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REPORTS ON THE DREDGING OPERATIONS OFF THE WEST COAST OF
CENTRAL AMERICA TO THE GALAPAGOS, TO THE WEST COAST
OF MEXICO, AND IN THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA, IN CHARGE OF
ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, CARRIED ON BY THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION
STEAMER "ALBATROSS," DURING 1891, LIEUT. COMMANDER
Z. L. TANNER, U. S. N., COMMANDING.

XXXVII.

REPORTS ON THE SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION TO THE
EASTERN TROPICAL PACIFIC, IN CHARGE OF ALEXANDER AGASSIZ,
BY THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION STEAMER "ALBATROSS," FROM
OCTOBER, 1904, TO MARCH, 1905, LIEUT. COMMANDER L. M. GARRETT,
U. S. N., COMMANDING.

XIV.

THE MOLLUSCA AND THE BRACHIOPODA.

By WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

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MAY 10 1899
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WITH TWENTY-TWO PLATES.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U. S. A. :

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OCTOBER, 1908.

three-whorled, white, polished, with a peripheral carina on the third whorl which terminates abruptly; subsequent whorls four and a half, strongly sculptured; suture distinct, simple; whorls with 12-14 strong axial, slightly protractive ribs, faint on the anal fasciole, strong at the shoulder, and gradually attenuated over the base; these are crossed by (on the last whorl about fourteen) strong, subequal, equidistant channelled sulci, absent on the fasciole, obsolete in the depressions between the ribs, but cutting the summits of the ribs into squarish nodules; the fasciole is smooth and polished, but shows about four alternate opaque and translucent spiral bands of white, which at first look like threads; aperture narrow, anal sulcus strong, not deep, surrounded with a heavy callus; outer lip callous, forming a heavy varix, with six or seven internal lirae strongest and dentiform at the margin; body with a heavy and prominent anal callus separated by a gap from eight or nine dentiform lirae on the straight pillar; canal short, wide, at the anterior margin flaring. Lon. of shell, 10.4; of last whorl, 7.0; of aperture, 6.0; max. diam. 5.0 mm.

U. S. S. "Albatross," station 3391, Gulf of Panama, in 153 fathoms, mud, bottom temperature 55° 8 F. U. S. N. Mus. 123,115.

I do not feel certain that the existing nuclear shell is not an internal cast of a very thin, perhaps differently sculptured, larval shell, of which in one specimen I fancy traces are visible near the suture.

Glyphostoma thalassoma DALL, n. sp.

Shell slender, acute, eight-whorled, beside a nucleus of about a whorl and a half; the spire longer than the aperture, whorls gently rounded, suture appressed, not deep; axial sculpture of (on the penultimate whorl twenty-one) feeble, narrow, protractive ribs, concavely arcuate where they pass over the anal fasciole, and at the other end becoming obsolete on the base of the whorl, their interspaces narrower or subequal to the ribs; these are crossed by (between the sutures five or six, on the last whorl about eighteen) rounded, equal, strong spiral threads, with narrower interspaces, and hardly enlarged where they intersect the ribs; the anal fasciole is rather obscure and sculptured with incremental lines, and on the anterior edge about three very fine spiral threads; on the canal beyond the major threads are about fifteen minor spirals closely crowded; outer lip with a strong varix and conspicuous rounded anal sulcus, behind which on the body is an arcuate mass of callus; edge of the outer lip thin, strongly lirate within, the anterior margin denticulate; inner lip thinly callous, with a marginal row of small pustules opposite the lirae; canal constricted, deeply sulcate, somewhat recurved; shell discolored, probably originally whitish. Length of shell, 19.5; of last whorl, 12.0; of aperture, 9.0; max. diam. 6.5 mm.

U. S. S. "Albatross," station 3017, off Cape Lobos, Gulf of California, in 58 fathoms, mud, bottom temperature 61° 8 F. U. S. N. Mus. 110,612.

It is possible that, with greater age, the armature of the inner lip might be more conspicuous, as the shell may not be completely mature.