

current is moderately swift and the water varies from a foot to about three feet in depth. It drains into the Huron River.

<i>Pisidium subrotundum concin-</i>	<i>Sphaerium striatinum</i> (Lam.)
<i>nulum</i> Sterki	<i>Galba exigua</i> (Lea)
<i>Pisidium neglectum</i> Sterki	<i>Physa michiganensis</i> Clench

The *Pisidium concinnulum* of the streams is said by Sterki to be different from the form found in the dry lake. They are much smaller. This is no doubt true, because a species or variety would scarcely be identical living in two such habitats as a cold, rapid brook and a shallow, quiet lake.

My thanks are due Dr. V. Sterki for the identifications and notes on the Sphaeriidae, Dr. Bryant Walker for assistance in determining the Campeloma and Unionidae, and Dr. Samuel Henshaw, Director Museum of Comparative Zoology, for loaning material in the Anthony collection in that institution.

NOTE ON DONAX CONRADI DESHAYES

BY J. R. LE B. TOMLIN

One of the common species of *Donax* on the Californian coast is usually known, so I gather from recent literature, as *D. conradi* Deshayes. I showed Mrs. Oldroyd the types of this species a few weeks ago and she was inclined (from memory only) to doubt whether it is the shell called *conradi* in California. However that may be, the object of the present note is to point out that there is an earlier name than *conradi* to be used.

D. conradi was described in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1854, p. 351, but the part was not actually published until May 16, 1855, and meanwhile Reeve had begun the issue of his monograph of *Donax* in vol. VIII of the "Conchologia Iconica."

I have before me the types of *conradi* Desh. and *contusus* Reeve—the latter described and figured on pl. IV, species and fig. 24, Sept., 1854—and they unquestionably belong to the same species.

Owing to the tardy publication of the P. Z. S. in the first half of the fifties this fate has unfortunately befallen many of Deshayes' new names. I have already pointed out their wholesale massacre in the *Mactridae*.¹

Two other species of *Donax*, described by Reeve from the Hanley collection, are also synonymous with *contusus*: the types of both are also before me—they are:

D. vellicatus Reeve, pl. ix, sp. and fig. 66 and *D. bitinctus* Reeve, pl. ix, sp. and fig. 68, both dating from June, 1855.

It may be noted that Reeve erroneously gives his specific names in *Donax* the feminine gender, the word *δόναξ* being masculine.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE MOLLUSCA OF JASPER PARK, ALBERTA

BY ALAN MOZLEY

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The molluscs listed below were collected in Jasper National Park, Alberta, during the summer of 1925. This area is situated at about 53° N. Lat. and 118° W. Long. and is thus in the Rocky Mountains about three hundred miles north of the International Boundary. The elevation of the area collected over is between 3000 and 7000 feet and the lakes and streams examined all belong to the Mackenzie River drainage system. The life-zones present in this district are the Canadian, Hudsonian and Arctic Alpine, the tree line being as low as 6500 feet. The Transition Zone apparently does not occur, even in the bottoms of the valleys. Three terrestrial species were found within the Arctic Alpine, namely, *Euconulus chersinus polygyratus* Pils., *Vitrina limpida* Gould, and *Gonyodiscus cronkhitei anthonyi* Pils. These species, however, are by no means confined to this zone. The only previous mollusc records from this northern district are those of Baker (Bull. Amer. Mus.

¹Journ. of Conch., xvii, p. 134.



Tomlin, John Read le Brockton. 1926. "Note on *Donax conradi* Deshayes." *The Nautilus* 40, 52–53.

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