

flections from the glass side of the tank into the camera lens, thus partially or completely obscuring the subject. And watch out also to see that no light sends its beams directly into the lens. At the very least, one will get a general weakening of the image and a lowering of contrast. So, shade the lens well.

No attempt has been made here to provide detailed drawings of any particular setup, or to

give other overly detailed instructions. This is because every subject and every need will dictate changes and thereby nullify the value of the advice. In this area it is perhaps best to be general and allow the individual maximum room for decision according to his needs and equipment. About the only thing I can think of now is to observe how quickly the little devils can move across one's ground glass and out of the picture area. Be quick, but not abrupt.

Notes & News

Range Extension for

Trivia elsiae HOWARD & SPHON

by

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Shortly after the description of *Trivia* (*Pulsula*) *elsiae* Howard and Sphon, 1960, had gone to press — before it had actually appeared in the *Veliger*, vol. 3, no. 2, October 1, 1960 — a range extension was found.

The type locality was given as Punta Final, Baja California, Lat. 29°45'N.; Long. 114°25'W. One hypotype was cited from Bahia de Los Angeles, Baja California, about 75 miles south of the type locality. The shells described were all taken intertidally or from drift on shore.

In early September, 1960, the author had the opportunity to work over some of the small material from the dredge hauls of the Ariel Expedition taken near Isla del Carmen, Baja California. This material was taken August 29, 1960, at a depth of 25 fathoms. One apparently alive-taken, but slightly damaged, *Trivia elsiae* was found. It would be futile to attempt to mention associated species of shells because of the great numbers — about 85 species of pelecypods, well over 100 gastropods, at least three chitons, and fragments of one or more scaphopods. All these were taken from not more than a quart of unwashed dredgings.

This occurrence of *Trivia elsiae* near Isla del Carmen extends the geographic range southward about 250 miles and bathymetrically from intertidal to a depth of 25 fathoms.

Literature Cited

- Howard, Faye B., & Gale G. Sphon, Jr.
1960. A new Panamic species of *Trivia*. *The Veliger*, 3 (2): 41-43, pl. 7.

Range Extension for

Tenaturris nereis (PILSBRY & LOWE, 1932)

by

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This report concerns a living specimen of *Tenaturris nereis* (Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932) taken at San Felipe, Baja California, Mexico, June 10, 1960. The specific location for this shell is one mile north of the San Felipe lighthouse, at low tide, under a rock, near the edge of a sand beach.

The type locality for this shell according to *Sea Shells of Tropical West America* (Keen, 1958) is San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Although the Pilsbry and Lowe specimen was 7.6 mm. in length and 3 mm. in width, this single specimen exceeds these dimensions; it is 12 mm. in length and 6 mm. in width.

Literature Cited

- Keen, A. Myra
1958. *Sea shells of tropical West America*. xi, 624 p. illus. Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, Calif.

Name Change in *Mitra*

by

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The necessity for changes in several specific names has been apparent since Opinion 456 was published in 1957 by the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature; this decision invalidated the four volumes of Thomas Martyn's *Universal Conchologist* because the



Howard, Faye B. 1961. "Range extension for *Trivia elsiae*." *The veliger* 4, 50–50.

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