Siliquaria gibba, Adams. Solen ensis, Linn. Tellina polita, Sav. Tellina tenera, Say. Teredo navalis, Linn. Urosalpinx cinerea, Say. Venus mercenaria, Linn. Venus mercenaria var. notata. Say.

Additional species found by other observers.

Anomia aculeata, Gmel. Anomia electrica, Gld. Bela harpularia, Couth. Fasciolaria granosa, Brug. Fusus tornatus, Gld. Littorina rudis, Don. Mactra lateralis, Say. Macoma fusca, Say. Mytilus hamatus, Say. Scalaria angulata, Say. Scalaria lineata, Say. Sigaretus perspectivus, Say. Solen viridis, Sav. Yoldia limatula, Say.

A MAMMOTH LAND SNAIL.

In the West American Scientist for April, 1889, under the head of "A New Florida Bulimulus," follows the description of an alleged species of the group above named the dimensions of which are given as "length, 19 inches, diameter 8 inches." I don't believe that my esteemed friend Hemphill ever collected a land animal of the molluscan type quite as large as this. I wish that he had and I am sure if a beast of this size exists anywhere on the planet, it should when found be named for him, for I know of no man more worthy of such an honor. Let us return to the big Bulimus and consider its dimensions and what these figures mean:

Bulimus ovatus of Müller, a Brazilian species "attains the length of six inches and is sold in the markets of Rio." It has an egg an inch in length when hatched, say the size of a robin's egg. With this for a standard, the nineteen inch fellow from Florida may be

expected under favorable circumstances and when not otherwise occupied to furnish eggs three inches and upward in length and of corresponding diameter. This looks like business, and here also is a hint in the way of a new industry. I was at one time slightly acquainted, with an old man, an alleged conchologist from the sunny land of France, of whom it was stated with much probability of truth, that he cooked common cowries in acid and bedeviled them in various ways, in the effort and hope to produce the beautiful Cypræa aurantia by an artificial process. His experiments were inspired not by scientific zeal but the lust of mammon. He did not succeed. His experiments rested on an imperfect ethical basis. But with the big bulimus as above, provided one could get enough to start the business and stock a small cochlearia or snail ranch, the business would be interesting scientifically and commercially and in no way contra bona mores. The proportions of the dividends compared to the profits of other kinds of business, might not be quite as large as the proportions of the big Bulimulus compared with the rest of his relatives.

But alas there are many incongruities and paradoxes in this world, and with this melancholy fact before us let us rest and find consolation, while dreaming of omelets and custards made of Bulimus eggs; and let us also in kindness overlook the infelicities of typographic errors and lapses of proof-readers.

R. E. C. S.

ON THE GENUS COROLLA DALL.

BY W. H. DALL.

In 1871 I was suddenly called from my studies at the Smithsonian Institution to take charge of an expedition for a reconnaissance survey of the Aleutian Islands, under the auspices of the U. S. Coast Survey. The molluscan material collected by me in the Nothern Pacific from 1865–'68 had been the object of much care and scrutiny. The types of all doubtful or supposed new species had been sent to Dr. P. P. Carpenter, then recognized as the chief expert on the shells of the N. W. Coast. He had held them without report for two years, but under the circumstances it was not possible to delay longer. They were hastily recalled, and that nearly four years of hardship and exploration might not seem entirely fruitless, the



Stearns, Robert E. C. 1889. "A mammoth land snail." The Nautilus 3, 29-30.

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