

species, common everywhere. This is *Agriolimax agrestis*, invariably of the very pale reddish variety without spots.

At Archan, Olga and Nina Lvoff, the daughters of Professor Lvoff, guided me to a travertine deposit they had discovered at the foot of the mountains, close to the shrine of a Buriat priestess. In this I found leaves of *Populus tremula*, and fossil snails of the species *Eulota asiatica*, *Euconulus fulvus*, and *Cochlicopa lubrica*. As the aspen and all these snails are still living in the immediate vicinity, I conclude that the deposit must be of Holocene age.

As I write we are making arrangements to go to Tashkent, in Russian Turkestan.

P. S.—On further consideration, I believe the snail of the Baikal region, referred to as Dybowski's *asiatica*, must be the *Helix schrenckii* Middendorff, of which Dr. L. V. Schrenck said that the depressed form was like *H. fruticum*. This species has been recorded from Baikal. Gude refers it to *Theba*, but this is not very convincing. I have not as yet made any dissections. *H. sibirica* Friv. is said to be the same, and I fancy *asiatica* Dyb. must also be identical.—T. D. A. C.

CONUS AURORA LAMARCK

BY J. R. LeB. TOMLIN AND MINA L. WINSLOW

What is the correct name to employ for the commonest South African cone? There is no lack of choice. The species is variable in coloration and this fact has led as usual to a bewildering array of synonyms.

The earlier writers on South African Mollusca generally called it *rosaceus* Chemnitz, referring to the Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet XI, plate 181 figs. 1756 and 1757, and this is probably the earliest identifiable record,

though it is erroneously said to inhabit the East Indies.

The name *rosaceus* was not, however, used as a valid binomial until Dillwyn so employed it in 1817.

In recent years it has been the fashion to call it *tinianus* of Hwass or Bruguiere, to whichever author we ascribe the species of *Conus* described in *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, Vers, vol. I, pt. ii. This view was introduced by Sowerby in *Journal of Conchology*, vol. V, p. 10, 1886, and repeated in his "Marine Shells of South Africa", p. 28, 1892.

Conus tinianus is said to have come from Tinian Island (one of the Ladrões), and is described as exhibiting "un rouge vif analogue à celui de cinnabar, et trois rangs de taches irrégulières, d'un bleu cendré, pâle. . . Ces taches offrent, dans leur intérieur, des suites circulaires de points fauves et blancs, qui disparaissent sur le fond rouge de la coquille." The shell is figured in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* Tableau 338, fig. 2, and shows a cone much more of the *rattus* type, broadening rapidly from the base, and quite unlike the build of the Cape species. However, we are not now concerned with the identity of *tinianus*.

Dillwyn's appropriate name *rosaceus* was antedated by Lamarck in 1810 with the equally fitting *aurora*, both citing the same figures of Chemnitz in reference. This last, then, seems to be the earliest valid name.

The following synonymy is probably far from being complete: *caffer* and *secutor* apply to brown varieties with a median band; *lavendulus* and *loveni* to lavender or bluish shells which are variously marbled with shades of brown; *fulvus* is a tawny shell with the median band almost obsolete; *beckeri* is a large form with the spire flatter than usual, and the last whorl consequently subangulate; the type of *succinctus* is a specimen which ought to have been thrown away, with but little trace of pattern or color left. To summarize:

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|-------|-------|---|
| Oct., | 1810. | <i>Conus aurora</i> Lamarck: Ann. Mus. Paris XV, p. 423. |
| | 1817. | <i>Conus rosaceus</i> Dillwyn: Descr. Cat. Rec. Shells I, p. 433. |

1848. *Conus caffer* Krauss: Südafr. Moll. p. 131, pl. 6, fig. 24.
1848. *Conus loveni* Krauss: l. c. fig. 25.
1865. *Conus secutor* Crosse: Journ. de Conch. XIII, p. 303, pl. 9, fig. 3.
- Nov. 14, 1854. *Conus succinctus* A. Adams: P. Z. S. 1853, p. 118.
- Jan., 1886. *Conus tinianus* Sowerby (*non* Brug.): Journ. of Conch. V, p. 10.
1892. *Conus tinianus* Sowerby (*non* Brug.): Marine Shells of So. Africa, p. 28.
- Jan., 1889. *Conus fulvus* Sowerby: Journ. of Conch. VI, p. 10, pl. I, fig. 1.
- Sept. 9, 1911. *Conus beckeri* Sowerby: Pr. Mal. Soc. London IX, p. 352, text-figs.
- July 28, 1915. *Conus lavendulus* Bartsch: U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 91, p. 12, pl. I, fig. 10.
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NOTES ON OSTREA CALIFORNICA MARCOU

BY G. DALLAS HANNA AND LEO GEORGE HERTLEIN
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When the account¹ was recently prepared on the paleontology of Coyote Mountain, Imperial County, California, an attempt was made to include all references to previously recorded fossils. As often happens, the work was incomplete, our collaborator, Mr. Frank M. Anderson, having discovered an omission which is here supplied.

In 1858 Jules Marcou published in Zurich, Switzerland,

¹ Hanna, G. D. Paleontology of Coyote Mountain, Imperial County, California. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 4th Ser., Vol. 14, No. 18, Mar. 23, 1926, pp. 427-503, pls. 20-29.



Tomlin, John Read le Brockton and Winslow, Mina L. 1927. "Conus aurora Lamarck." *The Nautilus* 41, 43–45.

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