

speculation relative to the origin and distribution of *Helix hortensis*, in America, I will state that in my opinion they were introduced by the early French settlers in Canada, at Gaspé and along the St. Lawrence River; and that their distribution only along the coast is due to the more favorable conditions. The long cold winters—sometimes commencing in September and lasting into the middle of May in Canada and Maine, are too severe and long for *Helix hortensis* to spread over the interior. Along the coast, and on the islands, the winters are not as long or as intensely cold as in the interior. I have gone over a very large part of northern Maine and a good part of New Brunswick and have never seen *H. hortensis*.

I have collected *Helix hortensis* at Hörte and Sherlotenlund on the south coast of Sweden within a few steps of the water edge of the Baltic Sea.

A NEW WEST INDIAN NITIDELLA.

BY WM. H. DALL.

During a recent visit to Cuba Mr. John B. Henderson, Jr., collected a few marine shells from the rocks along shore, between tides, at Ensenada de Cochinas, on the south side of the island. Among them was the following species which I have been unable to identify among the described forms of the genus.

Nitidella hendersoni n. sp.

Shell thin, fusiform, with an elongate, very acute spire, and about eight whorls; nucleus minute, white, smooth; subsequent whorls flattish with an appressed suture, pinkish near the nucleus, later becoming translucent with dark chestnut-brown lineolations, zigzags or dots, frequently with white, protractive, oblique flammulations at the suture of which the anterior margins are bordered with a dark chestnut line; also on the periphery is often a narrow articulated band, of white and brown spots; the surface is covered with a conspicuous greenish periostracum, which on the body whorl is elevated in axial lamellæ not close enough to give a velvety effect but separated by wider polished spaces; surface nearly smooth under the periostracum, polished, with faint indications of fine axial or revolving striæ; on the base there are numerous spiral grooves which

become stronger and channeled near the end of the nearly straight canal; aperture white, within purplish; outer slightly thickened, not reflected, smooth within; posterior angle of the aperture grooved and produced a little, with a subsutural obscure callosity on the body which elsewhere has the surface smoothly erased, edge of the pillar with one faint and one very strong marginal fold; operculum normal. Alt. of shell 19, of last whorl 13.5, of aperture 10, max. diam. 8.0 mm. Found in crevices of the rocks a little below low-water mark.

MOLLUSCA OF KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY R. D. WALKER AND WM. H. COOLIDGE, JR.

The shells that comprise this list were found in Keene, N. H., by the late George Alexander Wheelock, and form a small part of the extensive general collections which he made. The list is perhaps worth publishing as local data in regard to the shells of Keene and the surrounding regions. Mr. Wheelock spent almost his entire life in Keene (1816-1906) investigating the natural history of Monadnock. The determination of the species is through the kindness of Mr. Charles W. Johnson.

<i>Planorbis parvus</i> Say.	<i>Lyogyrus granum</i> Say.
<i>Planorbis bicarinatus</i> Say.	<i>Amnicola limosa</i> Say.
<i>Planorbis campanulatus</i> Say.	<i>Unio complanatus</i> Sol.
<i>Segmentina armigera</i> Say.	<i>Alasmodonta undulata</i> Say.
<i>Lymnea humilis</i> Say.	<i>Lampsilis nasutus</i> Say.
<i>Physa heterostropha</i> Say.	<i>Anodonta cataracta</i> Say.
<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i> .	<i>Sphaerium rhomboideum</i> Say.
<i>Succinea ovalis</i> Say.	<i>Sphaerium secure</i> Prime.
<i>Polygyra albolabris</i> Say.	<i>Sphaerium partumeium</i> Say.
<i>Polygyra fraterna</i> Say.	<i>Sphaerium simile</i> Say.
<i>Zonitoides arboreus</i> Say.	<i>Pisidium variabile</i> Prime.
<i>Pyramidula cronkhitei anthonyi</i>	<i>Pisidium compressum</i> Prime.

Pils.

These specimens are in the Thoreau Museum of Natural History, Middlesex School, Concord, Massachusetts.



Dall, William Healey. 1908. "A new West Indian Nitidella." *The Nautilus* 22, 31–32.

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