)
Vitrinella georgiana Dall (obtained off Georgia, U.S.A.)
Vitrinella helicoidea C.B. Adams (resembling a Helix; spiral shaped.)
Vitrinella massarita Dall (Lat. massaris, grape from a wild vine; shell small, trochiform, somewhat turritid appearance)
Vitrinella planorbis Dall (flattened; the enrollment is remarkably planate.)
Vitrinella rhyssa Dall (Gr. drawn up, wrinkled; shell small, depressed, sculptured with close even prominent incremental lines.)
Vitrinella praecox Pilsbry & McGinty (precocious; with well developed spiral cords in immature stages.)
Vitrinella terminalis Pilsbry & McGinty (terminal.)
Vitrinella tryoni Bush (Tryon's; named for George W. Tryon, an American malacologist, 1838-1888.)
Vitrinella multistriata Verrill (with many striae; many spiral lines.)

- b) Genus Solariorbis Conrad 1865. (Lat. solarium, sun dial → orbis, a circle. Masc.)

Solariorbis beauu Fischer (named for Commander Beau of the French Navy who was a great conchologist; died in 1859 in Guadeloupe, French West Indies.)
Solariorbis euzonus Pilsbry & McGinty (eu, well, good → zona, zone, girdle; with two strong spiral cords and fine spiral striae below the peripheral keel.)

- c) Genus Macromphalina Pilsbry & McGinty 1950. (Gr. macros, long + omphalos, navel, umbilicus. Fem.)

Macromphalina palmalitoris Pilsbry & McGinty (Palma, Palm + litus, litoris, shore, beach; from Palm Beach, Florida.)

Parviturbo calidimaris Pilsbry & McGinty (Lat. calidus, hot → mare, maris, sea; the Gulf Stream; off Florida.)

- d) Genus Parviturbo Pilsbry & McGinty 1945. (Lat. parvus, small + turbo, a whirl, spinning-top. A small Turbo. Masc.)
- Parviturbo francesae Pilsbry & McGinty (Frances'); named for Frances Allen, of Atlanta, Georgia.)
- Parviturbo granulum Dall (Diminutive of Lat. noun granum (neuter), grain; granular.)
- Parviturbo rehderi Pilsbry & McGinty (named for Dr. Harald A. Rehder, curator of Mollusks, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.)
- Parviturbo turbinus Dall (turbinate; sub-conic shell.)
- Parviturbo weberi Pilsbry & McGinty (named for Jay A. Weber of Miami, Florida).
- e) Genus Parviturboides Pilsbry & McGinty 1950. (Resembling a Parviturbo. Has over two nuclear whorls while Parviturbo has only about one nuclear whorl. Masc.)
- Parviturboides interruptus C.B. Adams (interrupted; formerly called Vitrinella interrupta C.B. Adams.)
- Parviturboides interruptus zacalles Mazýck (Gr. very beautiful; formerly known as Cyclostrema zacalles Mazýck.)
- Parviturboides interruptus sanibelensis Pilsbry (collected at Sanibel, Florida.)
- f) Genus Anticlimax Pilsbry & McGinty 1946. First called Climacia Dall. When the authors realized that this name had already been used for another genus, they called this genus Anticlimax, the opposite of a Climacia Fem, in Lat. & Gr.)
- Anticlimax calliglypta Dall (Gr. beautifully carved.)
- Anticlimax athleenae Pilsbry & McGinty (named for Athleen Underwood, (Mrs. P.O. Underwood.)
- Anticlimax tholus Pilsbry & McGinty (Lat. and Gr. noun meaning a dome; shell is dome-shaped.)
- g) Genus Aorotrema Schwengel & McGinty 1942. (Gr. aōros, deformed + trêma, aperture, hole. Neuter.)
- Aorotrema cistronium Dall (Maybe from Gr. cistê, a box, chest.)
- Aorotrema erraticum Pilsbry & McGinty (erratic; much more depressed than the other species of this group.)
- Aorotrema pontogenes Schwengel & McGinty (from the sea, sea-born.)
- h) Genus Didianema Woodring 1928. (Gr. di, two + dianêma, thread. Two spiral threads disappearing upward into umbilicus. Neuter.)
- Didianema costulatum Möller (with numerous costae. Formerly listed as Mölleria costulata Möller.)
- Didianema pauli Pilsbry & McGinty (named for Paul L. McGinty.)
- i) Genus Episcynia Mörch 1875. (Gr. the skin of the brows knitted by frowning. Minutely serrate keel at periphery. Feminine on account of its ending)
- Episcynia multicarinata Dall (with many keels; a serrate carina.)

- j) Genus Cyclostremiscus -
Pilsbry & Olsson 1946. Cyclostremiscus jeannae Pilsbry & McGinty (named for Dr. Jeanne S. Schwengel.)
 (Gr. cyclos, circle, round -- tremiscus, diminutive of trêma, a small aperture. Masc.) Cyclostremiscus suppressus Dall (suppressed; base and top flattened.)
- k) Genus Pseudomalaxis
P. Fischer 1885. (Formerly listed as Omalaxis Deshayes 1830.
 Gr. pseudês, false -- homalos, even, smooth -- axis, axis. False Omalaxis. Masc.)
Pseudomalaxis balesi Pilsbry & McGinty (named for Dr. Blenn R. Bales, a conchologist, 1876-1946.)
Pseudomalaxis exquisitus Dall (exquisite; "this is one of the most exquisite little gems of the sea that can be imagined." Dall.)
Pseudomalaxis lamellifer (Dall) Rehder (bearing lamellae.)
Pseudomalaxis nobilis Verrill (noble.)
- l) Genus Teinostoma H. & A. Adams 1854. (Gr. teino, to stretch, extend -- stoma, the mouth. Neuter.)
Teinostoma biscaynense Pilsbry & McGinty (from Biscayne Bay, at Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida.)
Teinostoma carinicalum Pilsbry & McGinty (Carina -- callus; the carina forms the outer border of the callus.)
Teinostoma clavium Pilsbry & McGinty (Lat. clavis, key; genitive plural: of the keys; of the Keys; from Key Largo, Florida.)
Teinostoma coccolitoris Pilsbry & McGinty (of the shore of the palms; the name, writes Pilsbry, is an attempt to get a Latin equivalent for "of Palm Beach.")
Teinostoma cryptospira Verrill (cryptos, hidden -- spira, a noun meaning a spire; whorls are nearly concealed.)
Teinostoma goniogyrus Pilsbry & McGinty (gônia, angle -- gyrus, a noun meaning a circle; the aperture is circular except for an angle above.)
Teinostoma incertum Pilsbry & McGinty (uncertain. "The uncertainty implied in the name, write Pilsbry & McGinty, is as to its systematic place. The deficient umbilical callus and the distinct suture are rather unlike Teinostoma.")
Teinostoma lerema Pilsbry & McGinty (Gr. noun meaning a trifle; it is the smallest of the Floridan species.)
Teinostoma lituspalmarum Pilsbry & McGinty (Lat. meaning shore of the palms, that is Palm Beach; found from Palm Beach to Cape Florida.)
Teinostoma nesaeum Pilsbry & McGinty (Gr. of an island, insular; from Missouri Key and Southeast Florida.)
Teinostoma obtectum Pilsbry & McGinty (Lat. covered, hidden; the callus smoothly covers the spire.)
Teinostoma parvicallum Pilsbry & McGinty (small -- callus; umbilical callus small)

Teinostoma pilsbryi McGinty (named for Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, eminent American malacologist.)

Teinostoma reclusum Dall (in Lat. reclusus means both to open, unclosed and shut up, closed.)

- m) Genus Lydiphnis Melvill 1906. (According to Melvill, from Gr. lyê, lya, dissolution, separation + diphaô, to seek after, hunt for. Could be masc. or fem.)

Lydiphnis dalli Bush (Dall's; named for William H. Dall, an eminent American malacologist, 1845-1927.)

Lydiphnis hendersoni Dall (Henderson's; named in honor of John B. Henderson, an American malacologist, 1870-1923.)

Lydiphnis lirata Verrill (furrowed.)

Lydiphnis margaritifformis Dall (shaped like a Margarites; resembling Margarites helacinus.)

Lydiphnis translucens Dall (translucent; shell translucent white.)

Lydiphnis trilix Bush (woven with three sets of threads; triple-twilled.)

- n) Genus Adeorbis Wood 1842. (Lat. adeo, almost + orbis, a circle; almost circular. Masc.)

Adeorbis adamsi Fischer (Adams')

Adeorbis beau Fischer (named in honor of Commander Beau of the French Navy, a great conchologist who died in Guadeloupe, French West Indies, in 1859.)

Adeorbis supranitidus Wood (very shining.)

Adeorbis supranitidus orbignyi Fischer (dedicated to Alcide D. d'Orbigny, a French naturalist, 1802-1857.)

- o) Genus Cochliolepis Stimpson 1858. (Gr. cochlos, a snail + lepis, a scale. Fem.)

Cochliolepis parasitica Stimpson (parasite; lives under the scales of a large annelid, Acoëtes lupinus.)

Cochliolepis striata (Stimpson) Dall (striated; marked by narrow fine parallel lines or grooves.)

- p) Genus Discopsis De Folin 1869. (Gr. discos, a round plate, disc + opsis, appearance. Fem.)

Discopsis omala De Folin (Gr. even, smooth)

5. Family Skeneopsidae. (Named in honor of David Skene of Aberdeen, a contemporary of Linné.)

Genus Skeneopsis Iredale 1915. (Dr. David Skene + opsis, appearance. Looks like a Skenea. Fem.)

Skeneopsis planorbis O. Fabricius (flattened; flatly coiled, small spire.)

6. Family Homalogyridae. (Gr. homalos, smooth, even + gyros, round, circle, ring.)

Genus Homalogyra

Homalogyra atomus Philippi (Lat noun)

Jeffreys 1867. (Fem.) | meaning atom.)

7. Family Rissoellidae. (Founded on Rissoa, which was named in honor of Risso, a naturalist, born in Nice, France, 1777-1845.)

Genus Rissoella Gray | Rissoella caribaea Rehder (Caribbean;
1847. (Fem.) | found at Bonefish Key, Florida.)

8. Family Choristidae. (Gr. choristes, one who separates or sets apart, or choristos, separated. Verrill writes: "The peculiar structure of the animal and of its radula will not allow it to be placed in any family." It has to be separated.)

a) Genus Choristes Carpenter 1872. (Masc.) | Choristes elegans tener Verrill (elegant; delicate; shell is thin, fragile.)

b) Genus Choristella Bush 1897. (Diminutive of Choristes, separated. Fem.) | Choristella brychia Bush (Gr. from the depths of the sea; 810 fathoms.)
| Choristella leptalea Bush (Gr. fine, delicate, thin.)

III. SUPERFAMILY CERITHIACEA

(Gr. ceration, a little horn. Shells with horn-like form. Based on le Cérithe, name used by Adanson in 1757.)

1. Family Turritellidae. (Lat. turris, a tower; turritus, towered, turreted. Common name: Turret Shells.)

a) Genus Turritella Lamarck 1799. (Little tower. Fem.)

Turritella subannulata acropora Dall (subannulata, somewhat ringed; acropora, piercing, boring with the point, also pierced at the end, with an opening at the end. Shell covered with fine spiral grooving; base slightly excavated.)

Turritella variegata Linné (variegated; color pale brownish variegated with chocolate or purplish brown.)

Turritella exoleta Linné (Lat. not growing any more, getting old.)

Turritella yucatecana Dall (from Yucatan Strait.)

b) Genus Turritellopsis G.O.Sars 1878. (Lat. turritella, little tower + opsis, appearance. Resembling a Turritella. Fem.)

Turritellopsis acicula Stimpson (Lat. a small pin for a head-dress; shell small, bound with transverse ribs, of which three are stoutest.)

Turritellopsis floridana Dall (Florida.)

c) Genus Tachyrhynchus Mörch 1868. (Gr. tachys, quick, fast rhynchus, a snout, beak. Neuter.)

Tachyrhynchus erosum Couthouy (eroded; the apex is often eroded.)

Tachyrhynchus reticulatum Mighels & Adams (netted, with a network; shell with longitudinal folds and transverse striae. The whole surface of the shell has a reticulated appearance.)

2. Family Mathildidae. (From the proper name Mathilda. O. Semper does

not say who Mathilda was.)

- a) Genus Mathilda Semper 1865. (Fem.)

Mathilda amaea Dall (so called because it "has much the look of the Epitonium to which the name Amaea has been applied". Dall.)

Mathilda georgiana Dall (off Georgia.)

Mathilda globulifera Dall (bearing globules with a relatively very large nucleus.)

Mathilda granifera Dall (bearing granules; it bears prominent granules.)

Mathilda hendersoni Dall (named for John B. Henderson, an American malacologist, 1870-1923.)

Mathilda lacteosa Dall (milk color; shell white.)

Mathilda rushi Dall (named in honor of Dr. W. H. Rush, U.S. Navy.)

Mathilda scitula Dall (Lat. pretty, elegant.)

Mathilda yucatecana Dall (from Yucatan Strait.)

- b) Genus Gegania Jeffreys 1884. (Greek feminine proper name.) Formerly listed as Tuba Lea 1833. (Lat. tuba, a trumpet.) (Fem.)

Gegania jeffreysi Dall (named in honor of John Gwynn Jeffreys, a celebrated British malacologist, 1809-1885.)

3. Family Architectonicidae. (Gr. architectonicos, pertaining to architecture, belonging to an architect. Common name: Sundials.)

- a) Genus Architectonica Röding 1798. (Fem.)

Architectonica delphinuloides Orbigny (resembling a shell called Delphinula.)

Architectonica krebsi Mörch (named for Henry Krebs, a conchologist of Saint Thomas, West Indies.)

Architectonica nobilis Röding (noble); formerly known as A. granulata Lamarck (granulated, covered with granulations.)

Architectonica peracuta Dall (very sharp; periphery is very sharp.)

Architectonica sigsbeeii Dall (Sigsbee's; named in honor of Lieutenant Commander C.D. Sigsbee, U.S. Navy, of the "Blake" 1877-1878.)

- b) Genus Torinia Gray 1842. (Maybe derived from Torino, Turin. Gray, like Leach, is famous for choosing arbitrary names. Feminine.)

Torinia bisulcata Orbigny (double-furrowed; "sculptured with revolving grooves which are cut by radiating furrows into granules, the rows just above and below the suture being strongest." Dall.) Formerly known as Architectonica bisulcata Orbigny.

Torinia canalifera C.B. Adams (having a channel. This species has never been described.)

Torinia cyclostoma Menke (round mouth.)
Torinia cylindrica Gmelin (cylindrical;
 whorls somewhat rounded.)

- c) Genus Fluxina Dall
1882. (Lat. fluxus,
 a flow. Shells
 strongly carinate.
 Fem.)

Fluxina brunnea Dall (brown; shell light
 brown; nucleus and umbilicus are dark
 brown.)

4. Family Vermetidae. (From le Vermet, name given by Adanson in 1757
 to a worm-like shell. No doubt Adanson derived it from the Latin
 vermis, a worm. Common name: Worm Shells.)

- a) Genus Petaloconchus
H.C. Lea 1843. (Gr. from
 either petalon, a leaf
 or petalos, outspread,
 broad -- concha, shell.
 Lives in closely pack-
 ed colonies. Formerly
 listed as Vermetus
Daudin 1800. Masc.)

Petaloconchus erectus Dall (erect, high;
 early whorls form a rounded pedestal,
 then the shell starts vertically upward
 with the remainder of the tube.)
Petaloconchus irregularis Orbigny (irre-
 gular; loosely coiled, twisted.)
Petaloconchus irregularis varians Orbigny
 varying, different.)
Petaloconchus nigricans Dall (blackish.)

- b) Genus Bivonia Gray
1850. (Dedicated to
 Bivona, an Italian
 naturalist. Fem.)

Bivonia exserta Dall (Lat. stretching
 out, projecting. Shell attached by its
 tip, and rising upward and forward.)

- c) Genus Siphonium Mörch
1859. (Gr. Lat. a
 hollow body, any tube.
 Neuter.)

Siphonium nebulosum Dillwyn (cloudy.)

- d) Genus Serpulatorbis
Sassi 1827. (Lat.
 serpula, a little
 snake + orbis, a
 circle. Circularly
 twisted, contorted.
 Masc.)

Serpulatorbis decussatus Gmelin (decussated,
 X shaped; striae crossing each other at
 acute angles.)

5. Family Siliquariidae. (Lat. siliqua, a pod, husk. Has been called
Tenagodidae, from Gr. tenagodês, standing in pools, covered with
 shoal-water, but Tenagodus is now rejected as non-binomial.)

- a) Genus Siliquaria
Bruguière 1789.
 (Not Tenagodus
Guettard 1770
 which has been re-
 jected. Fem.)

Siliquaria modesta Dall (modest; shell
 small, coils seldom more than 25 mm; di-
 ameter of the mouth 3 mm. or less; pro-
 bably the young of the next species.)
Siliquaria squamata Blainville (scaly;
 whorls may be very spinose.)

- b) Genus Vermicularia
Lamarck 1799. (Lat.
 vermiculus, a little
 worm. Fem.)

Vermicularia spirata Philippi (spiral,
 coiled.)
Vermicularia fargoi Olsson (Fargo's; named
 for William Fargo, Pass-a-Grille, Florida.)

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that the most plausible of these theories is the theory of spontaneous generation.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various experiments which have been conducted in order to test the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the results of these experiments are in favor of the theory.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of the first living organisms. It is shown that the most plausible of these theories is the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter.

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6. Family Caecidae. (Lat. caecus, blind; caecum, blind gut.)a) Genus Caecum Fleming
1817. (Neuter.)

Caecum annulatum Brown (ringed.)
Caecum auriculatum De Folin (Lat. auricula, ear, ear lobe; auriculate.)
Caecum bipartitum De Folin (divided into two parts.)
Caecum carolinianum Dall (Carolina; off North Carolina.)
Caecum cayosense Rehder (from the Florida Keys; Cayo in Spanish stands for Key.)
Caecum clarki Carpenter (Clark's.)
Caecum cooperi S. Smith (Cooper's.)
Caecum coronellum Dall (with a little crown; the tube is suddenly enlarged, forming a stout ring around the aperture)
Caecum decussatum De Folin (decussated; X shaped; intersected by crossed lines.)
Caecum floridanum Stimpson (Florida; occurring from North Carolina to Florida.)
Caecum glabrum Montagu (smooth.)
Caecum instructum De Folin (arranged, furnished.)
Caecum nebulosum Rehder (cloudy; vinaceous brown.)
Caecum pulchellum Stimpson (rather handsome; of a pale yellowish-brown color, and sculptured with about twenty-five strong rounded ribs.)
Caecum johnsoni Winkley (Johnson's; named for Charles W. Johnson.)
Caecum tortile Dall (twisted; shell slightly twisted so that it is curved in two directions.)

b) Genus Meioceras Carpenter 1858. (Gr. meion, smaller + ceras, horn. Considered by some as a subgenus only. Neuter.)

Meioceras deshayesi De Folin (named for Gérard Paul Deshayes, a French conchologist, 1796-1876.)
Meioceras lermondi Dall (named for Norman W. Lermond, 1861-1944.)
Meioceras nitidum Stimpson (shining.)
Meioceras undulosum De Folin (wavy.)

7. Family Planaxidae. (Lat. planus, flat + axis, axis.)Genus Planaxis Lamarck 1822. (Masc.)

Planaxis lineatus Da Costa (lined; with spiral bands.)
Planaxis nucleus Bruguière (kernel.)

8. Family Modulidae. (Lat. modulus, a little measure.)Genus Modulus Gray
1842. (Masc.)

Modulus modulus Linné (little measure; Modulus floridanus Conrad (Florida) is the same.)
Modulus carchedonius Lamarck (sort of ruby. Shell is grayish white with spots of purplish brown. Formerly known as Modulus angulatus C. B. Adams (angled, angulate.)

9. Family Potamididae. (Gr. potamos, river; of or from a river; shallow-water dwellers; intertidal mud lovers.)

- a) Genus Cerithidea Swainson 1840. (Gr. ceration, a little horn; resembling a Cerithium. Fem.)

Cerithidea costata Da Costa (ribbed; sculptured with thick vertical ribs.)
Cerithidea costata turrita Stearns (turritid; with straighter ribs than the preceding one.)
Cerithidea costata beattyi Bequaert (named for H. A. Beatty, collector.)
Cerithidea pliculosa Menke (with folds; shell with vertical ribs and fine spiral striae.)
Cerithidea pliculosa veracruzensis Bequaert (holotype from Vera Cruz, Mexico.)
Cerithidea scalariformis Say (staircase-shaped.)

- b) Genus Batillaria Benson 1842. (Perhaps Lat. batillum, a cassette, perfume-box or pan. Fem.)

Batillaria minima Gmelin (very small; largest adult 21.4 mm. Cerithium minimum nigrescens Menke (dark colored) and Cerithium septemstriatum Say (with seven striae) are the same as B. minima Gmelin.)
Batillaria minima rawsoni Mörch (named for Governor Rawson, of the Bahamas.)
Batillaria minima degenerata Dall (degenerated; scarcely sculptured longitudinally.)

10. Family Cerithiidae. (Gr. ceration, a little horn. Shells with horn-like form. Based on le Cérithé, name used by Adanson in 1757.)

- a) Genus Cerithium Bruguière 1789. Genus Theridium Monterosato 1890 is this genus. (This name Theridium is a transposition of letters c and th of Cerithium. Neuter.)

Cerithium algicola C.B. Adams (Lat. alga, seaweed + cola, inhabitant; seaweed dweller.)
Cerithium atratum Born (blackish; gray with dark brown shades or entirely chocolate.)
Cerithium auricomum Schwengel (Lat. auricomus, an adjective, golden hair; color white, but with pale yellow or light brown in the intervals of the spiral striae.)
Cerithium biminiense Pilsbry & McGinty (from Bimini Island, Bahamas. Known also as Theridium biminiense.)
Cerithium chara Pilsbry (a root, stake; shell long and very slender; has numerous whorls.) Formerly known as Theridium chara.)
Cerithium eburneum Bruguière (ivory; color from white to brown.)
Cerithium floridanum Mörch (Florida.)
Cerithium literatum Born (lettered; white with black spots.)
Cerithium literatum semiferrugineum Lamarck (partly resembling iron rust in color; the ground is white variegated with yellowish brown.)

Cerithium lymani Pilsbry (named for Frank Lyman of Lantana, Florida, who collected the specimen.) Formerly known as Theridium lymani.

Cerithium muscarum Say (of the flies; has small brown dots on a white background.)

Cerithium uncinatum Gmelin (bent, curved; basal canal recurved.)

Cerithium variabile C.B.Adams (variable; color brownish or blackish, often with white.)

Bittium alternatum Say (alternate; the upper whorls of a blue-black or slate color, and two or three of the lower ones usually much lighter, white or ash gray, write Gould & Binney.)

- b) Genus Bittium Leach 1847. (From Bittion, a feminine proper name. On account of its neuter ending Conchologists make it neuter.)

Bittium varium Pfeiffer (varied; color varying from purplish white to purple brown.)

Bittium virginicum Henderson & Bartsch (Virginian; from Chincoteague Bay, Virginia.)

Bittium adamsi Dall (Adams'.)

Bittium cerithidioides Dall (resembling a Cerithidea; "this shell has a strong resemblance to a minute Cerithidea", writes Dall. The Gr. ending "oides" is masc., fem., and neuter. Cerithidioide is not correct.)

- c) Genus Litiopa Rang 1829. (Gr. litos, smooth, plain, simple -- opê, hole, aperture. Common name: Simple Mouth Shells. Fem.)

Litiopa basistriata Rang (with the base striated; base with ten or more sharply cut striae.)

Litiopa melanostoma Rang (black mouth; shell light brown;) also called Litiopa bombyx Rang (silkworm.)

Litiopa striata Pfeiffer (striate.)

- d) Genus Alaba H. & A. Adams 1853. (Gr. alaba, coal-dust, soot; the first five or six whorls are dark colored, the remainder whitish or ashy, often marked with brownish. Fem.)

Alaba conoidea Dall (resembling a cone; conic.)

Alaba tervaricosa C.B.Adams (with three varices; there are several varices on the whorls.)

Cerithiopsis crystallina Dall (resembling a crystal; shell translucent white.)

Cerithiopsis greeni C.B.Adams (named for Jacob Green, an American naturalist, 1790-1841.)

Cerithiopsis georgiana Dall (collected off Georgia.)

Cerithiopsis martensi Dall (dedicated to Edward K. von Martens, a German conchologist, 1831-1904.)

Cerithiopsis matara Dall (a Celtic jave-
lin.)

Cerithiopsis sigsbeeana Dall (named for
Lieutenant Commander C.D. Sigsbee, U.S.
Navy, of the Blake Expedition, 1877-78.)

Cerithiopsis tubercularis floridana Dall
(having tubercles; from Florida.)

Cerithiopsis pulchella Jeffreys (rather
pretty.)

Cerithiopsis vanhyningi Bartsch (named
for Dr. T. Van Hyning, Director of the
Florida State Museum, Gainesville.)

Cerithiopsis virginica Henderson & Bartsch
(from Virginia, Chincoteague Island.)

Cerithiopsis abrupta Watson (abrupt; apex
excessively blunt and abrupt.)

Cerithiopsis metaxae Delle Chiaje (named
for the Italian naturalist Metaxa.)

Cerithiopsis metaxae taeniolata Dall (tae-
niolata, from taeniola, a little band,
ribbon; filletted; shell has a single
narrow band appearing in the interspaces
between the ribs.)

Cerithiopsis costulata Möller (with cos-
tae.)

Cerithiopsis emersoni C.B. Adams (named
for George B. Emerson, President of the
Boston Society of Natural History. This
species is the same as the next one.)

e) Genus Cerithiopsis
Forbes & Hanley 1849.
(Gr. ceration, little
horn + opsis, aspect,
appearance. Fem.)

Cerithiopsis subulata Montagu (Lat. subu-
la, awl; awl-shaped. Shell long, conical.)

Cerithiopsis althea Dall (Lat. Gr. marsh-
mallow. Shell shining white.)

Cerithiopsis apicina Dall (from apex, a-
picis, tip, point; shell long-conical.)

Cerithiopsis argentea Dall (silvery; shell
silvery white.)

Cerithiopsis benthica Dall (Gr. benthos,
depth of the sea; living in deep waters,
440 fathoms.)

Cerithiopsis decora Dall (decorated, ele-
gant; with condensed and fine sculpture.)

Cerithiopsis docata Dall (meaning un-
known.)

Cerithiopsis elima Dall (filed up, pol-
ished; shell whitish, glossy, with a
smooth nucleus and whorls feebly sculp-
tured.)

Cerithiopsis eliza Dall (probably a pro-
per name.)

Cerithiopsis elsa Dall (probably a proper
name.)

Cerithiopsis honora Dall (honorable, wor-
thy of honor; probably a proper name.)

Cerithiopsis leipha Dall (wanting blood,
growing pale; shell whitish.)

Cerithiopsis merida Dall (name of a city
in Yucatan, Mexico.)

Cerithiopsis petala Dall (broad, flat or

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simply petal??)

Cerithiopsis serina Dall (serine, a white crystalline substance; shell white.)

Cerithiopsis vitrea Dall (glassy; shell vitreous white.)

- f) Genus Cerithiella
Verrill 1882. (Diminutive of ceration, little horn. Fem.)

Cerithiella producta Dall (long, lengthened.)

Cerithiella whiteavesi Verrill (named for J. F. Whiteaves.)

- g) Genus Seila A. Adams
1861. (Seila is for Gr. seira, a cord, string. The revolving ridges on each whorl look like little strings wound around the shell. Dall writes: "The spiral ribbing seems to characterize the shell." Fem.)

Seila adamsi H.C. Lea (Adams')

Seila subalbida Dall (somewhat white; shell white with pale brownish spots.)

11. Family Triphoridae. (Gr. treis, tri-, three + pherô, to bear. Bearing three. There are three rows of beads on each whorl.)

Triphora abrupta Dall (abrupt; form abruptly tapered.)

Triphora bigemma Watson (with two precious stones; shell yellowish white or pure white on the upper part of the spire; there is a suffused pale tint of brown on the base of each whorl.)

Triphora bigemma hircus Dall (hircus: a he-goat.)

Triphora colon Dall (colon.)

Triphora cylindrella Dall (Dall writes: "Owing to the anterior taper, this species has the aspect of a diminutive Cylindrella.")

Triphora decorata olivacea Dall (decorated, adorned, mottled; olivacea: olive-color.)

Genus Triphora Blainville 1828. (Fem.)

Triphora lilacina Dall (lilac; shell of a rich pink lilac color.)

Triphora longissima Dall (very long; shell very much elongated.)

Triphora melanura C.B. Adams. (Gr. black-tailed; the apex is dark brown.)

Triphora mirabilis C.B. Adams (admirable; remarkable for the small size of the aperture.)

Triphora nigrocincta C.B. Adams (girdled with black; shell brown with a dark brown base.)

Triphora perversa nigrocincta C.B. Adams (perversa, left handed; spiral turns to the left. Is the same as preceding one.)

- Triphora pulchella C.B.Adams (rather pretty; snow white with a spiral band of bright brown.)
- Triphora pyrrha Henderson & Bartsch (flame-colored, yellowish red.)
- Triphora rushi Dall (named in honor of Dr. W.H.Rush, who collected it.)
- Triphora samanae Dall (from Samana Bay, Santo Domingo.)
- Triphora torticula Dall (somewhat twisted; columella twisted.)
- Triphora triserialis Dall (three rows; sculpture of three spiral rows of tubercles.)
- Triphora triserialis aspera Jeffreys (rough.)
- Triphora triserialis intermedia Dall (intermediate; two principal rows of tubercles and between them a smaller spiral riblet.)
- Triphora turrithomae Orbigny (Thomas tower; probably found near a tower at St. Thomas Island, West Indies.)
- Triphora compsa Dall (Gr. well dressed, pretty, elegant; neat.)
- Triphora enopla Dall (Gr. in arms, armed; spiral sculpture of two beaded cords with the prominent beads linked in pairs by axial ridges.)
- Triphora gaesona Dall (a sort of javelin; shell acute.)
- Triphora ibex Dall (kind of goat, chamois.)
- Triphora inflata Watson (inflated; with a blunt inflated apex.)
- Triphora meteora Dall (meteor.)
- Triphora pompona Dall (with a pompon; shell with a smooth inflated white protoconch.)
- Triphora pompona dinea Dall (whirling, rounded.)
- Triphora sentoma Dall (meaning unknown.)
- Triphora caracca Dall (a carack, a galleon; probably found near that kind of ship.)
- Triphora georgiana Dall (off Georgia.)
- Triphora indigena Dall (native.)

Genus Triphora Blainville 1828. (Fem.)

12. Family Janthinidae. (Gr. janthinos, violet-colored. Common name: Violet Shells.)

Genus Janthina Röding 1798. (Fem.)

- Janthina janthina Linné (violet-colored; "beneath the angle the color is deep violet, lighter about the axis, and above it the color is merely tinted with violet." Janthina fragilis Lam. (fragile) is the same.)
- Janthina exigua Lamarck (small, short.)
- Janthina globosa Swainson (globe-shaped; it is rounded, globular.)

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of differential equations.

2. In the second part, we consider the case of a linear differential equation. It is shown that the problem can be solved by the method of variation of constants.

3. In the third part, we consider the case of a nonlinear differential equation. It is shown that the problem can be solved by the method of perturbation.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the case of a system of differential equations. It is shown that the problem can be solved by the method of matrix.

5. In the fifth part, we consider the case of a partial differential equation. It is shown that the problem can be solved by the method of separation of variables.

6. In the sixth part, we consider the case of a boundary value problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved by the method of Green's function.

7. In the seventh part, we consider the case of an initial value problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved by the method of Laplace transform.

8. In the eighth part, we consider the case of a problem of stability. It is shown that the problem can be solved by the method of Lyapunov.

9. In the ninth part, we consider the case of a problem of bifurcation. It is shown that the problem can be solved by the method of Poincaré.

IV. SUPERFAMILY EPITONIACEA

(Gr. epitonos, stretched, strained. Common name: Wentletraps or Staircase Shells.)

Family Epitoniidae. (Same etymology as above.)

a) Genus Epitonium Röding 1798. (Gr. stretched, strained. Neuter.)

Epitonium echinaticostum Orbigny (Gr. and Lat. echinus, a hedgehog; echinatus, spiny -costa, rib; the costae are spiny)
Epitonium dunkerianum Dall (named for Wilhelm Dunker, a German naturalist) &
Epitonium blandi Mörch (named for Thomas Bland, an English naturalist, 1809-1885) are the same as E. echinaticostum, according to Johnsonia.)

Epitonium albidum Orbigny (whitish; color a shiny white; sometimes yellowish brown)

Epitonium angulatum Say (angled; at the whorl shoulder costae form an angle. Epitonium turbinatum Conrad (turbinate) is the same.)

Epitonium apiculatum Dall (pointed; varices erect.)

Epitonium babylonium Dall (Babylonian.)

Epitonium candeanum Orbigny (named for Ferdinand de Candé, a French naval officer who collected shells in the West Indies.)

Epitonium centiquadrum Mörch (Lat. centum, a hundred + quadrum, quadra, squares. Fine and square network.)

Epitonium clathratulum Sowerby (Lat. clathra, a trellis.)

Epitonium dallianum Verrill & Smith (named for William H. Dall, an eminent American malacologist, 1845-1927.)

Epitonium denticulatum Sowerby (toothed; each varix has a tooth-like angle.)

Epitonium eburneum Potiez & Michaud (ivory; species not well defined according to W.J. Clench and Ruth D. Turner in Johnsonia; it should be dropped from the list of Western Atlantic species.)

Epitonium foliaceicostum Orbigny (Lat. foliaceus, from folium, leaf, leaflike -costa, rib; ribs are fairly high, forming like leaves. Epitonium novemcostatum Mörch (with nine costae) is the same.)

Epitonium fractum Dall (broken; shell decollate; suture deep.)

Epitonium frielei Dall (named for Herman Friele of Bergen, Norway.)

Epitonium humphreysi Kiener (Humphreys')

Epitonium krebsi Mörch (named for Henry Krebs of St. Thomas, West Indies.)

Epitonium contorquatum Dall (twisted; globose turbinate; is according to John-

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sonia only a young specimen of E.krebsi).
Epitonium lamellosum Lamarck (lamellose;
 with numerous thin, high, blade-like a-
 xial costae.)

Epitonium marcoense Dall (from Marco,
 Florida.)

Epitonium multistriatum Say (with many
 raised lines; decorated with numerous
 ribs and fine revolving lines between
 the ribs.)

Epitonium muscapedium Dall (fly legs;
 thin, elongated small varices.)

Epitonium nitidellum Dall (rather shi-
 ning; brilliantly polished on the four
 nuclear whorls.)

Epitonium novangliae Couthouy (of New
 England; from Massachusetts.)

Epitonium occidentale Nyst (western; Epi-
 tonium tenue Sowerby (thin) is the same.)

Epitonium permodestum Dall (very modest.)

Epitonium pourtalesi Verrill & Smith (na-
 med for Count Louis François de Pourta-
 les, 1823-1880.)

a) Genus Epitonium Rö-
 ding 1798. (Continued;
 Neuter.)

Epitonium rupicola Kurtz (dweller of the
 rocks; lives in the crevices of stones.
 Called rupicolum in Johnsonia, which is
 incorrect as the suffix "cola" remains
 unchanged in the three genders. Epitoni-
 um lineatum Say (lined) (it is traversed
 by at least sixteen ribs) is the same.)

Epitonium rushi Dall (Rush's; named in
 honor of Dr. W. H. Rush, U.S.Navy.)

Epitonium scipio Dall (Lat. masc. noun
 meaning a staff carried by persons of
 rank; shell livid pink color, brilliant-
 ly polished, smooth.)

Epitonium sericifilum Dall (Lat. sericum,
 silk + filum, thread; with extremely fi-
 ne sharp striae. "It recalls a piece of
 stranded cable in which the separate
 twines stand out clearly." (Dall)

Epitonium teres Bush (Lat. long, round
 and somewhat smooth.)

Epitonium tollini Bartsch (named for Os-
 car Tollin who sent the specimen to W.
 H. Dall.)

Epitonium turriculum Sowerby (little tow-
 er; whorls scarcely touching.)

Epitonium venosum Sowerby (having nume-
 rous veins; has numerous blade-like cos-
 tae. Epitonium modestum C.B.Adams (mo-
 dest), Epitonium erectispinum Mörch (with
 erect spines) are the same.)

Epitonium virginicum Henderson & Bartsch
 (from Virginia; Chincoteague, Virginia.)

Epitonium unifasciatum Sowerby (enveloped
 with a single band; color white with a
 spiral band of brown near the suture.)

Epitonium fragile Gray (frail, fragile;

shell minute; length 4.5 mm to 6 mm.)
Epitonium eulitum Dall (Gr. eu, well +
 litos, smooth; shell polished, whorls
 smooth.)

Epitonium groenlandicum Perry (from Green-
 land.)

Epitonium formosissimum Jeffreys (very
 handsome.)

Epitonium polacium Dall (impossible to
 find the meaning of this word; probably
 it is a misprint for poliacum which
 would be derived from Lat. polia, a pre-
 cious stone of grayish color, or Gr.
 polios, gray, white, as the shell is
 grayish-white.)

- b) Genus Acirsa Mörch
1857. (Gr. a, (priva-
 tive), without +
 cirsos, a dilated
 vein. Varices are
 obsolete; sculpture
 much reduced. Fem.)

Acirsa gracilis Verrill (slender, thin.)
Acirsa costulata Mighels & Adams (with
 costae; the costae are numerous but in-
 conspicuous. Acirsa borealis Beck (nor-
 thern) is the same.)

- c) Genus Cirsotrema
Mörch 1852. (Gr.
 cirsos, a dilated
 vein + trema, a
 hole, aperture.
 Neuter.)

Cirsotrema dalli Rehder (named for Willi-
 am H. Dall, an eminent American malaco-
 logist, 1845-1927.)

Cirsotrema pilsbryi McGinty (named for
 Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, one of the great-
 est American malacologists, 1862- .)

Cirsotrema cochlea Sowerby (Lat. noun
 meaning a snail.)

Cirsotrema leeanum Verrill (named in ho-
 nor of Professor L.A. Lee, of Bowdoin
 College and of the U.S. Fish Commission)

Cirsotrema linteatum Schwengel (dressed
 in linen; transparent, glossy white.)

- d) Genus Sthenorytis
Conrad 1862. (Gr.
 sthenos, strength
 + rytis, wrinkle;
 strong wrinkles or
 costae. Fem.)

Sthenorytis cubana Bartsch (from Cuba.)

Sthenorytis epae Bartsch (meaning un-
 known.)

Sthenorytis hendersoni Bartsch (named for
 John B. Henderson, an American malacolo-
 gist, 1870-1923.)

Sthenorytis pernobilis Fischer & Bernardi
 (very noble.)

- e) Genus Opalia H. & A.
Adams 1853. (Lat.
 opalus, opal, a
 precious stone. Color
 white to light ivory.
 Fem.)

Opalia watsoni de Boury (Watson's; named
 for R.B. Watson, a British conchologist,
 of the "Challenger" expedition.)

Opalia burryi Clench & Turner (Burry's;
 named for L.A. Burry, collector.)

Opalia crenata Linné (notched, indented;
 crenulations at the suture.)

Opalia hotessieriana Orbigny (named for
 St. Cyr Hotessier, a conchologist of
 Guadeloupe, French West Indies.)

Opalia andrewsi Verrill (Andrews'; named
 for E.A. Andrews, of the U.S. Fish Commis-
 sion.)

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Opalia discobolaria Dall (Gr. discobolos, a thrower of the discus; the base is disk-like.)

Opalia pumilio Mörch (dwarf; length 10 mm.)

Opalia pumilio morchiana Dall (named for Otto Andreas L. Mörch, 1828-1878.)

Opalia aurifila Dall (Lat. aurum, gold -- filum, thread; fine reticulated pattern; color light and dull brown.)

Opalia eolis Clench & Turner (named for John B. Henderson's yacht, the Eolis.)

- f) Genus Amaea H. & A. Adams 1854. (One of those names invented by the brothers Adams. May be derived from Gr. "a", without -- Lat. maea, a crab; without a crab (inside the shell). Fem.)

Amaea mitchelli Dall (Mitchell's.)

Amaea retifera Dall (having a net; the whorls are closely reticulated; they have quite a regular reticulated pattern.)

- g) Genus Nystiella Clench & Turner 1953. (Dedicated to Pierre, Henri Nyst, a distinguished Belgian malacologist, 1815-1880. Fem.)

Nystiella atlantis Clench & Turner (named after the ketch Atlantis, the research vessel of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.)

Nystiella azelotes Dall (Gr. not to be envied.)

Nystiella canium Dall (a Gr. noun, caneon or caneion, meaning a basket of reed or cane; the shell is reticulated.)

Nystiella concava Dall (concave; whorls quite flattened; base quite concave from the carina to the pillar (in the type.)

Nystiella opalina Dall ("the flattish whorls and shallow suture recall Opalia" writes Dall. Shell translucent white.)

Epitonium lavaratum Dall is the same.

V. SUPERFAMILY HIPPONICACEA

(Gr. hippos, horse -- onyx, a hoof. According to etymology, Hipponicacea, Hipponicidae and Hipponix should be written Hipponycacea, Hipponycidae and Hipponyx. Dall writes: "The name Hipponix was consistently used by DeFrance and others, and no derivation given in the original diagnosis." Common name: Hoof Shells.)

1. Family Hipponicidae. (Same etymology as above.)

- a) Genus Cheilea Modeer 1793. (Gr. cheilos, lip; the shell has a puckered edge. Fem.)

Cheilea equestris Linné (equestrian; horse-shoe shaped plate inside the shell.)

Cheilea equestris tortilis Reeve (twisted; crumpled or shrivelled towards margin.)

Hipponix antiquatus Linné (grown old; the periostracum is absent or very thin.)

Hipponix benthophilus Dall (Gr. benthos,

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- b) Genus Hipponix De-france 1819. (Masc.)

depth of the sea -- philô, to like; lover of the depths; found in 50-373 fathoms.)
Hipponix subrufus subrufus Lamarck (some-what red; light orange-brown.)

2. Family Vanikoridae. (Named after Vanikoro, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, where the French navigator La Pérouse perished assassinated by the natives in 1788.)

- Genus Vanikoro Quoy & Gaimard 1832. (Masc.)

Vanikoro oxychone Mörch (Gr. oxys, sharp -- chonê, funnel; shell has a large aperture, and a deep, narrow umbilicus.)

VI. SUPERFAMILY CALYPTRAEACEA

(Gr. calyptra, a veil, hood. Shell basin-shaped serving as a cover to the animal.)

1. Family Trichotropidae. (Gr. trichs, trichos, hair + tropis, keel, bottom. The periostracum is hairy.)

- a) Genus Trichotropis Broderip & Sowerby 1829. (Fem.)

Trichotropis bicarinata Sowerby (two-keeled; has two strong carinae at the periphery.)

Trichotropis borealis Broderip & Sowerby (northern.)

Trichotropis borealis costellata Couthouy (costellata: ribbed; encircled by many ribs, some prominent.)

Trichotropis conica Möller (conical.)

Trichotropis migrans Dall (migrant, migratory; the first of the genus to be found in tropical waters.)

Trichotropis nuda Dall (nude, bare, deprived of ornament; no hairy periostracum.)

Trichotropis turrita Dall (turritated.)

- b) Genus Torellia Lovén 1867. (Dedicated to O. Torell, a naturalist. Fem.)

Torellia fimbriata Verrill & Smith (fringed; on the last whorl there are about ten carinae, each of which has long epidermal hairs.)

Torellia vestita Jeffreys (dressed, covered.)

- c) Genus Crepitacella Guppy 1867. (Lat. crepitacillum, a rattle (a child's toy). Formerly called Dolophanes Gabb 1872. Fem.)

Crepitacella columbella Dall (dove-color.)
Crepitacella gabbi Dall (Gabb's; named for W. M. Gabb, 1839-1878.)

Crepitacella leucophlegma Dall (white inflammation; shell pearly white with rapidly enlarging whorls, roundly inflated)

Crepitacella vestalis Rehder (belonging to Vesta, the virgin goddess of the hearth; pure; shell yellowish white.)

- d) Genus Separatista Gray 1847. (Lat. separare, to separate. A dissenter. Masc.)

Separatista cingulatus Verrill (with belt; shell strongly spirally grooved, with a strongly bicarinate periphery.)

2. Family Capulidae. (Lat. capulus, a handle; Montfort gave the translation "cabochon" for Capulus: something knoblike. Common name: Little Caps. Cap-shaped Shells.)

Genus Capulus Montfort 1810. (Masc.)

Capulus incurvatus Gmelin (incurved.)
Capulus intortus Lamarck (twisted; obliquely spiral.)
Capulus ungaricus Linné (Hungarian.)

3. Family Calyptraeidae. (Gr. calyptra, a veil, hood. Common name: Bonnet Shells.)

a) Genus Calyptraea Lamarck 1799. (Fem.)

Calyptraea centralis Conrad (central; apex is central.)

b) Genus Crucibulum Schumacher 1817.

Lat. a hanging lamp, an earthen pot for melting metals. Common name: Cup and Saucer Shells. Neuter)

Crucibulum auricula Gmelin (Lat. fem. noun meaning ear; eared; form rather depressed with fine radiating lines.)
Crucibulum auricula costatum Say (ribbed; with strong radiating ribs but without fine lines on them.)
Crucibulum striatum Say (striated; with numerous slightly elevated radiating lines.)

c) Genus Crepidula Lamarck 1799. (Lat. crepidula, a small sandal. Common name: Slipper Shells. Fem.)

Crepidula aculeata Gmelin (thorny, prickly; with thorny or spiny ridges.)
Crepidula fornicata Linné (arched; its convexity varies according to the object on which it rests.)
Crepidula glauca Say (of a grayish-green color.)
Crepidula glauca convexa Say (convex; shell is deeply convex.)
Crepidula maculosa Conrad (spotted, stained; with mauve-brown blotches.)
Crepidula plana Say (flat; general appearance is flat.)

VII. SUPERFAMILY STROMBACEA

(Gr. Lat. strombus means a spiral, anything twisted or whorled. Shell bears some resemblance to a spinning top. Name used already by Pliny. Common name: Strombs.)

1. Family Xenophoridae. (Gr. xenos, strange -- phoros, from pherô, to carry. So called from their carrying foreign objects attached to their shell. Common name: Carrier Shells.)

a) Genus Xenophora Fischer von Waldheim 1807. (Fem.)

Xenophora conchyliophora Born (Gr. conchylium, shell -- phoros, carrying; covered with other shells, coral, small stones. According to Dr. Abbott should not be called Xenophora trochiformis Born (shaped like a cone or top,) which is a Peruvian shell.)

Tugurium caribaeum Petit de la Saussaye

- b) Genus Tugurium P.
Fischer 1876. (Lat. a
hut, cabin. Not re-
cognized as a genus
by some. Neuter.)

caribbean; called by some Xenophora cari-
baea Petit de la Saussaye.)
Tugurium longleyi Bartsch (Longley's; na-
med for Dr. William H. Longley, executi-
ve officer of the Marine Biological La-
boratory of the Carnegie Institution at
the Tortugas, Florida; also called Xeno-
phora longleyi Bartsch.)

2. Family Aporrhaidae. (Name already used by Aristotle for a kind of
shell fish; from aporrheo, to flow away. Common name: Pelican's
Foot.)

Genus Aporrhais da
Costa 1778. (Fem.)

Aporrhais occidentalis Beck (western.)
Aporrhais occidentalis labradorensis C.W.
Johnson (from Labrador.)
Aporrhais occidentalis mainensis C. W.
Johnson (from Maine.)

3. Family Strombidae. (Strombus means anything twisted or whorled.)

Genus Strombus Linné
1758. (Masc.)

Strombus canaliculatus Burry (channelled;
strongly channelled.)
Strombus costatus Gmelin (ribbed; on the
body whorl the surface is pinched up in-
to wavy folds.)
Strombus costatus spectabilis A.H.Verrill
(admirable, remarkable; shorter and
chunkier than S. costatus. Same species.)
Strombus gallus Linné (cock, rooster.)
Strombus gigas Linné (giant; length of
the large adult, 300 mm; width, 210 mm.)
Strombus gigas verrilli Thomas McGinty
(named for Alpheus Hyatt Verrill; may
not be a true species.)
Strombus goliath Sowerby (Goliath, the
Philistine giant; length 310 mm; width,
231 mm.)
Strombus pugilis Linné (fighting.)
Strombus pugilis alatus Gmelin (winged;
outer lip winged, expanded.)
Strombus raninus Gmelin (Lat. rana, a
frog; recalling a frog; it is double
knobbed. Formerly Called S. bitubercula-
tus Lamarck (with two knobs.)
Strombus raninus nanus Bales (dwarf.)
Strombus samba Clench (Samba, a mixed
breed; so called because it may be a hy-
brid of S. gigas and S. costatus.)

VIII. SUPERFAMILY CYPRAEACEA

(Lat. Cypria, a surname of Venus, the Cyprian goddess.)

1. Family Lamellariidae. (Lat. lamella, a thin plate, a layer.)

Lamellaria cochinnella Louise M. Perry
(from Spanish cochinilla, (not from French
cochinelle, a word unknown in French,)

(the French word is cochenille), Castilian red; the mollusk is brilliant scarlet.)

Lamellaria fernandiniae Dall (Dall generally writes fernandinae, not here though; off Fernandina, Florida.)

Lamellaria koto Schwengel (named for Alfred S. Koto of Beloit, Wisconsin.)

Lamellaria leucosphaera Schwengel (white sphere; shell naticoid with a slight milky cloudiness.)

Lamellaria pellucida Verrill (very transparent; bright, smooth.)

Lamellaria pellucida gouldi Verrill (named for Dr. Augustus A. Gould, a distinguished American conchologist, 1805-1866.)

Lamellaria rangi Bergh (Rang's; named for Sander Rang.)

a) Genus Lamellaria
Montagu 1815. (Fem.)

b) Genus Velutina Fleming 1821. (Neo Lat. meaning velvet. Shells covered with a velvety periostracum. Fem.)

Velutina laevigata Linné (smooth; surface faintly marked with the lines of growth, interior smooth.)

Velutina undata Brown (wavy; covered with a striped, calcareous incrustation; with numerous zones of brown.)

c) Genus Velutella Gray 1847. (For some, only a subgenus of Velutina. Diminutive of Velutina. Fem.)

Velutella cryptospira Middendorff (with hidden spire.)

d) Genus Pilidium Middendorff 1851. (Gr. pilidion, diminutive of pilos, a felt-hat, a hat. Neuter.)

Pilidium commodum Middendorff (convenient, comfortable.)

e) Genus Onchidiopsis (Beck) Bergh 1853. (Shaped like an Onchidium; derived from onçôdês, swelling out, rounded. Fem.)

Onchidiopsis corys Balch (Gr. helmet.)

f) Genus Marsenina Gray 1850. (Probably a diminutive of Marse, a daughter of Thespius. Fem.)

Marsenina ampla Verrill (ample, large.)

Marsenina glabra Couthouy (hairless, smooth.)

Marsenina globosa Perry (globular, inflated.)

Marsenina prodita Lovén (betrayed; is fissured down the back; margin of outer lip slightly inflexed near the suture.)

2. Family Fossaridae. (Derived from le Fossar, name arbitrarily given by the French naturalist, Michel Adanson (1727-1806), in 1757.)

Fossarus elegans Verrill & Smith (elegant;

Genus Fossarus Philippi 1841. (Masc.)

whorls elegantly latticed.)
Fossarus bellus Dall (beautiful; pretty shell, waxen white with reddish brown riblets.)
Fossarus compactus Dall (compact; height 2.3 mm; diameter, 2 mm.)
Fossarus anomalus C.B.Adams (irregular, uneven; with four prominent spiral ridges on the penult whorl, and eight on the last; last whorl large, ventricose.)

3. Family Eratoidae. (From Erato, one of the fifty Nereids, says Risso. Also the Muse of love songs.)

a) Genus Erato Risso 1826. (Fem.)

Erato maugeriae Gray (named for a Mrs. Mauger; to form the feminine of Mauger, only ae would be added today: Maugerae. The "i" would be omitted.)

b) Genus Trivia Broderip 1837. (A surname of Diana, the goddess of the crossroads. Some claim that these shells are so called because of their trivial size and value. Fem.)

Trivia antillarum Schilder (of the Antilles, Antillean; formerly called Trivia subrostrata Gray (somewhat bent; slightly beaked; the extremities are obtusely beaked.)

Trivia candidula Gaskoin (rather white; white, snowy-white color.)

Trivia globosa Gray (globe-shaped; peculiarly globose, rounded like a pea.)

Trivia nix Schilder (snow; snow-white; also called Trivia nivea Gray: snowy.)

Trivia maltbiana Schwengel & Th. McGinty (named for B. L. Maltby. Resembles Trivia pediculus but "is a creamy pink with a blotch in center of the back." (Schwengel))

Trivia pediculus Linné (Lat. noun meaning a louse; shell flesh-colored, back ornamented with six brown-black blotches)

Trivia quadripunctata Gray (four dotted; with four dorsal red spots.)

Trivia quadripunctata rotunda Kiener (rotunda, round; shell rounder than the preceding one.)

Trivia suffusa Gray (suffused; one color spread over another; shell deep rose with blackish mottlings.)

4. Family Cypraeidae. (Lat. Cypria, a surname of Venus, the Cyprian goddess. Shells so called on account of their great beauty. Common name: The Cowries.)

Cypraea cinerea Gmelin (ashy; back ash-brown.)

Cypraea spurca acicularis Gmelin (spurca, dirty; color whitish clouded with yellow brown spots; the base has a large dark splash upon it. Acicularis, like a little pin; the shell is thin and pointed. Cypraea spurca Linné is a Mediterranean species.)

Genus Cypraea Linné
1758. (Fem.)

Cypraea mus Linné (a mouse; mouse-colored; is from the Southern part of the Caribbean Sea.)

Cypraea zebra Linné (zebra; formerly called exanthema Linné, Gr. Lat. noun meaning measles; measles. Brown or pale chocolate with round white spots, some of which are ocellated.)

Cypraea cervus Linné (cervus, a buck, stag. It reminds one of the color of a deer. Smaller spots than the preceding one, and these spots are rarely ocellated.)

5. Family Ovulidae. (Lat. ovulum, a little egg. Common name: Egg Shells.)

- a) Genus Primovula
Thiele 1925. (Lat. primus, first + ovulum, little egg. Fem.)

Primovula carnea Poiret (flesh-colored; pink to yellow.)

Primovula vanhyningi M. Smith (named in honor of Dr. T. Van Hyning, Director of the Florida State Museum, Gainesville.)

- b) Genus Pedicularia
Swainson 1840. (Lat. pedicularis, pertaining to lice; these shells are parasites. Fem.)

Pedicularia decussata Gould (decussated.)

- c) Genus Neosimnia
Fischer 1884. (Gr. neos, new -/- simnia, one of the fifty Ne-reids, according to Risso. Formerly known as Genus Simnia Risso 1826. Fem.)

Neosimnia acicularis Lamarck (Lat. acicula, little pin; like a little pin; thin and pointed.)

Neosimnia aureocincta Dall (girdled with gold; color pure white with a golden yellow band winding round the shell.)

Neosimnia piragua Dall (pirogue; shell slender, narrow and long, regularly tapered.)

Neosimnia intermedia Sowerby (intermediate; because of its shell characters, it alternated between Cyphoma and Simnia.)

Neosimnia uniplicata Sowerby (uniformly striate, surface covered with sharp furrows, parallel with the lines of growth.)

- d) Genus Cyphoma Röding 1798. (Gr. a hump. Neuter.)

Cyphoma gibbosum Linné (hump-backed; there is a strong elevated ridge across the back of the shell. Shell's name is a tautology as it means hump-backed hump.)

Cyphoma intermedium Sowerby (intermediate)
Cyphoma mcgintyi Pilsbry (named in honor of Thomas L. McGinty, 1907- .)

Cyphoma mcgintyi robustius Bayer (more robust; broad, thick, heavy.)

Cyphoma signatum Pilsbry & McGinty (the authors write: "Our name for it in the field was "fingerprint Cyphoma" from the markings of the mantle. Unfortunately the Rome police did not practice finger-

printing, so there seems to be no short word for that in Latin; "digitisignatus" would perhaps be a little too mouth-filling for busy malacologists." Hence only "signatum".

IX. SUPERFAMILY HETEROPODA

(Gr. heteros, other → pous, pod-, foot. The foot forms a median fin.)

1. Family Atlantidae. (From Atlas, the Atlantic, the shells are pelagic; or Atlas, Atlant-, the Titan, used ironically, as the shells are small and fragile.)

a) <u>Genus Atlanta Lesueur 1817.</u> (Fem.)	<u>Atlanta gaudichaudi Gray</u> (Gaudichaud's.)
<u>Atlanta inclinata Gray</u> (inclined.)
<u>Atlanta lamanoni Gray</u> (Lamanon's.)
<u>Atlanta peroni Lesueur</u> (Peron's.)
<u>Atlanta pulchella Verrill</u> (rather pretty.)
<u>Atlanta rosea Gray</u> (pink.)
b) <u>Genus Oxygyrus Benson 1835.</u> (Gr. oxys, sharp — gyros, round, ring, circle. Masc.)	<u>Oxygyrus keraudreni Lesueur</u> (Keraudren's.)

2. Family Carinariidae. (Lat. carina, a keel; shaped like a keel. Common name: Keeled Paper Shells.)

<u>Genus Carinaria Lamarck 1801.</u> (Fem.)	<u>Carinaria lamarcki Peron & Lesueur</u> (Lamarck's; named in honor of Jean Baptiste de Monet, chevalier de Lamarck, a celebrated French naturalist, 1744-1829.)
This species was formerly called <u>mediterranea</u> , (Mediterranean.) |
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3. Family Pterotracheidae. (Gr. pteron, a wing → tracheia, rough, rugged. Body ends in a false caudal fin.)

a) <u>Genus Pterotrachea Forskal 1775.</u> (Fem.)	<u>Pterotrachea keraudreni Eydoux & Souleyet</u> (Keraudren's.)
b) <u>Genus Firoloida Lesueur 1817.</u> (Resembling a Firola. Fem.)	<u>Firoloida lesueuri Orbigny</u> (Lesueur's; named for Charles A. Lesueur, a French ichthyologist and conchologist, 1778-1843.)

X. SUPERFAMILY NATICACEA

(From la Natic, name given by Adanson, 1757. Taken from the Latin word natica, buttock, rump. Shells are globular. Common name: Moon Shells; Shark Eyes.)

Family Naticidae. (Same etymology as above.)

a) <u>Genus Polinices Montfort 1810.</u> (This is Montfort's spelling. Polynices would be	<u>Polinices brunneus Link</u> (Lat. brunus, brown; color is brownish.)
<u>Polinices lacteus Guilding</u> (milky-white.)
<u>Polinices leptaleus Watson</u> (thin, delicate) |
|---|---|

more correct, as it is derived from Gr. polys, many -> nicê, victory; frequent conqueror. Good name for a shell which attacks others in search of its food. Polynices was also the son of OEdipus and Jocasta. Masc.)

Polinices nanus Möller (dwarf.)
Polinices uberinus Orbigny (a little teat, udder; shell is ventricose.)
Polinices duplicatus Say (doubled; the great amount of callus makes it a remarkable heavy shell.)
Polinices nubilus Dall (cloudy, overcast; shell grayish white with streaks of very pale brown.)
Polinices immaculatus Totten (immaculate; shell milky white, spotless.)

- b) Genus Sigatica Meyer & Aldrich 1886. (From the first two syllables of Sigaretus & the last two syllables of Natica. Also called Genus Eunaticina Fischer 1885. (Gr.eu,well, good -> diminutive of natica, buttock. Fem.)

Sigatica carolinensis Dall (off the coast of North Carolina.)
Sigatica holograpta McGinty (Gr. completely engraved.)
Sigatica semisulcata Gray (half-furrowed with spiral lines.)

- c) Genus Amauropsis Mörch 1857. (Gr.amau-ros, dark -> opsis, aspect, appearance. Covered with a light brown periostracum. Fem.)

Amauropsis islandica Gmelin (Icelandic; found from Labrador to Georges Bank.)

- d) Genus Lunatia Gray 1847. (Lat. luna, moon. Shaped like a moon. Fem.) Formerly considered only as a subgenus of Polinices.)

Lunatia fringilla fringilla Dall (fringilla is a Lat. noun meaning a small bird, a chaffinch, but Dall uses it in a different meaning; for him it is the English word "fringe" -> the suffix "illa". He writes: "Transverse sculpture of strong plications like the gathers of a skirt.")
Lunatia fringilla perla Dall (a pearl; has somewhat rounder whorls than Lunatia fringilla fringilla.)
Lunatia groenlandica Möller (Greenland; found from Greenland to New Jersey.)
Lunatia heros Say (hero; distinguished by its inflated, globular appearance.)
Lunatia levicula Verrill (rather smooth.)
Lunatia pallida Broderip & Sowerby (pale.)
Lunatia tenuis Récluz (thin, slender.)
Lunatia triseriata Say (arranged in three rows; checkered with three revolving series of bluish or dark chestnut colored spots on last whorl.)

- e) Genus Bulbus Brown 1839. (Lat. a bulb (like of tulip); shell ventricose. Masc.)

Bulbus smithi Brown (Smith's; Bulbus flavus Gould is the same (flavus, yellow; with a bright straw colored epidermis.)

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f) Genus Sinum Röding 1798. (Lat. a large round drinking vessel with swelling sides. Neuter.)

Sinum maculatum Say (spotted; with two series of spots on the spire.)
Sinum minus Dall (smaller; shell small, moderately inflated; height 4 mm; diameter 6 mm.)
Sinum martinianum Philippi (named for Martini, a German naturalist, 1729-1778.)
Sinum perspectivum Say (perspective.)

g) Genus Gyrodes Conrad 1860. (Gr. gyros, round, circle -/- eidôs, shape. Masc.)

Gyrodes depressus Seguenza (depressed.)

h) Genus Natica Scopoli 1777. (Fem.) Some consider Naticarius Duméril 1806 a more appropriate name for this genus. See Nautilus, Oct. 1947, p. 67. Naticarius would be masculine.)

Natica canrena Linné (Linné borrowed canrena from Rumphius who himself borrowed it from the natives of the Malay Archipelago. (From Journal de Conchyliologie). Meaning unknown; may mean "shell".)

Natica castrensis Dall (pertaining to the camp; "with a network of extremely fine lines and spaces so disposed as to form spirally directed "tent" shaped white markings on a brownish ground." Dall)
Natica livida Pfeiffer (livid; dark and white.)

Natica maroccana Dillwyn (Moroccan; dark brown in color.)

Natica perlineata Dall (completely lined; the lineation much finer and closer than in Natica lineata Lamarck.)

Natica sagraiana Orbigny (named for Ramon de la Sagra, director of the Botanical Garden at Havana, Cuba.)

Natica verae Rehder (Vera's; named for Mrs. Frank Lyman of Lantana, Florida.)

Natica affinis Gmelin (related to, closely allied to.)

Natica clausa Broderip & Sowerby (closed; the umbilicus is completely closed.)

Natica clausa vittata Jeffreys (bound with ribbons; striped.)

Natica pusilla Say (very small; about one fourth of an inch.)

i) Genus Glypheapithema Rehder 1943. (Gr. glyphô, to carve, engrave -/- epithêma, a lid. Operculum is carved. Neuter.)

Glypheapithema floridanum Rehder (from Florida; collected at Peanut Island in Lake Worth, Florida.)

XI. SUPERFAMILY TONNACEA

(Lat. tonna, a cask. Shells are large, inflated, globular. Common name Cask or Tun Shells.)

1. Family Oocorythidae. (Gr. oon, an egg -/- corys, coryth-, a helmet, headpiece.)

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Genus Oocorys Fischer 1883. (Fem.)

Oocorys barbouri Clench & Aguayo (Barbours)
Oocorys bartschi Rehder (named for Dr. Paul Bartsch, formerly curator of mollusks, National Museum, Washington, D.C. 1871- .)
Oocorys caribbaea Clench & Aguayo (Caribbean.)
Oocorys abyssorum Verrill & Smith (of the abysses; dredged in 2221 fathoms.)
Oocorys sulcata Fischer (furrowed; with spiral ridges.)
Oocorys verrilli Dall (named for Professor Addison E. Verrill, 1839-1927.)

2. Family Cassididae. (Lat. cassis, cassid-, a helmet. Common name: Helmet Shells.)

a) Genus Galeodea Link 1807. (Lat. galea, helmet -+ Gr. eidos, aspect, appearance. Fem.) (Looks like a helmet.)

Galeodea coronadoi Crosse (named for Dr. Coronado, a Cuban; died 1881.)

b) Genus Sconsia Gray 1847. (Maybe from English sconce, a dark lantern. Fem.)

Sconsia striata Lamarck (with striae; spirally striate.)

c) Genus Dalium Dall 1889. (Gr. dalion for dalos, a piece of blazing wood; a beacon light. Neuter.)

Dalium solidum Dall (solid; shell solid, strong.)

d) Genus Morum Röding 1798. (Lat. noun meaning mulberry fruit. Shells covered with strong warty nodules. Neuter.)

Morum oniscus Linné (oniscus, a Latin noun meaning wood-louse.)
Morum dennisoni Reeve (Dennison's.)

e) Genus Phalium Link 1807. (Gr. phalios, having patches of white. Neuter.)

Phalium cicatricosum Gmelin (covered with scars, scarred; scar-like surface; color white or cream with dark brown spots.)
Phalium granulatum Born (granulated; spiral sculpture of deep grooves crossed by axial ridges forming a reticulated pattern.)
Phalium peristephes Pilsbry & McGinty (crowned, wreathed; having nodules on the shoulders of the whorls.)

f) Genus Casmaria H. & A. Adams 1853. (Probably the first syllable of cassis, helmet -+ plural of mare, sea. Fem.)

Casmaria atlantica Clench (Atlantic.)

- g) Genus Cassis Scopoli 1777. (Lat. cassis, a helmet. Fem.)

Cassis flammea Linné (flame; color buff with dark brownish flame-like marks.)
Cassis madagascariensis Lamarck (Madagascar.)
Cassis madagascariensis spinella Clench (spinella: little spine; with little spines; tubercles are much smaller than those on *Cassis madagascariensis*.)
Cassis tuberosa Linné (full of bumps; three rows of tubercles or knobs.)

- h) Genus Cypraecassis Stutchbury 1837. (Lat. cypraea, surname of Venus -+ cassis, a helmet. Fem.)

Cypraecassis testiculus Linné (Lat. noun meaning testicle: shell obovate covered with longitudinal ribs broken by revolving furrows.)
Cypraecassis testiculus crumena Bruguière (crumena: a purse.)

3. Family Cymatiidae. (Gr. cymation, a waved molding, from cyma, a wave, curve.)

- a) Genus Cymatium Röding 1798. (Neuter.)

Cymatium femorale Linné (Lat. femur, femoris, thigh; reminding one of a thigh.)
Cymatium rehderi A. H. Verrill (named for Dr. Harald A. Rehder, curator of Mollusks U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., 1907- .)
Cymatium chlorostomum Lamarck (green-mouthed; light green or yellowish red mouth.)
Cymatium gracile Reeve (slender, delicate; shell slenderly fusiform.)
Cymatium krebsi Mörch (Krebs'; named for Henry Krebs, a conchologist of St. Thomas West Indies.)
Cymatium martinianum Orbigny (named for Martini, a German naturalist, 1729-1778. Formerly known as Cymatium aquatile Reeve, of the water, rippled; Reeve explains that the shell has a ripple-like appearance. Aquitile used by many writers is not correct. *Cymatium aquatile* Reeve belongs to the Indo-Pacific. Pilsbry created a new genus of Vitrinellidae which he called *Dissentoma* (1945) and whose characteristic was the aperture with expanded outer lip. Later it was recognized that this genus was not valid and the species *Dissentoma prima* Pilsbry was only the embryonic stage of *Cymatium martinianum* Orbigny.)
Cymatium pharcidum Dall (adjective made of noun pharcis, pharcidos, a wrinkle, fold; wrinkled; spiral sculpture of 8 to 10 riblets.)
Cymatium cynocephalum Lamarck (Ge. cyôn, cynos, a dog -+ cepkalê, head; dog's head.)
Cymatium muricinum Röding (of the nature

of a Murex; formerly listed as Cymatium tuberosum Lamarck (full of bumps; with nodulous ribs; strong hump on back of body whorl and one or two minor humps.)
Cymatium labiosum Wood (full-lipped; strong spiral cords on its base.)
Cymatium costatum Born (ribbed.)
Cymatium cingulatum peninsulum M.Smith (cingulatum: with a belt, with many revolving ribs; peninsulum: peninsular, found in Florida.)

- b) Genus Distorsio Röding 1798. (Lat. distortio, distort, writhing. Writhing Shells. Fem.)

Distorsio clathrata Lamarck (latticed, trellis-like. Whorls elegantly latticed with revolving and longitudinal ridges.)
Distorsio constricta macgintyi Emerson & Puffer (constricted; named for Th. McGinty, 1907-; formerly called D. constricta floridana Olsson & McGinty (from Florida, Palm Beach.) Distorsio constricta belongs to the Eastern Pacific.)

- c) Genus Charonia Gistel 1848. (From Charon, the ferryman of the dead, in mythology. Fem.)

Charonia tritonis nobilis Conrad (Triton, a sea god, the trumpeter of Neptune; noble.)

4. Family Bursidae. (Lat. a purse.)

Genus Bursa Röding 1798. (Fem.) Used to be called Gyrineum Link 1807 (Gr.Lat. gyrinus, a tadpole. Frog Shells. Gyrineum was neuter.)

Bursa cruentata Reeve (sprinkled with blood; shell is often spotted with reddish brown.)
Bursa thomae Orbigny (of Thomas; from St. Thomas, West Indies.)
Bursa tenuisculpta Dautzenberg & Fischer (lightly sculptured; spiral rows of beads.)
Bursa corrugata Perry (corrugated, wrinkled; with two strong varices on each whorl, as well as nodules.)
Bursa granularis Röding (granular; with rows of small beads. Bursa affinis Broderip (affinis: closely allied to Bursa granifera) and Bursa cubaniana Orbigny (from Cuba) are the same.)
Bursa spadicea Montfort (from spadix, spadiceis, red, brown, chestnut; color yellowish white with orange-brown.)

5. Family Tonnidae. (Lat. tonna, a cask. Common name: Cask or Tun Shells)

- a) Genus Tonna Brünich 1772. (Fem.)

Tonna galea Linné (a helmet. Body whorl swollen.)
Tonna maculosa Dillwyn (stained; brownish in color with white patches.)
Tonna perdix Linné (partridge; mottled with brown and white like a partridge; is not, according to Johnsonia, a species

of the Western Atlantic; it belongs to the Indo-Pacific.)

- b) Genus Eudolium Dall
1889. (Gr. eu, well,
 good -- Lat. dolium,
 a jar, barrel. Neuter.)
- Eudolium crosseanum Monterosato (Crosse's;
 named for Joseph Charles Hippolyte Crosse,
 a French naturalist, 1826-1898.)

6. Family Ficidae. (Lat. ficus, a fig. Fig Shells.)

Genus Ficus Röding
1798. (In spite of
 its ending, ficus
 is feminine in Lat.)

Ficus communis Röding (common), "formerly
 known as Ficus papyratia Say (paper;
 shell is thin.)
Ficus carolae Clench (named for Mrs.
 Carol Foster.)
Ficus howelli Clench & Aguayo (Howell's.)

C. ORDER NEOGASTROPODA

(Gr. neos, new -- gastropoda, gastropods.)

I. SUPERFAMILY MURICACEA

1. Family Muricidae. (Lat. murex, muricis, the purple fish; also a
 pointed rock. Name already used by Pliny, Horace. Common name:
 Rock Shells.)

- a) Genus Murex Linné
1758. (Masc.)

Murex anniae M. Smith (Annie's; named for
 Annie Lum Smith, Maxwell Smith's mother.)
Murex antillarum Hinds (of the Antilles;
 Antillean.)
Murex aguayoi Clench & Pérez Farfante (na-
 med for Carlos G. Aguayo, Professor of
 Zoölogy at the University of Havana,
 Cuba, 1899- .)
Murex beaufi Fischer & Bernardi (Beau's; na-
 med for Commander Beau of the French
 Navy, resident of Guadeloupe, an enthu-
 siastic conchologist; died in 1859.)
Murex cabriti Bernardi (Cabrit's; named
 for Mr. Cabrit, (not Cabriti), of Bor-
 deaux, France, a subscriber to the Jour-
 nal de Conchyliologie.)
Murex cailletti Petit de la Saussaye (
 Caillet's; named for H. Caillet of Gua-
 deloupe, French West Indies, a concho-
 logist who died in 1865.)
Murex cailletti kugleri Clench & Pérez
Farfante (named for H. G. Kugler.)
Murex ciboney Clench & Pérez Farfante (na-
 me of a tribe of Indians that formerly
 lived in Cuba.)
Murex chrysostomus Sowerby (golden-mouth;
 interior cream, orange-colored.)
Murex gaza M. Smith (gaza, a treasure;
 attractive little shell.)
Murex motacilla Gmelin (the name of a
 bird, the water wagtail. Motacilla is a
 feminine noun in Latin.)

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Murex pulcher A. Adams (handsome.)

Murex recurvirostris rubidus F.C. Baker
(recurvirostris, from recurvus, bent, recurved -- rostrum, beak; rubidus, red. Used to be called M. messorius (a reaping hook; shell club-shaped). It is deep rose-pink. Edge of parietal lip slightly recurved.)

Murex recurvirostris citrinus M. Smith
(citrinus, lemon colored; suffused with lemon yellow color.) Probably the same as the preceding one.)

Murex recurvirostris delicatus M. Smith
(delicate; delicately sculptured; smaller than M. recurvirostris rubidus F.C. Baker. May be the same.)

Murex recurvirostris sallasi Rehder and Abbott (named for Captain Carlisle Sallas who dredged it.)

Murex tryoni Hidalgo (named for G. W. Tryon, an American malacologist, 1838-1888.)

Murex woodringi Clench & Pérez Farfante named for Wendell Philipps Woodring, an American malacologist, 1891- .)

Murex pomum Gmelin (a Lat. neuter noun meaning an apple.)

a) Genus Murex Linné
1758. (Masc.)

Murex argo Clench & Pérez Farfante (name of the ship in which Jason sailed in quest of the golden fleece.)

Murex brevifrons Lamarck (short frondose; spines are foliated, have leaflike projections or fronds.)

Murex florifer Reeve (bearing flowers; shell has frond-like spines; formerly called M. rufus Lamarck (reddish), because the apex and aperture are pink.)

Murex florifer arenarius Clench & Pérez Farfante (arenarius, sandy.)

Murex abyssicola Crosse (dweller of the abyss; found in 270 fathoms.)

Murex ariomus Clench & Pérez Farfante (named for the strong shoulder angle that is developed on each varix, write Clench and Pérez Farfante.) Gr. ari, prefix denoting strength -- ômos, shoulder.)

Murex phaneus Dall (giving or bringing light; shell ashy white; nucleus translucent.)

Murex pygmaeus Buñ (pygmean; shell about 16 mm.)

Murex tristichus Dall (three lines; shell with three well developed varices.)

Murex bequaerti Clench & Pérez Farfante (named for Dr. Joseph C. Bequaert, a malacologist at Harvard University, 1886- .)

Murex atlantis Clench & Pérez Farfante (named for the ketch Atlantis.)

a) Genus Murex Linné
1758. (Masc.)

- Murex fulvescens Sowerby (yellowish, brown; color white to gray.)
Murex burryi Clench & Pérez Farfante (named for L.A. Burry of Pompano, Florida.)
Murex hystericinus Dall (Gr. Lat. a hedgehog, a porcupine: hystrix, hystericis; hence prickly. Shell ornamented with many spiny varices.)
Murex pazi Crosse (Paz'; named for Patrio María Paz of Madrid, 1806-1874.)
Murex carnicolor Clench & Pérez Farfante (flesh color; shell of a uniform flesh color.)
Murex nuttingi Dall (Nutting's.)
Murex hidalgoi Crosse (named for Dr. J.G. Hidalgo.)
Murex cellulosus Conrad (with cells; formerly called Tritonalia (Ocenebra) cellulosa Conrad.) (Has cellular aspect.)
Murex cellulosus leviculus Dall (very small, insignificant; large specimens: 18 mm.)
Murex cellulosus nuceus Mörch (Lat. nux, nucis, nut; shell small, reminding one of a nut.)
Murex macgintyi Smith (named for Paul Ladue McGinty of Lantana, Florida, 1906-
Murex maculatus A.H. Verrill (spotted; color creamy or ochreous-white marked with pale orange or chestnut-brown spots.)
Murex multispinosus Sowerby (with many spines.)

b) Genus Boreotrophon
Fischer 1884. (Gr.
Boreas, the North
Wind; Boreios, north-
ern → trophon, food.
All these shells are
found from Greenland
to North Carolina.
They are well named:
food, as many speci-
mens were taken from
the stomachs of fish-
es. Although Montfort
and Fischer used the
specific adjectives
in the masc., I think
the neuter should be
used since "trophon"

- Boreotrophon abyssorum Verrill (of the abyss; found in 843-1859 fathoms.)
Boreotrophon abyssorum limicola Dall (limicola, Lat. noun meaning dwelling in the mud.)
Boreotrophon aculeatum lacunella Dall (aculeatum, thorny, prickly; lacunella, diminutive of lacuna, a small pit, hole; being a noun, it keeps its feminine ending. Whorls crossed by thin lamellae forming small sharp points; surface of whorls slightly concave.)
Boreotrophon clathratum Linné (trellis-like, latticed.)
Boreotrophon clavatum G.O. Sars (Latin clavus, a nail; an allusion to the prickles of the shell.)
Boreotrophon craticulatum Fabricius (Lat. craticula, a little gridiron; trellis-like, latticed.)
Boreotrophon gunneri Lovén (Gunner's.)
Boreotrophon maclaini Dall (MacLain's.)
Boreotrophon muricatum (Montagu) Wood (armed with sharp points; whorls traversed by folds which are crossed by revolving lines "producing a rough, granulated

is neuter in Greek.)
(Formerly known as
Genus Trophon Mont-
fort 1810.)(Neuter.)

appearance".) (Gould & Binney.)
Boreotrophon scalariforme Gould (shaped
like a Scalaria (now Epitonium). "This
shell is remarkable for its sharp eleva-
ted ribs, as if the surface were raised
by flakes arranged like the ribs on most
species of Scalaria." Gould & Binney.)
Boreotrophon truncatum Ström (mutilated;
truncate. Canal is truncate.)
Boreotrophon verrilli Bush (named for
Professor Addison E. Verrill of Yale
University, an eminent malacologist,
1839-1927.)

c) Genus Typhis Mont-
fort 1810. (Probab-
ly derived from
typhos, smoke, mist.
Masc.)

Typhis longicornis Dall (long-horned.)
Typhis fordii Pilsbry (named for Rev. Paul
D. Ford, President of the Bahamas Con-
chological Society.)

d) Genus Aspella Mörch
1877. (Lat. aspello,
to repel. Shells
sculptured with
sharp riblets for-
ming slight spines.
They repel. Fem.)

Aspella anceps Lamarck (double-edged; of-
ten has a double row of varices on each
edge of the flattened shell.)
Aspella elizabethae Th. McGinty (named in
honor of Elizabeth Pilsbry.)
Aspella hastula Reeve (little spear;
shell sublanceolate.)
Aspella lamellosa Dunker (lamellose, hav-
ing lamellae.)
Aspella obeliscus A. Adams (obeliscus, o-
belisk, being a noun remains unchanged;
shell elevated.)
Aspella paupercula C.B. Adams (poor,
wretched.)

e) Genus Muricopsis
Bucquoy, Dautzenberg
& Dollfus 1882. (From
murex, muricis, murex
- opsis, aspect, ap-
pearance. Resembling
a murex.) Formerly
known as Genus Muri-
cidea Mörch 1852.
(Same meaning.) Fem.)

Muricopsis hexagona Lamarck (hexagonal.)
Muricopsis ostrearum Conrad (of the
oysters.)
Muricopsis philippiana Dall (Philippi's;
named for R.A. Philippi, 1808-1904.)

f) Genus Pseudoneptunea
Kobelt 1882. (Gr.
pseudēs, false --
neptunea (a genus of
the Buccinidae.) Fem.)
Formerly considered
only as a subgenus
of Muricidea.)

Pseudoneptunea multangula Philippi (with
many angles; sculpture of seven strong
varices angled at the periphery of the
whorls.)

g) Genus Drupa Röding
1798. (Lat. Gr. druppa,
overripe olive. For-
merly known as Genus

Drupa didyma Schwengel (twin; in allusion
to its resemblance to the West Coast
Drupa lugubris C.B. Adams (mournful, sad.)
Drupa nodulosa C.B. Adams (knotty; with

Sistrum Montfort 1810. (strong black nodules.)
 (Gr. seistrum, a kind of rattle. Rattle Shells. Sistrum is neuter; Drupa, fem.)

Urosalpinx carolinensis Verrill (from North Carolina, dredged off Cape Hatteras.)
Urosalpinx cinerea Say (ashy; shell dirty gray.)
Urosalpinx cinerea follyensis B.B. Baker (named for the type locality: Folly Creek, Accomac, Virginia.)
Urosalpinx macra Verrill (Gr. long.)
Urosalpinx perrugata Conrad (Lat. completely wrinkled; strongly shouldered, radiating lines well marked.)
Urosalpinx stimpsoni Dall (named for William Stimpson, eminent American malacologist whose life work was destroyed by the great Chicago fire in 1871; 1832-1872.)
Urosalpinx tampaensis Conrad (Tampa, Florida.)
Urosalpinx verrilli Dall (named for Professor Addison E. Verrill, of Yale University, 1839-1927.)

h) Genus Urosalpinx Stimpson 1865. (Gr. cura, tail + salpinx, a trumpet. Common name: Oyster Borer. Fem.)

i) Genus Purpura Brugière 1789. (Lat. purpura, purple, purple fish. Fem.)

Purpura patula Linné (open-mouthed, gaping; it has a very large aperture. In Purpura patula the color of the columellar area is salmon-brown.)

j) Genus Thais Röding 1798. (Named after Thais, Thaidos, a famous ancient courtesan. Fem.)

Thais haemastoma floridana Conrad (Gr. haema, blood + stoma, mouth; aperture is salmon pink; floridana, found in Florida.)
Thais haemastoma haysae Clench (named for Mrs. Hays.)
Thais rustica Lamarck (rustic.)
Thais undata Lamarck (waved; has a waved painting of ashy-brown and white. Does not belong to the Western Atlantic, is an Indo-Pacific species.)
Thais deltoidea Lamarck (delta-shaped; shaped like the Greek letter Δ.)
Thais lapillus Linné (Latin noun meaning a little stone, a pebble. Surface with coarse revolving ridges which render the shell rough and prickly to the touch.)
Thais lapillus imbricata Lamarck (shingle-like, imbricated) is the same as precedent

k) Genus Ocenebra Gray 1847. (Not Ocinebra, a misspelling.) (One of those meaningless words invented by Gray. Formerly known

Ocenebra emipowlusi Abbott (named after Captain M. E. Powlus of the shrimp trawler "Sea Hag", who dredged it.)
Ocenebra minirosea Abbott (pink looking; shell all pink or yellowish tan; aperture also pink.)
Ocenebra muricoides C.B. Adams (resembling a Murex. Tritonalia caribbaea Bartsch & Rehder (Caribbean) is a synonym.)

as Tritonalia Fleming
1828. (From Triton, a
sea demigod. Both fem.)

- 1) Genus Eupleura H. & A. Adams 1853. (Gr. eu, well, good -- pleura, sides. Shell is solid, thick. Fem.)

Eupleura caudata Say (Lat. cauda, tail; with a tail; canal long, straight or a little recurved.)

Eupleura caudata etterae B.B. Baker (named for Mrs. Robert Etter of Onancock, Virginia.)

Eupleura sulcidentata Dall (Lat. sulcus, a furrow -- dentatus, having teeth; grooved-toothed.)

Eupleura stimpsoni Dall (Stimpson's; named for William Stimpson, a distinguished American malacologist whose life work was destroyed by the great Chicago fire in 1871; 1832-1872.)

2. Family Magilidae. (From Magilus; etymology unknown, writes Fischer.)

Genus Coralliophila H. & A. Adams 1853. (Gr. corallion, coral -- philos, loving. Coral lovers. Common name: Coral Snails. Fem.)

Coralliophila abbreviata Lamarck (shortened; spire rather short, canal also short.)

Coralliophila bracteata Brocchi (Lat. covered with gold plate.)

Coralliophila lintoni Verrill & Bush (formerly listed as Trophon lintoni Verrill & Smith (Linton's.))

Coralliophila mansfieldi McGinty (Mansfield's; named for Wendell Clay Mansfield, 1874-1939.)

Coralliophila deburghae Reeve (Deburgh's; named for a Mrs. Deburgh, an Englishwoman, who had an important shell collection; she died in 1881.)

Coralliophila lactuca Dall (lettuce; the varices are crisped by the spiral sculpture.)

II. SUPERFAMILY BUCCINACEA

(Lat. buccina, a trumpet; they are formed like trumpets; some were used as trumpets.)

1. Family Columbellidae. (Lat. columba, a dove; a little dove. Formerly known as Family Pyrenidae (from Pyrene, a nymph.) Common Name: Dove Shells.

- a) Genus Columbella Lamarck 1799. Also listed as Pyrene Röding 1798. (Both are fem.)

Columbella ovulata Lamarck (shaped like an egg.)

Columbella mercatoria Linné (trader; used in trade.)

Columbella mystica Dall (mystical, secret; unknowable; Dall is not sure of the sectional name.)

Columbella rusticoides Heilprin (rustic; often found in shallow water among grasses.)

Columbella somersiana Dall and Bartsch
(Somers'.)

- b) Genus Anachis H. & A. Adams 1853. (May-be derived from Lat. anachites, name given by Pliny to the diamond. Used in the fem.)

Anachis avara Say (greedy.)
Anachis avara semiplicata Stearns (half-plaited.)
Anachis avara similis Ravenel (like, resembling; something like avara but more elongated with a more elevated spire.)
Anachis floridana Rehder (from Florida; found near Cape Canaveral, Florida.)
Anachis haliaeeti Jeffreys (named for the yacht "Osprey", says Jeffreys; haliaeetus or haliaetus is the name of the fishhawk or osprey in Latin.)
Anachis hotessieri Orbigny (Hotessier's; named for Saint-Cyr Hotessier of Guadeloupe, French West Indies.)
Anachis obesa C.B. Adams (fat; shell rather stout.)
Anachis obesa ostreicola Melvill (living on oysters; found on oysters shells.)
Anachis pulchella (Kiener) Sowerby (rather handsome.)
Anachis samanensis Dall (from Samana Bay, Santo Domingo.)
Anachis translirata Ravenel (furrowed through; with strong spiral lines.)

- c) Genus AEsopus Gould 1860. (Named after AEsop, the Greek fabulist. Masc.)

AEsopus stearnsi Tryon (named for Robert Edward Carter Stearns, an American naturalist, 1827-1900.)

- d) Genus Nitidella Swainson 1840. (Lat. nitidus, shining, glistening. Glistening Shells. Fem.)

Nitidella laevigata Linné (smooth; whorls are smooth.)
Nitidella nitidula Sowerby (shining; shell shining throughout.)
Nitidella moleculina Duclos (little molecule.)
Nitidella moleculina dicomata Dall (di, double -- comatus, hairy; grooved all over.)
Nitidella ocellata Gmelin (Lat. ocellus, diminutive of oculus, eye; having eye-like spots; color dark brown with white dots. Formerly listed as N. cribraria Lamarck (superfine.)
Nitidella parvula Dunker (small.)

Mitrella albella iontha Ravenel (albella, diminutive of albus, white; iontha, hairy.)
Mitrella diaphana Verrill (diaphanous; shell white, translucent.)
Mitrella fusiformis Orbigny (shaped like a spindle; fusiform.)
Mitrella lunata Say (shaped like the crescent; decorated with crescent shaped

spots.)

Mitrella lunata duclosiana Orbigny (named for M. Duclos, a French conchologist)

Mitrella lunata spizantha Ravenel (meaning unknown.)

Mitrella multilineata Dall (having many lines; with five or six pale brown spiral lines.)

Mitrella perlucida Dall (very shining; shell white or yellowish with very translucent whorls.)

Mitrella profundus Dall (of the deep; dredged in 34-805 fathoms.)

Mitrella pura Verrill (pure; shell pure white or pinkish, translucent.)

Mitrella raveneli Dall (named for Edmund Ravenel, M.D., an American conchologist)

Mitrella rosacea Gould (pink; tinged with rose color.)

Mitrella stemma Dall (Gr. a garland, a wreath.)

Mitrella zonalis (Linsley) Gould (zonal; with two or more dark zones or bands.)

Mitrella zonalis dissimilis Stimpson (different; resembles Mitrella lunata, but differs from it "in its want of revolving lines on the rostrum and in its color." (Gould & Binney.)

e) Genus Mitrella Risso 1826. (diminutive of Lat. mitra, a miter. Little miters. Fem.)

Mitrella amphissella Dall (Amphissa, a grand-daughter of AEOLUS; but I wonder if Dall had not in mind the following derivation: amphi, on both sides -sella, seat, as he writes: "These shells stand about midway between the subgenus Astyris (now Genus Mitrella) and the small forms of Anachis."

Mitrella amphissella rushi Dall (named for Dr. W.H. Rush, who collected it.)

Mitrella appressa Dall (appressed; roundness of the whorls is suppressed; looks spindle-shaped.)

Mitrella enida Dall (Enid's; a proper name.)

Mitrella vidua Dall (a widow.)

Mitrella albella C.B. Adams (white; shell snow white.)

Mitrella crumena Dall (a purse.)

Mitrella embusa Dall (suggested by Gr. verb embuō, future embusō, meaning to stuff in; shell stout, whorls very round.)

Mitrella euribia Dall (probably the same as Eurybia, a mythological name, daughter of Oceanus; or eurybias, mighty.)

Mitrella projecta Dall (projected.)

Mitrella verrilli Dall (named for Prof. Addison E. Verrill of Yale, 1839-1927.)

Mitrella georgiana Dall (dredged off Georgia.)

Mitrella sagenata Dall (Lat. *sagena*, a net; spiral lines crossed by ribs.)

2. Family Buccinidae. (Lat. *buccina*, a trumpet; used as trumpets. Common name: *Whelks.*)

- a) Genus Liomesus Stimpson 1865. (Gr. *leios*, smooth -- *mesos*, middle, in the middle. "The tongue of this mollusk has a single plain and slightly curved tooth on each side, and a very thin non-denticulated in the centre", writes Stimpson. Masc.)

Liomesus stimpsoni Dall (Stimpson's; named for William Stimpson, an eminent American malacologist, 1832-1872. Shell is smooth and polished for two and a half whorls, after this the sculpture gradually appears.)

Buccinum abyssorum Verrill (of the abysses; dredged in 49-1434 fathoms.)

Buccinum belcheri Reeve (Belcher's.)

Buccinum ciliatum O. Fabricius (hairy; periostracum fringed with short hairs.)

Buccinum cyaneum Bruguière (Gr. dark blue; color dull lead outside.)

Buccinum cyaneum perdix (Beck) Mörch (a partridge.)

Buccinum cyaneum patulum G.O. Sars (gaping, open, extended.)

Buccinum donovani Gray (Donovan's.)

Buccinum ekblawi Baker (Ekblaw's; named for W. Elmer Ekblaw, University of Illinois, of the Crocker Land Expedition.)

Buccinum glaciale Linné (glacial, icy; found from Greenland to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; circumboreal.)

Buccinum gouldi Verrill (Gould's; named for Augustus Addison Gould, M.D., a distinguished American malacologist, 1805-1866.)

Buccinum groenlandicum Hancock (of Greenland.)

Buccinum humphreysianum Bennet (Humphreys; named for J.D. Humphreys, a conchologist.)

Buccinum hydrophanum Hancock (hydrophanous; somewhat hyaline; bright brown shell enveloped with chalky coating.)

Buccinum inexhaustum Verkrüzen (unexhausted.)

Buccinum plectrum Stimpson (Gr. anything to strike with; the instrument for striking the lyre; shell elongated with very numerous longitudinal lines curved in two directions.)

Buccinum sandersoni Verrill (Sanderson's; named for Sanderson Smith, of the U. S. Fish Commission.)

- b) Genus Buccinum Linné 1758. (Neuter.)

1. The first part of the document
describes the general situation
of the country and the
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Buccinum sericatum Hancock (silk-clad; covered with a light green silken periostracum.)

Buccinum tanquaryi Baker (Tanquary's; named in honor of Dr. M. C. Tanquary of the Crocker Land Expedition.)

Buccinum tenebrosum Hancock (dark; shell violet or livid brown; columella blackish above.)

Buccinum tenue Gray (frail, thin.)

Buccinum totteni Stimpson (Totten's; named in honor of General Totten, an American conchologist.)

Buccinum tumidulum G.O. Sars (somewhat swollen.)

Buccinum undatum Linné (waved; with broad folds and transverse lines; has the appearance of a waved surface.)

Buccinum undatum striatum Pennant (with striae.)

- c) Genus Volutopsius Mörch 1857. (From voluta, a volute -- opsis, aspect, appearance. Resembling a Voluta. Mörch wrote Volutopsius, not Volutopsis. On account of its ending, Masc.)

Volutopsius largillierti Petit de la Sausaye (Largilliert's; named for Mr. Largilliert, a conchologist, of Rouen, France.)

Volutopsius deformis Reeve (deformed; depressed obesity of the spire.)

- d) Genus Jumala Friele 1882. (In Finnish mythology, Jumala is the god of the Heavens, the supreme god.) (This genus is also called Beringius Dall 1879 & 1886: named after Bering, the Danish explorer who gave his name to the Bering Sea, 1680-1741.) Both Jumala & Beringius are masc.)

Jumala brychius Verrill & Smith (Gr. from the depths of the sea; dredged in 2574 fathoms.)

Jumala ossiani Friele (Ossian's; named after Ossian, the legendary Gaelic bard and warrior; or in honor of Georg Ossian Sars, a great Norwegian naturalist.)

Colus islandica Gmelin (from Iceland.)

Colus latericea Möller (Lat. made of bricks. Color pale red; whorls crossed by strong ribs and spiral lines.)

Colus leptalea Verrill (delicate; sculptured with delicate longitudinal ribs and revolving lines.)

Colus obesa Verrill (fat; shell stout.)

Colus perminuta Dall (very small; length 9 mm.)

Colus profundicola Verrill & Smith (dwell-

er of the deep; dredged in 1497-2033 fathoms.)

Colus profundicola dispar Verrill (different; this species bears little resemblance to any of those previously described, says Verrill.)

Colus rushi Dall (named for Dr. W. H. Rush, U. S. Navy, collector.)

Colus stimpsoni Mörch (named for William Stimpson, an eminent American malacologist, 1832-1872.)

Colus stimpsoni brevis Verrill (short.)

Colus stimpsoni liratula Verrill (somewhat furrowed; strongly spirally sculptured.)

Colus caelatula Verrill (somewhat engraved, carved.)

Colus hispidula Verrill (rough, bristly, shaggy.)

Colus simplex Verrill (simple; with spiral lines, but without ribs.)

Colus dautzenbergi Dall (Dautzenberg's; named in honor of Philippe Dautzenberg, an eminent French malacologist, 1849-1935)

Colus glypta Verrill (carved; delicately sculptured shell.)

Colus livida Mörch (livid; yellowish gray.)

Colus ossiana Friele (named after Ossian, the legendary Gaelic bard and warrior of about the end of the third century; or in honor of Georg Ossian Sars, a great Norwegian naturalist.)

Colus parva Verrill & Smith (small.)

Colus pubescens Verrill (pubescent, grown up; more robust, more hairy than Siphon (Colus) propinquus, European species.)

Colus sabinei Gray (Sabine's; named for Captain Ed. Sabine; sabinii, however, is Gray's spelling.)

Colus ventricosa Gray (swollen, ventricose; the last whorl makes nearly the whole shell.)

Colus spitzbergensis Reeve (from Spitzbergen.)

Colus caelata Verrill & Smith (carved, engraved; fine decussated sculpture.)

Colus caelata hebes Verrill (hebes: blunt; apex very blunt; shell stout with a short spire.)

Colus pygmaea Gould (pygmy; very small.)

Colus pygmaea planula Verrill (somewhat flat; whorls are flattened and much smoother than the preceding one.)

e) Genus Colus Röding
1798. (Lat. noun
meaning a distaff.
Feminine.)

f) Genus Ptychosalpinx
Gill 1867. (Gr. ptyx,
ptychos, a fold, folding
→ salpinx, a

Ptychosalpinx globulus Dall (Lat. noun
meaning globule, pill; shell stout,
short.)

trumpet. Fem.)

- g) Genus Plicifusus
Dall 1902. (Lat.
plica, a fold --
fusus, a spindle.
Masc.)
- Plicifusus arcticus Philippi (Arctic;
shell circumboreal.)
Plicifusus cretaceus Reeve (chalky.)
Plicifusus kroyeri Möller (Kroyer's.)
Plicifusus syrtensis Packard (Lat. syrtis
a sand-bank.)
- h) Genus Neptunea Rö-
ding 1798. (Lat.
Neptunus, Neptune,
a sea-god; of Nep-
tune. Neptune
Shells. Fem.)
- Neptunea decemcostata Say (ten ribbed or
ten keeled. The body whorl has about ten
keels or ribs of a light reddish-brown
color.)
Neptunea despecta tornata Gould (despecta
despised: shell inelegant, coarse. Tor-
nata, turned, shaped on the lathe, but
left in an unfinished state.)
- i) Genus Bailya M. Smith
1944. (Named after
Joshua L. Bailly, an
American malacologist.
Fem.)
- Bailya intricata Dall (entangled, intri-
cate; shell strongly sculptured.)
Bailya parva C.B. Adams (small; shell ra-
ther small, 16 mm.)
Formerly known as Genus Phos Montfort.
- j) Genus Antillophos
Woodring 1928. (From
Antilles, West Indies
-- phos, a light;
shell looks like a
flame; it is oval ob-
long with brown fla-
melike blotches. Phos
in Gr. is neuter.
Formerly known as
Genus Phos Montfort
1810.)
- Antillophos candei Orbigny (Candé's; na-
med for Ferdinand de Candé, a French
naval officer, who collected shells in
the West Indies.)
Antillophos oxyglyptum Dall (Gr. oxys,
sharp, pointed -- glyptus, carved; shell
is sharply sculptured.)
Antillophos virginiae Schwengel (Virginia)
- k) Genus Engina Gray
1839. (English word:
engine. Fem.)
- Engina turbinella Kiener (little whirl-
wind.)
- l) Genus Nassarina Dall
1839. (Pertaining to
nassa, a wicker bas-
ket with a narrow
neck. Fem.)
- Nassarina bushi Dall (Bush's.)
Nassarina columbellata Dall (like a Co-
lumbella or Pyrene; columbella means a
little dove; shell is pure white.)
Nassarina glypta Bush (carved; sculptured
with longitudinal ribs cut by revolving
grooves into nodules.)
Nassarina grayi Dall (Gray's; named for
Dr. John Edward Gray, a British malaco-
logist, 1800-1876.)
Nassarina metabrunnea Dall (Lat. meta,
end -- brunus, brown; shell is white
with two brown ends.)
- m) Genus Psarostola Reh-
der 1943. (Gr. psaros,
maculated -- stolê, a
robe. Whorls spotted,
- Psarostola monilifera sparsipunctata Reh-
der (monile, a necklace -- fero, to bear,
carry, wear; necklace marked: ribs are
crossed by strong spiral cords forming

10

1947-1948

[Faint, illegible markings]

18

7

10

10

10

100

maculated. Fem.)

nodules. Sparsipunctata: sparsely dotted, with a few chestnut spots.)

- n) Genus Bartschia Rehder 1943. (Dedicated to Dr. Paul Bartsch, former Curator of Mollusks, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., 1871-
Fem.)

Bartschia significans Rehder (significant.)

Bartschia agassizi Clench & Aguayo (named for Agassiz, either Louis Jean R. Agassiz, a Swiss naturalist who taught at Harvard University, 1807-1873, or Alexander Agassiz, his son.)

- o) Genus Colubraria Schumacher 1817. (Lat. colubra, a serpent, snake. Fem.)

Colubraria lanceolata Menke (shaped like the head of a lance; narrow, slender, pointed at the apex and base.)

Colubraria testacea Mörch (having a shell brownish yellow.)

- p) Genus Monostiolum Dall 1904. (Gr. monos, single -- Lat. ostium, little door. For some, not a genus. It is Genus Colubraria Schumacher 1817. Neuter.)

Monostiolum swifti Tryon (Swift's; named for Robert Swift.) (Also called Colubraria swifti Tryon.)

- q) Genus Pisania Bivona 1832. (Some claim the shell is named after a certain admiral Pisani. Others say that Pisania means a native of the coast of Pisa, Italy. Fem.)

Pisania pusio Linné (Lat. noun meaning a little boy; young. The first description by Linné was from an immature specimen; hence the name.)

Pisania variegata Gray (varied, variegated; shell ashy brown with blotches of light green, ridges black sometimes interrupted with green.)

- r) Genus Cantharus Röding 1798. (Lat. a pot, tankard. Common name: Pot Shells. Masc.)

Cantharus auritulus Link (long eared; outer lip is strongly ridged.)

Cantharus cancellarius Conrad (cross-barred; vertical folds crossed by revolving lines.)

Cantharus limbatus Philippi (edged, bordered.)

Cantharus orbigny Payraudeau (Orbigny's; named for Alcide D. d'Orbigny, a French naturalist, 1802-1857.)

Cantharus tinctus Conrad (colored; purplish brown mottled with white.)

3. Family Melongenidae. (Gr. melon, apple -- genos, kind; sort of apple. Melongena also means eggplant.)

Melongena corona Gmelin (crown; the shell has a double or triple crown of spines on the last volution.)

Melongena corona altispira Pilsbry and Vanatta; (high spire; shell very long and narrow.)

- a) Genus Melongena
Schumacher 1817.
(Sort of apple or
eggplant. Fem.)

Melongena corona bispinosa Philippi (two rows of spines.)
Melongena corona estephomena Melvill (Gr. participle of stephō, encircled, crowned.)
Melongena corona inspinata Richards (spineless; spines are absent.)
Melongena corona martiniana Philippi (named for Martini, a German naturalist, 1729-1778.)
Melongena corona minor Sowerby (dwarf; 50 mm. more or less.)
Melongena corona perspinosa Pilsbry & Vanatta (very spiny; shoulder spines are more numerous.)
Melongena corona subcoronata Heilprin (somewhat crowned; not as well crowned as the others, one row of horizontal shoulder spines and one basal row. This is a Pliocene subspecies.)
Melongena melongena Linné.

- b) Genus Busycon Röding 1798. (Gr. bousycon, a large, coarse fig. The shell bears a resemblance to a fig. Neuter.)

Busycon canaliculatum Linné (channeled; the shell is deeply channeled at suture)
Busycon coarctatum Sowerby (constricted, pressed together; canal very narrow.)
Busycon spiratum Lamarck (spiral, coiled; with rounded shoulders. Formerly known as Busycon pyrum Dillwyn (a pear.)
Busycon carica Gmelin (Lat. noun meaning a fig; shell is pear-shaped.)
Busycon contrarium Conrad (contrary; this shell is left-handed.)
Busycon perversum Linné (perverse; this shell can be either right-handed or left-handed. If right-handed, it is also called Busycon eliceans Montfort (derived from elix, a gutter, canal; the canal of this shell is considerably swollen; if left-handed, it is also known as Busycon perversum kieneri Philippi (Kiener's; named for L. C. Kiener, a French malacologist.)

4. Family Nassariidae. (Lat. nassa, a wicker basket with a narrow neck. Common name: Basket Shells.)

- a) Genus Nassarius Dumeril 1806. (Used to be called Nassa, which is fem. Nassarius is masc.)

Nassarius acutus Say (pointed.)
Nassarius vibex Say (the mark of a blow; bruised, black and blue; encircled with ashy, brown and blue zones.)
Nassarius ambiguus Pultney (ambiguous; doubtful; variable.)
Nassarius consensus Ravenel (agreed upon; name agreed upon to distinguish this species from Nassarius incrassatus of England.)
Nassarius hotessieri Orbigny (Hotessier's; named for Saint-Cyr Hotessier, a concho-

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logist of Guadeloupe, French West Indies)
Nassarius nigrolabra Verrill (Lat. niger, nigra, black -- labra, lips (a noun; that is why nigrolabra remains invariable); the edges of the lips are blackish.)

Nassarius scissuratus Dall (having a rent, cleft; whorls separated by a deep suture.)

Nassarius trivittatus Say (three-banded; often has three dark bands on lower whorl.)

- b) Genus Ilyanassa Stimpson 1865. (Gr. ilyos, ilyos, mud, slime -- nassa, a wicker basket; inhabits mud flats. Sometimes called queen of the mud. Some consider it only as subgenus of Nassarius. Fem.)

Ilyanassa obsoleta Say (obsolete; eroded at the apex; oblique folds existing on the smaller whorls, often wanting on the lower one. "The spiral sculpture presents the ill-defined, obsolete appearance that has inspired the name." (Julia Gardner).

5. Family Fasciolaridae. (Lat. fasciola, a small band or bandage, simulated by the revolving lines.)

- a) Genus Leucozonia Gray 1847. (Gr. leucos, white -- zonê, zone, belt, girdle. Shells are generally white banded. Fem.)

Leucozonia nassa Gmelin (a wicker basket; also called Leucozonia cingulifera Lamarck (wearing a belt;) strong tubercles on middle of whorls.)

Leucozonia ocellata Gmelin (Lat. ocellus, diminutive of oculus, eye; having eye-like spots. Color dark brown with white nodules.)

- b) Genus Latirus Montfort 1810. (Such is Montfort's spelling. Written Lathyrus it may mean a kind of pulse, chick-pea, or be the surname of a Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Masc.)

Latirus brevicaudatus Reeve (short-tailed; canal short and recurved.)

Latirus cayohuesonicus Sowerby (from Spanish Cayo Hueso, English Key West; found in the Florida Keys and West Indies.)

Latirus cymatias Schwengel (Gr. full of waves, billowy; finer spiral threads and narrower than L. brevicaudatus.)

Latirus infundibulum Gmelin (Lat. neuter noun meaning a funnel.)

Latirus mcgintyi Pilsbry (McGinty's; named in honor of Thomas McGinty, 1907-

- c) Genus Fasciolaria Lamarck 1799. (Lat. fasciola, a small band. Fem.)

Fasciolaria hunteria Perry (Hunter's; formerly listed as F. distans Lamarck: distant, different; shell smaller and smoother than the others.)

Fasciolaria hunteria branhamae Rehder & Abbott (named for Mrs. Hugh Branham of Fort Myers Beach, Florida.)

Fasciolaria tulipa Linné (a tulip.)

Fasciolaria tulipa scheepmakeri (Dunker)
Melvill (Scheepmaker's.)
Fasciolaria meekiana Dall (Meek's; named
 for F.B. Meek, an American Naturalist.)

d) Genus Pleuroploca
P.Fischer 1884.(Gr.
 pleuron, side, rib
 -- plocê, a twining,
 plaiting, anything
 plaited. Fem.) For-
 merly listed as
Genus Fasciolaria
Lamarck.)

Pleuroploca gigantea Kiener (gigantic;
 this shell may reach up to two feet.)
Pleuroploca gigantea reevei Philippi (
 Reeve's; named for Lovell Augustus Reeve,
 a famous English conchologist who wrote
 Conchologia Iconica in 20 volumes.)

e) Genus Fusinus Rafi-
nesque 1815.(Lat.
 fusus, a spindle;
 a little spindle.
 Masc.)

Fusinus alcimus Dall (Gr. strong, stout.)
Fusinus alcimus rushi Dall (named for
 Dr. W. H. Rush, U.S.Navy.)
Fusinus aepynotus Dall (Gr. high-backed.)
Fusinus amiantus Dall (Gr. unspotted;
 shell pure white with a straw-colored
 nucleus.)
Fusinus ampliurgus Dall (Gr. worked on
 both sides; "peculiar bevel of the up-
 per surface of the whorls", writes Dall;
 it slopes, roof-like, to the periphery.)
Fusinus benthalis Dall (Gr. from the
 depths of the sea; dredged in 15-229
 fathoms.)
Fusinus bullatus Dall (Lat. bulla, a
 bubble; inflated; swollen nucleus.)
Fusinus couei Petit de la Saussaye (Coué's)
Fusinus eucosmius Dall (Gr. well adorned,
 graceful; color of a ripe apricot.)
Fusinus halistreptus Dall (Gr. rolled to
 and fro in the sea.) (Shell pure white.)
Fusinus helenae Bartsch (Helen's.)
Fusinus schrammi Crosse (Schramm's; named
 for A. Schramm, a French conchologist
 of Paris and Guadeloupe who died in 1876.)
Fusinus dowianus Olsson (Dow's; named for
 Tom Dow of South Miami, Florida. Shell
 collected off the northeast coast of
 Honduras.)
Fusinus timessus Dall (Gr. timêeis, fem.
 timêessa, valued, prized, valuable;
 "remarkable species for its short and
 rapidly increasing spire, large body
 whorl and rapidly tapering canal; it
 has no parallel among recent species,"
 writes Dall.)
Fusinus vitreus Dall (vitreous, glassy;
 shell white, thin.)

6. Family Xancidae. (Röding derives Xancus from the sanskrit Sānkha:
 a conch, shell. Common name: Chank or Vishnu Shells.)

a) Genus Xancus Röding
1798. (Masc.)

Xancus angulatus Solander (angular; an-
 gulate at the shoulder.)

- b) Genus Ptychatractus
Stimpson 1865. (Gr.
ptyx, ptychos, a
fold, folding --
atractos, a spindle.
Masc.)

Ptychatractus ligatus Mighels & Adams
(tied, banded; whorls covered with six
or seven revolving thread-like ribs,
with grooves alternating.)

- c) Genus Vasum Röding
1798. (Lat. vasum,
a vase. Vase Shells.
Shaped like a vase.
Neuter.)

Vasum muricatum Born (rough, spiny. Shell
has blunt spines and raised horizontal
lines.)

Vasum capitellum Linné (Lat. the capital
of a column.)

Vasum globulus nuttingi Henderson (globu-
lus, being a noun, should not agree with
vasum; it means a little globe: the
shell is globular; nuttingi: Nutting's,
named for C.C. Nutting, University of
Iowa.)

Vasum latiriforme Rehder & Abbott (shaped
like a Latirus; resembles a Latirus su-
perficially.)

III. SUPERFAMILY VOLUTACEA

(Lat. voluta, a spiral scroll, a volute. The shell is rolled up cylin-
drically. Common name: Volutes.)

1. Family Olividae. (Lat. oliva, olive. Common name: Olive Shells.)

- a) Genus Oliva Bru-
guière 1789. (Fem.)

Oliva drangai Schwengel (Dranga's; named
for Ted Dranga of Miami, collector.)

Oliva reticularis Lamarck (netted, with a
net-work; has purplish brown reticula-
tions.)

Oliva reticularis bollingi Clench (Boll-
ing's.)

Oliva reticularis olarinella Duclos (di-
minutive of Lat. olarinus, of a swan,
swan-like; color light yellow.)

Oliva sayana Ravenel (Say's; named for
Thomas Say, a famous American naturalist,
1787-1834.)

Oliva sayana citrina Johnson (lemon-color-
ed; shell is uniformly yellow.)

Oliva caribaeensis Dall (Caribbean.)

- b) Genus Olivella Swain-
son 1831. (Diminutive
of oliva; little
olive. Fem.)

Olivella bayeri Abbott (Bayer's; named
for F. M. Bayer of Miami, Florida.)

Olivella bullula Reeve (little bubble;
shell rather inflated.)

Olivella floralia Duclos (floral; all
white, often with some blue. Apex white,
purplish or orange.)

Olivella jaspidea Gmelin (jaspered; shell
whitish overlaid with a slate-colored or
purplish and brown pattern.)

Olivella jaspidea fuscocincta Dall (gir-
dled with brown; shell pale fawn-color
with a white revolving band.)

Olivella moorei Abbott (Moore's; named for Dr. Hilary B. Moore of the University of Miami, Florida.)
Olivella mutica Say (shortened, mutilated one-half inch in length; spire rather short.)
Olivella nivea Gmelin (snowlike; cream-white with some purple, orange or tan.)
Olivella pusilla Marrat (very small, frail)
Olivella watermani McGinty (Waterman's; named for Dr. George A. Waterman of Boston, Massachusetts.)

2. Family Mitridae. (Lat. mitra, a miter. Common name: Miter Shells.)

Mitra bairdi Dall (Baird's; named for Professor Spencer F. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner.)
Mitra barbadensis Gmelin (from Barbados.)
Mitra duponti Kiener (Dupont's.)
Mitra fluviimaris Pilsbry & McGinty (of the sea river, that is the Gulf Stream; known only from the border of the Gulf Stream in Florida.)
Mitra fordii Pilsbry & McGinty (Ford's; named for Rev. Paul D. Ford, collector.)
Mitra florida Gould (from Florida.)
Mitra fulgurita Reeve (blasted, struck by lightning; marked with white lightning-like longitudinal streaks.)
Mitra grammatula Dall (with small letters)
Mitra haycocki Dall & Bartsch (Haycock's; named for Arthur Haycock of Bermuda.)
Mitra hendersoni Rehder (Henderson's; named for John B. Henderson, Jr.)
Mitra nodulosa Gmelin (knobbed; with raised granules made by longitudinal ribs crossing furrows.)
Mitra puella Reeve (little damsel; shell jet black, upper part of whorls ornamented with a row of snowy-white spots.)
Mitra straminea A. Adams (made of straw, straw-colored; color yellowish white.)
Mitra styliola Dall (like a little style, anything that is pointed; recalling a Styliola. Shell fusiform with sharply cut ribs.)
Mitra styria Dall (may be derived from Gr. styrax, the spike at the lower end of a spear shaft. Shell is elongated, rather pointed, fusiform.)
Mitra sulcata Gmelin (furrowed; with sharp axial ribs, forming grooves.)
Mitra swainsoni antillensis Dall (named for William Swainson, 1789-1855; antillensis: Antillean.)
Mitra torticula Dall (somewhat twisted; axis is bent with a peculiar twist.)
Mitra wandoënsis Holmes (from the Wando

a) Genus Mitra Lamarck
 1799. (Lat. mitra,
 a miter. Fem.)

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River, South Carolina.)

Mitra zilpha Dall (maybe from the Gr. silphē, a beetle, cockroach.)

Pusia albocincta C.B.Adams (girdled with white.)

Pusia dermestina Lamarck (Gr. a worm that eats skin or leather; maybe resembling a Dermestes, an insect.)

Pusia epiphanea Rehder (remarkable; white band, the rest of the surface chocolate-brown.)

Pusia hendersoni Rehder (named for John Brooks Henderson, Jr., an American malacologist, a former regent of the Smithsonian Institution, 1870-1923. May be the same as Mitra hendersoni Rehder.)

Pusia histrio Reeve (harlequin; stout.)

Pusia pulchella Reeve (rather pretty.)

Pusia sulcata Gmelin (furrowed, grooved; encircled with grooves.) (May be the same as Mitra sulcata Gmelin.)

Pusia trophonia Dall (probably from Trophon, somewhat resembling a Trophon, now Boreotrophon; or named after Trophonius, a Greek architect who, according to mythology, built the first temple of Apollo at Delphi.)

Pusia variata Reeve (varied, spotted.)

- b) Genus Pusia Swainson 1840. (Lat. pusa, little girl. Fem.)

Pusiolina aresta Rehder (Gr. agreeable, pleasing; color straw yellow with a white band and chestnut spots.)

Pusiolina hanleyi Dohrn (Hanley's; named for Sylvanus Hanley, 1819-1899.)

Pusiolina gemmata Sowerby (jeweled; surface purplish black with white nodules.)

- c) Genus Pusiolina Cossman 1921. (Diminutive of pusiola, a little girl. Fem.)

- d) Genus Conomitra Conrad 1865. (From conus, cone -- mitra, miter. Fem.)

Conomitra blakeana Dall (named in honor of the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer Blake.)

Conomitra blakeana laevior Dall (smoother than the preceding one.)

3. Family Volutidae. (Lat. voluta, a spiral scroll, a volute. The shell is rolled up cylindrically.)

- a) Genus Voluta Linné 1758. (Fem.)

Voluta virescens Solander (greenish.)

Voluta musica Linné (music; revolving lines marked with dark spots suggest bars and notes of music.)

- b) Genus Volutomitra H. & A. Adams 1853. (Lat. voluta, a volute -- mitra, a miter. Fem.)

Volutomitra groenlandica Beck (Greenland.)

Scaphella junonia Shaw (of Juno; the queen of the gods in Roman mythology.)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a memorandum or report detailing land management activities, possibly related to a specific area or project.]

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- c) Genus Scaphella Swainson 1832. (Gr. scaphê, a bowl, a dug-out boat. Formerly known as Maculopeplum Dall 1906: from Lat. macula, a stain, spot - peplum, a gown. Fem.)

Scaphella junonia johnstoneae Clench (named for Mrs. H.I. Johnstone, collector who sent the holotype to Dr. Clench.)
Scaphella junonia butleri Clench (named for J. H. Butler of Marathon, Florida, collector.)
Scaphella atlantis Clench (named for the ketch Atlantis.)
Scaphella bermudezi Clench & Aguayo (Bermudez'; named for Dr. P. J. Bermúdez of Cuba.)
Scaphella neptunia Clench & Aguayo (Neptune, the sea-god.)
Scaphella cuba Clench (Cuba.)

- d) Genus Clenchina Pilsbry & Olsson 1953. (named in honor of Dr. William J. Clench, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1897- Fem.)

Clenchina dohrni Sowerby (Dohrn's; named for Anton Dohrn, founder and director of the Zoological Station at Naples, Florida; died in 1909.)
Clenchina florida Clench & Aguayo (Florida; found in the Florida Keys.)
Clenchina gouldiana Dall (named for Dr. Augustus Addison Gould, an eminent American malacologist, 1805-1866.)
Clenchina robusta Dall (robust; shell is large, about 112 mm.)
Clenchina robusta marionae Pilsbry & Olsson (named for Marion Locklin, formerly Assistant in the Department of Mollusks, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

- e) Genus Aurinia H. & A. Adams 1853. (From Lat. aurum, gold. Shells are light brownish orange. This genus replaces Genus Rehderia Clench 1945 (named for Dr. Harald Rehder, curator of Mollusks, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.) and Genus Auriniopsis Clench 1953 (from Aurinia + ops, aspect: resembling an Aurinia.) Fem.)

Aurinia kieneri Clench (Kiéner's; named for Louis Charles Kiéner, a French malacologist, 1799-1881.)
Aurinia kieneri ethelae Pilsbry & Olsson (named for Mrs. Ethel L. Townsend, Coconut Grove, Florida, who has the holotype in her private collection.)
Aurinia schmitti Bartsch (Schmitt's; named for Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, head curator of Zoology at the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., who collected the shell off Tortugas, Florida.)
Aurinia georgiana Clench (from Georgia; found from North Carolina to Florida.)
Aurinia dubia Broderip (dubious, undetermined.)

- f) Genus Volutifusus Conrad 1863. (Lat. voluta, volute - fusus, a spindle. This genus replaces Genus Bathyaurinia Clench & Aguayo 1940: (Gr. bathys, deep - Lat. aurum, gold. All

Volutifusus piraticus Clench & Aguayo (piratical.)
Volutifusus torrei Pilsbry (Torre's; named for Carlos de la Torre, collector, of Havana, Cuba.)
Volutifusus aguayoi Clench (Aguayo's; named for Dr. C.G. Aguayo of the University of Havana, Cuba, 1899- .)

specimens come from fair depths and have a light brownish orange color.)(Masc.)

4. Family Cancellariidae. (Lat. cancelli, a grating made like a lattice. These shells have a cross-ribbed sculpture. Common name: Cross-barred Shells.)

a) Genus Cancellaria
Lamarck 1799.(Fem.)

Cancellaria conradiana Dall (Conrad's; named for Timothy A. Conrad, an American conchologist, 1804-1877. Probably the same species as C. reticulata Linné.)
Cancellaria reticulata Linné (netted, reticulated; with longitudinal ribs and revolving lines.)

Cancellaria reticulata adelae Pilsbry (named for Miss Adele Koto of Beloit, Wisconsin.)

b) Genus Trigonostoma
Blainville 1826.(Gr. trigōnos, triangular → stoma, mouth. Formerly only a subgenus of Cancellaria Lamarck. Neuter.)

Trigonostoma agassizi Dall (named for Alexander Agassiz.)

Trigonostoma rugosum Lamarcki (rough; with strong axial ribs and spiral threads.)

Trigonostoma tenerum Philippi (delicate; shell fairly thin.)

Trigonostoma smithi Dall (named in honor of Sanderson Smith of the U.S. Fish Commission.)

c) Genus Admete Kröyer
1842. (Gr. Admete, an ocean nymph. Fem.)

Admete couthouyi Jay (Couthouy's; named for J. P. Couthouy, an American naturalist, 1808-1864.) (Also called viridula, rather greenish.)

Admete microscopica Dall (microscopic; shell minute, maximum length 4.3 mm; maximum width 2 mm.)

Admete nodosa Verrill & Smith (knotty; with nodules.)

Admete tryoni Dall (dedicated to G. W. Tryon, an American naturalist, 1838-1888.) Formerly listed as Benthobia tryoni Dall (from benthos, depth of the sea → bios, life. It is a deep water mollusk; dredged in 731 fathoms.)

5. Family Marginellidae. (Diminutive of Lat. margo, margin-, edge, rim, border. Common name: Rim Shells. So called on account of the rim which decorates the right border of the aperture, writes Petit de la Saussaye.)

Marginella abyssorum Tomlin (of the abysses; dredged in 294-640 fathoms.)

Marginella aureocincta Stearns (girdled with gold; amber or white banded with amber.)

Marginella aureocincta immaculata Dall (immaculate; shell is pure white.)

Marginella canilla Dall (from canus, white)

shell small and white.)

Marginella cassis Dall (cassis: a helmet; shell has the shape of a Cassis, a triangular form.)

Marginella cineracea Dall (ashy; shell is ashy dark.)

Marginella denticulata Conrad (toothed; strong folds on the columella, outer lip also toothed.)

Marginella denticulata destina Schwengel (off Destin, Florida.)

Marginella denticulata opalina Stearns (opal; shell is amber color.)

Marginella esther Dall (Esther's.)

Marginella evelynae Bayer (Evelyn's; named for Miss Evelyn E. Gross.)

Marginella fauna Sowerby (fauna.)

Marginella fernandinae Dall (off Fernandina, Florida.)

Marginella fusca Sowerby (dark, dusky.)

Marginella fusina Dall (a spindle; shell is fusiform.)

Marginella haematita Kiener (Gr. blood-like; red color.)

Marginella hartleyana Schwengel (named for Hartley Starkey, who dredged the specimen.)

Marginella idiochila Schwengel (Gr. with a distinctive lip; has a very peculiar toothlike process on the outer lip.)

Marginella imitator Dall (such is Dall's spelling for imitator; this shell is like *M. incesso* in form; it "imitates" *M. incesso*.)

Marginella incesso Dall (maybe from Lat. *incessum*, walking slowly.)

Marginella inepta Dall (awkward, unfit.)

Marginella jaspidea Schwengel (jaspered; color is jasper pink, with a slightly darker band below the suture. May be the same as *M. haematita* Kiener.)

Marginella margarita Kiener (a pearl.)

Marginella microgonia Dall (Gr. small angle; shell short, stout, with a low spire.)

Marginella minima (Guilding) Sowerby (very small.)

Marginella nivea C.B.Adams (snowy; shell white.)

Marginella nobiliana Bayer (named for Noble Mason.)

Marginella oblonga Swainson (oblong; shell oblong, pear-shaped.)

Marginella ocella Dall (little eye; with brown eye-like spots.)

Marginella pellucida Pfeiffer (very bright, transparent.)

Marginella philata M. Smith (Gr. superlative of philos, best beloved, dearest.)

a) Genus Marginella
Lamarck 1799. (Little rim. Fem.)

a) Genus Marginella
Lamarck 1799. (Fem.)

May be the same as M. haematita Kiener.)
Marginella redfieldi Tryon (Redfield's.)
Marginella rostrata Redfield (curved,
rostrate.)
Marginella spilota Mazýck (Gr. stained,
soiled.)
Marginella storeria Couthouy (named for
Dr. D. H. Storer, a naturalist.)
Marginella succinea Conrad (amber-colored;
shell light fawn or amber of the yellow
shade or a mixture of the two.)
Marginella tanora Dall (Gr. tanuô, to
stretch → os, oris, mouth; stretched
mouth; aperture more than half the length
of the shell.)
Marginella watsoni Dall (Watson's; named
for R. B. Watson, of the "Challenger"
expedition.)
Marginella yucatecana Dall (from Yucatan
Strait.)

b) Genus Prunum Herr-
mannsen 1852. (Lat.
noun meaning a plum.
Formerly listed as
Marginella Lamarck
1799, (Neuter.)

Prunum carneum Storer (flesh-colored;
shell has a beautiful flesh color.)
Prunum labiatum Valenciennes (lipped; lip
orange-brown; with small teeth on outer
lip.)
Prunum roosevelti Bartsch & Rehder (na-
med for President Franklin Delano Roose-
velt.)
Prunum amabile Redfield (lovely.)
Prunum apicinum Menke (from apex, apicis,
tip, point, top; shell pointed.)
Prunum apicinum boreale Verrill (northern,
found from Massachusetts to Virginia.)
Prunum apicinum virgineum Jousseaume (vir-
ginal; shell pale flesh-colored.)
Prunum beali Th. McGinty (named for Dr.
J. H. Beal, of Cocoa, Florida.)
Prunum bellum Conrad (beautiful; shell
yellowish or pinkish white.)
Prunum guttatum Dillwyn (spotted; shell
covered with milky specks.)
Prunum limatulum Conrad (filed, polished,
smooth.)
Prunum virginianum Conrad (from Virginia.)

c) Genus Persicula Schu-
macher 1817. (A dimi-
nutive from Lat.
persicus, a peach: a
little peach. Fem.)
Formerly listed as
Marginella Lamarck.)

Persicula lavalleana Orbigny (named for
Francis Lavallée, a collector, former
French vice-consul in Trinidad.)
Persicula catenata Montagu (chained;
chain-like revolving bands of brownish
and white markings.)
Persicula catenata pulcherrima Gaskoin
(very beautiful.)
Persicula minuta Pfeiffer (minute, small;
Persicula lavalleana may be the same.)

Hyalina albolineata Orbigny (lined with
white; shell yellowish white with brown-

ish bands.)

Hyalina avena Valenciennes (oat grain.)

Hyalina avenacea Deshayes (resembling an oat grain.)

Hyalina avenella Dall (little oat grain.)

Hyalina lactea Kiener (milky; shell is milky-white.)

Hyalina pallida Donovan (pale; shell is whitish or yellowish white.)

- d) Genus Hyalina Schumacher 1817. (Lat. glassy, transparent. Formerly considered only as a subgenus and listed as Marginella Lamarck 1799. Fem.)

Hyalina subtriplicata Orbigny (with some three plaits; columella with three moderate plaits (a fourth plait is often perceptible.)

Hyalina styria Dall (maybe from styrax, the spike at the lower end of a spear shaft.)

Hyalina styria minor Dall (smaller; shell smaller than the preceding one; length 6 mm. instead of 7; diameter 2 mm. instead of 2.5)

Hyalina torticula Dall (somewhat twisted; axis is bent.)

Hyalina torticula elusiva Dall (elusive; the torsion is less evident than in the preceding one.)

- e) Genus Gibberulina Monterosato 1884. (A diminutive of Lat. gibber, a hump or humpbacked; little humpbacked. Formerly listed as Marginella Lamarck 1799. Fem.)

Gibberulina ovuliformis Orbigny (having the form of an egg; oval.)

Gibberulina amianta Dall (unspotted; shell is white. The same as ovuliformis Orbigny.)

Gibberulina hadria Dall (Gr. thick, stout; shell stumpy, has a remarkably thick outer lip.) Same as ovuliformis Orbigny.

Gibberulina lacrimula Gould (a little tear, little drop; shell pyriform, pear-shaped; widest at the posterior end. Same as ovuliformis Orbigny.)

Gibberulina tinolia Dall (maybe from Lat. tina, a little decanter.)

Gibberulina truncata Dall (truncated; spire squarely truncate.)

6. Family Conidae. (Lat. conus, a cone; these shells bear resemblance to the form of a cone. Common name: Cones.)

Genus Conus Linne
1758. (Masc.)

Conus bermudensis Clench (Bermuda.)

Conus bermudensis lymani Clench (Lyman's; named for Frank Lyman of Lantana, Florida)

Conus caribbaeus Clench (Caribbean.)

Conus centurio Born (centurion.)

Conus citrinus Gmelin (lemon-colored; a yellowish shell spotted with red-brown.)

Conus daucus Hwass (Lat. noun meaning a carrot; this cone is brownish-orange or carrot color.)

Conus dominicanus Hwass (of the island of Dominica, Lesser Antilles.)

Conus echinulatus Kiener (somewhat spiny.)

- Conus flavescens (Gray) Sowerby (yellowish; color white with bands of pale brownish yellow, or yellow.)
- Conus floridanus Gabb (Florida.)
- Conus floridanus floridensis Sowerby (from Florida; striped Florida Cone.)
- Conus floridanus burryae Clench (named for Mrs. L.A. Burry.)
- Conus granulatus Linné (granulated.)
- Conus jaspideus Gmelin (jaspered; with patches of brownish-red. Formerly known as peali Green: Peal's.)
- Conus jaspideus pygmaeus Reeve (dwarf or pygmy; formerly called pygmaeus Reeve.)
- Conus juliae Clench (Julia's; named for Mrs. William J. Clench.)
- Conus mus Hwass (a mouse; mouse-colored, ashy with brown; it is different from Conus citrinus Gmelin.)
- Conus perryae Clench (Perry's; named for Dr. Louise M. Perry; formerly called C. melvilli Perry, in honor of James Cosmo Melvill, 1845-1929.)
- Conus ranunculus Hwass (little frog; also called C. testudinarius Hwass: turtle.)
- Conus regius Gmelin (royal; formerly called C. nebulosus Hwass: cloudy; usually deep-chocolate-brown with spots and blotches.)
- Conus regius cardinalis Hwass (cardinal; color deep reddish-orange.)
- Conus regius abbotti Clench (Abbott's; named for R. Tucker Abbott, Associate Curator, Division of Mollusks, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.)
- Conus sennottorum Rehder & Abbott (of the Sennotts; named for Mr. and Mrs. John N. Sennott, of New City, New Jersey)
- Conus sozoni Bartsch (Sozon's; named for Mr. Sozon Vatikiotis of Tarpon Springs, Florida; formerly called Conus delesserti Récluz: named for a Mr. Delessert, of Paris, France.)
- Conus spurius spurius Gmelin (spurious; formerly called C. proteus Hwass: proteus or variable. Proteus in mythology was a sea deity with power to assume any shape he wanted.)
- Conus spurius atlanticus Clench (Atlantic)
- Conus aureofasciatus Rehder & Abbott (banded with gold; color glossy white with a spiral color-band of cream-orange.)
- Conus stearnsi Conrad (Stearns'; named for Robert Edward Carter Stearns, collector, 1827-1909.)
- Conus stimpsoni Dall (Stimpson's; named for W. Stimpson, an eminent American zoologist, 1832-1872.)

Genus Conus Linné
1758. (Masc.)

Conus mazei Deshayes (Maze's.)
Conus verrucosus Hwass (warty, rough; with rows of small tubercles.)
Conus verrucosus vanhyningi Rehder (Van Hyning's.)
Conus verrucosus piraticus Clench (piratical.)
Conus villepini Fischer & Bernardi (named for a Mr. Villepin.)
Conus woolseyi M. Smith (named for Heathcote M. Woolsey, of Kent, Connecticut.)
Conus austini Rehder & Abbott (named for Austin H. Clark, curator of echinoderms, National Museum, 1881-1954.)
Conus clarki Rehder & Abbott (named for Austin H. Clark, 1881-1954.)

7. Family Terebridae. (Lat. terebra, a borer, auger. Auger Shells.)

Genus Terebra Bruguière 1789. (Lat. an auger. Fem.)

Terebra arcas Abbott (from Arcas Cays, southern Campeche Bank, Mexico.)
Terebra concava Say (concave; whorls are concave, constricted.)
Terebra concava vinosa Dall (wine-colored.)
Terebra dislocata Say (disarranged, dislocated; seems to be made of alternating large and small whorls.)
Terebra dislocata rudis Gray (rude, coarse; sculpture is coarse.)
Terebra glossema Schwengel (Gr. glôssêma means the gloss by which a strange word is explained, and also the head of a dart. This last meaning probably explains the name of the shell; shell is pointed, smooth.)
Terebra limatula Dall (limatula, as noun, means a little file. Sculpture is strong, finely reticulated; it is like a little file.)
Terebra nassula Dall (diminutive of nassa, a little wicker basket with a narrow neck for catching fish. Spiral threads crossed by transverse ribs.)
Terebra protexta Conrad (intertwined, fine-ribbed.)
Terebra protexta lutescens A.E. Smith (muddy; color pale brown to dark ashy.)
Terebra taurina Solander (of a bull, bullish; resembling a bull's horn. Used to be known as Terebra flammea Lamarck (recalling a flame; with flame-like marks. Called by Dall Terebra texana (Texan). Terebra feldmanni Röding (Feldmann's) is the same species.)
Terebra benthalis Dall (from the depths of the sea; found in 100-400 fathoms.)
Terebra rushi Dall (named for W.H. Rush, USN.)
Terebra floridana Dall (from Florida.)
Terebra floridana stegeri Abbott (named after Barbara and Dan Steger, collectors.)

Terebra cinerea Born (ashy, ash-colored.)
Terebra hastata Gmelin (speared; shaped like the head of a halberd.)
Terebra salleana Deshayes (Salle's.)

8. Family Turridae. (Lat. turris, a tower. Common name: Tower Shells.)

- a) Genus Gemmula Wein-
kauff 1875. (Lat.
a little gem, a lit-
tle precious stone.
Fem.)
- Gemmula periscelida Dall (Gr. a leg-band,
garter; shell has a spiral sculpture
consisting of a cord which becomes wide
and forms a band.)
- Polystira albida Perry (whitish; also
called Polystira virgo Lamarck or Wood:
virgin. Shell is grayish white.)
Polystira albida tellea Dall (Gr. teleos,
complete, perfect; fine reticulated ap-
pearance.)
Polystira albida vibex Dall (vibex: a
bruise; has bands of olive green color;
the outer lip is slit.)
Polystira florencae Bartsch (Florence's;
named for Miss Florence Douglass, assis-
tant in the sonic scunding operations
of the Johnson-Smithsonian Expedition,
in 1933.)
Polystira macra Bartsch (Gr. long; shell
fusiform, slender.)
- b) Genus Polystira Wood-
ring 1928. (Gr. polys,
many -- probably sty-
los, a pillar, post.
Sculpture consists of
spiral keels and
threads, and of strong
growth threads.Fem.)
- Leucosyrinx sigsbeeii Dall (Sigsbee's; na-
med for Lieutenant Commander C. D. Sigs-
bee, U. S. Navy, of the "Blake", 1877-
1878.)
Leucosyrinx subgrundifera Dall (somewhat
bearing a gutter; spiral sculpture of
an extremely sharp and wide keel.)
Leucosyrinx tenoceras Dall (Gr. stretch-
ed horn; shell long, very slender;
length 60 mm., width 14 mm.)
Leucosyrinx verrilli Dall (Verrill's; na-
med for Professor Addison E. Verrill,
of Yale University, eminent zoölogist,
1839-1927.)
Leucosyrinx janetae Bartsch (Janet's.)
- c) Genus Leucosyrinx
Dall 1889. (Gr. leu-
cos, white -- syrx,
a tube, pipe. Shells
white or pale.Fem.)
- Ancistrostrix elegans Dall (elegant;
this is a most exquisite gem of the sea,
writes Dall.)
Ancistrostrix radiata Dall (rayed; of a
diffuse very pale brown.)
- d) Genus Ancistrostrix
Dall 1881. (Gr. an-
cistron, a fish hook
-- syrx, a tube,
pipe. Fem.)
- Crassispira drangai Schwengel (Dranga's;
named for Ted Dranga of Miami, collector.)
Crassispira ebenina Dall (ebony; color
brown-black.)
Crassispira mesoleuca Rehder (Gr. half
white; the upper part of the axial ribs
is spotted with white.)
- e) Genus Crassispira
Swainson 1840. (Lat.
crassus, thick --
spira, coil, spire.

Feminine.)

Crassispira phasma Schwengel (a specter, an apparition.)

Crassispira ostrearum Stearns (of the oysters; formerly known as Clathrodrillia ostrearum Stearns.)

Crassispira sanibelensis Bartsch & Rehder (collected at Sanibel Island, Florida; is like *C. ebenina* Dall.)

Crassispira tampaënsis Bartsch & Rehder (collected at Tampa Bay, Florida; like *C. ostrearum* Stearns.)

Crassispira tampaënsis bartschi Perry (named for Dr. Paul Bartsch, of the Smithsonian Institution, 1871- .)

- f) Genus Monilispira
Bartsch & Rehder
1939. (Lat. monile, necklace → spira, spire. Fem.)

Monilispira albinodata Reeve (Lat. with white nodules; shell with white nodules. Formerly known as Clathrodrillia albodata Reeve.)

Monilispira leucocyma Dall (Gr. white wave, curve; some ribs are tipped with white.)

Monilispira monilis Bartsch & Rehder (with a necklace; has a broad cord with pale yellow tubercles.)

- g) Genus Bellaspira
Conrad 1867. (Lat. bellus, pretty → spira, spire. Whorls marked by strong axial ribs, and with spiral cords. Fem.)

Bellaspira pentagonalis Dall (pentagonal.)

Bellaspira pentapleura Schwengel (Gr. with five sides; a cross section of the shell forms an exact pentagon with projecting rounded angles, writes Dr. Schwengel.)

Clathrodrillia albicoma Dall (Lat. adjective meaning white-haired; shell pure white with extremely fine regular threads.)

Clathrodrillia albomaculata Orbigny (Lat. stained with white.)

Clathrodrillia ancestra Dall (Gr. a darning-needle; shell long, slender, with a translucent white tip.)

Clathrodrillia acrybia Dall (Gr. acribês, exact, nice, perfect.)

Clathrodrillia alesidota Dall (Gr. given a grinding; shell rudely sculptured.)

Clathrodrillia alesidota macilenta Dall (thin; shell more slender than the preceding one.)

Clathrodrillia amblytera Bush (comparative of amblys, blunt; more blunt; this species is more blunt than *Cymatosyrinx dalli*, explains Bush.)

Clathrodrillia detecta Dall (discovered; just discovered, but no perfectly mature specimen had been collected.)

Clathrodrillia dolana Dall (Dolan's.)

Clathrodrillia ebur Reeve (ivory.)

- h) Genus Clathrodrillia Dall 1918. (Lat. clathri, lattice → English drill, bore. Fem.)

Clathrodrillia eucosmia canna Dall (eucosmia: well adorned, graceful; canna: a reed, cane.)
Clathrodrillia fanoa Dall (maybe suggested by Gr. phanos, light, bright.)
Clathrodrillia haliostrephes Dall (Gr. haliotrephês, with no s before the t, means feeding in the sea, sea-bred. Gr. halistrephês, means sea-girt.)
Clathrodrillia inimica Dall (unfriendly, hostile.)
Clathrodrillia orellana Dall (Orell's.)
Clathrodrillia pharcida Dall (Gr. pharcis, pharcidos, a wrinkle, fold; wrinkled; a rough-looking shell.)
Clathrodrillia polytorta Dall (of many twists; has thirteen whorls.)
Clathrodrillia textilia Dall (textile, woven)

- i) Genus Cerodrillia Bartsch & Rehder 1939. (Lat. cera, wax → English, drill, bore. Shells have a waxy appearance. Fem.)

Cerodrillia clappi Bartsch & Rehder (Clapp's; named for Dr. George H. Clapp, 1858-1949.)
Cerodrillia perryae Bartsch & Rehder (Perry's; named for Dr. Louise M. Perry.)
Cerodrillia schroederi Bartsch & Rehder (Schroeder; named for Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder, navigator on the Albatross when this shell was dredged.)
Cerodrillia thea Dall (Neo-Latin for tea; colored olivaceous "like the leaves of tea which have been steeped", writes Dall.)
Cerodrillia thea carminura Dall (nucleus is a bright carmine color.)

- j) Genus Syntomodrillia Woodring 1928. (Gr. syntomos, cut off, shortened → English drill, bore. Shells somewhat bluntly tipped. Fem.)

Syntomodrillia carolinae Bartsch (named for the yacht Caroline of the Johnson-Smithsonian Deep-Sea Expedition in 1933)
Syntomodrillia woodringi Bartsch (named for Wendell Philipps Woodring, 1891-)
Cymatosyrinx lissotropis Dall (Gr. lissos, smooth → tropis, a keel; shell is polished) is the same.
Syntomodrillia tantula Bartsch (Lat. so small; shell small, length 7.1 mm.)

- k) Genus Compsodrillia Woodring 1928. (Gr. compsos, well dressed, elegant → English drill, bore. Fem.)

Compsodrillia disticha Bartsch (Gr. two lines or rows; spiral sculpture of only two strong threads or keels.)
Compsodrillia nana Bartsch (dwarf; shell small, length 8.7 mm.)
Compsodrillia petersoni Bartsch (named for Captain Andrew H. Peterson of Mr. Johnson's yacht "Caroline", put at the disposal of the Smithsonian Institution for the Johnson-Smithsonian Deep-Sea Expedition in 1933.)
Compsodrillia tristicha Dall (Gr. three lines; three strong spiral threads or keels)

21-11-19

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1. The first part of the report...

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- 1) Genus Carinodrillia
Dall 1919. (Lat. ca-
rina, a keel -- En-
glish drill, bore.
The nuclear whorls
have a median cari-
na. Fem.)
- m) Genus Leptodrillia
Bartsch 1934. (Gr.
leptos, small, thin
-- drill, bore. Fem.)
- n) Genus Neodrillia
Bartsch 1943. (Gr.
neos, new -- English
drill, bore. A new
Drillia, differing
from Drillia proper
described by Gray
in 1838. Fem.)
- o) Genus Viridrillia
Bartsch 1943. (Maybe
Lat. viridis, green,
young, strong -- En-
glish drill, bore.
Fem.)
- p) Genus Inodrillia
Bartsch 1943. (May-
be is, inos, strength,
muscle -- English
drill, bore. Fem.)
Ino may also refer to
the daughter of Cad-
mus, worshipped as a
- Carinodrillia tainoa Correa (from Taino,
one of the first races of the Antilles.
Taino means peace.)
- Carinodrillia apitoa Correa (in Antillean
mythology Apito is the name of the Earth
Mother.)
- Carinodrillia liella Correa (in Antille-
an mythology Iella or Liella is the Mo-
ther of the Supreme Being.)
- Carinodrillia mamona Correa (in Antille-
an mythology Mamona is another name for
the Mother of the Supreme Being.)
- Carinodrillia suimaca Correa (in Antille-
an mythology Zuimaco or Suimaco is an-
other name for the Earth Mother.)
- Leptodrillia splendida Bartsch (splendid;
shell shiny.)
- Leptodrillia loria Bartsch (meaning un-
known.)
- Neodrillia cydia Bartsch (meaning un-
known.)
- Neodrillia encia Bartsch (meaning unknown;
in Spanish encía means gum of the teeth)
- Neodrillia barbadensis Bartsch (collected
off Barbados.)
- Neodrillia antiguensis Bartsch (collect-
ed at Falmouth, Antigua.)
- Neodrillia jamaicensis Bartsch (collec-
ted in Jamaica.)
- Neodrillia euphanes Melvill (Gr. very
bright; shell milk white.)
- Viridrillia bahamensis Bartsch (collected
on the shores of Bimini Island, Bahamas.)
- Viridrillia cervina Bartsch (Lat. of a
deer; deer-color; shell pale brown ex-
cept the nucleus which is flesh colored.)
- Viridrillia williami Bartsch (William's.)
- Viridrillia hendersoni Bartsch (named
for John Brooks Henderson, an American
malacologist and a former Regent of the
Smithsonian Institution, 1870-1923.)
- Inodrillia cestota Dall (Gr. pointed;
has a strong shoulder angle; spiral
sculpture is much more strongly develo-
ped than in Inodrillia nucleata Dall.)
- Inodrillia hesperia Bartsch (Lat. wes-
tern; found at Western Dry Docks, Tortu-
gas, Florida.)
- Inodrillia nucleata Dall (with a special
nucleus; nuclear whorls are large.)
- Inodrillia aepynota Dall (high-backed;
tall-spired; shell stout, inflated nu-
cleus, prominent whorls. Formerly listed
as Cymatosyrinx aepynota Dall.)
- Inodrillia dalli Verrill & Smith (named

sea-goddess. Fem.)

for William H. Dall, an eminent American malacologist, 1845-1927.) Formerly listed as Cymatosyrinx dalli.

Inodrillia martha Bartsch (collected off Martha's Vineyard.)

Inodrillia hatterasensis Bartsch (collected off Cape Hatteras.)

Inodrillia miamia Bartsch (collected off New Cut, Miami, Florida.)

Inodrillia avira Bartsch (meaning unknown)

Inodrillia acova Bartsch (meaning unknown.)

Inodrillia vetula Bartsch (Lat. rather old; the sculpture is obsolete.)

Inodrillia gibba Bartsch (Lat. hump; humped; shell small but stout.)

Inodrillia ino Bartsch (ino, the first two syllables of Inodrillia; or named after Ino, daughter of Cadmus, worshipped as a sea-goddess.)

Inodrillia dido Bartsch (named after Dido the reputed founder of Carthage.)

Inodrillia hilda Bartsch (Hilda's.)

Fenimorea janetae Bartsch (Janet's.)

Fenimorea moseri Dall (Moser's; named for Lieutenant J. F. Moser, U. S. Navy.)

Fenimorea moseri brunnescens Rehder (becoming brown; shell light vinaceous-cinnamon color.)

Fenimorea fucata Reeve (not furcata, which is a misprint; Lat. painted, colored; shell is brown. Neodrillia euphanes Melvill seems to be the same.)

Fenimorea fucata paria Reeve (Gr. parios, of Paros, famous for its white marble; shell is pale-colored. A variant of the preceding one.)

Fenimorea halidorema Schwengel (Gr. gift of the sea.)

- q) Genus Fenimorea Bartsch 1934. (Named after Eldridge R. Fenimore Johnson, son of Eldridge R. Johnson of Philadelphia, who financed the Johnson-Smithsonian Deep-Sea Expedition in 1933. Fem.)

- r) Genus Eldridgea Bartsch 1934. (Named in honor of Eldridge R. Johnson of Philadelphia, who financed the Johnson-Smithsonian Deep-Sea Expedition in 1933. Fem.)

Eldridgea johnsoni Bartsch (named for Eldridge R. Johnson of the Johnson-Smithsonian Expedition, 1933.)

- s) Genus Douglassia Bartsch 1934. (Named in honor of Mr. Douglass and his two daughters Ena and Florence who were members of the staff of the Johnson-Smithsonian Expedition, 1933. Fem.)

Douglassia enae Bartsch (named for Ena Douglass, assistant in the sonic sounding operations of the Johnson-Smithsonian Deep-Sea Expedition in 1933.)

Douglassia bealiana Schwengel & McGinty (named for Dr. J. H. Beal, collector.)

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- t) Genus Darbya Bartsch 1934. (Named for Dr. Darby, a member of the Johnson-Smithsonian Deep-Sea Expedition in 1933. Fem.)
- Darbya lira Bartsch (Lat. a furrow; shell pale yellow with a brown band around the whorls.)
- u) Genus Fusisyrinx Bartsch 1934. (Lat. fusus, a spindle -- syrx, a tube, pipe; a reed. Fem.)
- Fusisyrinx fenimorei Bartsch (named for Eldridge R. Fenimore Johnson, son of Mr. Johnson of the Johnson-Smithsonian Expedition.)
- v) Genus Fusiturricula Bartsch 1934. (Lat. fusus, a spindle -- turricula, a little tower. Fem.)
- Fusiturricula enae Bartsch (named for Ena Douglass, assistant in the sonic sounding operations of the Johnson-Smithsonian Expedition, 1933.)
- w) Genus Cymatosyrinx Dall 1889. (Gr. cyma, cymat-, wave -- syrx, a tube, pipe. Fem.)
- Cymatosyrinx carpenteri Verrill & Smith (named for Philip P. Carpenter, an English naturalist, 1819-1877.)
- Cymatosyrinx centimata Dall (Gr. centêma, goad, sting, point; with a pointed turritated spire.)
- Cymatosyrinx ebur Dall (ivory; shell ivory colored. It seems to be the same as Viridrillia cervina Bartsch.)
- Cymatosyrinx pagodula Dall (little pagoda.)
- Cymatosyrinx pagodula pentagonalis Dall (pentagonal; looks like an exact pentagon with rounded angles. Seems to be the same as Bellaspira pentagonalis Dall.)
- Cymatosyrinx simpsoni Dall (named for Charles Torrey Simpson, the joint author with William H. Dall in the report upon the Porto Rican Mollusks, 1846-1932.)
- Lora angulosa G.O.Sars (angled, angular.)
- Lora bicarinata Couthouy (two-keeled; with two revolving ridges or keels.)
- Lora bicarinata violacea Mighels & Adams (violet color; shell of a blackish purple color.)
- Lora blakei Verrill (Blake's.)
- Lora blaneyi Bush (named for Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Blaney of Boston, Massachusetts, collectors.)
- Lora cancellata Mighels & Adams (cross-barred; longitudinal ribs crossed by transverse revolving lines give the shell a cancellated appearance.)
- Lora cancellata canadensis (Verrill and Bush) Whiteaves (from Canada.)
- Lora decussata Couthouy (crossed like an X; whorls covered with folds undulated and oblique.)

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x) Genus Lora Gistel
1848. (Lat. lorum,
 a thong, strap; made
 of straps. Shells
 marked with numerous
 slightly elevated
 revolving lines and
 smaller intervening
 ones. On account of
 its ending, fem.)

Lora decussata pusilla Verrill (very
 small.)

Lora elegans Möller (elegant.)

Lora exarata Möller (furrowed; surface
 covered with strong revolving threads
 which cross the ribs.)

Lora gouldi Verrill (named for Augustus
 A. Gould, M.D., an eminent American
 naturalist, 1805-1866.)

Lora harpularia Couthouy (little harp;
 composed of angulated whorls with about
 sixteen oblique ribs and many revolving
 lines.)

Lora hebes Verrill (Lat. dull, blunt;
 spire is blunt.)

Lora incisula Verrill (cut, slit; with
 well excavated, incised, concave revol-
 ving grooves.)

Lora mitrula concinnula Verrill (mitrula,
 little miter; concinnula, rather beauti-
 ful, elegant.)

Lora nobilis Möller (noble.)

Lora pingeli Möller (Pingel's.)

Lora pleurotomaria Couthouy (Gr. pleuron,
 side -- tomarion, a slice, cut. Aperture
 has a slight notch at its posterior an-
 gle.)

Lora pusilla Verrill (very small.)

Lora pygmaea Verrill (pygmy, dwarf; one
 of the largest shells of this species is
 5.5 mm. long.)

Lora rathbuni Verrill (named for R. Rath-
 bun, of the U. S. Fish Commission.)

Lora rosea G.O. Sars (pink.)

Lora sarsi Verrill (named for Georg Ossian
 Sars, a great Norwegian malacologist,
 1837-1927.)

Lora scalaris Möller (staircase; like a
 staircase; shell with whorls rising near-
 ly perpendicularly from each other.)

Lora scalaris ecarinata G.O. Sars (without
 a keel.)

Lora suburgida Verrill (somewhat swollens;
 shell stout, with swollen angulated
 whorls.)

Lora subvitrea Verrill (somewhat glassy;
 shell translucent, white.)

Lora tanneri Verrill & Smith (Tanner's;
 named for Lieutenant Z. L. Tanner, U. S.
 Navy.)

Lora tenuicostata G.O. Sars (thinly rib-
 bed.)

Lora tenuilirata Dall (with thin furrows;
 surface covered with finely impressed
 lines.)

Lora trevelyana Turton (Trevelyan's; na-
 med for Miss Emma Trevelyan.)

Genota mitrella Dall (little miter; this

- y) Genus Genota H.&A.
Adams 1853. (From le
 Génot, name arbitra-
 rily given by Adan-
 son in 1757. Fem.)

species has the aspect of a small acute
 rough-sculptured Mitra.)
Genota viabrunnea Dall (Lat. via, way,
 road -- brunus, brown; brown-banded;
 with a band of brown.)

- z) Genus Mangelia Risso
1826. (Risso trans-
 lates Mangelia simp-
 ly by Mangélie which
 has no meaning in
 French. Dr. Fischer
 claims that Mangelia
 (written by many
Mangilia erroneously)
 is named after G.
Mangili, an Italian
 naturalist, 1767-1829.
 Fem.)

Mangelia acloneta Dall (Gr. unshaken, un-
 moved.)

Mangelia acrocarinata Dall (with a sharp
 carina; has a sharply carinate nucleus.)

Mangelia antonia Dall (from Cape San An-
 tonio.)

Mangelia areia Dall (as a noun it means
 in Gr. a curse, threat; as an adjective,
 devoted to Mars, valiant, martial.)

Mangelia astricta Reeve (stiff, laced;
 shell encircled, enlaced with a narrow
 brown zone.)

Mangelia bandella Dall (little band; has
 a sutural band with raised sculpture;
 notch broad leaving a distinct band.)

Mangelia biconica C.B.Adams (biconic.)

Mangelia cerina Kurtz & Stimpson (waxy;
 shell whitish or slightly yellow; inner
 surface light wax yellow.)

Mangelia ceroplasta Bush (Gr. ceros, wax
 -- plassein, to form, mold; molded in
 wax.)

Mangelia chasmata Dall (Gr. gaping, open
 wide; the aperture is about half the
 length of the shell.)

Mangelia christina Dall (proper name
 Christine.)

Mangelia comatotropis Dall (Gr. comê,
 hair -- tropis, keel; with sharp revol-
 ving ridges.)

Mangelia crossata Dall (from English
 crossed, mixed; somewhat resembling an-
 other species.)

Mangelia cratera Dall (Lat. a mixing ves-
 sel; a crater.)

Mangelia cryera Dall (Gr. cryeros, icy,
 chilling; deep water shell.)

Mangelia dalli Verrill (named for William
 H. Dall, an eminent American malacolo-
 gist, 1845-1927.)

Mangelia dorvillae (Gray) Reeve (named
 for a Mrs. Dorville.)

Mangelia elusiva Dall (elusive; shell
 with no salient characters or attrac-
 tions.)

Mangelia ephamilla Bush (Gr. a match for,
 equal to; shell rather stout, has very
 prominent ribs.)

Mangelia exsculpta Watson (sculptured,
 engraved.)

Mangelia fritillaria Dall (Lat. fritillus,
 dicebox; name of plants with checkered
 markings on the petals; shell has a

sculpture of narrow ribs and small revolving threads.)

Mangelia glypta Bush (carved, sculptured; sculptured with longitudinal ribs and conspicuous revolving threads which, in crossing the ribs, form nodules.)

Mangelia ipara Dall (meaning unknown; may be derived from epara, a curse, an imprecation.)

Mangelia ischna Dall (Gr. thin, lean; shell slender, minute. Length 4.6 mm.)

Mangelia lastica Dall (meaning unknown.)

Mangelia leuca Bush (white; shell bluish white.)

Mangelia loraeformis Dall (shaped like a Lora; "it bears the aspect of a Lora", writes Dall.)

Mangelia morra Dall (off Morro Light, Havana, Cuba; formerly listed as Daphnella morra Dall.)

Mangelia oxia Bush (Gr. oxys, oxeia, pointed, sharp.)

Mangelia oxia melanitica Dall (blackish; color whitish stained with brown, aperture and base darker.)

Mangelia oxytata Bush (superlative of oxys, very sharp; acute apex and angularly shouldered whorls.)

z) Genus Mangelia Risso
1826. (Continued. Fem.)

Mangelia pelagia Dall (pelagic.)

Mangelia percompacta Dall (very compact; length 2.3 mm.)

Mangelia peripla Dall (sailing round; shell transversely sculptured by 12 or 14 rounded ribs.)

Mangelia plicosa C.B.Adams (plaited; ribs crossed by strong ridges.)

Mangelia pourtalesi Dall (named for Count Louis François de Pourtales, 1823-1880.)

Mangelia quadrata Reeve (square.)

Mangelia quadrata diminuta C.B.Adams (diminutive, small.)

Mangelia rhabdea Dall (a little rod, wand.)

Mangelia scipio Dall (Lat. masc. noun meaning a staff carried by persons of rank; shell extremely slender, delicate, white.)

Mangelia sericifila Dall (Lat. sericum, silk -- filum, thread; spiral sculpture of small threads.)

Mangelia serga Dall (serge; shell dull, yellowish white.)

Mangelia strongyla Dall (Gr. round, spherical; whorls evenly rounded.)

Mangelia subcircularis Dall (somewhat circular; whorls well rounded.)

Mangelia subsida Dall (setting down, sinking.)

Mangelia toreumata Dall (worked in relief, embossed; spiral sculpture of strong

threads.)

Mangelia tachnodes Dall (obviously there is a typographical error in the word tachnodes printed in Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, vol. 70, p. 37; tachnodes has no meaning. As Dall writes: "The strong rather sharp sculpture gives this form a peculiarly elegant appearance", it is evident that he intended to use technodes which means artistic.)

Glyphostoma dentiferum Gabb (bearing teeth.)

Glyphostoma epicasta Bartsch (Gr. proper name, Epicaste, mother of OEdipus.)

Glyphostoma elsae Bartsch (Elsa's.)

a') Genus Glyphostoma Gabb 1872. (Gr. glyphō, to engrave, carve -- stoma, mouth. Shells having denticulations on the columella and within the aperture on the varicial callus. Neuter.)

Glyphostoma gabbi Dall (named for W. M. Gabb, a conchologist, 1839-1878.)

Glyphostoma gratulum Dall (rather pleasing, agreeable.)

Glyphostoma herminea Bartsch (probably the proper name Hermine.)

Glyphostoma hendersoni Bartsch (named for John Brooks Henderson, an American malacologist, 1870-1923; this species was collected by Henderson's yacht Eolis.)

Glyphostoma oenoa Bartsch (OEnoë's; a proper name designating a city of antiquity.)

Glyphostoma pilsbryi Schwengel (named for Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, one of the greatest American malacologists, 1862- .)

b') Genus Rubellatoma Bartsch & Rehder 1939. (Lat. rubellus, reddish -- Gr. tomê, a cut. Fem.)

Rubellatoma rubella Kurtz & Stimpson (reddish; shell chestnut-brown.)

Rubellatoma diomedea Bartsch & Rehder (Diomedea is the name of the genus to which the web-footed bird Albatross belongs. This species was collected by the U. S. Bureau Of Fisheries steamer "Albatross".)

c') Genus Kurtziella Dall 1918. (Named after J. D. Kurtz, an American conchologist. Fem.)

Kurtziella atrostyla Dall (Lat. ater, black -- stylos, pillar; the pillar is very dark purple, or almost black.)

Kurtziella cerinella Dall (wax-colored; shell whitish and ashy.)

Kurtziella perryae Bartsch & Rehder (named for Dr. Louise M. Perry, collector.)

Kurtziella limonitella Dall (lemon yellow.)

d') Genus Stellatoma Bartsch & Rehder 1939. (Lat. stella, star -- Gr. tomê, a cut. Feminine.)

Stellatoma stellata Stearns (starry.)

e') Genus Pyrgocythara
Woodring 1928. (Gr.
pyrgos, a tower --
cithara, a kind of
lyre, lute. Fem.)

f') Genus Glyphoturris
Woodring 1928. (Gr.
glyphō, to carve +
Lat. turris, a tow-
er. Fem.)

Pyrgocythara filosa Rehder (having
threads; whorls with strong axial ribs
and some spiral cords.)

Pyrgocythara hemphilli Bartsch & Rehder
(named for Henry Hemphill, collector.)

Glyphoturris rugirima Dall (Lat. ruga, a
wrinkle -- rima, a slit, chink. Sculptu-
red with curved axial riblets. Anterior
canal strongly constricted and slightly
emarginate.)

Pleurotomella agassizi Verrill & Smith
(named for Louis Jean R. Agassiz, a
Swiss naturalist who taught at Harvard
University, 1807-1873.)

Pleurotomella agassizi mexicana Dall
(Mexican; dredged from the Gulf of Mexi-
co.)

Pleurotomella aperta Dall (open; apertu-
re very wide.)

Pleurotomella atypha Bush (Gr. not puffed
up, without pride, modest; surface near-
ly smooth with little lustre.)

Pleurotomella bairdi Verrill & Smith (na-
med for Professor Spencer F. Baird, U.S.
Fish Commissioner, 1835-1887.)

Pleurotomella bruneri Verrill & Smith (na-
med for H.L. Bruner, a member of the U.
S. Fish Commission.)

Pleurotomella catharinae Verrill & Smith
(named for Katharine Jeannette Bush,
Assistant in Peabody Museum of Yale Uni-
versity, 1855-1937.)

Pleurotomella chariessa aresta Dall (Gr.
charieis, fem. chariessa: pleasing, gra-
ceful, lovely; aresta: agreeable.)

Pleurotomella chariessa phalera Dall (ha-
ving a patch of white.)

Pleurotomella chariessa tellea Dall (com-
plete, perfect.)

Pleurotomella corrida Dall (Spanish corri-
da: race, running. Run after ???)

Pleurotomella dalli Bush (named for Wil-
liam H. Dall, an eminent American mala-
cologist, 1845-1927.)

Pleurotomella emertoni Verrill & Smith
(named for J. H. Emerton, zoölogical
artist of the U. S. Fish Commission.)

Pleurotomella filifera Dall (bearing
threads; shell sculptured with numerous
revolving threads.)

Pleurotomella frielei Verrill (dedicated
to Herman Friele of Bergen, naturalist
of the Norwegian Deep-Sea Expedition on
the Vöringen.)

Pleurotomella hadria Dall (Gr. thick,
stout; shell stout and large, 27 mm.)

Pleurotomella jeffreysi Verrill (named

g') Genus Pleurotomella
Verrill 1872. (Gr.
pleuron, side --
diminutive of tomê,
a little cut. Outer
lip has a fissure or
notch at its poste-
rior junction. Fem.)

for John Gwynn Jeffreys, a British naturalist, 1809-1885.)

Pleurotomella leucomata Dall (Gr. anything whitened; shell more or less translucent white.)

Pleurotomella lineola Dall (little line; spiral sculpture of slender threads.)

Pleurotomella lottae Verrill (named for Miss Charlotte E. Bush.)

Pleurotomella packardi Verrill (named for Dr. A. S. Packard.)

Pleurotomella packardi benedicti Verrill & Smith (named in honor of J. S. Benedict, naturalist of the "Albatross".)

Pleurotomella packardi formosa Jeffreys (beautiful, handsome.)

Pleurotomella leptalea Bush (delicate; shell very thin and fragile, delicately tinted with brown on postnuclear whorls.)

Pleurotomella pandionis Verrill (dredged by the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer "Fish Hawk", whose name in Latin is Pandion haliaetus.)

Pleurotomella sandersoni Verrill (named for Sanderson Smith.)

Pleurotomella stearina Dall (Gr. stear, tallow, suet; stearin; shell of a greasy translucent white.)

Pleurotomella sulcifera Bush (bearing furrows, grooves.)

Pleurotomella tinctoria Verrill (dyed, colored.)

Pleurotomella vaginata Dall (having a sheath; anal sulcus deep and narrow.)

g') Genus Pleurotomella Verrill 1872. (Continued. Fem.)

Gymnobela blakeana Dall (named for the steamer "Blake".)

Gymnobela blakeana agria Dall (wild, savage; epidermis rougher and darker, spire more elevated, spiral threads much stronger than the preceding one.)

Gymnobela brevis Verrill (short.)

Gymnobela curta Verrill (short.)

Gymnobela curta subangulata Verrill (somewhat angulated; the whorls are more angulated than in Gymnobela curta.)

Gymnobela engonia Verrill (angular, forming an angle.)

Gymnobela extensa Dall (extended; shell elongated.)

Gymnobela grundifera Dall (bearing a gutter; anal sulcus wide, somewhat deep.)

Gymnobela illicita Dall (illicit, unlawful.)

Gymnobela imitator Dall (it imitates, resembles some other shell.)

Gymnobela lanceata Dall (spear-shaped; shell acute.)

Gymnobela tornata Verrill (shaped on the

h') Genus Gymnobela Verrill 1884. (Gr. gymnos, naked --Bela, a synonym of Lora, a genus of the Turridae. Sinus is not well developed. Fem.)

lathe.)

Gymnobela tornata malmi Dall (named for Malm, a naturalist.)Gymnobela vitrea Verrill (vitreous, glassy.)

i') Genus Mitromorpha
P.P.Carpenter 1865.
 (Mitra, miter --
 morphê, shape, form.
 Shaped like a Mitra.
 Fem.)

Mitromorpha biplicata Dall (two folds;
 inner lip with two strong plications.)
Mitromorpha undulata Dall (wavy; suture
 undulate.)

j') Genus Cythara Schu-
macher 1817. (Same
 as Cithara, an an-
 cient musical ins-
 trument. Fem.)

Cythara balteata Reeve (with a belt,
 belted; shell white encircled with a
 brown zone.)

Cythara bartletti Dall (named for Comman-
 der J. R. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, in com-
 mand of the "Blake", 1877-1880.)

Cythara cymella Dall (a little wave; wa-
 vy; undulated; suture undulated by the
 ribs.)

Cythara psila Bush (rubbed bare, naked.)

k') Genus Taranis Jeff-
reys 1870. (Jupiter
 for the Gauls. Masc.)

Taranis cirratus Brugnone (curled, frin-
 ged, having ringlets.)

Taranis cirratus tornatus Verrill (turned
 on a lathe; spiral sculpture strong.)

Taranis pulchellus Verrill (rather
 pretty.)

l') Genus Philbertia
Monterosato 1884.
 (From the proper
 name Philbert. Fem.)

Philbertia extenuata Dall (weakened; spi-
 ral sculpture of faint obscure threads;
 base free from ribs.)

Philbertia perdecorata Dall (very much
 decorated; shell strongly sculptured.)

Philbertia perdecorata lionta Dall (leios,
 smooth, as the sculpture is more feeble
 than in Philbertia perdecorata.)

m') Genus Daphnella Hinds
1844. (From Daphne,
 a nymph. Fem.)

Daphnella corbicula Dall (little basket;
 reticulated sculpture.)

Daphnella elata Dall (elevated, raised;
 shell elongated, narrow.)

Daphnella epomis Dall (meaning unknown.)

Daphnella eugrammata Dall (with nice let-
 ters or markings.)

Daphnella lymneiformis Kiener (resembling
 a Lymnaea, a fresh water mollusk.)

Daphnella pompholyx Dall (a bubble; shell
 inflated, thin, polished.)

Daphnella reticulosa Dall (like a little
 net; sculpture reticulated.)

Daphnella retifera Dall (carrying a net;
 whole surface reticulated.)

Daphnella sagena Dall (Lat. a net; surfa-
 ce reticulated.)

Daphnella calyx Dall (Lat. Gr. a husk,
 shell, cup of a flower.)

Daphnella hyperlissa Dall (very smooth; no strong threads on the periphery of the early whorls.)

Daphnella limacina Dall (from limax, limac-, a slug; shell smooth, glossy, elongated.)

Daphnella macgintyi Schwengel (named for Thomas L. McGinty, who dredged it, 1907- .)

SUBCLASS OPISTHOBRANCHIA

(Gr. opisthen, behind -- branchia, gills. The breathing organs are situated behind the heart.)

A. ORDER ONCHIDIATA

(Gr. oncos, a bend, curve, bulk, tumor; tubercle, according to Chenu, because the first species found was tubercular.)

Family Onchidiidae. (Same etymology as above.)

- a) Genus Onchidella
Gray 1850. (Diminutive of Onchidium. Fem.)

Onchidella floridana Dall (Floridan; collected on the West Coast of Florida.)

- b) Genus Veronicella
Blainville 1817.
(Diminutive of Veronica. Veronica, the holy woman who wiped with a cloth the face of Christ when he was on his way to Calvary. Fem.)

Veronicella floridana Binney (Floridan.)

B. ORDER TECTIBRANCHIA

(Lat. tectus, covered -- branchia, gills. Gills are covered, protected by the mantle.) Also called ORDER PLEUROCOELA: (Gr. pleuron, side -- coilon, a hollow. Having gills on the sides in a special cavity.)

I. SUPERFAMILY CEPHALASPIDEA

(Gr. cephalê, head -- aspis, aspid-, a shield. Having a cephalic shield or hood.)

1. Family Acteonidae. ("Montfort, writes Dall, says nothing to connect his Acteon with the mythological proper name Actaeon." Just the same Acteon may have been suggested to Montfort by Actaeon, a huntsman, the grandson of Cadmus, or by actaeos, meaning on the shore or dwelling on the coast.)

Acteon cumingi A. Adams (named in honor of Hugh Cuming, a famous English collector, 1791-1865.)

Acteon candens Rehder (glittering white;

shell is glossy white.)

Acteon danaida Dall (allusion to the Danaides who, for the murder of their husbands, were condemned to fill with water perforated vessels. This shell looks "as if it might have been pelted by a shower of little coins", writes Dall. Shell excessively punctate.)

Acteon delicatus Dall (delicate, small; largest specimen measures 10.0 mm.)

Acteon exilis Jeffreys (small, frail.)

Acteon hebes Verrill (blunt; with a short spire.)

Acteon incisus Dall (incised; suture very distinct, whorls with spiral grooves.)

Acteon juvenis Dall (young; shell is slender.)

Acteon lacunatus Dall (having a ditch, pit; sculpture of channeled grooves.)

Acteon liostracoides Dall (this shell resembles a Liostraca.)

Acteon melampoides Dall (this shell looks like a Melampus.)

Acteon nitidus Verrill (shining; white, translucent, glossy.)

Acteon parallelus Dall (parallel; shell "remarkable for its subcylindrical turritid whorls", writes Dall.)

Acteon particolor Dall (variegated; white with three brown spiral bands on the last whorl.)

Acteon perforatus Dall (perforated; has strong punctate grooves, with a deep umbilical perforation.)

Acteon propior Dall (propius, being the neuter, is not correct; nearer; it resembles Acteon nitidus, but has a larger aperture.)

Acteon punctostriatus C.B. Adams (covered with dots; shell with revolving punctate striae or lines. Called: Broken-line Acteon.)

Acteon pusillus Forbes (tiny.)

Acteon semicingulatus Dall (half girdled; surface spirally striated on the anterior half of the last whorl.)

a) Genus Acteon Montfort 1810. (Masc.)

b) Genus Ovulactaeon Dall 1889. (Such is Dall's spelling. From the diminutive of ovum, egg --actaeon, that mythological hero, or actaeos, meaning dwelling on the shore. Masc.)

Ovulactaeon meeki Dall (named for Fielding B. Meek, an American naturalist, 1817-1876.)

2. Family Ringiculidae. (Lat. verb ringi, to show one's teeth. The columella bears folds; the outer lip is toothed.)

Genus Ringicula Deshayes 1838. (Fem.)

Ringicula nitida Verrill (shining, glossy.)

Ringicula semistriata Orbigny (half striated; only the front of the last whorl has striae.)

3. Family Hydatinidae. (Gr. hydatis, a watery vesicle, a sac or bladder filled with fluid. Gr. adjective hydatinos: watery, wet; transparent like water. Common name: Water Blister Shells.)

a) Genus Micromelo Pilsbry 1894. (Gr. micros, small - melo, melon. Masc.)

Micromelo undatus Bruguière (wavy; with transverse and axial lines.)

b) Genus Hydatina Schumacher 1817. (Fem.)

Hydatina vesicaria Solander (bladder-like; formerly called Hydatina physis Linné which belongs to the Indo-Pacific.)

Hydatina verrilli Pilsbry (named for A. Hyatt Verrill.)

4. Family Diaphanidae. (Gr. diaphanes, shining through. Shells transparent, thin, hyaline.)

Genus Diaphana Brown 1827. (Fem.)

Diaphana minuta Brown (minute.)

Diaphana debilis Gould (weak; shell thin and brittle. Same as D. minuta.)

Diaphana floridana Dall (Floridan.)

Diaphana globosa Lovén (globose, globe-shaped.) Same as D. minuta.

Diaphana hiemalis Couthouy (wintry, cold; found from Maine to Massachusetts. Same as D. minuta.)

Diaphana lottae Bush (Charlotte's; named for Miss Charlotte E. Bush.)

5. Family Bullidae. (Lat. bulla, a bubble; resembling a bubble of water. Common name: Bubble Shells.)

Genus Bulla Linné 1758. (Fem.)

Bulla abyssicola Dall (dweller of the abyss; dredged in 640 fathoms.)

Bulla clausa Dall (closed; apex imperforate.)

Bulla eburnea Dall (ivory-white.)

Bulla gemma Verrill (a gem.)

Bulla occidentalis A. Adams (western.)

Bulla solida Gmelin (solid; shell is solid.)

Bulla striata Bruguière (striated; ends are striated.)

6. Family Atyidae. (From Atys, a proper name designating a king of Lydia; a son of Hercules; a Phrygian youth beloved by Cybele.)

a) Genus Aty Montfort 1810. (Masc.)

Aty caribaeus Orbigny (Caribbean.)

Aty sandersoni Dall (Sanderson's; dedicated to Sanderson Smith of the U. S. Fish Commission.)

Aty sharpi Vanatta (Sharp's.)

- b) Genus Haminoea Turton & Kingston 1830. (Probably derived from Gr. hama, together, at the same time -- noeô, to see, perceive. The animal being incapable of retiring within its shell, mollusk and shell are seen at the same time. Fem.)

Haminoea antillarum Orbigny (of the Antilles, Antillean.)
Haminoea antillarum guadalupensis Sowerby (from Guadeloupe, French West Indies.)
Haminoea elegans Gray (elegant.)
Haminoea glabra A. Adams (hairless, smooth shell is smooth.)
Haminoea petiti Orbigny (Petit's; dedicated to Sauveur Petit de la Saussaye, a French naturalist, 1792-1870.)
Haminoea solitaria Say (solitary.)
Haminoea succinea Conrad (amber-colored.)

7. Family Aceridae. (Gr. "a" privative, without -- ceras, cerat-, horn; without horns or tentacles. Aceridae is Thiele's spelling. Johnson writes Akeridae, others Akeratidae, Aceratidae. According to etymology Aceratidae or Akeratidae would be more logical.)

Genus Cylindrobulla Fischer 1856. (Lat. cylindrus, cylinder -- bulla, bubble. Fem.)

Cylindrobulla beauvi Fischer (Beau's; named for Commander Beau of the French Navy, a great conchologist. Died in 1859.)

8. Family Retusidae. (Lat. retusus, having the end rounded or blunt. Common name: Blunt Shells.)

Retusa frielei Dall (dedicated to Herman Friele of Bergen, Norway, a naturalist.)
Retusa canaliculata Say (channeled; top of whorls is grooved. Formerly listed as Acteocina canaliculata Say.)
Retusa candei Orbigny (Candé's; named for Ferdinand de Candé, a French naval officer who collected shells in the West Indies. May be the same as Retusa canaliculata Say.) (Formerly listed as Acteocina candei Orbigny.)

- a) Genus Retusa Brown 1827. (Fem.)

Retusa gouldi Couthouy (Gould's; named for Augustus A. Gould, M.D., an American naturalist, 1805-1866.)
Retusa mayoi Dall (Mayo's; named for the collector, Mr. Mayo.)
Retusa nitidula Lovén (somewhat spruce, rather trim.)
Retusa obtusa Montagu (obtuse, blunt.)
Retusa obtusa turrita Möller (turreted; it is the same as the preceding one.)
Retusa pertenuis Mighels (very thin, and fragile. The same as R. obtusa.)
Retusa sulcata Orbigny (furrowed; with axial threads.)

- b) Genus Pyrunculus Pilsbry 1894. (Diminutive of pyrum, a pear; a little pear. Formerly considered

Pyrunculus caelatus Bush (chiseled, carved; the upper end of the shell is sculptured with beautiful ribs which fade out on the body whorl; the basal part sculptured with a few punctate lines. Formerly listed as Retusa caelata Bush.)

only a subgenus of
Retusa. Masc.)

Pyrunculus obesusculus Brugnone (rather
more obese, fatter.)

Pyrunculus ovatus Jeffreys (ovate, egg-
shaped.)

- c) Genus Rhizorus Mont-
fort 1810. (Gr. rhiza,
a root. Shaped like
a root. Masc.) (For-
merly listed as Vol-
vulella Newton 1891.
(Lat. volvere, to
turn about, to roll.
Volvulella is fem.
Common name: Wrapper
Shells.)

Rhizorus acutus Orbigny (pointed, acute;
shaped like a spindle.)

Rhizorus aspinosus Dall (without spine;
dome-like apex.)

Rhizorus bushi Dall (Bush's.)

Rhizorus minutus Bush (minute; is proba-
bly a young specimen of Rhizorus acutus.)

Rhizorus mörchi Dall (named for Otto An-
dreas L. Mörch, a naturalist, 1828-1878.)

Rhizorus oxytatus Bush (Gr. very sharp;
with a sharp spike-like apex.)

9. Family Scaphandridae . (Gr. scaphê, bowl, anything hollowed, dug
out boat -- aner, andr-, a man; boatman.)

Genus Scaphander
Montfort 1810. (Masc.)

Scaphander nobilis Verrill (noble.)

Scaphander punctostriatus Mighels (cover-
ed with punctate striae.)

Scaphander watsoni Dall (named in honor
of R. Boog-Watson, of the "Challenger"
report.)

Scaphander bathymophilus Dall (lover of
the depths; dredged from 294 to 1568
fathoms.)

10. Family Acteocinidae. (Diminutive of Acteon. Little Acteons.)

- a) Genus Acteocina Gray
1847. (Fem.)

Acteocina bullata Kiener (inflated; shell
cylindrical.)

Acteocina recta Orbigny (straight;
straight line Acteocina.)

Acteocina eburnea Verrill (ivory.)

Acteocina perplicata Dall (much plaited;
marked with lines of growth and spirals.)

- b) Genus Cylichna Lovén
1846. (Gr. cylichnê,
a small cup; a medi-
cine-box, says Jef-
freys. Common name:
Cup Shells. Fem.)

Cylichna alba Brown (white; shell of a
dull white color.)

Cylichna alba corticata Beck (corticated;
having an outer covering or periostra-
cum.)

Cylichna eburnea Verrill (ivory; ivory-
white.)

Cylichna occulta Mighels (hidden; spire
is concealed.)

Cylichna gouldi Couthouy (named for Au-
gustus A. Gould, M.D., an American na-
turalist, 1805-1866.)

Cylichna verrilli Dall (named for Profes-
sor Addison E. Verrill of Yale Univer-
sity, 1839-1927.)

Cylichna vortex Dall (gulf, abyss; apical
whorl sunk in a shallow pit formed by
the two successive whorls.)

- c) Genus Cylichnella
Gabb 1872. (Diminu-
tive of cylichna, a
very little cup.
Common name: Little
Cup Shells. Fem.)

Cylichnella bidentata Orbigny (two-tooth-
ed; has two folds on the columella.)
Cylichnella oryza Totten (Lat. rice. Shell
small, white, shining, like a grain of
rice. Common name: Rice Cup.)

11. Family Philinidae. (Probably from le Philin, name arbitrarily gi-
ven by Adanson in 1757. Also a proper name: Philine, the mother
of Theocritus.)

Genus Philine Asca-
nus 1772. (Fem.)

Philine amabilis Verrill (lovely; shell
shining, iridescent, diaphanous, deli-
cate.)
Philine angulata Jeffreys (angular; the
upper part of the body whorl is angula-
ted or margined by a sharp keel.)
Philine cingulata G.O.Sars (girdled.)
Philine finmarchia M. Sars (from Finmark,
Norway.)
Philine fragilis G.O.Sars (fragile.)
Philine infundibulum Dall (a neuter noun
meaning a funnel; funnel-like.)
Philine lima Brown (file; file-like.)
Philine lucida Dall (bright, transparent;
shell translucent.)
Philine planata Dall (flattened, flat.)
Philine quadrata Wood (square; shell
squarely globose.)
Philine sagra Orbigny (named for Ramon de
la Sagra, director of the Botanical
Garden at Havana, Cuba.)
Philine scabra Müller (rough; scratched,
with rows of minute dots.)
Philine sinuata Stimpson (sinuate, wavy.)
Philine tinctoria Verrill (dyed, colored;
shell tinged with smoky brown.)

12. Family Gastropteridae. (Gr. gastêr, gastr-, stomach -- pteron, a
wing. At first these shells were supposed to be Pteropods.)

Genus Gastropter
Kosse 1813. (Neuter.)

Gastropter rubrum Rafinesque (red.)

II. SUPERFAMILY APLYSIACEA

(Aplysia in Greek means filthiness. Latin aplysiae refers to a sponge,
so named on account of its dirty gray color. Formerly these shells
were considered poisonous. They live among sea-weeds. Common name:
Sea Pigeons or Sea Hares.)

1. Family Aplysiidae. (Same etymology as above.)

Aplysia dactylomela aequorea Heilprin
(Gr. dactylos, finger -- melos, limb;
aequorea, of the sea, maritime. Tentac-
les are cylindrical, slit at the extre-
mity; the shell is found in shallow
water.)

- Aplysia cervina Dall (Lat. cervus, deer; of the deer; body is gray with scattered round smoky brown spots.)
Aplysia floridensis Pilsbry (from Florida)
Aplysia parvula (Guilding) Mörch (rather small.)
Aplysia protea Rang (variable; from Proteus, a sea deity in mythology with power to assume any shape he wanted. Shell varies greatly in color: greenish in water, yellowish or golden outside.)
Aplysia willcoxi Heilprin (Willcox')
Aplysia willcoxi perviridis Pilsbry (completely green.)
Aplysia badistes Pilsbry (Gr. a walker, one that goes on foot.)
- a) Genus Aplysia Linné 1767. (Fem.) Formerly known as Tethys Linné 1758, now considered a nudibranch genus.)
- b) Genus Bursatella Blainville 1817. (A little purse. Fem.) Formerly known as Notarchus Cuvier 1817: swollen in the middle; which was masculine.)
- Bursatella leachi plei Rang (named for the well known English malacologist Leach; and for a Mr. Plée, collector in the West Indies. Should have been written plëei.)
2. Family Pleurobranchidae. (Gr. pleuron, side -- branchia, gills. Branchiae are on the side of the body.)
- Pleurobranchus amarillius Mattox (Spanish amarillo, yellow; yellowish; color is a uniform bright yellowish-orange.)
Pleurobranchus atlanticus Abbott (Atlantic; from Biscayne Bay, Florida.)
Pleurobranchus lacteus Dall (milky; animal and shell milky white.)
- a) Genus Pleurobranchus Cuvier 1804. (Masc.)
- b) Genus Pleurobranchaea Leue 1813. (Fem.) Pleurobranchaea tarda Verrill (slow.)
- c) Genus Gymnotoplax Pilsbry 1896. (Gr. gymnos, naked -- nô-tos, the back -- plax, a plate. Fem.) Gymnotoplax americana Verrill (American.)
- d) Genus Koonsia Verrill 1882. (Dedicated to B. F. Koons, of the U. S. Fish Commission in 1880-1881. Fem.) Koonsia obesa Verrill (fat; body large, stout, broad, with a large swollen back.)

III. SUPERFAMILY PYRAMIDELLACEA

(Diminutive of Lat. pyramis, pyramid-, a pyramid. Little pyramids. This superfamily seems to be closely allied to the Tectibranchia.)

1. Family Pyramidellidae. (Same etymology as above.)

- a) Genus Phasianema Wood
1842. (Lat. & Gr.
 phasianus, a pheasant -- nema, thread.
 Neuter.) (Formerly listed as Clathrella
Récluz 1865: diminutive of Lat. clathri,
 lattice, trellis; was feminine.)
Phasianema naticoides Dall (shaped like
 a Natica.)
- b) Genus Triptychus Mörch
1875. (Gr. consisting
 of three plates or layers, threefold.
 Masc.)
Triptychus niveus Mörch (snowy, white.)
Pyramidella dolabrata Linné (mattock-
 shaped, pick-axe shaped.)
Pyramidella candida Mörch (white; shell
 pure white.)
Pyramidella crenulata Holmes (crenulated;
 suture and margin crenulate, finely
 notched.)
Pyramidella chariessa Verrill (Gr. chari-
 essa, fem. of charieis, graceful, lovely;
 shell small, delicate, translucent
 white.)
Pyramidella crassula Forbes (rather
 thick.)
Pyramidella lissa Verrill (smooth; shell
 polished, somewhat lustrous.)
Pyramidella lucida Verrill (brilliant;
 remarkable for its smoothness and bril-
 liant polish.)
Pyramidella nitida Verrill (shining;
 shell smooth, polished.)
Pyramidella unifasciata Forbes (with a
 single band.)
 c) Genus Pyramidella
Lamarck 1799. (Fem.)
Pyramidella ventricosa Forbes (swollen in
 the middle; whorls are well rounded with
 deep sutures.)
Pyramidella bartschi Winkley (named for
 Dr. Paul Bartsch, former curator of
 mollusks, National Museum, Washington,
 D.C., 1871- .)
Pyramidella camara Dall (Gr. anything
 with a vaulted roof or arched covering.)
Pyramidella caloosaensis Dall (from Ca-
 loosahatchie, Florida.)
Pyramidella fernandina Dall (off Fernan-
 dina, Florida.)
Pyramidella floridana Dall (Floridan.)
Pyramidella georgiana Dall (off Georgia.)
Pyramidella fusca C.B. Adams (dark, dusky;
 epidermis violet brown.)
Pyramidella producta C.B. Adams (stretched
 out, lengthened; shell elongate-conic;
 spire about three-fourths of the length)

of the shell.)

Pyramidella smithi Verrill (named for Sanderson I. Smith, co-author with Verrill of several books on Mollusca.)

Pyramidella winkleyi Bartsch (named for Rev. H. W. Winkley, collector.)

Pyramidella resticula Dall (Lat. a small rope, a cord; shell thin, coiled, pulled out and closely wound like a "stranded" rope, writes Dall.)

- d) Genus Sayella Dall 1885. (Named after Thomas Say, a distinguished American naturalist, 1787-1834. According to J.P.E. Morrison, Sayella belongs to the Pyramidellidae. Fem.)

Sayella chesapeakea J.P.E. Morrison (Chesapeake Bay; collected at Broome's Island, Maryland.)

Sayella crosseana Dall (named for Joseph Charles Hippolyte Crosse, a French naturalist, 1826-1898.)

Sayella hemphilli Dall (named for Henry Hemphill, an American conchologist.)

Sayella livida (Dall) Rehder (livid; color straw-yellow.)

Sayella watlingsi J.P.E. Morrison (type collected at Watling's Island in the Bahamas.)

- e) Genus Peristichia Dall 1889. (Gr. peri, around -- stichos, row, line. Beaded spiral structure. Fem.)

Peristichia agria Dall (wild, savage, living in the fields; this mollusk lives on grassy bottom.)

Peristichia toreuta Dall (Latin toreuta means an embosser, engraver; hence elaborate, worked in relief. Extremely elegant shell with nodulated spirals.)

- f) Genus Odostomia Fleming 1813. (Gr. odous, tooth -- stoma, mouth. Columella with a tooth-like fold. Fem.)

Odostomia acutidens Dall (with sharp tooth; with a sharp-edged tooth or plait on the columella.)

Odostomia cancellata Orbigny (cancellated trellis-like.)

Odostomia conoidea Brocchi (shaped like a cone.)

Odostomia dealbata Stimpson (whitened; shell white.)

Odostomia disparilis Verrill (different; shell quite unlike any of those hitherto described, writes Verrill; remarkable for the very sudden change in sculpture on the penultimate whorl.)

Odostomia engonia Bush (angular, forming an angle.)

Odostomia teres Bush (long, round and somewhat smooth.)

Odostomia tornata Verrill (shaped on the lathe; "remarkable for the size and depth of the two revolving furrows", writes Verrill.)

Odostomia gibbosa Bush (hump-backed; fat.)

Odostomia modesta Stimpson (modest; shell small, length 3.2 mm.)

Odostomia unidentata (Montagu) Fleming

(with a single tooth.)

Odostomia beauforti Jacot (from Piver's Island, Beaufort, North Carolina.)

Odostomia bisuturalis Say (with a double suture; "a distinct line revolves just before the suture, giving the appearance of a double suture". Gould & Binney.)

Odostomia bisuturalis ovilensis Bartsch ovilensis, of sheep; found at Sheepscott River, Maine.)

Odostomia bruneri Verrill (named for H. L. Bruner, assistant in the conchological work of the U. S. Fish Commission (1881).)

Odostomia impressa Say (impressed; whorls with acute, impressed, revolving lines.)

Odostomia sulcosa Mighels (furrowed; whorls covered with many revolving grooves.)

Odostomia trifida Totten (three-forked; whorls crossed by three deeply incised spiral grooves.)

Odostomia trifida bedequensis Bartsch (from Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, Canada.)

Odostomia fernandina Dall (off Fernandina, Florida.)

f) Genus Odostomia Fleming 1813. (Continued; Fem.)

Odostomia pocahontasae Henderson & Bartsch (named in honor of Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, an Indian chief of Virginia, 1595-1617.)

Odostomia ryalea Dall (maybe from Old English ryal, royal.)

Odostomia ryclea Dall (meaning unknown.)

Odostomia virginica Henderson & Bartsch from Virginia; from Chincoteague Island, Virginia.)

Odostomia katherinae Winkley (named for Dr. Katharine Jeannette Bush, Assistant in Peabody Museum of Yale University, 1855-1937.)

Odostomia winkleyi Bartsch (named for Rev. H. W. Winkley, collector.)

Odostomia bushiana Bartsch (named for Katharine J. Bush, Assistant in Peabody Museum of Yale University, 1855-1937.)

Odostomia seminuda C.B. Adams (half-nude; half-smooth; "the folds terminate abruptly on the middle of the lower whorl," write Gould & Binney.)

Odostomia willisi Bartsch (named for Mr. Willis who collected it at Prince Edward Island, Canada.)

Odostomia toyatani Henderson and Bartsch (Toyatan's.)

Odostomia hendersoni Bartsch (named for John B. Henderson, an American malacologist and Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, 1870-1923.)

- g) Genus Amaura Möller
1842. (Gr. amauros,
dark. Fem.) May be
only a subgenus of
Odostomia.

Amaura candida Möller (white.)

- h) Genus Turbonilla Ris-
so 1826. (Diminutive
of Lat. turbo, a
whirl, spinning top.
Fem.)

Turbonilla nivea Stimpson (snowy-white.)
Turbonilla stricta Verrill (pressed to-
gether, narrow; very acute.)
Turbonilla aequalis Say (equal, even;
"whorls ten, each with about twenty-four
transverse elevated equal lines, with
grooves of the same diameter." Verrill.)
Turbonilla belothea Dall (Gr. a quiver,
a case for arrows; shell like polished
ivory.)
Turbonilla bushiana Verrill (named for
Katharine Jeannette Bush, Assistant in
Peabody Museum of Yale University, 1855-
1937.)
Turbonilla bushiana abyssicola Bartsch
(dweller of the abyss; found in 1290-
1537 fathoms.)
Turbonilla curta Dall (short; length 8.3
mm.; width 2.75 mm.; unusually short
for its breadth.)
Turbonilla dalli Bush (named for William
H. Dall, an eminent American malacolo-
gist, 1845-1927.)
Turbonilla electra Dall (Lat. Gr. any-
thing bright, beaming; shell bluish
white, semitranslucent.)
Turbonilla enna Dall (maybe Gr. ennea,
enna used in forming compounds: nine;
the shell has nine postnuclear whorls.)
Turbonilla exilis C.B. Adams (thin; shell
very slender.)
Turbonilla formosa Verrill & Smith (hand-
some. It is the same as T. bushiana.)
Turbonilla grandis Verrill (large.)
Turbonilla haycocki Dall & Bartsch (named
for Mr. Arthur Haycock of Bermuda.)
Turbonilla hemphilli Bush (named for
Henry Hemphill, a conchologist.)
Turbonilla idothea Dall (Gr. Eidothea,
a sea-goddess, daughter of Proteus.)
Turbonilla leta Dall (probably from Lat.
laetus, joyful, well fed, handsome.)
Turbonilla louisae Clarke (named in honor
of Mrs. Arthur H. Clarke Jr. (Louise R.
Clarke.)
Turbonilla nonica Dall (maybe from nonus,
nona, nine.)
Turbonilla myia Dall (Gr. a fly.)
Turbonilla nemea Dall (maybe from nêma, a
thread, with threads, as the whorls are
marked by very strong axial ribs, fine
incremental lines and spiral striations.)
Turbonilla peilei Dall & Bartsch (named

for Major Peile, Royal Artillery, Bermuda.)

Turbonilla perlepada Verrill (very graceful, elegant.)

Turbonilla pusilla C.B. Adams (very small; shell slender; length .135 inch.)

Turbonilla pyrrha Dall (Gr. Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, wife of Deucalion; also pyrrhos, pyrrha, yellowish-red, reddish. The shell, however, is milk white.)

Turbonilla rhea Dall (Gr. Rhea, wife of Saturn and mother of Jupiter.)

Turbonilla sirena Dall (Lat. a Siren, a sea nymph.)

Turbonilla theona Dall (Gr. Theonoë, daughter of Proteus, like Eidothea.)

Turbonilla virgata Dall (Lat. striped; made of twigs; shell with numerous slender oblique ribs.)

Turbonilla anira Dall (Gr. "an" privative, without -- Ira, a proper name. Ira was not there when the shell was found; or ira, Lat. word meaning anger; without anger.)

Turbonilla areolata Verrill (Lat. areola, small open place, a flower-bed, a parterre; crowded costae and spiral lines produce a closely cancellated appearance; rows of strong pits.)

Turbonilla buteonis Bartsch (Lat. buteo, buteonis, a kind of hawk, a buzzard. Collected around Buzzards Bay, Mass.)

Turbonilla cascoensis Bartsch (from Casco, Maine.)

Turbonilla conradi Bush (named for Timothy A. Conrad, an American conchologist, 1804-1877.)

Turbonilla conoma Dall (maybe "named in conjunction with another".)

Turbonilla edwardsensis Bartsch (from Prince Edward Island, Canada.)

Turbonilla elegantula Verrill (rather elegant.)

Turbonilla elegantula brandfordensis Bartsch (from Brandford, Connecticut.)

Turbonilla emertoni Verrill (named for James Henry Emerton, zoological artist of the U. S. Fish Commission, 1847-1930.)

Turbonilla hecuba Dall & Bartsch (Hecuba, the wife of Priam, king of Troy.)

Turbonilla incisa Bush (incised; "with spiral incised lines in the intercostal spaces and on the base", writes Bush.)

Turbonilla incisa constricta Bush (contracted; the shell is abruptly contracted, flattened in the 6th & 7th whorls.)

Turbonilla interrupta Totten (interrupted; the revolving lines are interrupted

h) Genus Turbonilla Risso 1826. (Continued. Fem.)

by the ribs. Striae sometimes vanish in some specimens.)

Turbonilla fulvocincta Jeffreys (girdled with a tawny color; shell delicately brown banded.)

Turbonilla kurtzi Mazÿck (named for J. D. Kurtz, an American conchologist.)

Turbonilla laevis C.B. Adams (smooth.)

Turbonilla mighelsi Bartsch (named for Jesse Wedgwood Mighels, 1795-1861.)

Turbonilla miona Dall (Gr. meiôn, comparative of micros, smaller; length 4.2 mm)

Turbonilla multicostata C.B. Adams (with many ribs; extremely numerous ribs.)

Turbonilla obeliscus C.B. Adams (obelisk; shell slender, much elongated.)

Turbonilla pocahontasae Henderson and Bartsch (named for Pocahontas, Virginian Indian Princess, 1595-1617.)

Turbonilla powhatan Henderson & Bartsch (named for Powhatan, an Indian chief of Virginia, father of Pocahontas.)

Turbonilla protracta Dall (prolonged; with six or more postnuclear whorls.)

Turbonilla puncta C.B. Adams (pricked, with punctures; interspaces wide and deep, resembling a series of punctures.)

h) Genus Turbonilla Risso 1826. (Continued. Fem.)

Turbonilla punicea Dall (Lat. purple-red; shell is tinted with a clear claret-brown.)

Turbonilla rathbuni Verrill & Smith (named after R. Rathbun of the U. S. Fish Commission.)

Turbonilla reticulata C.B. Adams (reticulate; the shell has a reticulated appearance.)

Turbonilla stimpsoni Bush (named for William Stimpson, an American zoölogist, 1832-1872, who found it.)

Turbonilla subulata C.B. Adams (awl-shaped; shell much elongated and pointed.)

Turbonilla sumneri Bartsch (Summer's.)

Turbonilla textilis (Kurtz) Bush (woven; whorls have prominent ribbing; shell of a dull lustre.)

Turbonilla toyatani Henderson & Bartsch (Toytan's; a proper name.)

Turbonilla unilirata Bush (with a single furrow.)

Turbonilla viridaria Dall (Lat. a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden; this shell is found among the sea-grass.)

Turbonilla verrilli Bartsch (named for Addison E. Verrill of Yale University, an eminent American zoölogist, 1839-1927.)

Turbonilla vineae Bartsch (of the vineyard; from Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts)

Turbonilla virga Dall (Lat. a slender green branch; shell greenish except on

- the columella which is claret color.)
Turbonilla virginica Henderson & Bartsch
 (found in Chincoteague Island, Virginia.)
Turbonilla whiteavesi Bartsch (named for
 Dr. Joseph Frederick Whiteaves, distin-
 guished Palaeontologist of the Canadian
 Geological Survey, 1835-1909.)
Turbonilla winkleyi Bartsch (named for
 Rev. H. W. Winkley, collector.)
Turbonilla winkleyi senilis Bartsch (old;
 axial ribs are as a rule enfeebled on
 last two whorls; the spiral sculpture is
 also irregular.)
Turbonilla bermudensis Dall & Bartsch
 (from Bermuda.)
Turbonilla styliformis Mörch (resembling
 a style, pin; shell minute, slender,
 thin with no ribs.)
Turbonilla hespera Dall (Gr. evening;
 western.)
Turbonilla melea Dall (meleos: useless,
 miserable; or mēlea, of the apple kind.)
Turbonilla polita Verrill (polished;
 shell smooth and glossy.)
Turbonilla cedrosa Dall (pertaining to
 cedar; found in Cedar Keys, Florida.)
Turbonilla striatula Couthouy (somewhat
 striated; with faint vertical lines.
 Some conchologists call this species
Couthouyella, after Joseph Pitty Cou-
 thouy, an American naturalist, 1808-1864.)

2. Family Aclididae. (Lat. aclis, aclid-, a javelin.)

a) Genus Aclis Lovén 1846. (A javelin. Fem.)

- Aclis bermudensis Dall & Bartsch (collec-
 ted in Bermuda.)
Aclis carolinensis Bartsch (dredged east-
 southeast of Hatteras, North Carolina.)
Aclis conula Dall (little cone; conical;
 length 3.7 mm.)
Aclis cubana Bartsch (Cuban.)
Aclis dalli Bartsch (named for William H.
 Dall, an eminent American malacologist,
 1845-1927.)
Aclis egregia Dall (remarkable; "very
 large for a true Aclis", writes Dall.)
Aclis fernandinae Dall (off Fernandina,
 Florida.)
Aclis georgiana Dall (off Georgia.)
Aclis floridana Bartsch (from the Florida
 Straits, Fowey Rocks.)
Aclis hendersoni Dall (named for John
 Brooks Henderson, an American malacolo-
 gist and Regent of the Smithsonian Ins-
 titution, 1870-1923.)
Aclis hypergonia Schwengel & McGinty (Gr.
 hyper, over, above -- gōnia, angle; the
 whorls are angular above. Strong cari-
 nation of the shoulder.)

- Aclis lata Dall (wide; "shell proportionally wider and with a wider umbilicus than supranitida," writes Dall.)
- Aclis limata Dall (file-like; sculpture of very fine close lines.)
- Aclis nucleata Dall (with a special nucleus; nucleus immersed, oblique, much larger than in egregia, writes Dall. Apex blunt.)
- Aclis pendata Dall (maybe hanging, being suspended??)
- Aclis pyramida Dall (pyramid; shell short conic, apex blunt.)
- Aclis rhyssa Dall (Gr. wrinkled; sculptured with sharp wrinkles; constricted suture.)
- Aclis rushi Bartsch (dredged by Dr. W. H. Rush, U.S. Navy, off Fowey Rocks, Florida.)
- Aclis stilifera Dall (pointed; conic.)
- Aclis striata Verrill (striated.)
- Aclis tenuis Verrill (thin, delicate; shell very slender, length 3.8 mm.)
- Aclis verrilli Bartsch (named for Professor Addison E. Verrill of Yale University, 1839-1927.)
- Aclis walleri Jeffreys (named for Edward Waller, a conchologist.)
- Aclis immaculata Dall (stainless; white, polished.)

b) Genus Stilbe Jeffreys 1884. (Gr. stilbê, the sheen of a bright or polished surface. Splendor, writes Jeffreys. Fem.)

Stilbe acuta Jeffreys (pointed, acute; stiletto-shaped.)

3. Family Eulimidae. (Lat. well polished, filed.) Also known as Family Melanellidae. (Gr. melas, melan-, black. These shells are covered with a dark, blackish periostracum.)

- Eulima albida Dall (whitish; the shell is white. In Dall's Small Shells from Dredgings by Albatross in 1885-86, the specific name is abida; obviously a typographical error, as abida has no meaning and albida fits the shell very well.)
- Eulima anachorea Dall (hermit.)
- Eulima arcuata C.B. Adams (shaped like a bow, arcuate; spire irregularly bent, the outer lip slightly convexly arcuate.)
- Eulima callistemma Dall (Gr. calos, calli-, very beautiful -- stemma, a garland, wreath.)
- Eulima caroli Dall (Carol's, Charles'; found from North Carolina to the West Indies.)
- Eulima cinca Dall (Spanish cinco, five; only five specimens were found.)

- a) Genus Eulima Risso 1826. Also called Genus Melanella Bowdich 1822. (Well polished or little black shells. Fem.)

Eulima conoidea Kurtz & Stimpson (cone-shaped, conical.)
Eulima corrida Dall (Spanish: race, running; run after??)
Eulima elongata Bucquoy, Dollfuss & Dautzenberg (elongated.)
Eulima fernandinae Dall (off Fernandina, Florida.)
Eulima gibba De Folin (hump; humped, convex.)
Eulima gracilis C.B. Adams (slender, thin.)
Eulima intermedia Contraine (intermediate; intermediate between polita and distorta, writes Jeffreys. Also called Eulima oleacea Kurtz & Stimpson (of the olive tree, oily; shell is smooth, polished, white, sometimes with brownish bands.)
Eulima ira Dall (probably the proper name Ira; or Lat. ira, anger.)
Eulima jamaicensis C.B. Adams (from Jamaica, British West Indies.)
Eulima ophiodon Dall (Gr. snake tooth; shell slender, evenly arcuate.)
Eulima parallella Dall (parallel.)
Eulima patula Dall & Stimpson (gaping; aperture large; "the anterior part of the aperture very patulous". Dall)
Eulima penna Dall (Lat. pennus, pointed; shell is conical.)
Eulima perversa Bush (turned the wrong way; distorted.)
Eulima stamina Dall (thread, fiber.)
Eulima stenostoma Jeffreys (Gr. stenos, narrow -- stoma, mouth; having a narrow mouth.)
Eulima subcarinata Orbigny (somewhat keel-shaped; last whorl not very well carinated.)
Eulima versa Dall (past participle of vertere, turned.)

- b) Genus Liostraca H. & A. Adams 1853. Also called Leiostraca. (Gr. leios, smooth -- ostrakon, shell. Smooth shell. Fem.)

Liostraca acuta Sowerby (acute, ending in a sharp point; shell elongated.)
Liostraca acuta bifasciata Orbigny (with two bands.)
Liostraca bilineata Alder (two-lined; with a pair of bands in center of whorl.)
Liostraca elata Dall (high.)
Liostraca fusus Dall (Lat. noun meaning a spindle; spindle-shaped; shell very acute at both extremities.)
Liostraca hemphilli Dall (named for Henry Hemphill, a conchologist.)
Liostraca rectiuscula Dall (somewhat straighter; the sides of the spire are straight and form an uninterrupted cone.)
Liostraca schwengelae Bartsch (named for Dr. Jeanne S. Schwengel.)

- c) Genus Niso Risso
1826. (Niso, one of
the fifty Nereids,
writes Risso.Fem.)

Niso hendersoni Bartsch (named for John
Brooks Henderson, an American malacolo-
gist and Regent of the Smithsonian Ins-
titution, 1870-1923.)
Niso interrupta Sowerby (interrupted;
with continuity broken; each whorl is
defined by a reddish-brown line.)
Niso interrupta aegleës Bush (Gr. glitter-
ing; shell semi-transparent, smooth,
shining; brown more or less suffused
with purple; brown band; no white bands.)
Niso interrupta tricolor Dall (three-
colored; pale brown with brown band be-
tween two white bands at the periphery.)
Niso microforis Dall (with a small door;
umbilicus minute. "This has a smaller
umbilicus than any other figured spe-
cies," writes Dall.)
Niso splendidula Sowerby (bright, splen-
did; this is a magnificent shell; color
a handsome yellow brown with white
bands; highly polished.)

4. Family Stiliferidae. (Lat. stilus, anything long and pointed like
a post, a style -- fero, to carry. Style-like apex. Apex is sharp.)

- a) Genus Stilifer Bro-
derip 1832. (Masc.)

Stilifer curtus Verrill (shortened, short;
shell broader than high; with a very
low spire.)
Stilifer minimus Dall (very small; length
3 mm.)
Stilifer minutus Dall (minute; smaller
than minimus; length 2 mm.)
Stilifer stimpsoni Verrill (named in ho-
nor of William Stimpson, an American
zoölogist, 1832-1872.)
Stilifer verrilli Dall (named for Addison
Emery Verrill, professor of Zoölogy in
Yale University, 1839-1927.)

- b) Genus Mucronalia A.
Adams 1860. (Lat. mu-
cro, mucronis, a
sharp point. Fem.)

Mucronalia bulimuloides Dall (resembling
a Bulimulus or Lymnaea; "shell much the
shape of a slender Bulimulus or Lymnaea"
writes Dall.)
Mucronalia mammillata Dall (rounded like
a nipple; with a minute subcylindrical
initial whorl.)
Mucronalia suava Dall (pleasant, delight-
ful, soft; transition from mucro to
whorls less abrupt than in M. mammillata.)

C. ORDER PTEROPODA

(Gr. pteron, a feather, wing -- pous, podos, foot. So named because
the anterior lobes of the foot are developed in the form of winglike
organs. Wing-footed.)

SUBORDER THECOSOMATA

(Gr. theca, a case, box -- soma, somat-, body. Species having a shell.)

I. SUPERFAMILY EUTHECOSOMATA

(Gr. eu, well +- theca, a case, box +- soma, somat-, body.)

1. Family Spiratellidae. (Diminutive of spira, anything wound, rolled round, coil, spire.) Also known as Family Limacinidae. (Lat. limax, limac-, a slug, snail.)

Genus Spiratella

Blainville 1817.

Formerly listed as

Genus Limacina Cuvier
1817. (Fem.)

Spiratella bulimoides Orbigny (resembling the Bulimus, a land snail.) (Bulimus, according to Dr. Paul Fischer (Manuel de Conchyliologie), is a typographical error for Bulinus, le Bulin of Adanson.)

Spiratella helicina Phipps (spiral, helix; has many whorls on its spire.)

Spiratella helicoides Jeffreys (resembling a Helix, a land snail; helix means a spiral. Shell with a depressed but not flattened spire; columella twisted in a spiral.)

Spiratella lesueuri Orbigny (named for Charles A. Lesueur, a French ichthyologist and conchologist, 1778-1846.)

Spiratella retroversa Fleming (turned or bent backward; retrovert; when the animal is in motion, the shell is carried at right angles, hanging somewhat obliquely to the direction of the movement.)

Spiratella retroversa macandrei Forbes & Hanley (the specific name should have been written macandrewi as the shell is named for a Mr. MacAndrew.)

Spiratella trochiformis Orbigny (shaped like a top; conical.)

Spiratella inflata Orbigny (swollen, inflated.)

Spiratella triacantha Fischer (with three thorns; lip with three teeth.)

2. Family Cavolinidae. (Dedicated to Cavolini, an Italian naturalist, 1756-1810.)

Cavolina gibbosa Rang (humped, inflated; dorsal face convex.)

Cavolina inflexa Lesueur (bent, inflected; lateral spines are curved backward a little; central spine long and curved upward.)

- a) Genus Cavolina Abildgaard 1791. (Cavolinia is not correct. Fem.)

Cavolina longirostris Lesueur (long-faced; shell prolonged in front into a long depressed beak.)

Cavolina telemus Linné (a proper name designating one of the Cyclopes; also a diviner, soothsayer. May be the same as C. tridentata Forskal.)

Cavolina tridentata Forskal (with three teeth. May be the same as C. telemus.)

Cavolina uncinata Rang (bent, crooked; lateral spines curved slightly backward;

central spine short and curved upward.)
Cavolina quadridentata Lesueur (with four teeth.)

Cavolina trispinosa Lesueur (with three spines; shell with three lateral strong spines.)

- b) Genus Creseis Rang
1828. (A mythological name, writes Paul Pelseneer in the "Challenger" Report on the Pteropoda. Shells slender, conical. Fem.)

Creseis acicula Rang (Lat. noun meaning a pin; shell so thin and long that it seems to be filiform, writes d'Orbigny.)
Creseis conica Eschscholtz (conical.)
Creseis virgula Rang (a small rod, a comma; shell slender with an abrupt enlargement at one end.)
Creseis virgula coniformis Orbigny (cone-shaped.)
Creseis chierchiae Boas (named for a Lieutenant Chierchia.)

- c) Genus Styliola Lesueur
1825. (Diminutive of stylos, a pillar, column. Shell is elongate-conical. Fem.)

Styliola subula Quoy & Gaimard (awl-shaped.)

- d) Genus Hyalocylis Fol
1875. (Gr. hyalos, glass -- cylix, a cup. A glass cup. Fem.)

Hyalocylis striata Rang (with striae.)

- e) Genus Clio Linné
1767. (Clio is the Muse of history. Fem.)

Clio cuspidata Bosc (pointed; with three long acute points.)
Clio pyramidata Linné (pyramidal; triangular.)
Clio polita Pelseneer (polished, smooth; shell smooth over its entire surface.)
Clio recurva Children (bent.)

- f) Genus Cuvierina Boas
1886. (Should not be called Herse Gistel 1848: Gr. noun meaning dew, a drop of dew; the goddess of the dew. Fem.) (Cuvierina is dedicated to Georges Léopold, Baron Cuvier, a French naturalist, 1769-1832. Feminine.)

Cuvierina columnella Rang (such is Rang's spelling; Dall writes "columella" and in Trans. Wagner Inst. vol.3, part II, page 431 explains: "The specific name "columella" of this species is a good Latin word and stands in no need of alteration into "columnella" as some inexperienced writers have hastily concluded." Despite this remark, columnella is the original spelling.)

II. SUPERFAMILY PSEUDOTHECOSOMATA

(Gr. pseudês, false -- theca, a case, box -- soma, somat-, body. A pseudoconch is formed by connective tissue. Adult without shell.)

1. Family Peraclidae. (From Lat. per, meaning exaggeration -- aclis, a

small javelin; in allusion to the long rostrum of the shell.)

Genus Peracle Forbes
1844. (This genus is
called Peraclis by
Paul Pelseneer in
the "Challenger" Re-
port on Pteropoda,
vol.23, p.32. Fem.)

Peracle bispinosa Pelseneer (with two
spines; lip bears teeth.)
Peracle reticulata Orbigny (reticulated;
surface has raised hexagonal reticula-
tion.)
Peracle reticulata diversa Monterosato
(different.)

2. Family Cymbuliidae. (Lat. cymbula, a small boat, skiff. A slipper.)

Genus Corolla Dall
1871. (Lat. a little
crown or garland.)
Also called Cymbulia
Péron & Lesueur 1810.
Fem.)

Corolla calceola Verrill (Lat. calceolus,
a little shoe; slipper-shaped shell pointed
in front and square behind.)

SUBORDER GYMNASOMATA

(Gr. gymnos, naked -- soma, somat-, body. Families characterized by
the absence of mantle and shell.)

1. Family Pneumodermatidae. (Gr. pneumôn, lung -- derma, dermat-, skin;
the skin performs the function of the gills.)

Genus Pneumoderma (Cu-
vier) Péron & Lesueur
1840. (Pneumonoderma
is not correct.) Neuter.

Pneumoderma violaceum Orbigny (violet,
bluish purple.)

2. Family Cliopsidae. (Clio, a shell of the Cavolinidae Family, (the
Muse of history) -- opsis, aspect, appearance; looks like a Clio.)

Genus Cliopsis Tros-
chel 1854. (Fem.)

Cliopsis grandis Boas (large; 22 mm.)

3. Family Notobranchaeidae. (Gr. nôtos, the back -- branchia, gills.
Shells having gills on the back.)

Genus Notobranchaea
Pelseneer 1886. (Fem.)

Notobranchaea macdonaldi Pelseneer (named
for Dr. MacDonald.)

4. Family Clionidae. (A diminutive of Clio, the Muse of history.)

a) Genus Clione Pallas
1774. (fem.)

Clione limacina Phipps (a slug, snail;
shell long, tapering to a point behind.)

b) Genus Paedoclione
Danforth 1907. (Gr.
pais, paidos, child
-- Clione, says Dan-
forth. It may be a
young Clione. Fem.)

Paedoclione doliiformis Danforth (Lat.
dolium, barrel -- forma, shape; barrel-
shaped.)

5. Family Anopsiidae. (Gr. anopsia, blindness, want of vision. Eyes
are absent.) Also called Family Eurybiidae. (Eurybia, daughter of
Oceanus, according to Chenu.)

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Genus Anopsia Gistel
1848. Also called
Halopsyche Bronn 1862. Anopsia globulosa Rang (globular. Body
 (Gr. hals, halos, sea rounded.)
 -- Psyche, the mis-
 tress of Cupid. Fem.)

D. ORDER SACOGLOSSA

(Gr. sacos, a shield -- glossa, a tongue. Shells without branchiae.)

1. Family Stiligeridae. (Lat. stilus, a pointed instrument -- gero, to bear. Shaped like a style. Gills are styliform.)

a) Genus Stiliger Eh- Stiliger fuscatus Gould (dusky; color va-
renberg 1831. (Masc.) rying from dark-slate to nearly black.)

b) Genus Alderia Thomp- Alderia harvardiensis Gould (named for
son 1844. (Named for Harvard University.)
the naturalist Jos-
hua Alder. Fem.)

c) Genus Hermaea Lovén Hermaea cruciata Gould (arranged in the
1844. (Gr. Hermaios, form of a cross; Gould writes: "The bran-
of Hermes, the mes- chial organs are slender at their inser-
senger of the gods. tion and curiously dilated at the middle,
Fem.) as well as the internal dark biliary con-
 tents representing a quaquaversal cross."

2. Family Elysiidae. (Gr. Elysios, Elysian.)

Genus Elysia Risso
1818. (Fem.)

Elysia chlorotica Gould (greenish; animal
 emerald green.)
Elysia catula Gould (in Lat. a little dog,
 cub; but Gould derived it from English
 "cat", a little cat. He writes: "Head
 large, rounded in front, globose. Ten-
 tacles short, broad, blunt, like cats'
 ears, so that the whole has a curious
 resemblance to the head of a kitten
 when viewed from above."

3. Family Limapontiidae. (From limax, a slug, snail -- pontos, sea;
 sea-slugs. Body slug-like.)

Genus Limapontia Limapontia zonata Girard (with zones;
Johnston 1836. (Fem.) body with transverse bands of white.)

4. Family Oxynoidae. (Gr. Oxynea, a town of Thessaly.)

Genus Lobiger Krohn Lobiger pilsbryi Schwengel (named for Dr.
1847. (Bearing lobes; Henry A. Pilsbry, eminent American mala-
Masc.) cologist, 1862- .)
Lobiger sowerbyi Fischer (Sowerby's.)

E. ORDER ACOELA

(Gr. acoilos, not hollow. These mollusks have no intestinal cavity, no alimentary canal.)

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Family Umbraculidae. (Lat. umbraculum, anything that furnishes shade, an umbrella. Umbrella-shaped.)

- a) Genus Umbraculum
Schumacher 1817.
(Neuter.)

Umbraculum bermudense Mörch (from Bermuda.)

Umbraculum plicatum Martens (folded, coiled; plaited.)

Umbraculum rushi Dall (named for Dr. W. H. Rush, U. S. Navy.)

- b) Genus Tylodina Rafi-
nesque 1814. (Gr.
tylos, a knob, cal-
lus. Shell with a
callous apex. Fem.)

Tylodina americana Dall (American.)

F. ORDER NUDIBRANCHIA

(Lat. nudus, naked -- branchia, gills. Gills are naked and exposed.)

I. SUPERFAMILY DORIDACEA

(Named after Doris, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, a sea-god.)

1. Family Polyceridae. (Gr. polys, many -- ceras, horn; with many little horns. Appendages to the branchiae spur-like. Spicules on the skin.)

- a) Genus Polycerella
Verrill 1880. (Same
etymology as above.
Fem.)

Polycerella davenporti Balch (Davenport's
Polycerella emertoni Verrill (named for
J. H. Emerton, artist of the U. S. Fish
Commission.)

- b) Genus Issena Ireda-
le & O'Donoghue 1923.
(Lat. Issa, an island
in the Adriatic. As
Issa was already pre-
occupied, Iredale and
O'Donoghue proposed
the diminutive Isse-
na. Fem.)

Issena lacera Abildgaard (mutilated,
torn to pieces.)
Issena ramosa Verrill & Emerton (ramose.)

- c) Genus Palio Gray 1857.
(Lat. pallium, a man-
tle. Masc.)

Palio lessoni Orbigny (Lesson's.)

2. Family Onchidorididae. (Gr. oncos, the barb of an arrow, a bend, curve, tumor; tubercle -- doris, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, a sea-god.)

Onchidoris aspersa Alder & Hancock (sprinkled; the sides are sprinkled with opaque white.)

Onchidoris diademata Gould (having a diadem; branchial star of nine plumes.)

Onchidoris diaphana Alder & Hancock (diaphanous, transparent.)

- a) Genus Onchidoris
Blainville 1816.
Spelt Onchidorus
in 1816, then On-
chidoris in 1824.
Onchidorus would
be masc., while
Onchidoris is fem.)
- Onchidoris fusca Müller (dusky; animal
pale rusty.)
Onchidoris grisea Gould (gray, or light
color mottled with black or brown; ten-
tacles yellowish; branchial plumes yel-
lowish.)
Onchidoris muricata Müller (scaly, spiny.)
Onchidoris tenella Gould (rather delica-
te; the animal is delicate and almost
transparent.)
- b) Genus Acanthodoris
Gray 1850. (Gr. acan-
tha, a thorn --
doris. Fem.)
- Acanthodoris pilosa Abildgaard (hairy;
hairy appearance.)
Acanthodoris pilosa ornata Verrill (ador-
ned. These mollusks are covered with
soft slender papillae which make them
appear pilose.)
- c) Genus Adalaria Bergh
1878. (Meaning un-
known. Fem.)
- Adalaria proxima Alder & Hancock (near,
close to; it looks very much like Onchi-
doris aspera.)
3. Family Okeniidae. (Named for the naturalist Oken.)
- a) Genus Ancula Lovén
1846. (Lat. a secon-
dary goddess assign-
ed to the service of
the principal gods.
Fem.)
- Ancula cristata Alder (crested: branchial
plumes arranged in a semi-circle.)
Ancula cristata sulphurea Stimpson (sul-
phurous; laminae of dorsal tentacles of
a sulphur-yellow color; branchial plu-
mes sulphur tipped.)
- b) Genus Idaliella
Bergh 1881. (Gr. Ida-
lion, a city in Cy-
prus with a temple
of Venus. Pertaining
to Idalium or Venus.
Fem.)
- Idaliella modesta Verrill (modest, small)
Idaliella pulchella Alder & Hancock (ra-
ther pretty.)
4. Family Corambidae. (Maybe from Corambis, name given Polonius in
Hamlet.)
- a) Genus Corambella
Balch 1899. (Dimi-
nutive of Corambe.
Fem.)
- Corambella depressa Balch (depressed;
much flattened.)
- b) Genus Corambe Bergh
1869. Also called
Doridella Verrill
1870. (Diminutive of
Doris.) Fem.)
- Corambe obscura Verrill (obscure, dark.)
5. Family Dorididae. (Named after Doris, the daughter of Oceanus and
Tethys, and wife of Nereus, a sea-god.)
- a) Genus Cadlina Bergh
1878. (Meaning un-
known. Fem.)
- Cadlina laevis Linné (smooth; covered
with minute tubercles.)

- b) Genus Glossodoris
Ehrenberg 1831. (Gr.
glossa, tongue --
doris. Fem.) Glossodoris clenchi Russell (named for
William J. Clench, Curator of Mollusks,
Harvard University, 1897- .)
- c) Genus Doris Linné
1758. (Doris, Do-
ridis, daughter of
Oceanus and Tethys.
Also listed as
Doridigitata Orbi-
gny 1839: Doris --
digitatus, having
fingers or finger-
like process. Fem.) Doris derelicta Fischer (abandoned.)
- d) Genus Geitodoris
Bergh 1891. (Gr.
geitôn, neighbor,
akin to -- doris.
Fem.) Geitodoris complanata Verrill (flattened.)

II. SUPERFAMILY AEOLIDIACEA

(From AEolis, the daughter of AEolus, the god of the winds, write Alder and Hancock.)

1. Family Heterodorididae. (Gr. heteros, other, different -- doris, doris, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. A different Doris.)

Genus Heterodoris
Verrill & Emerton
1882. (Fem.)

Heterodoris robusta Verrill & Emerton
(robust.)

2. Family Dendronotidae. (Gr. dendron, a tree -- nôtos, back. Have dorsal gills. Branchiae are set on each side of the back.)

Genus Dendronotus
Alder & Hancock
1845. (Masc.)

Dendronotus frondosus Ascanius (leafy;
with leaves; branchiae are ramose.)
Dendronotus frondosus elegans Verrill
(elegant; beautifully, elaborately ra-
mose.)
Dendronotus robustus Verrill (robust.)

3. Family Scyllaeidae. (Scylla, the dangerous rock opposite the whirlpool Charybdis.)

Genus Scyllaea Lin-
né 1758. (Fem.)

Scyllaea pelagica Linné (pelagic.)
Scyllaea pelagica marginata Bergh (having
a margin.)

4. Family Iduliidae. (One of those words invented by Leach.)

Genus Idulia Leach
1852. (Fem.)

Idulia coronata Gmelin (crowned; bran-
chiae bearing circles of papillae.)
Idulia formosa Verrill (handsome.)

5. Family Flabellinidae. (Lat. flabellum, a fan; fan-shaped.)

- a) Genus Eubranchus Forbes 1838. (eu, well, good -- branchia, gills. Branchiae are brilliantly dotted. Masc.)

Eubranchus exiguus Alder & Hancock (small; about 2/10 of an inch in length.)
Eubranchus pallidus Alder & Hancock (pale; animal yellowish white.)

- b) Genus Coryphella Gray 1850. (Probably Gr. coryphê, head, summit, peak. Fem.)

Coryphella diversa Couthouy (different; resembles Coryphella salmonacea, but is much more slender, the angles of the foot less dilated and the dorsal tentacles simple, say Gould & Binney.)
Coryphella nobilis Verrill (noble.)
Coryphella rufibranchialis Johnston (with red branchiae; branchiae are bright-red or brown with white tips.)
Coryphella rufibranchialis chocolata Balch chocolate; cores of the cerata and of the body are chocolate-brown.)
Coryphella rufibranchialis mananensis Stimpson (from Grand Manan, New Brunswick, Canada.)
Coryphella rutila Verrill (red.)
Coryphella salmonacea Couthouy (salmon-colored; branchiae are deep salmon-colored.)
Coryphella stellata Stimpson (starry; "when the animal is rolled up, its branchiae project in all directions like the rays of a star," write Gould & Binney.)
Coryphella stimpsoni Verrill (named for William Stimpson, an American zoölogist, 1832-1872.)

6. Family Fionidae. (A proper name from Ossian, say Alder & Hancock.)

Genus Fiona Forbes & Hanley 1851. (Fem.)

Fiona pinnata Eschscholtz (pinnate; having a winglike tuft of branchiae.)

7. Family Tergipedidae. (Lat. tergum, back -- pes, pedis, foot. Branchiae are in a single row on each side of the back; sides of foot rounded.)

- a) Genus Tergipes Cuvier 1805. (Masc.)

Tergipes despectus Johnston (despised; animal colorless. It is a minute little species about one fourth of an inch.)

- b) Genus Embletonia Alder & Hancock 1851. (Dedicated to Dr. Dennis Embleton, an English naturalist. Fem.)

Embletonia fuscata Gould (dusky; color from pale drab with a few dusky points to a smutty slate-color.)
Embletonia fuscata lanceolata Gould (lanceolate, tapering to a point; species with broad anterior tapering backwards and ending in a delicate point.)
Embletonia remigata Gould (like an oar; body long, slender, cylindrical anteriorly, gradually contracted backwards.)

- c) Genus Cuthona Alder

Cuthona pustulata Alder & Hancock (with

& Hancock 1855. (Probably from a proper name. Fem.)

pimples; granulated with white.)

- d) Genus Catriona Winckworth 1941. (Meaning unknown.) Formerly listed as Genus Cratena Bergh 1864. (Fem.)

Catriona aurantia Alder & Hancock (orange; also called aurantiaca Alder & Hancock: of the orange; branchiae centrally red, white at the end, with an orange ring.)

Catriona gymnota Couthouy (with a naked back; the branchiae are arranged along the lateral margins, leaving a large portion of the back exposed.)

Catriona pilata Gould (in piles, masses; tufts of branchiae.)

Catriona veronica Verrill (from Veronica, the woman who wiped the face of Christ with a cloth when He was on his way to Calvary. Body covered by a mantle.)

8. Family AEolidiidae. (From AEolis, the daughter of AEolus, the god of the winds, write Alder and Hancock.)

- a) Genus AEolidia Cuvier 1798. (Fem.)

AEolidia papillosa Linné (covered with papillae; papillae are set in very many rows, closely crowded.)

- b) Genus Facelina Alder & Hancock 1855. (A surname of Diana, a Roman goddess. Fem.)

Facelina agari Smallwood (Agar's.)

Facelina bostoniensis Couthouy (from Boston; found from Boston Harbor to Newport and Block Island, Rhode Island.)

9. Family Glaucidae. (Gr. glaucos, gray or bluish green. Also a sea-god.)

Genus Glaucus Forster 1777. (Common name: Sea-lizards. Masc.)

Glaucus marinus Du Pont 1763 (blue; also called Glaucus atlanticus Forster (Atlantic).)

SUBCLASS PULMONATA

(Lat. pulmo, pulmonis, a lung; these gastropods are air breathers.)

ORDER BASOMMATOPHORA

(Gr. basis, base -- omma, ommat-, eye -- pherein, to bear. These mollusks have the eyes at the base of the tentacles.)

1. Family Ellobiidae. (Gr. ellobion, that which is in the lobe of the ear, an earring. Common name: Ear Shells.)

- a) Genus Melampus Montfort 1810. (Gr. melas, black -- pous, foot; black-footed. Common

Melampus bidentatus bidentatus Say (with two teeth or folds; the inner lip has two folds upon it.)

Melampus bidentatus corneus Deshayes (horn color.)

Melampus bidentatus lineatus Say (lined; with wrinkles lengthwise and occasional

 

name: Black foot Shells. Melampus is also the name of a legendary Greek physician. Masc.)

revolving lines.)
Melampus bidentatus redfieldi Pfeiffer
 (Redfield's.)
Melampus coffeus Linné (coffee; resembling a coffee bean. Lead color or brownish.)
Melampus coffeus gundlachi Pfeiffer
 (Gundlach's.)
Melampus flavus Gmelin (yellow; color brownish to chestnut.)
Melampus floridanus Shuttleworth (Florida.)

b) Genus Pira H. & A. Adams 1855. (Lat. pirum, a pear. On account of its ending, fem.)

Pira monilis Bruguière (with a necklace.)
Pira monile is also correct; monile is a noun meaning necklace.)

c) Genus Detracia Gray 1840. (The proper name De Tracy. Fem.)

Detracia bullaoides Montagu (bubble-shaped; resembling a Bulla.)
Detracia clarki Morrison (Clark's; named after Austin H. Clark, scientist.)
Detracia floridana Shuttleworth (Florida.)

d) Genus Tralia Gray 1840. (Probably a proper name. Fem.)

Tralia ovula Bruguière (diminutive of ovum, a small egg.)
Tralia pusilla Gmelin (tiny.)

e) Genus Pedipes Fé-russac 1821. (Lat. pes, ped-, a foot. Foot rounded before and behind, divided below by a deep furrow. Common name: Stepping Shells. Masc.)

Pedipes elongatus Dall (elongated.)
Pedipes mirabilis Munfeld (admirable.)
Pedipes ovalis C.B. Adams (oval.)

f) Genus Marinula King 1832. (Diminutive of Lat. marinus, marine, of the sea. Fem.)

Marinula succinea Pfeiffer (amber; amber colored.)

(See bottom of page 128.)

g) Genus Apodosis Pilsbry & McGinty 1949. (Gr. restoration, restitution; in grammar, the consequent proposition. Fem.)

Apodosis novimundi Pilsbry & McGinty
 (of the new world.)

h) Genus Phytia Gray 1821. (Gr. phytios, producing, nourishing; generative; epithet of the gods. Formerly listed as Alexia Gray 1847: probably suggested

Phytia bermudensis H. & A. Adams (from Bermuda.)
Phytia myosotis borealis Conrad (Gr. myosôtis, mouse ear; the forget-me-not. Borealis: northern; found from Maine to New York.)
Phytia myosotis marylandica Pilsbry (Ma-

to Gray by the proper name Alexis. Fem.)

ryland; found in St. Leonard's Creek, Patuxent River, Maryland.)

- i) Genus Blauneria Shuttleworth 1854. (Dedicated to a naturalist called Blauner. Fem.) Blauneria heteroclita Montagu (heteroclite; irregular. Shell sinistral with a single strongly marked fold.)

- j) Genus Microtralia Dall 1894. (Micros, small tralia. Fem.) Microtralia occidentalis Pfeiffer (western.)

- k) Genus Ellobium Röding 1798. (Gr. ellobion, that which is in the lobe of the ear, an earring.) Formerly listed as Genus Auriculastrum Fischer 1883: little ear, ear lobe.) (Neuter.) Ellobium pellucens Menke (transparent.) Ellobium minusculum Dall (rather small.)

2. Family Gadiniidae. (From le Gadin, name arbitrarily given by Adanson in 1757.)

Genus Gadinia Gray 1824. (Fem.)

Gadinia carinata Dall (keeled, carinate.)

3. Family Siphonariidae. (Gr. siphon, a siphon, tube, pipe. These mollusks have a siphonal groove on the right side.)

- a) Genus Siphonaria Sowerby 1823. (Fem.) Siphonaria alternata Say (alternated; white and brown in color; ribs vary in size.) Siphonaria alternata brunnea Hanley (brown, brownish.) Siphonaria lineolata Orbigny (with little revolving lines. Is the same as Siphonaria pectinata Linné.) Siphonaria pectinata Linné (with many radial lines.)
- b) Genus Williamia Monterosato 1884. (From the proper name William. Fem.) Williamia krebsi Mörch (named for the the conchologist Henry Krebs, of St. Thomas, West Indies.)

N.B. Genus Leuconia Gray 1840 is not found in North Atlantic waters.

Omission: Insert just after Genus Marinula King: page 127:

- f') Genus Laemodonta Philippi 1846. (Gr. laimos, throat -- odous, odont -- tooth. Shell having three big folds or denticulations. Fem.) Laemodonta cubensis Pfeiffer (Cuban.)

CLASS AMPHINEURA

C L A S S A M P H I N E U R A

(Greek amphi, on both sides -- neura, nerves. Both sides of nervous system are similarly arranged.)

A. ORDER LEPIDOPLEURIDA

(Gr. lepis, lepidos, a scale (as of fish) -- pleuron, pleura, sides. Scaly sides. Girdle with minute striated or smooth scales, usually with longer scales at the edge.)

Family Lepidopleuridae. (Same etymology as above.)

a) Genus Lepidopleurus
Risso 1826. (Scaly
sides. Masc.)

Lepidopleurus alveolus Sars (alveolus, Lat. noun meaning a small cavity, a basin, tray. Shell is quite convex, back is arched.)

Lepidopleurus arcticus Sars (arctic, northern. Range: Greenland to Finmark.)

Lepidopleurus asellus Spengler (asellus, Lat. noun meaning a little donkey, an ass's colt. Shell rather elevated; dorsal ridge angular. Color: olive-ashen. Delicate lines of olive-green.)

Lepidopleurus cancellatus Sowerby (cross-barred, trellis-like. Has a latticed appearance.)

Lepidopleurus carinatus Dall (keeled, with an elevated ridge.)

Lepidopleurus pergranatus Dall (having very many grains; whole surface covered with granular sculpture.)

b) Genus Hanleya Gray
1857. (Named for
Sylvanus Hanley, a
British malacologist,
1819-1899. Fem.)

Hanleya hanleyi Bean (Hanley's; named for Sylvanus Hanley, 1819-1899.)

Hanleya mendicaria Mighels and Adams (Lat. mendicus, beggar, indigent, poor; looking like a beggar. Shell ashen-white, not much elevated; dorsal ridge obtuse.)

Hanleya tropicalis Dall (tropical; found in Sand Key, Florida.)

B. ORDER CHITONIDA

(Gr. chiton, a tunic, gown.)

1. Family Lepidochitonidae. (Gr. lepis, lepidos, a scale (as of fish) -- chiton, a tunic, gown. Shells are scaly. Girdle covered with minute scales.)

Genus Tonicella Car-
penter 1873. (Dimi-
nutive of Tonicia,
word invented by
Gray for its eupho-
nic sound. Fem.)

Tonicella blaneyi Dall (Blaney's.)

Tonicella marmorea Fabricius (marble-like. Shell brownish or reddish with white lines and spots.)

Tonicella marmorea caerulea Winkley (Lat. caeruleus means dark-colored, dark blue, azure.)

2. Family Mopaliidae. (From Mopalia, an arbitrary name invented by Gray merely for its pleasing combination of syllables.)

a) Genus Symmetrogephyrus Middendorf 1847.

(Gr. symmetros, symmetric -|- gephyra, a bridge. Masc.) (Formerly known as Genus Amicula Gray 1847, Lat. a little girl friend, which was then feminine.)

Symmetrogephyrus vestitus Broderip and Sowerby (Lat. dressed with; covered with a brown girdle which may have scattered tufts of hair.)

b) Genus Ceratozona Dall 1882. (Gr. ceras,

cerat-, horn -|- zona, a girdle. Girdle is tough with hornlike spines. Fem.)

Ceratozona rugosa Sowerby (rough, wrinkled; with a rough sculpture of wavy wrinkles.)

c) Genus Placiphorella (Carpenter) Dall 1878.

(A diminutive of Placiphora. From Greek plac-, plac-, a plate -|- pherô, carry. Fem.)

Placiphorella atlantica Verrill & Smith (Atlantic; off the Georges Bank.)

3. Family Cryptoplacidae. (Gr. cryptos, hidden -|- plac-, a plate. Plates sunken in the back of the mantle.)

a) Genus Cryptoconchus Burrow 1815. (Gr.

cryptos, hidden -|- concha, a conch. Formerly known as Genus Acanthochites Risso 1826. Masc.)

Cryptoconchus floridanus Dall (found in Florida.)

Cryptoconchus hemphilli Pilsbry (Hemphill's; named for Henry Hemphill, a conchologist.)

b) Genus Acanthochitona Gray 1821. (Gr. acantha,

a spine, thorn -|- chiton, a tunic, gown. Formerly known as Genus Acanthochites Risso 1826: same etymology. Fem.)

Acanthochitona balesae Pilsbry (named for Mrs. Blenn R. Bales of Circleville, Ohio.)

Acanthochitona pygmaea Pilsbry (pygmean, dwarf; only 1/2 to 3/4 inch in length.)

Acanthochitona spiculosa Reeve (Lat. spiculus, pointed; furnished with tufts of spicules, of sharp points.)

Acanthochitona spiculosa astrigera Reeve (Lat. astriger, starry. Valves variously colored, often with wide white stripes. Is the same species as the preceding one.)

4. Family Ischnochitonidae. (Gr. ischnos, slender, thin -|- chiton, a tunic, gown. Valves are thin. Slender Chitons.)

a) Genus Calloplax Thiele 1909. (Gr. calos, beautiful -|- plax, a

Calloplax janeirensis Gray (de Janeiro; Range from Florida to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

plate. Prefix callo is also used in the meaning of strong. Shell is strongly sculptured. Fem.)

- b) Genus Chaetopleura Shuttleworth 1853.
(Gr. chaete, long flowing hair, mane + pleura, sides. Girdle more or less hairy. Fem.)

Chaetopleura apiculata Say (Neo Lat. apiculus, diminutive of apex, a tip, summit; having a projecting point. Dorsum sharply keeled.)

- c) Genus Ischnochiton Gray 1847. (Gr. ischnos, slender, thin -- chiton, a tunic, gown. Slender Chitons. Masc.)

Ischnochiton floridanus Pilsbry (Florida)
Ischnochiton limaciformis Sowerby (Lat. limax, limac-, a slug -- forma, shape; shaped like a slug. Shell is narrow, elongated.)

Ischnochiton liozonis Dall (Gr. leios, smooth -- zonē or Lat. zona, a girdle, zone; girdle nearly smooth; surface of the valves nearly smooth.)

Ischnochiton papillosus C.B. Adams (Lat. papilla, a pustule, pimple. Pimpled. It is granulated throughout.)

Ischnochiton pectinatus Sowerby (comb-like, fan-shaped; recalls a scallop, a pecten by its sculpture.)

Ischnochiton purpurascens C.B. Adams (purple; having red patches on dorsal ridge.)

Ischnochiton striolatus Gray (with little striae; sculptured with narrow grooves.)

Ischnochiton striolatus funiculatus (Carpenter) Pilsbry (funiculate; with small cord-like ridges.)

Ischnochiton albus Linné (white; color: pale buff, sometimes almost white; interior white.)

Ischnochiton ruber Linné (red; shell light buff, marbled with lines of crimson. Interior bright pink.)

Ischnochiton ruber index Balch (index: fore-finger.)

Ischnochiton exaratus Sars (furrowed; surface radially grooved.)

- d) Genus Lorica H. & A. Adams 1852. (Latin: armor plate, leather cuirass. Girdle scaly. Formerly listed as Callistochiton Carpenter 1882: Gr. callistos, very beautiful, fairest -- chiton, a tunic, gown. Callistochiton was masc.; Lorica fem.)

Lorica shuttleworthiana Pilsbry (Shuttleworth's; Named for J. Robert Shuttleworth who died in 1874. This genus was well named Callistochiton as the valves are conspicuously sculptured.)

5. Family Chitonidae. (Gr. chiton, a tunic, gown. Common name: Coat of mail Chitons.)

a) Genus Chiton Linné
1758. (Masc.)

Chiton marmoratus Linné (marbled; color olive to dark brown or purple brown; girdle alternately green and light blue.)
Chiton squamosus Linné (Lat. scaly; covered with scales or granules; sides beaded.) Chiton viridis Spengler (green; color from gray-white to olive) is the same species.
Chiton tuberculatus Linné (with tubercles. Riblets bear low tubercles.)

b) Genus Acanthopleura
Guilding 1829. (Gr. acantha, spine, thorn - pleura, sides. Girdle covered with spines. Fem.)

Acanthopleura granulata Gmelin (granulated; granulated all over.)

c) Genus Tonicia Gray
1847. (Name arbitrarily chosen by Gray for its euphonic sound. Derived from tonic. Tonicia differs from Tonicella in having pectinated insertion plates. Feminine.)

Tonicia schrammi Shuttleworth (Schramm's; named for A. Schramm of Paris and Guadeloupe, a conchologist who died in 1876.)

C L A S S S C A P H O P O D A

C L A S S S C A P H O P O D A

(Gr. scaphê, a boat, anything dug or scooped out -- pous, pod-, foot; foot fitted for burrowing.)

1. Family Siphonodentaliidae. (Gr. siphon, a tube, siphon -- dentalium, from dens, dentis, a tooth, tooth-shaped. Shells bulbous near the middle. Foot vermiform.)

Cadulus curtus Watson (short; shell short, broad.)

Cadulus cucurbita Dall (Lat. noun meaning a gourd; looks like a gourd. Dall called it cucurbitus; Pilsbry cucurbita, which is more correct since cucurbita, being a noun, should remain unchanged.)

Cadulus obesus Watson (fat, obese; very broad, very much swollen in the middle.)

Cadulus platensis Henderson (type is from off the Rio de la Plata.)

Cadulus transitorius Henderson (transitory, not enduring, short-lived; shell very small; length, 3 mm.)

Cadulus acus Dall (Lat. noun meaning a needle; shell is small, very slender.)

Cadulus atlanticus Henderson (Atlantic.)

Cadulus cylindratus Jeffreys (cylindric; shell forms a narrow cylinder, of about equal caliber, with no swelling.)

Cadulus iota Henderson (Gr. letter i, an iota, a jot, anything very small; shell minute, a little mite of a shell.)

Cadulus mayori Henderson (Mayor's; named in honor of Dr. A. G. Mayor, of the Tortugas Biological Station.)

- a) Genus Cadulus Philippi 1844. (Diminutive of Lat. noun cadus, a small pail, jar. Masc.)

Cadulus minusculus Dall (rather small; shell very small; length, 2.33 mm.)

Cadulus rastridens Watson (Lat. rastrum, a rake -- dens, tooth; looks like the tooth of a rake; it is bent.)

Cadulus regularis Henderson (regular; without a local swelling.)

Cadulus sauridens Watson (Gr. sauros, a lizard -- dens, tooth; shell small, narrow, a little bent.)

Cadulus subula Henderson (Lat. noun meaning an awl; awl-shaped; shell very small, exceedingly slender.)

Cadulus verrilli Henderson (Verrill's; named for Addison Emery Verrill, Professor of Zoölogy in Yale University, 1839-1927.)

Cadulus aequalis Dall (equal, even, plain; shell without sculpture.)

Cadulus agassizi Dall (Agassiz'; named for Louis Jean R. Agassiz, a Swiss naturalist who taught at Harvard University, 1807-1873.)

Cadulus amiantus Dall (Gr. unspotted; color milky white, somewhat translucent.)
Cadulus arctus Henderson (Lat. pressed together, narrow; shell exceedingly slender, with a small contracted anterior aperture.)

Cadulus elephas Henderson (elephant; shell very large, solid and heavy; length 17.5 mm.)

Cadulus elongatus Henderson (elongated; very long and slender; 14 mm.)

Cadulus foweyensis Henderson (from Fowey Light, Florida.)

Cadulus grandis Verrill (large; shell large, robust, thick; 15 mm.)

Cadulus greenlawi Henderson (Greenlaw's; named after Captain S. W. Greenlaw, master of the Eolis.)

Cadulus lunula Dall (a little moon; it is shaped like a crescent.)

Cadulus miamensis Henderson (from Miami; dredged off Fowey Light, Florida.)

Cadulus nitidus Henderson (shining.)

Cadulus pandionis Verrill & Smith (dredged by the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer "Fish Hawk". The fish hawk's name in Latin is Pandion haliaeetus.)

Cadulus parvus Henderson (small; length 6 mm.)

a) Genus Cadulus Philippi 1844. (Masc.)

Cadulus poculum Dall (Lat. noun meaning a drinking cup, a glass.)

Cadulus portoricensis Henderson (from Puerto Rico.)

Cadulus providensis Henderson (dredged off Old Providence Island, West Indies.)

Cadulus rushi Pilsbry & Sharp (Rush's; named for Dr. W. H. Rush, U. S. Navy.)

Cadulus rushi arne Henderson (arne may be derived from Gr. arên, sheep, ram.)

Cadulus simpsoni Henderson (Simpson's; named for Charles T. Simpson, the joint author with William H. Dall in the report upon the Porto Rican mollusks.)

Cadulus spectabilis Verrill (remarkable; "remarkable for its great size, for its gibbous swelling close to the anterior end, and for the rapid contraction of the oral aperture", writes Verrill. Shell very large for the genus: 22 mm.)

Cadulus vulpidens Watson (Lat. vulpes, a fox - dens, tooth; shell resembles the canine tooth of a fox; long, sharp, bent.)

Cadulus watsoni Dall (Watson's; named for R. B. Watson, of the "Challenger" expedition.)

Cadulus carolinensis Bush (found from North Carolina to the Gulf of Mexico.)

Cadulus quadridentatus Dall (four-toothed; apex is cut into four conic teeth by

four slits.)

Cadulus tetrodon Pilsbry & Sharp (Gr. tetra for tettara, four -- odous, odont-tooth; apex is cut by four slits leaving four triangular lobes; shell more swollen and fusiform than the quadridentatus.)

- b) Genus Siphonodentalium Sars 1859. (Gr. siphon, a tube -- dentalium, tooth-shaped. Neuter.)

Siphonodentalium lobatum Sowerby (with lobes; the apex is cut into six lobes or teeth.)

Siphonodentalium tytthum Watson (Greek tytthos, small, little; very short, length 5.5mm.)

Siphonodentalium verrilli Henderson (Verrill's; named for Professor Addison E. Verrill, Yale University, 1839-1927.)

Siphonodentalium bushi Henderson (Bush's.)

Siphonodentalium striatinum Henderson (with little striae; has about sixty very minute longitudinal striae.)

Siphonodentalium occidentale Henderson (western; a Western Atlantic species.)

- c) Genus Entalina Monterosato 1872. (Diminutive of entalis, inner. Fem.)

Entalina platamodes Watson (Gr. platamodes, of flat shape, broad and even; shell has a square form, is not rounded.)

2. Family Dentaliidae. (Lat. dens, dentis, a tooth; these shells are tooth-shaped. Foot is conical. Common name: Tooth Shells.)

Genus Dentalium Linne 1758. (Tooth-shaped. Neuter.)

Dentalium carduus Dall (Lat. noun meaning a thistle; surface is rasp-like.)

Dentalium gouldi Dall (Gould's; named for Dr. Augustus A. Gould, an eminent American malacologist, 1805-1866.)

Dentalium gouldi portoricense Henderson (from Puerto Rico.)

Dentalium laqueatum Verrill (panelled; sculptured with latticed, finely reticulated design.)

Dentalium laqueatum regulare Henderson (regular; ribs "are neither modified nor flattened at their termination in the aperture rim of the shells." (Henderson.)

Dentalium texasianum Philippi (Texan; from Texas.)

Dentalium texasianum cestum Henderson (Gr. cestos, as an adjective, means embroidered, stitched; as a noun, it means a girdle, belt. In Latin it means a basket made of rushes; shell has rather heavy cord-like riblets.)

Dentalium rebeccaense Henderson (from Rebecca Shoals, Florida.)

Dentalium agile subagile Henderson (agile, nimble; Dentalium agile belongs to European waters, so Henderson named this

Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education the sum of
\$100.00 for the year 1888

Witness my hand and seal this
1st day of January 1888

Attest my hand and seal this
1st day of January 1888

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species subagile, somewhat agile. Shell very long and slender.)

Dentalium antillarum Orbigny (of the Antilles, Antillean.)

Dentalium bartletti Henderson (Bartlett's; named for Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, of the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer Blake (1878-1879).)

Dentalium ceratum Dall (waxy; color of a waxen yellow.)

Dentalium ceratum flavum Henderson (yellow; color bright yellow; this yellow color is more constant and vivid than in the preceding one.)

Dentalium disparile Orbigny (different, unequal; this species has no notch or slit.)

Dentalium entale stimpsoni Henderson (Gr. entos, Lat. entalis, of or pertaining to the interior, inner; the inner layer is hard and smooth; named for William Stimpson, a distinguished American malacologist, 1832-1872.)

Dentalium occidentale Stimpson (western; found from Gulf of St. Lawrence to off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.)

Dentalium occidentale georgiense Henderson (dredged from off Georges Bank.)

Genus Dentalium Lin-
né 1758. (Neuter.)

Dentalium pilsbryi Rehder (named for Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, Curator of the Department of Mollusca, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, an eminent American malacologist, 1862-). (Formerly listed as Dentalium pseudo-hexagonum Henderson (Gr. pseudês, false - hexagônos, six-cornered; false hexagon; in fact it has nine primary ribs.)

Dentalium sericatum Dall (silken; shell translucent white with opaque white wavy lines; looks like "moire" silk.)

Dentalium taphrium Dall (Gr. taphros, a ditch, trench; shell has thirty or more low ribs.)

Dentalium tubulatum Henderson (tubular; almost straight; the cylinder is round.)

Dentalium callithrix Dall (Gr. with beautiful hair; wavy appearance.)

Dentalium floridense Henderson (from Florida; off the Florida Keys.)

Dentalium meridionale Pilsbry & Sharp (southern; Gulf of Mexico, north of the Yucatan Bank.)

Dentalium meridionale jamaicense Henderson (found near Jamaica, West Indies.)

Dentalium meridionale verrilli Henderson (Verrill's; named for Addison Emery Verrill, Professor of Zoölogy in Yale University, 1839-1927.)

Dentalium amaliense Henderson (dredged

off Amalia, St. Thomas Island.)

Dentalium calamus Dall (Masc. Latin noun meaning a reed, also a pen; shell is slightly arched.)

Dentalium circumcinctum Watson (girdled; shell closely and regularly girt round.)

Dentalium eboreum Conrad (ivory; yellowish, milky and shining.)

Dentalium semistriolatum Guilding (half furrowed or grooved; on some portions of the shell there are fine grooves, on others perfect smoothness.)

Dentalium callipeplum Dall (Gr. callipeplos, with beautiful robe or beautifully clad; shell highly polished and shining; ivory white or flesh color.)

Dentalium perlongum Dall (very long; it measures from 54 to 90 mm.)

Genus Dentalium Lin-
né 1758. (Neuter.)

Dentalium sowerbyi Guilding (Sowerby's; named for George Brettingham Sowerby, son of a distinguished naturalist and father of George B. Sowerby Jr, who wrote A Conchological Manual. He himself is the author of The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells, 1788-1854.)

Dentalium sowerbyi pelliceri Henderson (dedicated to Captain Gaspar Pellicer of the "Thomas Barrera".)

Dentalium ensiculus Jeffreys (Lat. noun meaning a dagger, a small sword; shell rather strongly arched and keeled on convex and concave sides. Dagger Dentalium.)

Dentalium ophiodon Dall (Gr. ophis, a serpent, snake -- odous, odont-, tooth; shell thin but strong, considerably curved, of white color.)

Dentalium pressum Pilsbry & Sharp (strongly compressed or flattened.)

Dentalium stenoschizum Pilsbry & Sharp (Gr. stenos, narrow -- schiza, a cleft. It possesses an extremely long and narrow apical slit.)

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CLASS PELECYPODA

C L A S S P E L E C Y P O D A

(Gr. pelecys, hatchet -- pous, pod-, foot. The foot looks much like a hatchet.) This Class is also called: LAMELLIBRANCHIA (Lat. lamella, a small or thin plate -- Gr. branchia, gills; they have two flat, lamelliform gills on both sides of the body); BIVALVIA (Lat. bis, twice -- valva, leaf, fold (of a door); shell consists of two valves); ACEPHALA (Gr. acephala, headless; mollusks having no evident head; head is not well developed.)

A. ORDER PALAEOCONCHA

(Gr. palaios, old, ancient -- concha, conch.)

SUPERFAMILY SOLEMYACEA

(Gr. and Lat. solen, pipe, tube, channel -- Lat. mya, a sea-mussel -- acea, the termination generally used to designate superfamilies.)

Family Solemyidae. (Abbreviation for Solenomyidae, which is still used by some conchologists. Same etymology as above. Shells so called because valves are much elongated.)

Genus Solemya Lamarck 1818. (Fem.)

Solemya borealis Totten (northern; found from Nova Scotia to Connecticut.)

Solemya occidentalis Deshayes (western; found from West Coast of Florida to the West Indies.)

Solemya velum Say (Velum is a neuter noun meaning a veil. Veiled Solemya because the periostracum overhangs the edge of the shell like a veil. Common name: Awning shell.)

Solemya grandis Verrill & Bush (large.)

B. ORDER PROTOBRANCHIA

(Gr. protos, first -- branchia, gills. Gills are very primitive; they are flat, plate-like.)

SUPERFAMILY NUCULACEA

(Lat. nucula, diminutive of nux, nucis, a small nut.)

1. Family Nuculidae. (Lat. nucula, a small nut.)

Nucula aegeënsis Jeffreys (of the Aegean Sea.)

Nucula atacellana Schenck (meaning unknown; formerly listed as Nucula cancellata Jeffreys (cross-barred, latticed.)

Nucula crenulata A. Adams (crenulated; inside margin crenulate.)

Nucula culebrensis A.E. Smith (named after Culebra Island, West Indies.)

Nucula culebrensis oblitterata Dall (era-

sed, indistinct.)

Nucula cymella Dall (Lat. Gr. cyma, a wave, billow; has wave-like sculpture.)
Nucula delphinodonta Mighels (Gr. delphis, a dolphin -/- odous, odont-, tooth; looks like a dolphin tooth.)

Nucula expansa Reeve (Lat. spread out, expanded, swollen.)

Nucula fernandinae Dall (dredged off Fernandina, Florida.)

Nucula granulosa Verrill (full of granules, granular.)

Genus Nucula Lamarck
1799. (Fem.)

Nucula proxima Say (near, close to, closely allied to some other species.)

Nucula proxima ovata Verrill & Bush (ovate; shell broad-ovate or elliptical in form.)

Nucula proxima truncula Dall (Lat. trunculus, a bit, a small piece cut off.)

Nucula subovata Verrill & Bush (somewhat ovate.)

Nucula tenuis Montagu (thin, slender.)

Nucula tenuis inflata Hancock (thin, slender, but swollen, inflated.)

Nucula verrilli Dall (Verrill's; named in honor of Addison Emery Verrill, Professor of Zoölogy in Yale University, an eminent malacologist, 1839-1927.)

2. Family Nuculanidae. (A diminutive of nucula, a very small nut. Used to be called Family Ledidae, named after Leda, mother of Castor and Pollux.)

Nuculana acuta Conrad (acute, pointed; posterior end acutely pointed.)

Nuculana concentrica Say (concentric; surface sculptured with concentric grooves.)

Nuculana buccata Steenstrup (Lat. refers to cheek puffed or filled out; a stout little shell.)

Nuculana bushiana Verrill (Bush's; named for Katharine J. Bush, Assistant in Peabody Museum of Yale University, 1855-1937.)

a) Genus Nuculana Link
1807. (Fem.)

Nuculana carpenteri Dall (Carpenter's; named for Philip P. Carpenter, an English naturalist, 1819-1877.)

Nuculana caudata Donovan (Lat. cauda, a tail; with a tail.)

Nuculana hebes E. A. Smith (Lat. dull, blunt.)

Nuculana jacksoni Gould (Jackson's; named for Dr. C. T. Jackson.)

Nuculana jamaicensis Orbigny (from Jamaica; found from North Carolina to the West Indies.)

Nuculana minuta Fabricius (minute, very small; 1/2 inch in length.)

a) Genus Nuculana Link
1807. (Fem.)

- Nuculana pernula Müller (diminutive of perna, a thigh, ham, sea-mussel.)
Nuculana pusio Philippi (Lat. pusio, a little boy; young; probably an immature specimen.)
Nuculana quadrangularis Dall (quadrangular.)
Nuculana solidifacta E. A. Smith (Lat. made firm, solid; solidified.)
Nuculana solidula E. A. Smith (a little firm, solid.)
Nuculana subaequilatera Jeffreys (somewhat equilateral.)
Nuculana tenuisulcata Couthouy (Lat. tenuis, thin, slender + sulcatus, furrowed; with light furrows. Surface with numerous concentric ridges.)
Nuculana verrilliana Dall (Verrill's; named for Professor Addison Emery Verrill of Yale University, an eminent malacologist, 1839-1927.)
Nuculana vitrea cerata Dall (Lat. vitreus, glassy; ceratus, waxed; whitish lustre.)

b) Genus Ledella Verrill
& Bush 1897. (Diminutive of Leda, mother of Castor and Pollux. Fem.)

- Ledella aspecta Dall (Lat. looked at; shell has no defined escutcheon.)
Ledella bipennis Dall (Lat. bipennis, either having two edges or two wings.)
Ledella messanensis Seguenza (from Messina, Sicily.)
Ledella messanensis sublevis Verrill and Bush (sublevis, somewhat smooth; concentric sculpture wholly or partially obsolete.)
Ledella orixa Dall (derived from Gr. orinx, a furrow, wrinkle; shell has a slight flexure in front of the rostrate end.)

c) Genus Yoldia Möller
1842. (Named for Alfonso d'Aguirra y Gadea, Count Yoldi of Denmark. Fem.)

- Yoldia arctica Gray (Arctic; from Greenland.)
Yoldia cascoensis Mighels & Adams (from Casco Bay, Maine.)
Yoldia glacialis Gray (glacial; found in Greenland and Hudson Strait.)
Yoldia limatula Say (Lat. filed, polished. Shell very smooth and shining.)
Yoldia liorhina Dall (Gr. leios, smooth -- rhinë, file; smooth file.)
Yoldia myalis Couthouy (resembling a Mya; elongate oval.)
Yoldia sapotilla Gould (Spanish sapotilla, the sapodilla plum; so called because "in its shape and the perfect polish of its surface, this shell resembles the seed of the sapotilla, a tropical fruit" writes Gould.)
Yoldia solenoides Dall (resembling a Solen.)

Yoldia thraciaeformis Storer (shaped like a Thracia, broad and squarish.)

Yoldia curta Verrill & Bush (short; shell is short.)

Yoldia dissimilis Verrill & Bush (different; this species "differs considerably from the typical forms of Yoldiella", write Verrill and Bush.)

Yoldia expansa Jeffreys (spread out, expanded, swollen.)

Yoldia fraterna Verrill & Bush (fraternal, brotherly; closely allied to another species.)

Yoldia frigida Torell (cold, frigid; found from Gulf of St. Lawrence to Massachusetts.)

Yoldia inconspicua Verrill & Bush (not conspicuous, not remarkable; shell is small, thin, delicate.)

Yoldia inflata Verrill & Bush (swollen; shell small, swollen, rather short.)

Yoldia iris Verrill & Bush (iris, the rainbow; shell brilliantly iridescent, covered with fine concentric lines.)

c) Genus Yoldia Möller
1842. (Named for
Count Yoldi of Denmark.
Fem.)

Yoldia iris stricta Verrill & Bush (Lat. strictus: narrow, squeezed, tight.)

Yoldia jeffreysi Hidalgo (Jeffreys'; named for John G. Jeffreys, a British malacologist, 1809-1885.)

Yoldia lenticula ambliia Verrill & Bush (lenticula, lentil; ambliia, Gr. amblys, fem. ambleia, blunt, dulled, having lost its point.)

Yoldia lucida Lovén (shining, bright; shell iridescent; periostracum has brilliant colors.)

Yoldia minuscula Verrill & Bush (rather small; shell minute.)

Yoldia pachia Verrill & Bush (Gr. pachys, fem. pacheia, thick, stout; shell is very broad, considerably swollen in the middle.)

Yoldia pygmea Münster (pygmean, dwarf.)

Yoldia sericea striolata Jeffreys (sericeus, silken, of silk; striolatus, marked with striae or fine grooves.)

Yoldia subangulata Verrill & Bush (somewhat angulate, pointed.)

Yoldia subaequilatera Jeffreys (somewhat equilateral; both ends are nearly equal in length.)

d) Genus Microyoldia
Verrill & Bush 1897.
(Gr. micros, small
- Yoldia. A small
Yoldia. Fem.)

Microyoldia regularis Verrill (regular.)

e) Genus Pristigloma

Dall 1900. (Greek
pristos, sawn, cut
-- gloma for Latin
glomus, a ball.
Shell rounded at
both ends. Fem.)

Pristigloma nitens Jeffreys (shining;
shell somewhat lustrous.)

3. Family Malletiidae. (Named for Navy Captain Mallet.)

- a) Genus Malletia Des-
moulins 1832. (Na-
med for Navy Cap-
tain Mallet. Fem.)

Malletia abyssorum Verrill & Bush (of
the abysses, of the deep; found in 2620
fathoms.)

Malletia obtusa Mörch (blunt; anterior
end is rather short and evenly rounded;
posterior end obtusely rounded.)

Malletia polita Verrill & Bush (polished,
smooth; periostracum is lustrous and
iridescent.)

Malletia dilatata Philippi (spread out,
enlarged; shell inflated.)

- b) Genus Neilonella
Dall 1881. (A dimin-
utive of Neilo, a
word arbitrarily
chosen by the Adams
brothers to designa-
te a section of
Malletia, and deri-
ved from Gr. Neilos,
meaning the river
Nile. Fem.)

Neilonella corpulenta Dall (very fat;
shell swollen; beaks prominent.)

Neilonella subovata Verrill and Bush
(subovate.)

- c) Genus Tindaria Bel-
lardi 1875. (Named
after the Spartan
King Tyndaræus, the
husband of Leda.
Fem.)

Tindaria acinula Dall (Lat. a berry, the
stone of a berry; shell small, smooth,
inflated.)

Tindaria amabilis Dall (lovable.)

Tindaria callistiformis Verrill & Bush
(Gr. callistos, very beautiful, but re-
ferring here to genus Callista -- Latin
forma, shape; shaped like a Callista.
"This species is remarkable for its
thick, firm shell, regular ovate form,
and very even, concentric sculpture. In
form and general appearance it resembles
some species of Callista", write Verrill
and Bush.)

Tindaria cytherea Dall (Cytherean, from
Cythera; a surname of Venus.)

Tindaria lata Verrill & Bush (broad;
shell broad-ovate.)

Tindaria smithi Dall (Smith's; named for
E. A. Smith, a British naturalist.)

- d) Genus Pseudoglomus
Dall 1898. (Gr.
pseudēs, false -- Lat
glomus, a ball. Shell
is orbicular. Masc.)

Pseudoglomus pompholyx Dall (Gr. noun
meaning a bubble.)

(Lat. filum, threads -- Gr. branchia, gills. The gill-filaments are long, folded back against themselves and connected by tiny cilia.)

SUBORDER TAXODONTA

(Gr. taxis, order, arrangement -- odous, odont-, tooth. Hinge teeth of equal size and arranged in a long series.)

SUPERFAMILY ARCACEA

(Lat. arca, a chest, an ark. Ark Shells.)

1. Family Arcidae. (Same etymology as above.)

a) <u>Genus Arca Linné 1758</u> .
(Fem.)	<u>Arca zebra Swainson</u> (zebra; formerly listed as <u>Arca occidentalis Philippi</u> (western; belonging to the Western Hemisphere).
<u>Arca umbonata Lamarck</u> (Lat. umbo, umbonis a protuberance, rounded elevation, knob. Beaks are prominent. Beaked Ark.)
b) <u>Genus Barbatia Gray 1847</u> . (Lat. barbatus, bearded. Periostracum is shaggy. Fem.)	<u>Barbatia cancellaria Lamarck</u> (cross-barred with a cancellate sculpture; formerly known as <u>Barbatia barbata Linné</u> (bearded, hairy; the periostracum is shaggy. <u>Barbatia barbata Linné</u> is a Mediterranean species.)
<u>Barbatia candida Helbling</u> (white; white inside and outside.)
<u>Barbatia domingensis Lamarck</u> (from Santo Domingo, West Indies; formerly called <u>Arca reticulata Gmelin</u> (trellis-like; shell has radiating ribs crossed by concentric ridges.)
<u>Barbatia tenera C.B. Adams</u> (thin, tender; shell is thin. <u>Arca balesi Pilsbry and McLean</u> (named in honor of Dr. Glenn R. Bales, 1876-1946) is the same species.)
c) <u>Genus Bathyarca Kobelt 1891</u> . (Gr. bathys, deep -- Lat. arca, an ark. Fem.)	<u>Bathyarca anomala Verrill & Bush</u> (abnormal; unusually wide ligamental area.)
<u>Bathyarca abyssorum Verrill & Bush</u> (of the abysses, of the deep; dredged in 1825-1859 fathoms.)
<u>Bathyarca glacialis Gray</u> (glacial; found in Gulf of St. Lawrence.)
<u>Bathyarca glomerula Dall</u> (diminutive of glomus, a little ball. Shell round.)
<u>Bathyarca inaequalis Dall</u> (unequal; shell inequilateral, anterior end short and attenuated, posterior end longer and widely expanded.)
<u>Bathyarca orbiculata Dall</u> (rounded, nearly circular.)
<u>Bathyarca pectunculoides Scacchi</u> (Latin pectunculus, a small scallop -- oides, for Gr. eidos, shape, form; resembling

a small scallop. Shell nearly round, except for the slightly auriculated cardinal margin.)

Bathyarca pectunculoides crenulata Verrill
(crenulated, indented on edge.)

Bentharca asperula Dall (diminutive of asper: rough, uneven.)

- d) Genus Bentharca Verrill & Bush 1898.
(Gr. benthos, depth of the sea -- arca, an ark. Fem.)

Bentharca profundicola Verrill & Smith
(Lat. profundus, deep -- cola, from colere, to inhabit, dwell; dweller of the deep. Found in 2021 fathoms.)

Bentharca sagrinata Dall (Neo Latin, shagreen (a kind of leather covered with small granulations). Shell has the appearance of shagreen.)

- e) Genus Arcopsis von Koenen 1885. (Lat. arca, an ark -- Gr. ops, aspect, appearance. Resembling an Arca. Fem.)

Arcopsis adamsi E. A. Smith (Adams'; formerly listed as Arca adamsi.)

Arcopsis adamsi conradiana Dall (Conrad's; named for Timothy A. Conrad, a distinguished American conchologist, 1803-1877)

- f) Genus Anadara Gray 1847. (One of those arbitrary names invented by Gray for their euphonic sound. Fem.)

Anadara baughmani Hertlein (Baughman's; Anadara springeri Rehder & Abbott (Springer's) is the same.)

Anadara lienosa floridana Conrad (Lat. lienosus, suffering from the spleen; floridana, from Florida; found from North Carolina to Texas.) Formerly listed as Arca secticostata Reeve (cut-ribbed. Ribbing is strong.) Anadara lienosa Say is a fossil species.

Anadara notabilis Röding (notable, remarkable.) Formerly known as Arca auriculata Lamarck (eared. Auriculate anteriorly and posteriorly; it belongs to the Red Sea.)

Anadara transversa Say (transverse; shell transversely oblong, writes Say.)

Anadara ovalis Bruguière (oval; roundish-ovate.) Formerly called Arca campechiensis Gmelin (from Campeche.) Arca campechiensis americana Wood (American) and Arca campechiensis pexata Say (Lat. meaning clothed in a garment that has a nap on it, as if covered with wool; this ark is covered with a shaggy, wooly periostracum.) seem to be the same as ovalis Bruguière.)

Anadara brasiliiana Lamarck (Brazilian.) Formerly known as Arca incongrua Say (unsuitable; the valves are ill-matched, unequal in size.)

Anadara chemnitzii Philippi (Chemnitz')

Noetia jamaicensis Gmelin (Jamaica; from North Carolina to the West Indies.)

g) Genus Noetia Gray
1857. (From Noe,
Noah. Fem.)

Noetia ponderosa Say (ponderous; shell
very thick, sturdy.)

2. Family Limopsidae. (Lat. lima, a file -- Gr. opsis, aspect, appearance. Resembling a Lima, a file shell.)

a) Genus Limopsis Sasso
1827. (Resembling a
Lima. Fem.)

Limopsis affinis Verrill (related to,
closely allied to (some other species.)

Limopsis antillensis Dall (Antillean.)

Limopsis aurita Brocchi (Lat. auritus,
eared.)

Limopsis cristata Jeffreys (Lat. crista-
tus, crested, with a crest; with teeth
on the inner margin of valves.)

Limopsis minuta Philippi (minute, small.)

Limopsis onchodes Dall (Gr. oncôdês,
swelling out; inflated.)

Limopsis plana Verrill (flat.)

Limopsis profundicola Verrill & Bush (Lat.
profundus, deep -- cola, from colere, to
dwell; dweller of the deep. Dredged from
a depth of 1525-1859 fathoms.)

Limopsis radialis Dall (Lat. radius, a
ray; teeth somewhat radially arranged;
sculptured with prominent radial threads)

Limopsis sulcata Verrill & Bush (furrowed;
surface covered with strong concentric
grooves and narrow ribs.)

Limopsis tenella Jeffreys (very delicate,
thin.)

b) Genus Pleurodon Wood
1840. (Gr. pleuron,
side -- odous, odont-,
tooth. Masc.)

Pleurodon adamsi Dall (Adams'.)

3. Family Glycymeridae. (Gr. glycys, sweet -- meris, a part, share;
sweet morsel. Common name: Bittersweet Shells.)

Genus Glycymeris Da
Costa 1778. (Same ety-
mology as above. This
word which should be
spelt Glycymeris is
feminine in Latin
and Greek.)

Glycymeris americana DeFrance (American;
found from North Carolina to the West
Indies.)

Glycymeris decussata Linné (decussated;
striae crossing each other at acute an-
gles.) Formerly known as Glycymeris pen-
nacea Lamarck (feathered.)

Glycymeris pectinata Gmelin (Lat. pecten,
a comb. Shell fan-shaped.)

Glycymeris spectralis Nicol (spectral.)

Glycymeris undata Linné (wavy.) Formerly
known as Glycymeris lineata Reeve (lined,
striped; with radiating lines.)

SUBORDER ANISOMYARIA

(Gr. anisos, unequal -- mya, a sea mussel. Unequal Myaria.)

I. SUPERFAMILY MYTILACEA

(*Lat. mytilus*, a sea-mussel.)

Family Mytilidae. (*Lat. mytilus*, a sea-mussel.)

- a) Genus Idas Jeffreys
1876. (*Idas*, a Greek
hero who killed Cas-
tor and was killed
by Zeus. Masc.)

Idas argenteus Jeffreys (silvery.)

- b) Genus Crenella Brown
1827. (Diminutive of
Lat. crena, a notch.
The inner edge of
the shell is notched,
crenate, regularly
indented. Fem.)

Crenella decussata Montagu (*Lat.* crossed
like an X; the striae are crossing each
other at acute angles.)

Crenella divaricata Orbigny (*Lat.* spread
apart, branching off at obtuse angles;
obliquely striated.)

Crenella faba Müller (*Lat.* faba, a kind
of bean; resembling a bean; oval-oblong.)

Crenella fragilis Verrill (fragile.)

Crenella glandula Totten (gland, tonsil,
small acorn. Shell oval, rounded and
swollen.)

Crenella pectinula Gould (diminutive of
pecten, a little comb; recalling a
Pecten by its form.)

- c) Genus Dacrydium Tor-
ell 1859. (Diminuti-
ve of *Gr. dacrys*, a
tear; a little tear,
drop. Neuter.)

Dacrydium vitreum Möller (vitreous,
glassy, transparent.)

- d) Genus Modiolus La-
marck 1799. (*Lat.* a
small measure, a
drinking vessel. Masc.)
Formerly known as
Genus Volsella Scopo-
li 1777. (*Lat.* kind of
pincers, tweezers.
Fem.) *Volsella* has
now been officially
rejected (Jan. 7, 1955).

Modiolus modiolus Linné (*Lat.* noun mean-
ing a small measure, a kind of drink-
ing vessel.)

Modiolus americanus Leach (American.)
Formerly listed as *Modiolus tulipa* or
tulipus Linné (a tulip; yellowish or
brown with dark purplish inside.)

Modiolus demissus Dillwyn (humble, low;
lives among stones or imbedded in the
soil in polluted waters.)

Modiolus demissus plicatulus Lamarck
(plaited, ribbed; ornamented with many
radiating ribs.) This shell is the
same as *Modiolus demissus* Dillwyn.

Modiolus demissus granosissimus Sowerby
(very granulated; ribs cut transverse-
ly into granules.)

- e) Genus Brachidontes
Swainson 1840. (*Gr.*
brachys, short -
odous, odont-, tooth.
Near ligament are a-
bout thirty tiny teeth.
Brachydontes is a mis-
spelling. Masc.)

Brachidontes citrinus Röding (Latin
citrus, citron tree; like a lemon.
Periostracum is yellow, sometimes tin-
ged with green.)

Brachidontes exustus Linné (scorched,
burned; black brown or red inside and
out.)

Brachidontes recurvus Rafinesque (bent;
it is strongly curved.)

- f) Genus Amygdalum Megerle von Mühlfeld 1811. (Lat. noun meaning an almond. In spite of its neuter ending, it is feminine.)
Amygdalum papyria Conrad (paper; shell is fragile.) Formerly known as Modiolus arborescens Dillwyn (having decorations arranged like branches of a tree; posterior slope is marked with arborescent, blackish lines.)
Amygdalum polita polita Verrill & Smith (smooth, polished.)
Amygdalum polita sagittata Rehder (Lat. sagitta, an arrow; shaped like an arrowhead, triangular. Has a triangular area with transparent spots.)
- g) Genus Gregariella Monterosato 1883. (Lat. gregarius, living in flocks. Fem. Generally used as a subgenus of Vol-sella or Modiolus.)
Gregariella coralliophaga Gmelin (Gr. corallion, coral -- phagô, to eat; coral eater, nests in coral sand.)
Gregariella opifex Say (artist.)
- h) Genus Mytilus Linné 1758. (Lat. a sea-mussel. Masc.)
Mytilus edulis Linné (edible; used as food.)
Mytilus edulis pellucidus Pennant (bright, transparent.)
- i) Genus Musculus Röding 1798. (Lat. a mussel. Mussel-like shells. Formerly listed as Genus Modiolaria Beck 1838. (From modiolus, a small measure; recalling a Modiolus. Masc.)
Musculus corrugatus Stimpson (corrugated, wrinkled; with ribs and wrinkles.)
Musculus discors Linné (discordant, different.)
Musculus laevigatus Gray (smooth; has no pronounced radial riblet.)
Musculus lateralis Say (lateral; transversely oval; oblong.)
Musculus niger Gray (black; shell is brownish-black.)
Musculus skomma McLean & Schwengel (Gr. skômma, a noun meaning a jest, joke; by way of a joke.)
Musculus substriatus Gray (somewhat marked with striae.)
- j) Genus Botula Mörch 1853. (Lat. botulus, a sausage. Fem.)
Botula fusca Gmelin (dusky; surface is dark-brown.)
- k) Genus Lioberus Dall 1898. (Gr. leios, smooth -- berus, meaning unknown. Masc.)
Lioberus castaneus Say (chestnut-colored.) Formerly known as Botula castanea Say.
- l) Genus Lithophaga Röding 1798. (Gr. lithos, a stone -- phagô, to eat; stone eaters; perforating stones. Common name: Date
Lithophaga antillarum Orbigny (of the Antilles, Antillean; occurs in the West Indies and South Florida.)
Lithophaga nigra Orbigny (black; it is dark brown or almost black.)
Lithophaga bisulcata Orbigny (Lat. bis, twice -- sulcatus, furrowed; two-furrowed. Posterior end has two small radia-

Shells. Fem.)

ting furrows.)

Lithophaga aristata Dillwyn (pointed, sharp; with pointed tips at the posterior end.)

II. SUPERFAMILY PTERIACEA

(Gr. pteron, a feather, a wing.)

1. Family Isognomonidae. (Gr. isos, equal -- Gr. & Lat. gnomon, a carpenter's square, the gnomon or index of a sun-dial.)

Genus Isognomon Solander 1786. (Same etymology as above. Known also as Genus Pedalion Dillwyn (Gr. pedalion, a rudder; is neuter.) Isognomon in Latin & Greek is masc.)

Isognomon alatus Gmelin (winged; fan-wing shaped.)
Isognomon bicolor C.B.Adams (bicolor, of two colors.)
Isognomon radiatus Anton (rayed; with radial stripes.) Formerly listed as Pedalion listeri Hanley (Lister's; named for Martin Lister, an English naturalist, about 1638-1712.)
Isognomon semiauritus Linné (half-eared, short-eared.)

2. Family Pteriidae. (Gr. pteron, a feather, a wing. Common name: Wing Shells.)

- a) Genus Pteria Scopoli 1777. (Pteron, a wing. Fem.)

Pteria colymbus Röding (a noun meaning a diver.)
Pteria eximia Reeve (remarkable, uncommon)
Pteria hirundo vitrea Reeve (hirundo, a swallow; vitrea, glassy, vitreous; opaque white.)
Pteria squamulosa Lamarck (Lat. squamula, a little scale; covered with little scales.)
Pteria xanthia Schwengel (Gr. xanthos, yellow; color is yellow.)

- b) Genus Pinctada Röding 1798. (Etymology unknown; may be derived from Lat. pincta, a pint. Fem.)

Pinctada radiata Leach (rayed; shell has radiating rows of scales.) (This genus is also listed as Genus Margaritifera Schumacher (pearl bearing; the shell is very pearly.)

- c) Genus Fundella Gregorio 1884. (Diminutive of Lat. funda, a sling, purse, drag-net. Fem.)

Fundella candeana Orbigny (named for Ferdinand de Candé, a French naval officer who collected shells in the West Indies.)

3. Family Pinnidae. (Lat. pinna, same as penna, a feather, wing. Word used by Cicero, Pliny for a kind of mussel. Wedge-shaped. Common name: Sea Pen Shells.)

- a) Genus Pinna Linné 1758. (Fem.)

Pinna carnea Gmelin (flesh-colored; light orange color.) (Pinna rudis Linné (rough, rugged) is not from the Western Atlantic.)

 

- b) Genus Atrina Gray
1842. (Lat. ater,
 atra, black-colored.
 Shell brown to brown-
 ish black in color.
 Not unlike the old
 quill pen in appear-
 ance. Fem.)

Atrina rigida Solander (stiff)
Atrina serrata Sowerby (saw-toothed; with
 many sharp spines.)

III. SUPERFAMILY PECTINACEA

(Lat. pecten, pectinis, a comb; also a seashell, a scallop.)

1. Family Dimyidae. (Gr. dis, twice -- myein, to close; shells having
 two separate lateral muscular impressions.)

Genus Dimya Rouault
1848. (Fem.)

Dimya argentea Dall (silvery.)

2. Family Plicatulidae. (Lat. plicatus, folded, plaited. With radial
 ribs.) (Common name: Plait Shells)

Genus Plicatula La-
marck 1801. (Plaited.
 Fem.)

Plicatula gibbosa Lamarck (humped; Its
 surface is sculptured with strong radia-
 ting ribs.)
Plicatula spondyloidea Meuschen (shaped
 like a Spondylus.)

3. Family Pectinidae. (Lat. pecten, pectinis, a comb; also a scallop.
 Common name: Scallop Shells.)

- a) Genus Pecten Müller
1776. (Masc.)

Pecten raveneli Dall (Ravenel's; named
 for Edmund Ravenel, an American concho-
 logist.)
Pecten tereinus Dall (Gr. terên, fem.
 tereina, smooth, soft, delicate. Shell
 fragile, thin. Color delicate.)
Pecten ziczac Linné (zigzag; it has zig-
 zag lines on flat valve.)
Pecten glyptus Verrill (Gr. carved, scul-
 ptured.)
Pecten acanthodes Dall (Gr. thorny, spi-
 ny. Ribs are spiny.)
Pecten heliacus Dall (of the sun, belong-
 ing to the sun; it is mottled and zoned
 with pink or crimson upon a white sur-
 face.)
Pecten gibbus Linné (humped; the shell is
 inflated.)
Pecten irradians Lamarck (radiating; cov-
 ered with radiating ribs.)
Pecten irradians amplicostatus Dall (many
 ribbed; has 12 to 15 strong ribs.)
Pecten irradians concentricus Say (con-
 centric; more solid than P. irradians Lam.)
Pecten gibbus nucleus Born (gibbus: hump-
 ed; nucleus: a pit, kernel. Nut Scallop.
 it is thin and small.)
Pecten lineolaris Lamarck (with thin lines)

Pecten muscosus Wood (moss-covered; often covered with a growth of sponge; formerly called Pecten exasperatus Sowerby (rough, because its ribs have erect spines.)

Pecten phrygius Dall (Phrygian, of Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor.)

Pecten antillarum Récluz (of the Antilles, Antillean; found in the Florida Keys and West Indies.)

Pecten eulyratus Bayer (well shaped like a lyre; shell compressed, with a great number of ribs.)

Pecten nodosus Linné (knotty; ribs have raised knobs.)

Pecten nodosus fragosus Conrad (Lat. fragosus, rocky, rough; shell with rather large ribs and narrow interstices.)

Pecten magellanicus Gmelin (named from Magellan, the Portuguese navigator.) (Formerly known as Pecten grandis Solander (large, giant; it may measure five to six inches.)

- a) Genus Pecten Müller 1776. (Masc.) (Only two genera, which are generally accepted as such, are used here, because according to Dr. Abbott the others cannot be justified on biological grounds)

Pecten groenlandicus Sowerby (from Greenland; off Newfoundland.)

Pecten striatus Müller (marked with striae or fine grooves.)

Pecten vitreus Gmelin (vitreous, glassy.)

Pecten leptaleus Verrill (Gr. leptaleos, thin, fine, delicate; radial lines very thin and delicate.)

Pecten nanus Verrill & Bush (dwarf; very small, 7 mm.)

Pecten pustulosus Verrill (covered with blisters, granules.)

Pecten reticulus Dall (a small net.)

Pecten strigillatus Dall (Lat. strigilis, a scraper; finely furrowed.)

Pecten subimbrifer Verrill & Bush, or imbrifer Lovén (bearing rains; covered with small radial ribs and concentric ridges.)

Pecten dilectus Verrill & Bush (beloved, dear; surface covered with rather regular undulations which are crossed by regular well spaced radial lines.)

Pecten fragilis Jeffreys (fragile.)

Pecten undatus Verrill & Smith (waved, wavy, with concentric furrows and ridges.)

Pecten sigsbeeii Dall (Sigsbee's; named for Lieutenant Commander C.D. Sigsbee, U. S. Navy, of the "Blake", 1877-1878.)

Pecten dalli E.A. Smith (Dall's; named for William H. Dall, an eminent American malacologist, 1845-1927.)

Pecten papyraceus Gabb (paper; glossy, with no ribs.)

Pecten laurenti Gmelin (laurentian, pertaining to the St. Lawrence River.)

- b) Genus Chlamys Röding 1798. (Gr. and Lat. noun meaning a kind of outer garment, cloak or mantle worn by the Greeks. In both languages it is feminine.)

Chlamys benedicti Verrill & Bush (Benedict's; named for James E. Benedict, for several years zoölogist in charge on the steamer Albatross.)
Chlamys effluens Dall (present participle of Lat. verb effluere, to flow out; flowing out; striae diverging from the middle of the valves.)
Chlamys islandica Müller (Icelandic; from Greenland to Cape Cod, Massachusetts.)
Chlamys islandica costellata Verrill and Bush (finely ribbed; both valves with radiating riblets.)
Chlamys islandica insculpta Verrill (engraved, carved.)
Chlamys liocymata Dall (Gr. leios, smooth -- cyma, cymat-, a wave; with about 20 low rounded ribs.)
Chlamys mildredae Bayer (Mildred's; named in honor of Mrs. W. A. Royce, who first collected it.)
Chlamys ornata Lamarck (ornamented, adorned; it is spotted with red and purple on white. Great variety of coloring.)
Chlamys sentis Reeve (Lat. sentis, a noun meaning a thorn; ribs have minute sharp scales.)

4. Family Propeamussiidae. (Lat. prope, near, close to -- amussium, a horizontal wheel for denoting the direction of the wind.)

Genus Propeamussium Gregorio 1883. (Same etymology as above. Neuter.)

Propeamussium cancellatum E.A. Smith (trellis-like, cross-barred.)
Propeamussium holmesi Dall (Holmes'; named for Professor Francis S. Holmes.)
Propeamussium pourtalesianum Dall (Pourtales'; named for Count Louis François de Pourtales, a naturalist, 1823-1880.)
Propeamussium pourtalesianum marmoratum Dall (marble-like; the shell is pale or mottled with orange red, yellow or brown and combined with opaque white spots.)
Propeamussium sayanum Dall (Say's; named for Thomas Say, an American conchologist, 1787-1834.)
Propeamussium thalassinum Dall (Gr. thalassa, the sea; of the sea.)

5. Family Spondylidae. (Gr. spondylos, a joint of the backbone, a vertebra; also the head of an artichoke, which these shells resemble. Common name: Spiny Oysters.)

Genus Spondylus Linné 1758. (Word already used by Seneca to denote a spiny oyster. Masc.)

Spondylus americanus Hermann (American.)
Spondylus echinatus Martyn (spiny; shell bears spines.)
Spondylus gussoni Da Costa (Gusson's.)
Spondylus ictericus Reeve (Gr. & Lat. jaundiced, yellow; same as spatulifer Sowerby (bearing a spatula.)

6. Family Limidae. (Lat. lima, a file. File Shells; their rasplike surface reminds one of a file.)

a) Genus Lima Bruguière
1797. (Fem.)

Lima lima Linné (original File.)
Lima albicoma Dall (Lat. adjective, white-haired.)
Lima scabra Born (rough; covered with pointed scales; rough sculpture.)
Lima tenera Sowerby (delicate; delicate radiating ribs and scales. More delicate and more finely ribbed than L. scabra.)
Lima hians Gmelin (gaping; it gapes widely at anterior end.)
Lima inflata Lamarck (inflated; shell is much inflated.) Lima pellucida C.B. Adams (very bright; shell is white, semi-translucent) and Lima antillensis Dall (Antillean) are the same.)

b) Genus Limatula Wood
1839. (A diminutive of lima, a little file. Fem.)

Limatula confusa E.A. Smith (mixed, indistinct.)
Limatula hyalina Verrill & Bush (glassy, transparent; shell thin, translucent.)
Limatula laminifera E.A. Smith (Lat. lamina, plate, layer -- fero, to carry; has a structure of thin layers.)
Limatula nodulosa Verrill & Bush (knotty; ribs are nodulose.)
Limatula regularis Verrill & Bush (regular; almost equilateral.)
Limatula subauriculata Montagu (somewhat eared; ovate-oblong; little ear File.)
Limatula setifera Dall (having bristles, bristly.)

c) Genus Limea Bronn
1831. (Same derivation as Lima, a file. Fem.)

Limea bronniana Dall (Bronn's; named for Professor Bronn of Heidelberg.)
Limea bronniana lata Dall (Lat. latus, wide, broad.)
Limea subovata Jeffreys (somewhat ovate.)

IV. SUPERFAMILY ANOMIACEA

(Gr. anomaios, unlike, dissimilar, irregular; often imitating the object to which these shells are attached; unequal; shells having unequal, irregular valves.)

Family Anomiidae. (Same etymology as above. Common name: Jingle Shells.)

a) Genus Anomia Linné
1758. (Holeless valve has 3 muscle scars. Fem.)

Anomia aculeata Müller (prickly, thorny; the upper valve is covered with prickly scales.)
Anomia simplex Orbigny (plain, simple; smooth; the most common Anomia.)

b) Genus Pododesmus Philippi
1837. (Gr. pous, pod-, foot -- desmos,

Pododesmus rudis Broderip (rough, rugged; irregular ridges with scaly growth lines;

band, ligament. Holeless valve has only two muscle scars. Masc.)

also called Pododesmus decipiens Philippi (deceptive; false Jingle Shell.)

V. SUPERFAMILY OSTREACEA

(Lat. ostrea, an oyster. Oyster Shells.)

Family Ostreidae. (Same etymology as above.)

a) Genus Ostrea Linné 1758. (Fem.)

Ostrea cristata Born (crested; is from South America.)

Ostrea equestris Say (equestrian; attaches itself to some foreign object.)

Ostrea frons Linné (leafy, leaflike; it has a broad longitudinal rib in center with lateral transverse folds.)

Ostrea permollis Sowerby (very soft; lives in sponges.)

Ostrea weberi Olsson (Weber's; named for Jay A. Weber of Miami, Florida.)

b) Genus Crassostrea Sacco 1897. (Lat. crassus, thick -- ostrea, oyster. Thick oyster. Fem.)

Crassostrea virginica Gmelin (Virginian; found from Prince Edward Island to the West Indies and Texas.)

Crassostrea rhizophorae Guilding (Gr. bearing roots; rhizophora is the scientific name of the mangrove; Crassostrea of the mangrove.)

D. ORDER EULAMELLIBRANCHIA

(Gr. eu, well, good -- lamella, Lat. noun meaning a small or thin plate -- Gr. branchia, gills. The gill filaments are united by cross-channels.)

SUBORDER HETERODONTA

(GR. heteros, other, different -- odous, odont-, a tooth. Having the teeth differentiated.)

I. SUPERFAMILY ASTARTACEA

(Gr. Astarte, a goddess of the Phenicians.)

1. Family Astartidae. (Gr. Astarte, a goddess of the Phenicians.)

Astarte arctica Gray (arctic; Greenland.)

Astarte banksi Leach (Banks'.)

Astarte borealis Schumacher (northern, boreal; from Greenland to Massachusetts Bay.)

Astarte castanea Say (Chestnut; covered with a chestnut-brown periostracum.)

Astarte castanea picea Gould (pitch-pine; the periostracum is of a dark tar-color.)

Astarte castanea procera Totten (Lat.

Genus Astarte Sowerby 1816. (Fem.)

long, stretched, extended; light chestnut colored periostracum, great elevation of the beaks; vertical axis longest.)
Astarte crenata Gray (notched, indented.)
Astarte elliptica Brown (elliptical.)
Astarte fabula Reeve (Lat. a small bean.)
Astarte globosa Möller (globe-shaped, globular.)
Astarte globulus Dall (Lat. noun meaning a little globe; shaped like a little globe.)
Astarte laurentiana soror Dall (laurentiana, from the St. Lawrence; Astarte laurentiana is a fossil of the St. Lawrence valley; soror: a sister; it is the living sister of the fossil Astarte laurentiana.)
Astarte liogona Dall (Gr. leios, smooth + gōnia, angle.)
Astarte nana Dall (dwarf.)
Astarte polaris Dall (polar; from Davis Strait.)
Astarte pulchella Jonas (rather pretty.)
Astarte quadrans Gould (quadrate; "basal edge regularly rounded so that the whole shell is nearly a quadrant." Gould & Binney.)
Astarte smithi Dall (Smith's; named for E.A. Smith, a British naturalist, of the British Museum.)
Astarte striata Leach (striated; marked with fine concentric lines.)
Astarte subaequilatera Sowerby (somewhat equilateral.)
Astarte subaequilatera whiteavesi Dall (named for Dr. Joseph F. Whiteaves.)
Astarte undata Gould (waved; has very strong concentric furrows and ridges.)

2. Family Crassatellidae. (Lat. crassus, thick; rather thick. Heavy shells with ponderous hinge.)

a) Genus Eucrassatella Iredale 1924. (Gr. eu, well, good + Lat. crassus, thick. Formerly known as Genus Crassatella Lamarck 1801, which is a fossil. Fem.)

Eucrassatella speciosa A. Adams (beautiful; the interior of the shell is glossy ivory with pink or tan.) Formerly called Eucrassatella gibbesi Tuomey and Holmes (gibbesi is the right spelling, not gibbsi. Tuomey thought the man's name was Gibbes, when in reality it was Gibb.)

b) Genus Crassinella Guppy 1874. (Lat. crassus, thick, a little thick. Formerly listed as Gouldia C.B. Adams 1847. (named for

Crassinella lunulata Conrad (lunate; oval lunate.)
Crassinella mactracea Lindsley (Lat. mactra, a kneading-trough; nearly quadrant-shaped.)
Crassinella parva C.B. Adams (small.)

Augustus Addison
Gould, M.D., an A-
merican naturalist,
1805-1866.)(Fem.)

II. SUPERFAMILY CARDITACEA

(Gr. cardia, heart; these shells remind one of a heart. A little heart)

1. Family Carditidae. (Gr. cardia, heart.)

a) Genus Cardita Bru-
guière 1792.(Fem.)

Cardita floridana Conrad (from Florida.)
Cardita gracilis Shuttleworth (graceful,
slender.)
Cardita dominguensis Orbigny (from Santo
Domingo, West Indies.)

b) Genus Venericardia
Lamarck 1801.(Lat.
Venus, Veneris,
Venus -- Gr. cardia,
heart. Venus heart.
Fem.)

Venericardia armilla Dall (Lat. a brace-
let.)
Venericardia borealis Conrad (northern,
boreal; found from Labrador to Cape Hat-
teras.)
Venericardia borealis novangliae Morse
(novangliae: of New England. Found from
Newfoundland to Cape Cod.)
Venericardia tridentata Say (three-toothed;
one valve has two teeth, the other only
one.)
Venericardia perplana Conrad (very flat;
flattened.)
Venericardia flabella Conrad (Lat. fla-
bellum, a fan; shaped like a fan.)
Venericardia smithi Dall (Named for E.A.
Smith, a British malacologist, of the
British Museum.)

2. Family Corbiculidae. (Lat. corbicula, a little basket.) Formerly called Family Cyrenidae (Gr. Cyrene, the name of several nymphs.)

a) Genus Polymesoda Ra-
finesque 1828. (Gr.
polys, many -- mesos,
middle, center. Sub-
triangular in appea-
rance. Fem.)

Polymesoda alabamensis Clessin (from Ala-
bama.)
Polymesoda caroliniana Bosc (Carolina;
found from the Carolinas to Texas.)

b) Genus Pseudocyrena
Bourguignat 1854.
(Gr. pseudês, false
-- Cyrene, a nymph.
Considered before as
a subgenus of Poly-
mesoda. Fem.)

Pseudocyrena floridana Conrad (Florida;
it ranges from Florida to Texas.)
Pseudocyrena floridana protexta Conrad
(woven in front, intertwined.)
Pseudocyrena floridana sarasotensis Hen-
derson (from Sarasota, West Florida.)

3. Family Cyrenoididae. (Gr. Cyrene, the name of several nymphs -- oid-, ending denoting resemblance; resembling a Cyrena.)

Genus Cyrenella Des-
hayes 1835. (Fem.)

Cyrenella floridana Dall (Florida.)

4. Family Arctiidae. (Lat. arcticus, arctic, northern.)

Genus Arctica Schumacher 1817. Formerly known as Genus Cyprina Lamarck 1818. (Lat. Cypris, another name of Venus, the goddess of Cyprus.) (Fem.)

Arctica islandica Linné (Icelandic; it lives from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Hatteras.)

5. Family Kelliellidae. (A diminutive of Kellia, a shell named for J. O'Kelly of Dublin.)

Genus Kelliella Sars 1865. (Fem.)

Kelliella nitida Verrill (shining.)

6. Family Trapeziidae. (Gr. and Lat. trapezium, trapezium.)

Genus Coralliophaga Blainville 1824. (Gr. corallion, coral -phagô, to eat; coral eater; coral dweller. Fem.)

Coralliophaga coralliophaga Gmelin.

7. Family Sportellidae. (Lat. sportella, a little basket.)

a) Genus Sportella Deshayes 1858. (Fem.)

Sportella pilsbryi Dall (named for Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, Curator of the Department of Mollusca, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1862-.)
Sportella protexta Conrad (woven in front intertwined.)

b) Genus Anisodonta Deshayes 1858. (Gr. anisos, unequal, uneven -odont-, tooth. Unequal teeth. Fem.)

Anisodonta corbuloidea Dall (having the appearance of Corbula or a basket.)
Anisodonta elliptica Récluz (elliptical.)

c) Genus Basterotia Mayer 1859. (Named for B. de Basterot, a French naturalist. Fem.)

Basterotia quadrata granatina Dall (quadrata: quadrate; granatina: grained, rough.)

d) Genus Turtonia Alder 1848. (Named for William Turton, a writer of books on Conchology, 1762-1835. Fem.)

Turtonia minuta Fabricius (very minute: length: one twelfth of an inch.)

III. SUPERFAMILY DREISSENACEA

(Named for a Dr. Dreissens, a pharmacist from Mazeyk, Limbourg, Belgium. In Bulletins de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Bruxelles,

year 1835, p. 26, the shell is named Driessena, but on page 44 it is called Dreissena. Dreissena is also used in Annales des Sciences Naturelles, 1835.)

Family Dreissenidae. (Dall called this family Dreissensiidae, which was more logical as the name of the pharmacist after whom the shell was named was Dreissens.)

Genus Congeria Partsch
1835. (Lat. noun meaning
a heap, aggregation.)

Also called Genus Mytilopsis Conrad 1857,
which is considered only as a Subgenus. Mytilopsis is derived from mytilus, sea-mussel -opsis, aspect, appearance; resembling a Mytilus. Fem.)

Congeria leucophaeata Conrad (Lat. dark-colored, ashy gray. The periostracum is brownish.)

Congeria rossmässleri Reeve (named for Emil Adolf Rossmaessler, 1806-1867.)

Congeria tenebrosa Reeve (dark.)

IV. SUPERFAMILY LUCINACEA

(Lat. Lucina, the goddess of childbirth, Juno.)

1. Family Diplodontidae. (Gr. diploos, double -> odous, odont-, tooth; shells having a hinge with two cardinal teeth in each valve.) Also called Family Ungulidae (Lat. ungula, claw, hoof, nail.)

a) Genus Diplodonta Bronn 1831. (Fem.)
Formerly known as
Genus Taras Risso
1826. (Taras, a son
of Neptune.)

Diplodonta nucleiformis Wagner (shaped like a kernel.)

Diplodonta punctata Say (with dots; interior shows punctate spots.)

Diplodonta torelli Jeffreys (Torell's; named for Otto Torell, a Swedish naturalist, 1828-1900.)

Diplodonta notata Dall & Simpson (marked, branded; "surface with delicate growth lines, minutely pitted throughout." Dall.)

Diplodonta semiaspera Philippi (half-rough.)

Diplodonta soror C.B. Adams (sister.)

Diplodonta subglobosa C.B. Adams (somewhat rounded, spherical.)

Diplodonta venezuelensis Dunker (Venezuela.)

Thyasira croulinensis Jeffreys (from Croulin Island.)

Thyasira aequalis Verrill & Bush (equal; "species notable for the equality of the anterior and posterior ends." Verrill & Bush.)

Thyasira gouldi Philippi (Gould's; named for Augustus A. Gould, M.D., an American naturalist, 1805-1866.)

Thyasira grandis Verrill (large.)

Thyasira granulosa Monterosato (full of granules; granular.)

- b) Genus Thyasira Lamarck 1818. (Probably derived from Thyas, a bacchante, a female votary of Bacchus.) Formerly called Genus Cryptodon Turton 1822. (Gr. cryptos, hidden -- odous, odont-, tooth; it has no distinct teeth in either valve.)(Fem.)

Thyasira inaequalis Verrill & Bush (unequal; with the anterior end much the longer.)

Thyasira insignis Verrill & Bush (remarkable, distinguished; shell unusually large and thick for the genus.)

Thyasira ovoidea Dall (egg-shaped.)

Thyasira plana Verrill & Bush (even, level, flat; the length and height about equal.)

Thyasira plicata Verrill (plaited; with plications or folds.)

Thyasira rotunda Jeffreys (round, circular.)

Thyasira sarsi Philippi (Sars'.)

Thyasira trisinuata Orbigny (with three grooves.)

Thyasira tortuosa Jeffreys (twisted, tortuous.)

Thyasira brevis Verrill & Bush (small, short; length only $2 \frac{1}{3}$ mm.)

Thyasira cycladia S. Wood (Gr. cyclas, cyclad-, round, circular.)

Thyasira elliptica Verrill & Bush (elliptical; shell transversely elliptical and somewhat oblong.)

Thyasira eumyaria M. Sars (Gr. eu, well, good -- mya, a clam.)

Thyasira ferruginosa Forbes (Lat. ferrugo, iron rust; incrustated with ferruginous mud; iron rust colored.)

Thyasira pygmaea Verrill & Bush (pygmy; shell minute, about 1.6 mm.)

Thyasira simplex Verrill & Bush (simple, plain; "this species is remarkable for the plainness of its surface and the simplicity of its hinge." Verrill & Bush.)

Thyasira subovata Jeffreys (somewhat ovate.)

Thyasira succisa Jeffreys (cut off.)

- c) Genus Leptaxinus Verrill & Bush 1898. (Gr. leptos, small, thin -- axinê, an ax. Masc.) Leptaxinus incrassatus Jeffreys (thickened, made thick.)

Leptaxinus minutus Verrill & Bush (shell minute, length about 2 mm.)

- d) Genus Axinopsis G.O. Sars 1878. (Gr. axinê, an ax -- ops, aspect, appearance. Looks like an ax. Fem.)

Axinopsis cordata Verrill & Bush (shell rounded or somewhat cordate.)

Axinopsis orbiculata G.O. Sars (nearly circular, evenly rounded.)

Axinopsis orbiculata inaequalis Verrill & Bush (unequal; "specimens of this species show considerable variation in form and character of the hinge." Verrill & Bush.)

2. Family Lucinidae. (Lat. Lucina, the goddess of childbirth, Juno.)

Lucina pensylvanica Linné (this is Linné's spelling; Pennsylvania; found from Cape

a) Genus Lucina Brugère 1797. (Fem.)

- Hatteras to the West Indies.)
Lucina sombreroensis Dall (off Sombrero Island, West Indies.)
Lucina leucocyma Dall (Gr. leucos, white - cyma, a wave; shell has five broad radiating sulcations which produce on the surface four broad rounded ribs, like waves; shell is pure white.)
Lucina trisulcata Conrad (with three furrows.)
Lucina floridana Conrad (Florida.)
Lucina multilineata Tuomey & Holmes (with many lines; about twelve radiating ribs crossed by concentric ridges.) (Lucina crenella Dall (diminutive of crena, a notch; notched) is the same.)
Lucina radians Conrad (rayed; gleaming; with radial lines.)
Lucina amiantus Dall (unstained, undefined. Shell pure white with ribs crossed by strap-like threads.)

b) Genus Phacoides Gray 1847. (Gr. phacoeidēs, adjective meaning "like lentils, lentiform, shaped like lentils." Shell is orbicular, quite compressed. Masc.)

- Phacoides atlantis McLean (North Atlantic off Maryland.)
Phacoides filiosus Stimpson (having threads, covered with thread-like lines and striae.)
Phacoides blakeanus Bush (of the Blake; named for the U.S. Coast Survey Steamer "Blake".)
Phacoides muricatus Spengler (scaly, spiny; has prickly scales.)
Phacoides nassula Conrad (diminutive of Lat. nassa, a small fisherman-basket; sculptured with concentric lines and radiating ribs; woven; reticulated.)
Phacoides pectinatus Gmelin (fan-shaped; recalling a Pecten by its sculpture.)
Formerly called Lucina (Phacoides) jamaicensis Lamarck (Jamaica; found in Florida and the West Indies.)

c) Genus Anodontia Link 1807. (An, privative, meaning without -odont-, tooth. Toothless. Hinge without distinct teeth.) (Formerly called Loripinus Monterosato 1883. (Bow-legged, slow in walking. Foot is short.) (Fem.)

- Anodontia alba Link (white.) Used to be called Loripinus chrysostomus Philippi (Gr. adjective meaning of the golden mouth, golden-mouthed. Color: mellow orange.)
Anodontia philippiana Reeve (Philippi's; named for R. A. Philippi, 1808-1904.)
Formerly known as Loripinus schrammi Crosse (Schramm's; named for A. Schramm, a French conchologist of Paris and Gaudeloupe, who died in 1876.)

d) Genus Codakia Scopoli 1777. (Named after le Codok, a Senegal shell

- Codakia cubana Dall (Cuban.)
Codakia orbicularis Linné (circular; shell quite circular, but rather flat.)
Codakia orbiculata Montagu (rounded; sub-orbicular.)

Name given by Adanson, a French explorer and naturalist, in 1757. Fem.)

Codakia orbiculata filiata Dall (having a relationship with the preceding one.)
Codakia orbiculata recurvata Dall (bent, curved.)
Codakia costata Orbigny (ribbed; surface with radiating ridges crossed by concentric threads.)
Codakia pectinella C.B.Adams (fan-shaped; like a little Pecten.)

- e) Genus Myrtea Turton 1822. (Lat. myrteus, myrtle-colored, dark green. Myrtea as a proper name refers to Venus, the goddess to whom the myrtle is sacred. Fem.)

Myrtea lens Verrill & Smith (lentil; shell with a greenish-gray periostracum.)
Myrtea compressa Dall (compressed.)
Myrtea sagrinata Dall (shagreened; looks like shagreen leather; covered with small granulations.)

- f) Genus Divaricella von Martens 1880. (Lat. divaricare, to spread, stretch apart; obliquely striated. Fem.)

Divaricella dentata Wood (toothed; its margin is toothed, especially the dorsal margin; a species from the West Indies.)
Divaricella quadrisulcata Orbigny (four-furrowed.)

3. Family Chamidae. (Gr. cheme, a gaping. Lat. chama, originally written chema, means a cockle. Common name: Gaping Cockles, so named from the gaping noticeable in this family.)

- a) Genus Chama Linné 1758. (The Chamas are attached by the left valve, and their umbones turn from right to left. Fem.)

Chama congregata Conrad (associated, assembled; found attached to other shells.)
Chama florida Lamarck (from Florida.)
Chama lactuca Dall (Lat. lettuce; upper valve has short concentric foliations.)
Chama macerophylla Gmelin (Lat. macer, thin -- Gr. phyllon, phylla, leaf, leaves, foliage; gaping cockle with copious thin foliations.)
Chama sarda Reeve (Lat. sarda means cornelian or carnelian, a precious stone red in color. The upper valve, which is white, often has crimson rays; the lower valve is usually red inside and outside.)
Chama sinuosa Broderip (sinuous, wavy; has many concentric ruffles of scales.)
Chama sinuosa firma Pilsbry & McGinty (firm, solid; thicker than sinuosa Broderip and heavier teeth.)
Chama sinuosa bermudensis Heilprin (from Bermuda; found from Bermuda to the Tortugas.)

- b) Genus Pseudochama Odhner 1917. (Gr. pseudês, false -- Lat. chama. Mirror images of Chamas. They are attached by

Pseudochama inezae Bayer (Inez'; named for Mrs. Patterson.)
Pseudochama radians Lamarck (gleaming; not very bright and colorful; it is dull white to dull purplish red.)
Pseudochama radians variegata Reeve (va-

the right valve and the umbones turn from left to right. Fem.)

ried; scar is narrower and longer than in *P. radians* Lamarck; its width half the length or less.)

- c) Genus Echinochama P. Fischer 1887. (Gr. echinos, hedgehog → chama, gaping cockle. Radial ribs with spines. Spiny Chama. Fem.)
- Echinochama arcinella Linné (a diminutive of arca, a little chest, an ark; is from the West Indies to South America.)
- Echinochama cornuta Conrad (with horns; it has shorter spines than arcinella L.)

V. SUPERFAMILY LEPTONACEA

(Gr. leptos, small, fine, delicate; lepton, a small coin.)

Family Leptonidae. (Same etymology as above.)

- a) Genus Erycina Lamarck 1805. (Erycina, the goddess of Eryx, a mountain of Sicily having on its summit a temple of Venus; hence appellation of Venus. Fem.)
- Erycina emmonsi Dall (Emmons'.)
- Erycina fernandina Dall (off Fernandina, Florida.)
- Erycina linella Dall (a little line, string.)
- Erycina periscopiana Dall (Gr. peri, around → scopein, to view; to watch around; found off Cape Lookout, N. Carolina)
- b) Genus Bornia Philippi 1836. (Named for Born, a naturalist. Fem.)
- Bornia longipes Stimpson (long foot.)
- c) Genus Tellimya Brown 1827. (The first syllables of Tellina → mya, a sea-mussel, a Mya.) (Formerly known as Chironia Deshayes 1839. (Gr. Cheiron, Chiron, one of the Centaurs. Fem.)
- Tellimya suborbicularis gouldi Thomson (suborbicular; named for Dr. Augustus A. Gould, a distinguished American naturalist, 1805-1866.)
- d) Genus Kellia Turton 1822. (Named for J. O'Kelly of Dublin. Fem.)
- Kellia rubra Montagu (red; periostracum varies from greenish to red.)
- e) Genus Lepton Turton 1822. (A small coin. Neuter.)
- Lepton lepidum Say (Lat. graceful, charming.)
- f) Genus Mysella Angas 1877. (A little mussel.) Also known as Genus Rocheortia Vélain 1877. (Named for Rochefort, a French naturalist. Fem.)
- Mysella casta Verrill & Bush (pure.)
- Mysella mölleri Mörch (Möller's; named in honor of Möller, a naturalist.)
- Mysella ovata Jeffreys (ovate, egg-shaped.)
- Mysella planulata Stimpson (plane; flat, compressed.)
- Mysella planulata tenuis Verrill & Bush (thin, delicate.)

Mysella striatula Verrill & Bush (surface covered with fine concentric microscopic striae.)

Mysella triquetra Verrill & Bush (three-cornered, triangular; shell somewhat triangular.)

Mysella tumidula verrilli Dall (Somewhat swollen, inflated; named for Addison E. Verrill, Professor of Zoölogy, Yale University, 1839-1927.)

Mysella cuneata Verrill & Bush (wedge-shaped.)

- g) Genus Montacuta Turton 1822. (Dedicated to G. Montagu, an English malacologist who died in 1815. Fem.)

Montacuta dawsoni Jeffreys (Dawson's; probably Sir John William Dawson, 1820-1899.)

Montacuta limpida Dall (transparent.)

Montacuta minuscula Dall (rather small.)

Montacuta percompressa Dall (much compressed, flattened.)

Montacuta floridana Dall (Florida; found on the West Coast of Florida.)

- h) Genus Aligena H.C. Lea 1843. (From aligenēs, sea-born; epithet of Venus. Fem.)

Aligena elevata Stimpson (elevated; beaks acute, swelled.)

- i) Genus Entovalva Voeltzkow 1890. (Gr. entos, inside, within → valva, valve. Fem.)

Entovalva perrieri Malard 1903, Clench & Aguayo 1931. (Named for Edmond Perrier.)

Entovalva symmetros Jeffreys (symmetrical)

VI. SUPERFAMILY CARDIACEA

(Gr. cardia, heart; heart-shaped.)

Family Cardiidae. (Gr. cardia, heart; heart-shaped. Cockle Shells.)

- a) Genus Trachycardium Mörch 1853. (Gr. trachys, rough, rugged → cardia, heart. Neuter.)

Trachycardium isocardia Linné (Gr. isos, equal → cardia, heart; valves equal.)

Trachycardium egmontianum Shuttleworth (from Egmont Key, Florida.)

Trachycardium magnum Linné (large, big; shell ranging from 55 to 90 mm. in height; 67 mm. in length.)

Trachycardium muricatum Linné (armed with sharp points. Ribs have sharp scales.)

- b) Genus Papyridea Swainson 1840. (Lat. papyrus, paper; paper-like. Fem.)

Papyridea soleniformis Bruguière (shaped like a Solen.) Called Papyridea hiatus Meuschen in Johnsonia (this name, according to Dr. Abbott, is not valid; hiatus, a Lat. noun meaning a gap; shell is gaping at both ends. Common name: Gaping Papyridea.) Formerly called Papyridea spinosa Meuschen, (spiny, because ribs are spiny.)

Papyridea semisulcata Sowerby (half-furrowed; toward the middle of the shell the ribs become wider, flatter and much smoother than on the anterior and posterior slopes.)

- c) Genus Trigonocardia Dall 1900. (Gr. trigonos, three-cornered, triangular -- cardia, heart. Fem.)

Trigonocardia antillarum Orbigny (of the Antilles; range: Florida Strait to the West Indies.)

Trigonocardia ceramida Dall (Gr. ceramis, ceramid-, a roof-tile, a tiled roof.)

Trigonocardia media Linné (middle, central; anterior lateral and posterior lateral teeth about equal distance from the cardinal teeth.)

- d) Genus Microcardium Thiele 1934. (Gr. micros, small -- cardia, heart. On account of ending, neuter.)

Microcardium peramabile Dall (very lovely)

Microcardium tinctum Dall (dyed, colored; color whitish tinted with pink or red.)

Microcardium transversum Rehder & Abbott (transverse; shell transversely ovate.)

- e) Genus Laevicardium Swainson 1840. (Lat. laevis, smooth -- cardia, heart. Neuter.)

Laevicardium laevigatum Linné (Lat. laevigatum means "made smooth"; valves are polished, smooth; surnamed Egg Shell Cockle.)

Laevicardium mortoni Conrad (Morton's; named for Samuel G. Morton, an American naturalist, 1799-1851.)

Laevicardium pictum Ravenel (painted; color: white or cream with shades of rose or brown.)

Laevicardium sybariticum Dall (sybaritan; shell thin, small, delicate, more inflated than L. pictum.)

- f) Genus Dinocardium Dall 1900. (Gr. deinos, huge, mighty -- cardia, heart. Neuter.)

Dinocardium robustum Solander (robust, strong; height up to 104 mm.; length, 106 mm.)

Dinocardium robustum vanhyningi Clench & L.C. Smith (named for T. Van Hyning, Director of the Florida State Museum, Gainesville, Florida.)

- g) Genus Serripes Gould 1841. (Lat. serra, a saw -- pes, a foot; so called "on account of the serrated margin of the animal's foot." (Gould & Binney) Masc.)

Serripes groenlandicus Bruguière (from Greenland; range: Greenland to Cape Cod, Massachusetts.)

- h) Genus Clinocardium Keen 1936. (Gr. clinein, to incline -- cardia, heart. Shell obliquely ovate. Neuter.)

Clinocardium ciliatum Fabricius (Lat. having eyebrows, eyelashes; the perios-tracum is fringed, fringe-like.)

- i) Genus Cerastoderma Poli 1795. (Greek cerastes, horny -- derma, skin. Neuter.)

Cerastoderma elegantulum Beck (rather elegant.)

Cerastoderma pinnulatum Conrad (Lat. pinula, a little feather; having a plume-like appearance; each rib possesses a series of equidistant slightly arched scales.)

VII. SUPERFAMILY VENERACEA

(Named after Venus, Veneris, the goddess of love.)

1. Family Veneridae. (Same etymology as above.)

- a) Genus Antigona Schumacher 1817. (From Antigone, a daughter of Oedipus; also a daughter of Laomedon. Fem.)

Antigona listeri Gray (Lister's; named for Martin Lister, an English naturalist and physician, about 1638-1712).

Antigona callimorpha Dall (of a beautiful shape; beautifully shaped.)

Antigona rigida Dillwyn (stiff, rigid; with strong concentric ridges; it is from the West Indies.)

Antigona rugatina Heilprin (wrinkled; surface covered with peculiar lamellar ridges.)

Antigona strigillina Dall (somewhat sculptured like a Strigilla.)

- b) Genus Mercenaria Schumacher 1817. (Lat. mercenary; was used in trading) Formerly called Genus Venus Linné 1758. (Named after Venus, the goddess of love.) (Fem.)

Mercenaria campechiensis Gmelin (Campeche; found in Yucatán, Texas and from Baltimore to Cuba.)

Mercenaria campechiensis alboradiata Sowerby (Lat. albus, white -- radiatus, rayed; it has brown rays on a paler ground.)

Mercenaria campechiensis subcampechiensis Palmer (somewhat campechiensis.)

Mercenaria mercenaria Linné (mercenary; used in trade.)

Mercenaria mercenaria texana Dall (from Texas.)

Mercenaria mercenaria alba Dall (white.)

Mercenaria mercenaria notata Say (marked, branded; shows zigzag purplish brown blotches and lines.)

Mercenaria mercenaria subradiata Palmer (somewhat rayed.)

- c) Genus Chione Mühlfeld 1811. (Chione, daughter of Boreas

Chione cancellata Linné (trellis-like, cross-barred; sculptured with concentric ridges and radiating ribs.)

Chione intapurpurea Conrad (Lat. intra or intus, inside -- purpura, purple; part of the interior is purplish.)

Chione mazýcki Dall (Mazýck's; named for William G. Mazýck, an American conchologist, 1846-1942.)

Chione puber Valenciennes (adult; pubera is not correct Latin.)

and *Orithyia*. Fem.)

Chione subrostrata Lamarck (somewhat rostrate, curved at the end.)

Chione granulata Gmelin (granulated; radiating ribs crossed by concentric ridges, forming sharp nodules on the ribs.)

Chione grus Holmes (Lat. a crane.)

Chione pygmaea Lamarck (pygmy; very small 1/4 to 1/2 of an inch in length.)

Chione latilirata Conrad (Lat. latus, wide, broad -- liratus, having furrows; with wide deep furrows.)

Chione paphia Linné (Paphian, of Paphus; epithet of Venus from her temple in Paphus.)

- d) Genus *Anomalocardia* Schumacher 1817. (Gr. anomalos, irregular -- cardia, heart. Valves are pointed. Fem.)

Anomalocardia brasiliana Gmelin (Brazilian; from the West Indies to Brazil.)

Anomalocardia cuneimeris Conrad (Lat. cuneus, a wedge -- Gr. meris, shape; wedge-shaped; pointed into a wedge-shaped rostrum at the posterior end.)

- e) Genus *Liocyma* Dall 1870. (Gr. leios, smooth -- cyma, wave; neuter in Gr. & Lat., but there is an obsolete Lat. cyma, which is feminine.)

Liocyma fluctuosa Gould (wavy; "surface with recurved, concentric waves vanishing at the sides." (Gould & Binney.)

Liocyma fluctuosa brunnea Dall (medieval Lat. brunus, brown; brownish.)

- f) Genus *Tivela* Link 1807. (From le Tivel, name arbitrarily given to this type of shell by Adanson in 1757. Fem.)

Tivela floridana Rehder (from Florida.)

Tivela mactroides Born (Lat. mactra, a kneading-trough -- Gr. eidos, shape. *Tivela* shaped like a *Mactra*.)

- g) Genus *Transennella* Dall 1883. (Latin transenna, a net, lattice work. Concentric lines crossed by radiating lines. Fem.)

Transennella conradina Dall (Conrad's; named for Timothy A. Conrad, an American conchologist, 1804-1877.)

Transennella cubaniana Orbigny (Cuban; found from the Florida Keys to the West Indies.)

Transennella stimpsoni Dall (Stimpson's; named for William Stimpson, an American zoölogist, 1832-1872.)

Transennella culebrana Dall & Simpson (from Culebra Island, Puerto Rico.)

Pitar albida Gmelin (white; all white in color.)

Pitar fulminata Menke (provided with thunderbolts; decorated with zigzag spots as if hurling lightning.)

Pitar morrhuana (Linsley) Gould (Lat. morrhua, codfish. Found in the stomach of codfish.)

- h) Genus *Pitar* Römer 1857. (From le Pitar,

Pitar simpsoni Dall (Simpson's; named for Charles Torrey Simpson, collaborator of

name arbitrarily given to this type of shell by Adanson in 1757. Used in the feminine by conchologists.)

William H. Dall.)
Pitar zonata Dall (with zones, bands.)
Pitar cordata Schwengel (Heart-shaped.)
Pitar vesica Dall (a bladder; rounded ovate.)
Pitar pilula (Dall) Rehder (a pill; shell small, smooth; height 5.9mm.; length 6 mm.; breadth 4.2 mm.)
Pitar venusta Dall (graceful, elegant.)
Pitar dione Linné (Dione, the mother of Venus.)

- i) Genus Gouldia C.B. Adams 1845. (Named for Augustus Addison Gould, M.D., an American naturalist, 1805-1866.) In Johnson's List, Gouldia was the name of what is now Genus Crassinea Guppy 1874. Genus Gouldia of the Veneridae Family was formerly known as Gafrarium Röding 1798 (Gafrarium was probably for Grafarium, a point, a style; shell is trigonal-ovate. Gafrarium was neuter. Gouldia is fem.)

Gouldia cerina C.B. Adams (waxy; color white or yellowish white.)
Gouldia insularis Dall & Simpson (Lat. insula, an island; of an island; found in Puerto Rico.)

- j) Genus Callista Poli 1791. (Superlative of calos, beautiful; very beautiful. Fem.)

Callista eucymata Dall (well waved; with 50 concentric ridges separated by deep grooves. Formerly listed as Pitar eucymata Dall.)

- k) Genus Macrocallista Meek 1876. (Gr. macros, long in extent -- callista, very beautiful. Long and very beautiful shell. Fem.)

Macrocallista nimbose Solander (rainy; the shell is pinkish gray with lilac bands arranged in rays. It reminds one of rain falling on a sunny day.)
Macrocallista maculata Linné (spotted; with brownish red blotches.)

- l) Genus Callocardia A. Adams 1864. (Callo may be taken from Lat. callosus, callous, hard, or from the Gr. calos, beautiful -- cardia, a heart. Callocardia may then mean hard heart (the shell is strongly inflated), or beautiful heart. Fem.)

Callocardia texasana Dall (from Texas; found from Louisiana to Texas; listed in Abbott's American Seashells as texasiana)

- m) Genus Dosinia Scopoli 1777. (From the Senegalese Dosin, name of this type of shell; described by Adanson, 1757. Fem.)
Dosinia concentrica Born (concentric; decorated with concentric ridges.)
Dosinia discus Reeve (a disc. Shell reminds one of a disc by its circular outline and flat shape.)
Dosinia elegans Conrad (elegant.)
- n) Genus Cyclina Deshayes 1850. (Gr. cyclos, a circle, ring; also called Cyclinella Dall 1902. (A diminutive of Cyclina; a small ring.) Shell is suborbicular. Fem.)
Cyclina tenuis Récluz (small, fine, delicate.)
- o) Genus Gemma Deshayes 1853. (Lat. a gem, a jewel. Surface shining; color pale lavender; interior: white and purple. Called the Amethystine Gem. Fem.)
Gemma gemma Totten (gemlike.)
Gemma gemma manhattanensis Prime (found in East River, Manhattan, New York, near Hell Gate.)
Gemma purpurea H.C. Lea (purplish; "yellowish, white or rosy with the umbones and posterior end usually amethyst color." (Austin C. Apgar.)
Gemma fretensis Rehder (from a sound, a channel; collected in Long Island Sound.)
- p) Genus Parastarte Conrad 1862. (Gr. para, beside, near -- Astarte; close to an Astarte, looks like one. Fem.)
Parastarte triquetra Conrad (Lat. three-cornered, triangular.)
2. Family Petricolidae. (Lat. petra, a rock -- colere, to inhabit, to dwell. Rock dwellers.)
- a) Genus Cooperella Carpenter 1864. (From the proper name Cooper. Fem.)
Cooperella atlantica Rehder (Atlantic; collected off Peanut Island, Lake Worth, Florida.)
- b) Genus Petricola Lamarck 1801. (The ending "cola" should be considered masc.)
Petricola laticida Gmelin (laticida is a masculine noun in Latin; it means a stone cutter. It bores in coral.)
Petricola pholadiformis Lamarck (Gr. pholas, lurking in a hole -- Lat. forma, shape, form; looks like a Pholas; Pholas shaped; thin, elongate, cylindrical.)
Petricola pholadiformis latus Dall (latus, wide, broad; it is broader than the preceding one.)
- c) Genus Rupellaria Fleuriau 1802. (Lat. rupellus, diminutive of rupes, rock, stone. Fem.)
Rupellaria cancellata Verrill (trellis-like, cross-barred.)
Rupellaria typica Jonas (typical.)

VIII. SUPERFAMILY TELLINACEA

(Gr. tellinê, a kind of shell fish. Tellins.)

1. Family Tellinidae. (Same etymology as above.)

a) Genus Tellina Linné
1758.(Fem.)

Tellina laevigata Linné (smooth; shell nearly smooth.)

Tellina radiata Linné (rayed; it has bands of pink or red radiating from the beaks; called Rising Sun Tellin.)

Tellina radiata unimaculata Lamarck (spotted only once; single color of a uniform yellow, no pink rays.)

Tellina interrupta Wood (interrupted; posterior end is rostrate, curved.)

Tellina agilis Stimpson (agile; formerly known as Tellina tenera Say (tender, delicate; shell thin, small, with very delicate concentric lines.)

Tellina mera Say (pure, unadulterated.)

Tellina pauperata Orbigny (empoverished, made poor; shell small, posterior end short, straight.)

Tellina promera Dall (closely allied to Tellina mera with which it is easily confused.)

Tellina simplex Orbigny (simple, plain; has no strong pink coloration.)

Tellina sybaritica Dall (sybaritan; small, delicate; shining with a silky lustre, deep rose-pink crimson.)

Tellina tampaensis Conrad (from Tampa, Florida.)

Tellina tenella Verrill (rather delicate.)

Tellina texana Dall (from Texas.) Tellina sayi Dall (named for Thomas Say, a distinguished American naturalist, 1787-1834)

Tellina versicolor DeKay (of various colors; white with pink rays.)

Tellina rubricata Louise M. Perry (marked with red; color pale pink with rays and dots of deeper pink.)

Tellina candeana Orbigny (named for Ferdinand de Candé, a French naval officer who collected shells in the West Indies.)

Tellina iris Say (rainbow; surface marked with oblique grooved lines; yellow ray at umbones.)

Tellina similis Sowerby (similar, like.)

Tellina magna Spengler (large; the largest of the group.)

Tellina alternata Say (alternate; decorated with parallel concentric lines, every other line disappearing on the posterior end.)

Tellina angulosa Gmelin (angled, angular; shape triangular-ovate.)

Tellina georgiana Dall (from Georgia;

it ranges from North Carolina to the West Indies.)

Tellina lineata Turton (lined; has many concentric lines.)

Tellina americana Dall (American.)

Tellina aequistriata Say (equally furrowed or channeled; surface covered with fine concentric lines.)

Tellina crystallina Wood (crystalline; shell is dull white; interior glossy.)

Tellina gouldi Hanley (Gould's; named for Dr. Augustus A. Gould, an American malacologist, 1805-1866.)

Tellina martinicensis Orbigny (from Martinique; ranges from Florida to the West Indies.)

- b) Genus Arcopagia Brown 1827. (Maybe from arca, ark, or arcus, arc -> pagios, firm, fast, solid. Hinge strong, rather heavy; muscular impression large. Fem.)

Arcopagia fausta Pultney (favored, fortunate.) Formerly known as Tellina fausta.

- c) Genus Strigilla Turton 1822. (Lat. strigilis, a scraper. Surface sculptured with concentric lines crossed by oblique lines. Fem.)

Strigilla carnaria Linné (flesh-colored; shell reddish.)

Strigilla mirabilis Philippi (admirable.) Formerly known as S. flexuosa Say (Lat. flexus, a bending; surface sculptured with zigzag parallel lines.) (Shell is all white and shiny.)

Strigilla pisiformis Linné (pea-shaped; small, somewhat inflated, oval.)

Strigilla rombergi Mörch (Romberg's.)

- d) Genus Phylloda Schumacher 1817. (Gr. like leaves, leaf-like. Fem.)

Phylloda squamifera Deshayes (bearing scales; has strong crenulations; formerly listed as Tellina squamifera.)

- e) Genus Quadrans Bertin 1878. (A quadrant. Masc.)

Quadrans linteus Conrad (linen; pure white in color; with close, sharp, concentric ridges.) Formerly listed as Tellina linteus Conrad.

- f) Genus Tellidora H. & Adams 1856. (The first two syllables of Tellina -> Gr. dôra, gift or dora, skin. Fem.)

Tellidora cristata Récluz (crested, with a crest; with strong crenulations on dorsal margins.)

Macoma balthica Linné (Baltic; from the Arctic Ocean to Georgia.)

Macoma calcarea Gmelin (limy, chalky; the shell is white.)

Macoma cerina C.B. Adams (waxy.)

Macoma constricta Bruguière (constricted,

- g) Genus Macoma Leach 1819. (One of these names invented by Leach for their euphony. Coined maybe from the Greek word macos, length, or, as an article in Journal of Conchology, 1900, vol. 9, no. 9 informs us, from the Hebrew word makom, a place. Fem.)

contracted; the posterior end has a fold which gives the shell a contracted appearance.)

Macoma inflata (Stimpson) Dawson (inflated.)

Macoma krausei Dall (Krause's; named for A. Krause.)

Macoma leptonoidea Dall (resembling a Lepton.)

Macoma mitchelli Dall (Mitchell's.)

Macoma orientalis hendersoni Rehder (oriental; typical Macoma orientalis is from Samaná Bay, Dominican Republic; hendersoni, named for John B. Henderson, Jr. who dredged it near Miami, Florida.)

Macoma phenax Dall (Gr. a cheat, an impostor; it bears a deceptive likeness to a Tellina.)

Macoma tenta Say (Lat. tentus, stretched out, extended, narrowed; shell is oval, rather elongated.)

Macoma tenta souleyetiana Récluz (Souleyet's; is the same as the preceding one.)

Macoma orientalis Dall (oriental, eastern; from Samaná Bay, Dominican Republic)

Macoma tageliformis Dall (shaped like a Tagelus.)

Macoma brevifrons Say (Lat. short front; posterior end short and truncated.)

Macoma extenuata Dall (thin, slender.)

Macoma limula Dall (Lat. little file; shell is finely granular.)

- h) Genus Apolymetis Salisbury 1929. (Salisbury first called it Polymetis. When it was pointed out to him that this name had already been used by Walsingham in 1903 for an insect, he proposed Apolymetis, that is: "a", privative, not -- polymetis; not a Polymetis. Fem.)

Apolymetis intastriata Say (Lat. intra or intus, inside -- striatus, striate; marked with striae inside.)

2. Family Semelidae. (Gr. Semele, the mother of Bacchus.)

- a) Genus Semele Schumacher 1817. (Fem.)

Semele bellastriata Conrad (beautifully striated. Surface covered with radiating ribs on strong concentric ridges. Shell yellow or purple, often rayed.)

Semele nuculoides Conrad (shaped like a Nucula, a little nut.)

Semele proficua Pultney (useful.)

Semele purpurascens Gmelin (turning pur-

ple; umbones are purple; surface has some purple; interior often is purple.)
Semele radiata Say (rayed; has some radial rays of pink.)

- b) Genus Cumingia Sowerby 1833. (Named for Hugh Cuming, a celebrated English collector, 1791-1865. Fem.)

Cumingia coarctata Sowerby (contracted, compressed; upper edge declining; in the left valve there is a compressed cardinal.)

Cumingia tellinoides Conrad (resembling a Tellina. "Its warped, slightly folded end gives it the aspect of a Tellina", write Gould & Binney.)

Cumingia vanhyningi Rehder (Van Hyning's; donated by Dr. T. Van Hyning, of the Florida State Museum.)

- c) Genus Abra Lamarck 1818. (Gr. abros, fem. abra, graceful, pretty. Fem.)

Abra aequalis Say (equal; somewhat quadrate, even and smooth.)

Abra lioica Dall (Gr. leios, smooth; shell smooth and shining.)

Abra longicallis americana Verrill & Bush (from longus, long - call-, beautiful, long and beautiful; American.)

3. Family Donacidae. (Gr. and Lat. donax, a reed, dart, arrow; a kind of shell fish already mentioned by Xenocrates and Pliny. Some say this shell derives its name from its shape; it resembles the barbed head of a dart or javelin. Common name: Wedge Shells.)

- a) Genus Donax Linné 1758. (Masc.)

Donax denticulatus Linné (toothed; inner margin is toothed.)

Donax fossor Say (digging.)

Donax fossor protractus Conrad (lengthened, prolonged.)

Donax roemeri Philippi (Roemer's; named for E. Roemer, a German conchologist who died in 1874.)

Donax striatus Linné (striated; it has many radial threads.)

Donax tumidus Philippi (inflated; beaks are swollen and the shell is very stout and more inflated than the others.)

Donax texasianus Philippi (from Texas; ranges from Texas to Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

Donax variabilis Say (variable; very many color combinations.)

- b) Genus Iphigenia Schumacher 1817. (From Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon. Fem.)

Iphigenia brasiliensis Lamarck (Brazilian; found from Florida to Brazil. Called brasiliensis in Johnson's List.)

4. Family Sanguinolariidae. (Lat. sanguis, blood; blood-colored shells. They are pink or red-colored.)

Sanguinolaria cruenta Solander (blood-stained.) Also called S. sanguinolenta

- a) Genus Sanguinolaria
Lamarck 1799. (Fem.)

Gmelin (bloody, blood-red;) (shell white spotted with rose or entirely rose; interior pink.)

Sanguinolaria operculata Gmelin (having the shape of an operculum.)

- b) Genus Asaphis Modeer
1793. (From the Gr.
asaphês, indistinct,
dim, faint. Fem.)

Asaphis deflorata Linné (deflorata is used here in the meaning of carefully chosen, selected; gaudy, colors varied; whitish, straw colored, salmon, reddish, violet, sometimes faintly rayed.)

- c) Genus Tagelus Gray
1847. (From le Tagal,
name arbitrarily given
to a Senegalese
shell by Adanson in
1757. Masc.)

Tagelus plebeius Solander (plebeian). Formerly listed as Tagelus gibbus Spengler (humped, convex; shell stout.)

Tagelus divisus Spengler (divided, separated; has a band of reddish purple passing from the beaks across the shell.)

- d) Genus Heterodonax
Mörch 1853. (Gr.
heteros, other, different
-- donax, reed,
dart. A different
Donax. Masc.)

Heterodonax bimaculatus Linné (twice-spotted. Shell generally has two colors, white and purple. It may have a great variety of colors.)

- e) Genus Gari Schuma-
cher 1817. (Gari is
the genitive case of
Garum, meaning a sauce
or pickle made of
shellfish, writes
Dall. Rumphius, alias
G.E. Rumpf, a German
naturalist, 1637-1706
used it as a specific
name for a Tellina.
Masc.)

Gari vaginoides Reeve (shaped like a sheath or scabbard; shell oblong, convex)

SUBORDER ADAPEDONTA

(Gr. "a", without -- dapedon, floor or base. Cardinal plate is not formed.)

I. SUPERFAMILY SOLENACEA

(GR. Solen, a pipe, tube. Shells greatly elongated. Common name: Razor Shells.)

Family Solenidae. (Same etymology as above.)

- a) Genus Siliqua Mühl-
feld 1811. (Lat.
siliqua, a pod,
husk. Pod Shells.
Fem.)

Siliqua costata Say (ribbed; vertical ribs inside; "with a riblike, white ridge extending from the umbo nearly across the inside of the shell". (A.C. Apgar.)

Siliqua squama Blainville (Lat. meaning a scale; scaly. Periostracum rough at posterior end.)

- b) Genus Ensis Schuma-

Ensis directus Conrad (straight.)

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cher 1817. (Lat. ensis, a sword; shells are scabbard-shaped. Masc.)

Ensis minor Dall (smaller; only 3 inches in length.)

Ensis megistus Pilsbry & McGinty (Gr. megistos, superlative of megas, big, great; the greater; it is greater than minor; it reaches five inches.)

c) Genus Solen Linné
1758. (Gr. a pipe, tube. Masc.)

Solen viridis Say (green; periostracum is light green.)

d) Genus Solecurtus
Blainville 1825. (From Solen -- curtus, short. Short Solen.) Formerly known as Psammosolen Risso
1826. (Gr. psammos, sand -- solen, tube.) Masc.)

Solecurtus cumingianus Dunker (named for Hugh Cuming, a celebrated English collector, 1791-1865.)

Solecurtus sanctaemarthae Orbigny (of Santa Marta.)

II. SUPERFAMILY MACTRACEA

(Gr. mactra, a kneading-trough. Common name: Beach Clams.)

1. Family Mactridae. (same etymology as above.)

a) Genus Mactra Linné
1767. (Fem.)

Mactra fragilis Gmelin (frail, fragile; shell thin, fragile.)

Spisula solidissima Dillwyn (very strong and solid; shell heavy, thick; hinge very strong.)

Spisula solidissima raveneli Conrad (named for Edmund Ravenel, M.D., an American conchologist.)

b) Genus Spisula Gray
1837. (Lat. spissus, thick, compact. Fem.)

Spisula solidissima similis Say (similar, like; but less heavy than Spisula solidissima Dillwyn.)

Spisula polynyma Stimpson (Gr. polys, many -- nema, thread, filament. "Near the lower angle the epidermis is very coarsely and loosely wrinkled; the surface has a rugged appearance from the coarse lines of growth." Gould & Binney.)

c) Genus Mulinia Gray
1837. (One of those meaningless names invented by Gray. Fem.)

Mulinia lateralis Say (lateral.)

Mulinia lateralis corbuloides Deshayes (resembling a Corbula, a little basket.)

d) Genus Labiosa Möller
1832. (Labiose, labiate; posterior end slightly gaping.) Also listed as Genus Anatina Schumacher 1817. (Lat. anas, anatis, a duck; a little duck;

Labiosa lineata Say (lined; decorated with fine regular lines.)

Labiosa plicatella Lamarck (ribbed, plaited.) Also called Anatina canaliculata Say (channeled; it has concentric grooves.)

shell bears a rough resemblance to a duck's beak, according to Chenu. Common name: Duck Shells.) (Fem.)

- e) Genus Rangia Desmoulin 1832. (Named after Sander Rang.)

Also called Genus Gnathodon Gray 1831. (Gr. gnathos, jaw -- odous, odont-, tooth. "Peculiar hooked or jaw-shaped anterior lateral." Dall.)
Gnathodon is masc.
Rangia is fem.)

Rangia cuneata Gray (wedge-shaped.)

Rangia cuneata nasuta Dall (with a snub-nose; it is more rostrate than the typical cuneata.)

Rangia flexuosa Conrad (bent; posterior end is flexed.)

2. Family Mesodesmatidae. (Gr. mesos, middle, in the middle -- desma, a band, ligament. Ligament mostly internal, between the hinge-teeth.)

- a) Genus Mesodesma Deshayes 1830. (Neuter.)

Mesodesma arctatum Conrad (pressed, compressed; lateral teeth compressed; beaks very slightly elevated.)

Mesodesma deauratum Turton (gilded; "surface covered by a coarse, dusky brown epidermis." Gould & Binney.)

- b) Genus Ervilia Turton 1822. (Lat. ervilia, a small lentil (seed of the leguminous plant.) Lentil-shaped. Lentil shell. Fem.)

Ervilia concentrica Gould (concentric; with concentric lines, though weak.)

Ervilia nitens Montagu (shining, lustrous; white usually with pink spots.)

Ervilia rostratula Rehder (somewhat rostrate; posterior end is slightly rostrate, pointed.)

3. Family Hiatellidae. (Lat. hiatus, a gap, aperture. Shells gaping.) Formerly known as Family Saxicavidae (Lat. saxum, a rock -- cavare, to hollow. They are stone borers.)

- a) Genus Hiatella Daudin 1801. Also called Genus Saxicava Fleuriau 1802. (Etymology above. Both are fem.)

Hiatella arctica Linné (Arctic; ranges from Greenland to the West Indies.)

Hiatella pholadis Linné (Gr. pholas, pholados, lurking in a hole) is the same as arctica.)

Hiatella azaria Dall (derived from Gr. aza, dirt, mould on things; covered with strong epidermis.)

Hiatella striata Fleuriau (with striae.)

- b) Genus Cyrtodaria (Daudin 1799) Cuvier 1800. (Gr. cyrtos, convex, curved, arched -- dêros, long. Daudin named it Cyrtodaire. Fem.)

Cyrtodaria siliqua Spengler (Lat. a pod, husk; like a pod, a Siliqua.)

Cyrtodaria kurriana Dunker (found in arctic waters. Named for Professor Kurr of Stuttgart, Dunker's friend.)

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- c) Genus Panomya Gray 1857. (The first two syllables of Panope -- mya, a sea mussel. Fem.) [Panomya arctica Lamarck (arctic; circum-polar; found from the Arctic Ocean to Georges Bank.)]
- d) Genus Panope Ménard 1807. (Named after Panope, a Nereid, a sea nymph. Fem.) [Panope bitruncata Conrad (cut off twice; both ends seem to be chopped off; it is gaping at both ends.)]

III. SUPERFAMILY MYACEA

(Gr. and Lat. myax, myac-, a sea-mussel.)

1. Family Myacidae. (Family Myidae would be more logical.) (Same etymology as above.)

- a) Genus Mya Linné 1758. (Same as myax, a sea-mussel. Fem.) [Mya arenaria Linné (sandy; lives buried in sand.)
Mya truncata Linné (shortened; truncate; posterior end seems to be chopped off.)
Mya truncata uddevallensis Forbes (from Uddevalla, Sweden.)]
- b) Genus Paramya Conrad 1860. (Gr. para, beside, near -- mya, a sea-mussel. Looks somewhat like a Mya. Fem.) [Paramya subovata Conrad (somewhat ovate; shaped like an egg, but having one end broader.)]

2. Family Corbulidae. (Lat. corbula, a little basket.)

- a) Genus Corbula Brugière 1792. (Fem.) [Corbula barrattiana C.B.Adams (Barratt's)
Corbula contracta Say (contracted; anterior end rounded; a ridge running from the beaks to the posterior end gives the shell a contracted appearance.)
Corbula cubaniana Orbigny (Cuban.)
Corbula cymella Dall (Lat. & Gr. cyma, a wave, billow; wavy; wave-like sculpture.)
Corbula dietziana C.B.Adams (Dietz'.)
Corbula chittyana C.B.Adams (named for Edward Chitty, a student colleague of C.B.Adams.)
Corbula kjoeriana C.B.Adams (Kjoer's.)
Corbula krebsiana C.B.Adams (Krebs'; named for Henry Krebs of St. Thomas, West Indies.)
Corbula nasuta Sowerby (snub-nose; posterior end seems to have been pinched.)
Corbula swiftiana C.B.Adams (named for Robert Swift, an American who died in Saint Thomas, West Indies, 1796-1872.)]
- b) Genus Varicorbula Grant & Gale 1931. [Varicorbula operculata Philippi (shaped like an operculum; oval.) Also called

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(Lat. varius, various, different -- Corbula. Fem.)

Varicorbula disparilis Orbigny (unequal, different; shell very inequivalve.)

3. Family Gastrochaenidae. (Gr. gaster, gastr-, stomach -- chainein, to gape. Shells are widely gaping at the anterior base.)

a) Genus Rocellaria

Blainville 1828. (Neo Latin, a little rock.) Formerly called Genus Gastrochaena Spengler 1783, but Gastrochaena is an Indo-Pacific genus. Fem.)

Rocellaria hians Gmelin (gaping.) Gastrochaena cuneiformis Spengler (wedge-shaped; pear-shaped), as Rocellaria hians used to be known, belongs to the Indo-Pacific.)

Rocellaria ovata Sowerby (ovate, egg-shaped.)

Rocellaria stimpsoni Tryon (Stimpson's; named for William Stimpson, eminent American malacologist whose life work was destroyed by the great Chicago fire in 1871; 1832-1872.)

b) Genus Spengleria Tryon 1861. (Named for the naturalist Spengler. Fem.)

Spengleria rostrata Spengler (rostrate; the shell is squarish, squarely truncated at posterior end.)

IV. SUPERFAMILY ADESMACEA

(Gr. "a", privative, without -- desmos, band, ligament. Ligament wanting.)

1. Family Pholadidae. (Gr. pholas, pholad-, lurking in a hole. These mollusks are stone-piercers; found in rocks, coral, wood.)

a) Genus Barnea Risso

1826. (Probably one of the names arbitrarily invented by Leach. May have been suggested by the proper name Barnes. Fem.)

Barnea maritima (Orbigny) Dall (maritime; Ruth D. Turner in Johnsonia states she has been unable to find a description of this species by d'Orbigny.)

Barnea truncata Say (truncated; posterior end broadly truncate.)

b) Genus Cyrtopleura

Tryon 1862. (Gr. cyrtos, convex, arched -- pleura, side. Fem.)

Cyrtopleura costata Linné (ribbed; covered with strong radiating ribs. Formerly listed as Barnea costata Linné. Called Angel Wings.)

c) Genus Zirfaea Gray

1842. (One of those names invented by Leach & Gray; may be derived from sirpea, a basket-work of rushes. Fem.)

Zirfaea crispata Linné (curled, rugged; surface covered with coarse concentric ridges which become lamellar on the anterior half; the laminae are strongly toothed; the valves are divided by a broad shannel running from the beaks to the middle of the base.)

d) Genus Pholas Linné

1758. (Gr. phōlas, lurking in a hole. Fem.)

Pholas campechiensis Gmelin (from Campeche; type locality is the Gulf of Campeche, Mexico.)

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- e) Genus Martesia Blainville 1824. (Lat. marten, a burrowing animal. Wood borers. Fem.) Martesia fragilis Verrill & Bush (frail, thin; small, 3/4 inch long, 3/8 inch high.) Martesia striata Linné (striated; with concentric ridges and grooves.) Martesia cuneiformis Say (wedge-shaped; mesoplax cuneiform.) Martesia caribaea Orbigny (Caribbean) is the same.
- f) Genus Diplothyra Tryon 1862. (Gr. diploos, double - thyra, door, valve. Shell with an additional dorsal valve. Rock and shell borers. Fem.) Diplothyra smithi Tryon (Smith's; named in honor of Sanderson Smith of the U.S. Fish Commission.)
- g) Genus Jouannetia Des Moulins 1828. (Named after a Mr. Jouannet, a French naturalist from Bordeaux. Fem.) Jouannetia quillingi Turner 1955 (named for Mr. Ben Quilling, collector.)
- h) Genus Scyphomya Dall 1898. (Gr. scyphos, a cup, can - mya, a sea-mussel. Fem.) Scyphomya semicostata H.C. Lea (Half-ribbed; Dr. Turner in Johnsonia writes: "Until more data are at hand it is impossible to place properly this genus and species.")
- i) Genus Xylophaga Turton 1822. (Gr. xylophagos, eating wood; generally found on floating wood. Fem.) Xylophaga atlantica Richards 1942 (Atlantic; found from Canada to Virginia.) Xylophaga abyssorum Dall (of the abysses, abysmal; found in 226-1500 fathoms.) Xylophaga dorsalis Turton (dorsal; a European species not found on U.S. East Coast.)

2. Family Teredinidae. (Lat. teredo, teredinis, a worm.)

- a) Genus Teredo Linné 1758. (Lat. a worm. Fem.) Teredo bartschi W.F. Clapp (named for Dr. Paul Bartsch, U.S. National Museum, 1871-) Teredo beaufortana Bartsch (Beaufort, N.C.) Teredo morsei Bartsch (Morse's; named for Edward Sylvester Morse, 1838-1925.) Teredo nana Turton (dwarf.) Teredo navalis Linné (naval; ship worm.) Teredo norvegica Spengler (Norwegian.) Teredo novangliae Bartsch (of New England.) Teredo chlorotica Gould (greenish.) Teredo floridana Bartsch (from Florida.) Teredo thomsoni Tryon (Thomson's.) Teredo dilatata Stimpson (expanded; big-eared; it has large auricles.) Teredo sigerfoosi Bartsch (named for Prof. Charles P. Sigerfoos.) Teredo stimpsoni Bartsch (named for William Stimpson, 1852-1872.) Teredo tryoni Bartsch (named for George Washington Tryon, 1838-1888.) Teredo clappi Bartsch (Dr. W.F. Clapp.)
- Bankia caribbea Clench & Turner (Caribbean.) Bankia gouldi Bartsch (Dr. A.A. Gould, an

- b) Genus Bankia Gray
1842. (Maybe from
the proper name
Bank. Fem.)

American malacologist, 1805-1866.)
Bankia katherinae Clench & Turner (Katherine's; named for Katherine Tucker.)
Bankia cieba Clench & Turner (cieba, I am informed by Dr. Clench himself, is a typographical error for ceiba. Named for the ceiba tree, only because Dr. Clench liked the name.)
Bankia fimbriatula Moll & Roch (somewhat fringed.)

- c) Genus Xylotrya Leach
1830. (Gr. xylon, wood + tryô, to rub off, to wear out. Destructive to wood, timber. Fem.)

Xylotrya bipinnata Jeffreys (twice pinnate; feather-like.)
Xylotrya fimbriata Jeffreys (fringed.)

SUBORDER ANOMALODESMACEA

(Gr. anomalos, uneven, irregular + desmos, band, ligament. Hinge without teeth.)

SUPERFAMILY PANDORACEA

(Named after Pandora, the first mortal woman in Greek mythology.)

1. Family Lyonsiidae. (Named after the naturalist W. Lyons.)

Genus Lyonsia Turton 1822. (Fem.)

Lyonsia arenosa Möller (sandy; color dirty white; periostracum covered with sand.)
Lyonsia bulla Dall (a bubble.)
Lyonsia granulifera Verrill & Bush (surface covered with granules.)
Lyonsia hyalina Conrad (glassy; it is transparent, translucent.)
Lyonsia hyalina floridana Dall (Floridan; from West Coast of Florida to Texas.)
Lyonsia formosa Jeffreys (handsome.)
Lyonsia beana Orbigny (named for Commander Beau of the French Navy, a great conchologist who died in Guadeloupe, West Indies, in 1859. The "u" in his name was changed to "n" by mistake by the printer.)

2. Family Pandoridae. (Named after Pandora, the first mortal woman according to Greek mythology.)

Genus Pandora Chemnitz 1795. (Fem.)

Pandora gouldiana Dall (Gould's; named for Augustus Addison Gould, M.D., an eminent American malacologist, 1805-1866.)
Pandora inornata Verrill & Bush (unadorned.)
Pandora trilineata Say (three-lined; three lines radiate from the beaks.)
Pandora arenosa Conrad (sandy.) Also called Pandora carolinensis Bush (from North Carolina.)

Pandora brevis Verrill & Bush (short; length 11.5 mm.)

Pandora bushiana Dall (named for Katharine Jeannette Bush, Assistant in Peabody Museum of Yale University, 1855-1937.)

Pandora glacialis Leach (glacial; found from Arctic Ocean to Massachusetts.)

3. Family Pholadomyidae. (Gr. pholas, pholad-, lurking in a hole -- mya, a sea-mussel.)

Genus Panacea Dall
1905. (Gr. all-heal-
ing, a cure-all.

Panacea was one of
the daughters of
AEsculapius, the god
of medicine. Fem.)

Panacea arata Verrill & Smith (plowed,
furrowed.)

4. Family Thraciidae. (Lat. Thracia, Thrace, northern province of ancient Greece. May mean from Thrace, or shaped like Thrace, broad and squarish.)

Thracia conradi Couthouy (Conrad's; named for Timothy A. Conrad, an American conchologist, 1804-1877.)

Thracia corbuloides Blainville (shaped like a little basket, like a Corbula.)

Thracia distorta Montagu (Lat. distorted, twisted.)

Thracia myopsis Möller (having the appearance of a Mya.)

a) Genus Thracia Blainville 1824. (Fem.)

Thracia nitida Verrill (shining.)

Thracia phaseolina Kiener (Lat. phaseolus, a kidney bean; shaped like a bean.)

Thracia rugosa Lamarck (from Lat. ruga, a wrinkle; wrinkled.)

Thracia septentrionalis Jeffreys (northern; Greenland to Rhode Island.)

Thracia stimpsoni Dall (Stimpson's; named in honor of William Stimpson, an eminent American zoölogist, 1832-1872.)

b) Genus Asthenothaerus
Carpenter 1864. (Gr. asthenēs, weak, feeble -- thairo, a hinge. Hinge is toothless. Masc.)

Asthenothaerus hemphilli Dall (named for Henry Hemphill, a conchologist.)

Asthenothaerus elegans Dall (elegant.)

Asthenothaerus balesi Rehder (Bales'; named for Dr. Blenn R. Bales who found it, 1876-1946.)

5. Family Periplomatidae. (According to Chenu, from Gr. peri, around, about -- plyma, plymat-, dirty water, because these mollusks like muddy waters.)

Periploma affine Verrill & Bush (related to, closely allied to; it resembles P. undulatum in sculpture.)

Genus Periploma Schumacher 1817. (Neuter.)

Periploma anguliferum Philippi (angulated; lower border of right valve has a keel ending in an angle.)
Periploma fragile Totten (fragile, thin.)
Periploma inaequivalve Schumacher (inequal valves. One valve is more convex than the other, or is dissimilar in other respects. This species is from the West Indies.)
Periploma inequale C. B. Adams (inequal; the left valve is more convex than the right valve.)
Periploma papyratium Say (not papyraceum, which, however, is a very good Latin word; paper, of the consistency of paper; shell white, fragile and thin.)
Periploma tenerum Fischer (delicate.)
Periploma undulatum Verrill (wavy.)
Periploma leanum Conrad (Lea's; named in honor of Isaac Lea, a great American conchologist, surnamed the "Nestor of American naturalists", 1792-1886.)

E. ORDER SEPTIBRANCHIA

(Lat. septum, an enclosure, fence, partition + Gr. branchia, gills. Gills are transformed into a muscular septum or partition.)

1. Family Verticordiidae. (Lat. Verticordia, another name for Venus who turns the hearts (vertere, to turn - cor, cordis, heart.)

a) Genus Verticordia Sowerby 1844. (Fem.)

Verticordia acuticostata Philippi (with sharp ribs.)
Verticordia granulifera Verrill (bearing granules.)
Verticordia perversa Dall (Lat. turned the wrong way; radiating lines curved forward.)
Verticordia seguenzae Dall (Seguenza's; named for Professor G. Seguenza, an Italian naturalist.)
Verticordia woodi E. A. Smith (Wood's.)
Verticordia ornata Orbigny (adorned; with nine or ten prominent radial ribs.)
Verticordia ornata caelata Verrill (Lat. caelatus, carved, chiseled.)
Verticordia elegantissima Dall (very elegant.)
Verticordia fischeriana Dall (Fischer's; named in honor of Dr. Paul Fischer, an eminent French malacologist.)
Verticordia trapezoides Seguenza (trapezoid-shaped.)

Lyonsiella abyssicola Sars (dweller of the abyss; found in 192-500 fathoms.)
Lyonsiella cordata Verrill & Bush (cor-date; heart-shaped.)

- b) Genus Lyonsiella
Sars 1868. (Derived
 from Lyonsia; named
 after W. Lyons. Fem.)
- Lyonsiella gemma Verrill (gem.)
Lyonsiella granulifera Verrill (with
 granules.)
Lyonsiella insculpta Jeffreys (engraved,
 carved.)
Lyonsiella subquadrata Jeffreys (somewhat
 quadrate.)
- c) Genus Halicardia Dall
1894. (Gr. hals, the
 sea -/- cardia, heart.
 Fem.)
- Halicardia flexuosa Verrill & Smith
 (having curvatures, bent. Beaks very
 much curved; surface divided by ridges.)
2. Family Poromyidae. (Lat. porus, a way, a pore -/- mya, a sea-mussel.
 The valves' surface is granulose.)
- a) Genus Poromya For-
bes 1844. (Fem.)
- Poromya granatina Dall (Lat. granatus,
 grained, rough.)
Poromya granulata Nyst (granular, with
 granule-like points.)
Poromya granulata rotundata Jeffreys
 (rounded.)
Poromya neaeroides Seguenza (shaped like
 a Neaera (a former name for Cuspidaria)
Poromya rostrata Rehder (rostrate; left
 valve is more rostrate than the right.)
Poromya sublaevis Verrill (somewhat
 smooth; externally the shell is nearly
 smooth.)
Poromya sublaevis microdonta Dall (Gr.
 micros, small -/- odous, odont-, tooth.)
Poromya albida Dall (whitish.)
Poromya elongata Dall (elongated.)
Poromya tornata Jeffreys (turned, shaped
 on the lathe.)
- b) Genus Cetoconcha
Dall 1886. (Lat.
 cetus, a whale -/-
 concha, a shell.
 Fem.)
- Cetoconcha atypa Verrill & Bush (Gr.
 atyphos, not puffed up, modest.)
Cetoconcha bulla Dall (bubble.)
Cetoconcha margarita Dall (a pearl.)
3. Family Cuspidariidae. (Lat. cuspis, cuspid-, a point. These shells
 are provided with a long, slender rostrum, like a handle. Common
 name: Dipper Shells.)
- Cuspidaria abyssicola Verrill & Bush
 (dweller of the abyss; found in 1685-
 1813 fathoms.)
Cuspidaria alternata Orbigny (alternate.)
Cuspidaria arctica Sars (arctic; Arctic
 Ocean to Nova Scotia.)
Cuspidaria arcuata Dall (arched.)
Cuspidaria formosa Verrill & Bush (hand-
 some; surface more or less iridescent;
 color pale pink.)
Cuspidaria fraterna Verrill & Bush (fra-
 ternal, brotherly; resembles Cuspidaria
 obesa.)

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, similar to the first part. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, similar to the first two parts. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second.

a) Genus Cuspidaria
Nardo 1840. (Fem.)

- Cuspidaria gigantea Verrill (gigantic.)
Cuspidaria glacialis Sars (glacial; Gulf of St. Lawrence to Florida.)
Cuspidaria jeffreysi Dall (Jeffreys'; named for John Gwynn Jeffreys, a British malacologist, 1809-1885.)
Cuspidaria lamellosa M. Sars (having concentric lamellae on valves.)
Cuspidaria media Verrill & Bush (middle; shell of moderate size, resembling a medium-sized Cuspidaria glacialis in form; about one-half inch in length.)
Cuspidaria microrhina Dall (Gr. micros, small -- rhinê, a file; shell rather smooth.)
Cuspidaria obesa Lovén (fat; swollen.)
Cuspidaria parva Verrill & Bush (small; shell small, delicate; length 4.5 mm.)
Cuspidaria pellucida Stimpson (very bright; shell pale white; smooth and glossy within.)
Cuspidaria rostrata Spengler (rostrate; having a long, narrow handle.)
Cuspidaria subtorta Sars (somewhat twisted; shell inequivalve; the rostrum is a little bent to the left and appears slightly twisted.)
Cuspidaria turgida Verrill & Bush (inflated, swollen; distended; shell rather large.)
Cuspidaria undata Verrill (waved; strongly undulated.)
Cuspidaria ventricosa Verrill & Bush (swelling out, bellied; shell large, swollen, with a ventral enlargement.)

b) Genus Leiomya A.
Adams 1864. (Gr.
leios, smooth --
mya, a sea-mussel.
Fem.)

- Leiomya granulata Dall (granulated; covered with grain-like elevations.)
Leiomya granulata velvetina Dall (velvety, smooth.)
Leiomya halimera Dall (Gr. halimos, of the sea.)
Leiomya claviculata Dall (with a clavicle, a bar; having a ridge inside serving to reinforce the hinge.)
Leiomya striatella Verrill & Bush (covered with fine, raised concentric lines.)

c) Genus Myonera Dall &
Smith 1886. (From
mya, a sea-mussel --
neaira, Neaera, a
nymph (name used by
Gray for a Cuspidaria.
Fem.)

- Myonera gigantea Verrill (giant.)
Myonera lamellifera Dall (having lamellae ornamented with about 33 thin concentric lamellae.)
Myonera limatula Dall (smooth; fine, low elevated sculpture.)
Myonera paucistriata Dall (with a few faint radiating striae.)
Myonera pretiosa Verrill & Bush (precious shell small, very thin and fragile, nearly transparent.)

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Myonera ruginosa Jeffreys (wrinkled; surface covered with very numerous and crowded concentric lines of growth.)

Cardiomya costellata Deshayes (having little radiating ribs.)

Cardiomya costellata corpulenta Dall (very fat; short and high, with a very short rostrum or handle.)

Cardiomya gemma Verrill & Bush (gem; shell small, translucent, bluish white; probably a young specimen of C. costellata Deshayes.)

d) Genus Cardiomya A. Adams 1864. (Gr. cardia, a heart -- mya, a sea-mussel. Fem.)

Cardiomya glypta Bush (carved, sculptured; surface sculptured with broad radiating lines.)

Cardiomya multicostata Verrill & Smith (with many radiating ribs.)

Cardiomya ornatissima Orbigny (very much ornamented; seven to nine sharp prominent ribs.)

Cardiomya perrostrata Dall (much rostrate, beaked.)

Cardiomya striata Jeffreys (striated.)

CLASS CEPHALOPODA

CLASS CEPHALOPODA

(Gr. cephalê, head -- pous, pod-, foot. These mollusks have a group of elongated arms or feet around the head.)

SUBCLASS DIBRANCHIA

(Gr. di, for dis, twice -- branchia, gills; having two gill-plumes. The subclass Tetrabranchia (to which the famous *Nautilus pompilius* Linné belongs; Gr. tetra, four -- branchia, gills; having four gills) has no representatives in the American Western Atlantic.)

A. ORDER DECAPODA

(Gr. deca, ten -- pous, pod-, foot. Sometimes called Order Decacera: deca, ten -- cera, horn. These mollusks have ten feet, or arms, or horns.)

I. SUPERFAMILY SEPIACEA

(Gr. and Lat. sepia, the cuttlefish or squid -- acea, the ending generally used to designate superfamilies.)

1. Family Spirulidae. (Lat. spirula, diminutive of spira, little spiral. Common name: Spiral Shells.)

Genus Spirula Lamarck 1799. (Fem.)

[Spirula spirula Linné.

2. Family Sepiolidae. (Lat. sepiola, a little cuttlefish.)

- a) Genus Rossia Owen 1828. (Named after Sir John Ross, a British rear-admiral and Arctic explorer, 1777-1856. Fem.)

[Rossia hyatti Verrill (Hyatt's; named for Alpheus Hyatt.)

Rossia megaptera Verrill (with large wings; the fins are very large and broad)

Rossia sublaevis Verrill (somewhat smooth; upper surface of the body and head nearly smooth.)

- b) Genus Semirossia Steenstrup 1887. (Semi, half, partly -- rossia, from Sir John Ross. Fem.)

[Semirossia tenera Verrill (tender, delicate; 3 to 4 inches in length, including tentacles.)

Semirossia equalis Voss (equal; suckers about equal in size.)

- c) Genus Stoloteuthis Verrill 1881. (Gr. stolis, stolê, a garment -- teuthis, a cuttlefish, squid. Fem.)

[Stoloteuthis leucoptera Verrill (with white wings.)

II. SUPERFAMILY LOLIGINACEA

(Lat. loligo, loligin-, sepia, cuttlefish.)

Family Loliginidae. (Same etymology as above.)

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- a) Genus Loligo Schneider 1784. (Fem.)

Loligo pealei Lesueur (Peale's.)
Loligo pealei borealis Verrill (northern)
Loligo pealei pallida Verrill (pale;
 ground color of the body, head, arms and
 fins, pale yellowish-white; upper sur-
 face whitish with pale brown spots.)

- b) Genus Lolliguncula Steenstrup 1881.
 (Lat. small cuttle-
 fish. Fem.)

Lolliguncula brevis Blainville (brief,
 short.) Lolliguncula brevipinna Lesueur
 (with short wings; very short upper
 arms; fins narrow) and Lolliguncula
hemiptera Howell (with half wings) are
 the same species.)

- c) Genus Sepioteuthis Blainville 1824.
 (From sepia, cuttle-
 fish -- teuthis, a
 squid. Fem.)

Sepioteuthis sepioidea Blainville (re-
 sembling a sepia.)

- d) Genus Doryteuthis Naef 1912. (Proba-
 bly from Gr. dory,
 the shaft of a
 spear, a lance --
 teuthis, a squid.
 Fem.)

Doryteuthis plei Blainville (Plée's; na-
 med for a Mr. Plée, a collector in the
 West Indies. The specific name should
 have been written plëei.)

III. SUPERFAMILY ARCHITEUTHACEA

(Gr. archi, first, chief, principal -- teuthis, teuthid-, a squid.)

1. Family Enoploteuthidae. (Gr. enoplos, armed, in arms -- teuthis, a
 squid. Arms and tentacles bear hooks, no suckers.) (According to ru-
 les, all these families should be ending in -teuthidae.)

- a) Genus Enoploion Pfeffer 1912. (From
 enoplos, armed.
 Neuter.)

Enoploion eustictum Pfeffer (well marked,
 spotted.)

- b) Genus Thelidioteuthis Pfeffer 1900. (Pro-
 bably from Gr. thelo-
 eides, nipple-shaped
 -- teuthis, a squid.
 Fem.)

Thelidioteuthis alessandrini Vérany (A-
 lessandrini's)

2. Family Octopodoteuthidae. (Gr. octo, eight -- pous, pod-, foot --
 teuthis, teuthid-, a squid.)

Genus Octopodoteuthopsis Pfeffer 1912. (Sa-
 etymology as for fa-
 mily -- opsis, aspect,
 appearance. Fem.)

Octopodoteuthopsis megaptera Verrill
 (with large wings or fins.)

3. Family Onychoteuthidae. (Gr. onyx, onychos, nail, claw, hook --
 teuthis, teuthid-, a squid. Hook-armed. Hook-bearing suckers on
 tentacular arms.)

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- a) Genus Onychoteuthis
Lichtenstein 1818.
(Fem.) [Onychoteuthis banksi Leach (Banks'.)]
- b) Genus Onykia Lesueur
1821. (Should have
been spelt Onychia
by Lesueur; from O-
nychion, diminutive
of onyx, nail, hook.
Can be considered
fem. on account of
its ending.) [Onykia carribaea Lesueur (Caribbean;
carribaea is Lesueur's spelling.)
Onykia agilis Verrill (agile.)]
4. Family Architeuthidae. (Gr. archi, first, chief, principal --
teuthis, teuthid-, a squid.)
- Genus Architeuthis
Steenstrup 1857.
(Fem.) [Architeuthis harveyi Kent (Harvey's; na-
med for Rev. M. Harvey.)
Architeuthis princeps Verrill (chief;
king of the giant Squids; total length
of arms: 40-55 feet; weight: 2000 pounds)]
5. Family Gonatidae. (Probably derived by Gray from gony, gonatos,
knee, joint.)
- Genus Gonatus Gray
1849. (Masc.) [Gonatus fabricii Lichtenstein (named for
O. Fabricius.)]
6. Family Histioteuthidae. (Gr. histion, any web, cloth; sail --
teuthis, teuthid-, a squid. A broad thin membrane or web unites
the six upper arms together nearly to their tips, while the lower
ones have shorter web uniting them to the rest.)
- a) Genus Histioteuthis
Orbigny 1839. (Fem,) [Histioteuthis bonelliana Férussac (Bo-
nell's.)]
- b) Genus Calliteuthis
Verrill 1880. (Gr.
beautiful Teuthis.
Fem.) [Calliteuthis reversa Verrill (reversed;
body tapering backward; ventral surface
of the body, head and arms more orna-
mented than the dorsal face.)]
7. Family Bathyteuthidae. (Gr. bathys, deep -- teuthis, a squid.) Also
called Family Benthoteuthidae (Gr. benthos, depth of the sea --
teuthis, a squid.) Caught in 600-1073 fathoms.)
- Genus Bathyteuthis
Hoyle 1885, or
Genus Benthoteuthis
Verrill 1885. (Fem.) [Bathyteuthis megalops Verrill (of large
appearance, form; or eyes.)]
8. Family Brachioteuthidae. (Gr. brachiôn, arm -- teuthis, a squid.)
- Genus Brachioteuthis
Verrill 1881. (Fem.) [Brachioteuthis beani Verrill (Bean's; na-
med for Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, of the U.
S. Fish Commission.)]
9. Family Ommastrephidae. (Called by Thiele Ommatostrephidae, which
according to Greek derivation is more correct.) (Gr. omma, ommat-,

eye -- strephein, to turn; turn eyes; eyes are movable, free in their sockets.)

- a) Genus Illex Steens-
trup 1880. (Lat.
alluring, enticing.) Genus Ommastrephes
Orbigny 1835 is the
same. (Masc.) Illex illecebrosus Lesueur (Lat. full of
allurement, attractive. Color vivid and
beautiful.)
- b) Genus Sthenoteuthis
Verrill 1880. (Gr.
sthenos, strength --
teuthis, a squid. Re-
markable for the e-
normous size and
breadth of caudal
fin. Fem.) Sthenoteuthis bartrami Lesueur (Bartram's)
Sthenoteuthis pteropus Steenstrup (Gr.
pteron, wing -- pus, for pous, foot;
wing-footed.)
10. Family Chiroteuthidae. (Gr. cheir, hand -- teuthis, a squid. Ten-
tacular arms outside the web, spoon-shaped.)
- a) Genus Chiroteuthis
Orbigny 1839. (Fem.) Chiroteuthis diaphana Verrill (diapha-
nous.) Chiroteuthis lacertosa Verrill (robust,
muscular.)
- b) Genus Bigelowia Mac-
donald & Clench 1934.
(Named for H.B. Bige-
low, Director of the
Woods Hole Oceanogra-
phic Institution. Fem.) Bigelowia atlantica MacDonald & Clench
(atlantic.)
- c) Genus Chiroteuthoides
Berry 1920. (Has the
aspect of a Chiroteu-
this in the enormous-
ly developed ventral
arms. Masc.) Chiroteuthoides hastula Berry (Hastula,
a little spear; body narrow, tapering
suddenly and rapidly.)
- d) Genus Mastigoteuthis
Verrill 1881. (Gr.
mastix, mastigos, a
whip. Fem.) Mastigoteuthis agassizi Verrill (Agassiz)
Mastigoteuthis iselini MacDonald & Clench
(Iselin's; named for C.O. Iselin, Research
Associate in the Woods Hole Oceanogra-
phic Institution.)
- e) Genus Grimalditeuthis
Joubin 1898. (Grimaldi,
the name of the reign-
ing house of Monaco --
teuthis, a squid.) Al-
so called Genus Enop-
troteuthis Berry 1920.
(Gr. enoptron, a mir-
ror; to reflect as in
a mirror. It has a ma-
nifest resemblance to
many of the Chiroteu-
- Grimalditeuthis spinicauda Berry (spina,
a thorn -- cauda, tail; needle-like.)

thidae. Feminine.)

11. Family Cranchiidae. (Named in honor of J. Cranch, naturalist to the Congo Expedition.)

a) Genus Pyrgopsis
Rochebrune 1884.

(Gr. pyrgos, a tower -- opsis, aspect. Shell elongate, most inflated near the middle. Fem.)

Pyrgopsis lemur Berry (Lat. a ghost, specter; seems to be allied to a Chilean species.)

b) Genus Taonius Steenstrup 1861. (Gr. taônios, of a peacock. Masc.)

Taonius pavo Lesueur (pavo, a peacock; general color is carmine brown; the mantle, head and arms are covered with large ocellations, connected together by smaller ones.)

Taonius tener Verrill (delicate.)

c) Genus Verrilliteuthis Berry 1912.

(Professor Addison E. Verrill of Yale University, 1839-1927 -- teuthis, a squid. Fem.)

Verrilliteuthis hyperborea Steenstrup (hyperborean, northern.)

d) Genus Teuthowenia Chun 1910. (Teuthis, a squid -- Owen; R. Owen who described Cephalopods. Fem.)

Teuthowenia corona Berry (crown; inflated, bag-shaped body.)

e) Genus Sandalops Chun 1906. (Shaped like a sandal. Fem.)

Sandalops ecthamba Berry (Gr. quite amazed, stunned, astounded; strange animal.)

Sandalops pathopsis Berry (Gr. appearing distressed, suffering; head strongly compressed; arms vestigial; most absurd appearing little cephalopod, says Berry.)

B. ORDER OCTOPODA

(Gr. octo, eight -- pous, pod-, foot. These mollusks have eight feet or arms.)

SUBORDER CIRRATA

(Lat. cirratus, having ringlets, curls; bearing cirri.)

SUPERFAMILY CIRROTEUTHACEA

(Lat. cirrus, a curl, a cirrus -- teuthis, a squid.)

1. Family Stauroteuthidae. (Gr. stauros, a cross -- teuthis, a squid.)

a) Genus Stauroteuthis [Stauroteuthis syrtensis Verrill (of a

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Verrill 1879.(Fem.)

[sand bank.)

- b) Genus Chunioteuthis
Grimpe 1916.(From
 Chun, Carl Chun, a
 specialist on Ce-
 phalopods -- teuthis,
 a squid. Fem.)

[Chunioteuthis ebersbachi Grimpe (Ebers-
 bach's.)

2. Family Cirroteuthidae. (Lat. cirrus, a curl, a cirrus -- teuthis, a squid. Tentacular filaments on either side of the suckers.) This family name is sometimes written Cirrhoteuthidae and the genus' Cirrhoteuthis, because the Latin word is spelt cirrus and cirrus.)

Genus Cirroteuthis
Eschricht 1838.(Fem)

[Cirroteuthis megaptera Verrill (with lar-
 ge wings.)[Cirroteuthis plena Verrill (full.)

3. Family Opisthoteuthidae. (Gr. opisthen, behind -- teuthis, a squid. Siphon and branchial cavity have been pushed backward to the posterior end of the body.)

Genus Opisthoteuthis
Verrill 1883. (Fem.)

[Opisthoteuthis agassizi Verrill (Agassiz')

SUBORDER INCIRRATA

(Not having cirri.)

I. SUPERFAMILY BOLITAENACEA

(Gr. bolitaina, a small kind of cuttle-fish, a polypus; word used by Aristotle.)

Family Bolitaenidae. (Same etymology as above.)

Genus Eledonella
Verrill 1884.(Dimi-
 nutive of Eledônê,
 name used by Aris-
 totle to designate
 a kind of polypus.
 Fem.)

[Eledonella pygmaea Verrill (pygmean,
 dwarfish.)

II. SUPERFAMILY OCTOPODACEA

(From octopoda, having eight feet or arms.)

Family Octopodidae. (Same etymology as above.)

- a) Genus Octopus La-
marck 1798. (Octo,
 eight -- pus, for
 pous, feet. Masc.)

[Octopus vulgaris Lamarck (common.)[Octopus carolinensis Verrill (off North
 Carolina.) is the same as O. vulgaris.
Octopus rugosus Bosc (rough, uneven; the
 back is granular.)[Octopus verrilli palliatus Robson (Ver-
 rill's; palliatus, covered with a cloak)
Octopus briareus Robson (Briareus, a
 hundred-armed giant.)

(Faint bleed-through from the reverse side of the page)

1900

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

10

[illegible][illegible]

1. *Pharmaceutical Innovation and the Public Good*.
 2. *The Role of the State in Health Care*.
 3. *The Ethics of Health Care*.
 4. *The Economics of Health Care*.
 5. *The Law of Health Care*.
 6. *The History of Health Care*.
 7. *The Future of Health Care*.
 8. *The Impact of Health Care on Society*.
 9. *The Role of Health Care in the Economy*.
 10. *The Importance of Health Care to the Individual*.

1. 1990年12月25日，在“九七”香港回归前，香港各界人士纷纷发表文章，讨论香港回归后的前途。其中，有人提出“一国两制”是香港回归后的最佳方案。

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in the YEA medium for 24 h at 28°C. The cell concentration of the *Agrobacterium* strains was adjusted to 10⁸ cells/ml. The cell suspension was mixed with the plant tissue and incubated for 24 h at 28°C. The plant tissue was then cultured on the selective medium. The transformation efficiency was determined as the number of transformants per 100 mg of plant tissue. The data are the mean ± SD of three independent experiments.

10

1

Octopus macropus Risso (Gr. macros, long -- pus, for pous, foot; the first arm is the longest and largest.)
Octopus burryi Voss (Burry's; named for L.A. Burry of Pompano, Florida.)
Octopus joubini Robson (Joubin's; named for Louis Marie Joubin, a French scientist and specialist on Cephalopods.)
Octopus equivocus Robson (equivocal; this species was at first named gracilis Verrill (slender, thin), but, as Berry pointed out, gracilis had been previously used for an Octopus by Eydoux and Souleyet.)
Octopus scorpio Berry (scorpion; third arms more than twice as long as the second pair and much thicker.)
Octopus piscatorum Verrill (of the fishermen.)

b) Genus Bathypolypus
Grimpe 1921. (Gr. bathys, deep -- polypous, polyp. Lives in depth of 28 to 843 fathoms. Masc.)

Bathypolypus arcticus Prosch (arctic.)
Bathypolypus lentus Verrill (slow.)
Bathypolypus obesus Verrill (fat; body stout.)

c) Genus Graneledone
Joubin 1918. (Grand, large -- eledônê, a kind of polypus. Fem.)

Graneledone verrucosa Verrill (warty; wart-like tubercles on the whole upper surface of body and head.)

III. SUPERFAMILY ARGONAUTACEA

(Named after the Argonauts who sailed in the ship Argo for the golden fleece. Argo, the name of Jason's ship -- nauta, a sailor. Common name: Argonauts.)

1. Family Alloposidae. (Gr. allos, other, different -- posos, of a certain (indefinite) size. Body very soft, and therefore somewhat indefinite or variable in form.)

a) Genus Alloposus Verrill 1880. (Masc.)

Alloposus mollis Verrill (soft; body soft and flabby.)

b) Genus Heptapus Joubin 1929. (Gr. hepta, seven -- pus, for pous, foot. Masc.)

Heptapus danai Joubin (probably named for the steamer Dana of the Dana Expedition in 1922; danae or better danae could have been used.)

2. Family Tremoctopodidae. (Gr. trema, a hole, an orifice -- octopus; has long skin webs between the dorsal arms and two large holes in front of the eyes.)

Genus Tremoctopus
Delle Chiaje 1829.
 Masc.)

Tremoctopus violaceus Delle Chiaje (violet; color: purplish red.)

3. Family Ocythoidae. (A mythological name meaning swift runner.)

Genus Ocythoë Rafi-
nesque 1814. (Fem.)

¹⁹⁵
[Ocythoë tuberculata Rafinesque (swollen,
with tubercles.)]

4. Family Argonautidae. (Named after the Argonauts who sailed in the ship Argo in quest of the golden fleece, under Jason. Argonauts means the sailors of the "Argo".)

Genus Argonauta Lin-
né 1758. (Masc.)

[Argonauta argo Linné (Argo, name of Jason's ship.) This is the "Paper-Nautilus"
Argonauta americanus Dall (American) is the same species as A. argo Linné.
Argonauta gondola Dillwyn (gondola, a feminine noun, is correctly juxtaposed to Argonauta; a gondola.)
Argonauta hians Solander (gaping.)]

THE END

I N D E X

Names of classes, subclasses, orders, suborders, superfamilies, families and genera are capitalized.

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