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Descriptions of new freshwater shells

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These ribs are crossed in the middle of each of the last three whorls by other spiral ribs, of which there are three on the last, two on the next, and one on the middle whorl. The spiral or transverse ribs are only half the width and thickness of the longitudinal ribs. Base of the last whorl smooth. *Suture* deep and distinct, giving the spire rather a turreted appearance. *Aperture* oval, simple, contracted at the upper angle and smooth within. There is a slight fold on the pillar, forming behind it a small umbilicus. Length $\frac{1}{15}$, breadth $\frac{1}{30}$ of an inch. Somewhat resembles *Odostomia pupa* of Searles Wood in markings, and *Rissoa Zetlandica* in form.

Fusus Berniciensis. From the hooks on fishing lines in deep water.

Rostellaria Pescarbonis, Sow.

Scissurella crispata. Alive, adhering to stones like *Emarginula*. The shell has no operculum, but it is to be regretted that Mr. Barlee did not observe the animal.

Tellina balaustina. One specimen, half-grown.

Descriptions of new Freshwater Shells. By T. A. CONRAD.

The following new freshwater shells from Georgia were kindly lent me for description by J. Hamilton Couper, Esq.

UNIO.

U. securiformis. Suborbicular, thick, compressed; valves slightly convex; umbo flattened, marked with obtuse, narrow, divaricated plaits; plaits on the lower half of the valves obscure and interrupted; umbonial slope rounded; posterior slope with strong oblique plaits towards the apex; beaks eroded; epidermis black; within white; cardinal teeth large, direct, profoundly sulcated. $1\frac{1}{2}$: $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Inhabits Flint River, Georgia.

U. stagnalis. Widely elliptical, ventricose, rather thin; towards the posterior extremity very thin and fragile; anteriorly regularly rounded; posteriorly somewhat pointed, with an acutely rounded extremity; basal margin regularly curved; summits prominent, eroded; posterior margin very oblique and nearly straight; epidermis ochraceous and olivaceous; rays green, not very distinct on the middle and anterior side, but more so posteriorly, some rather broad, others linear; posterior slope dark-coloured, rayed; within white and highly iridescent posteriorly; cardinal teeth much compressed and oblique, double in each valve; lateral teeth very slightly curved, finely granulated. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Inhabits mill-ponds; Ogeechee River, Georgia.

U. Ogeecheensis. Elliptical, thin, inflated; posterior side somewhat pointed, extremity subangular; valves slightly contracted from beak to base; summits rather prominent, decorticated, slightly undulated; epidermis ochraceous with interrupted green rays, some of them broad; within white, highly iridescent posteriorly; cardinal teeth oblique, compressed; lateral teeth rectilinear. 3.

Inhabits Ogeechee River, Georgia.

Allied to the preceding, but has a lighter-coloured epidermis with

more distinct rays, and is proportionally longer; the cardinal tooth in the left valve is longer and less lobed, and the lateral teeth are straight, without granules, and less oblique than in the preceding species, which is a larger shell.

U. oratus. Widely elliptical, ventricose, gaping at both ends; posterior gape wide; anterior extremity rather acutely rounded; posterior margin sinuous, extremity subangular; basal margin forming a nearly regular curve; summits prominent; umbo and beak eroded; epidermis ochraceous, polished; cardinal teeth compressed, oblique; lateral teeth straight; within white, much stained with waxen yellow. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Inhabits Flint River, Georgia.

This shell has the polished epidermis of *U. cariosus*, but is without a ray. It is longer in proportion than that species, with very different cardinal teeth, which are much nearer parallel with the margin above; the shell also gapes far wider in the only specimen I have seen.

U. rosaceus. Widely elliptical, ventricose above; posterior margin obliquely truncated, slightly sinuous; extremity subangular or acutely rounded; epidermis ochraceous and dark brown; rays indistinct, frequently broad, but composed of fasciculi of lines; surface with fine radiating wrinkles; within deep rose-purple; cardinal teeth prominent, oblique, compressed, trifid, or three teeth in the left valve. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Inhabits Savannah River.

Allied to *U. ochraceus*, Say.

U. contrarius. Elliptical, moderately thick; valves somewhat flattened or plano-convex; umbo and beak not prominent, much eroded; umbonial slope acutely rounded; posterior margin straight above, truncated, direct; epidermis deep ochraceous, with linear radiating wrinkles, and obscurely rayed about the umbo; within pale flesh-colour stained with waxen yellow; cardinal teeth direct, thick, sulcated, not very prominent; lateral teeth reversed, or the double tooth in the right valve. 3 1-5.

Inhabits the Ogeechee River.

U. nucleopsis. Obtusely subovate, slightly oblique, thick, not ventricose; umbonial slope rounded; posterior slope with a few obscure plaits; posterior margin subtruncated; basal margin slightly tumid near the middle; epidermis ochraceous, with a series of green spots along the umbonial slope; posterior slope obsoletely striated; within bluish white; cardinal teeth thick, direct, single in the right valve. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Inhabits Etowah River.

U. limatulus. Subelliptical, convex; posterior side somewhat pointed; umbonial slope angular; posterior slope subcarinated in the middle; posterior margin obliquely truncated; extremity truncated, direct; basal margin regularly rounded; beaks not prominent, eroded; epidermis highly polished, dark brown and ochraceous, obscurely

rayed; within flesh-colour or pale salmon; cardinal teeth oblique, compressed, double in each valve; lateral teeth long, slightly curved. 2.

Inhabits Savannah River.

U. aratus. Trapezoidal, thick; valves flattened on the sides, slightly contracted, marked with irregular arched, obtuse, interrupted folds, extending from the beaks nearly to the base; umbonial slope angular; posterior slope plicated; beaks not prominent, profoundly eroded; ligament margin elevated; posterior extremity truncated obliquely inwards; basal margin contracted; epidermis nearly black; within white, with a purple margin; cardinal teeth direct, very thick, sulcated; lateral teeth slightly arched.

Inhabits Flint River, Georgia.

Allied to *U. Sloatianus* and *trapezoides*, Lea.

MARGARITANA, Schum.

M. Etowaensis. Oblong-ovate, thin and fragile, widely contracted from beak to base; umbonial slope ventricose, with a plano-convex or flattened surface; ligament margin rather elevated; posterior submargin slightly concave; umbonial slope angular posteriorly; beaks eroded; posterior extremity angular; margin rounded towards the base; basal margin subrectilinear; within bluish and purplish, iridescent; cardinal tooth in the right valve rather long, oblique, compressed, curved, prominent; in the opposite valve the tooth is widely bifid, the posterior lobe pyramidal.

Inhabits Etowah River.

Allied to *M. Raveneliana*, Lea.

MELANIA.

M. celatura. Ovate-oblong, turreted; volutions 6, with longitudinal ribs and unequal prominent revolving lines, subnodulous where they cross the ribs; the ribs on the body whorl do not reach the middle; the colour ochraceous and brown; aperture narrow, elliptical; labium with interior brown bands; superior part of columella somewhat callous.

Inhabits Savannah River.

M. perangulata. Subulate; volutions 9 or 10, with an acutely carinated angle on all except the body whorl, which is subcarinated; on each whorl of the spire is a revolving granulated line above the carina; colour olive-brown.

Inhabits Savannah River.

M. nebulosa. Elongate-conoidal; volutions 6 or 7, with revolving raised lines; whorls of the spire carinated below the middle, above which they are longitudinally ribbed, and have two or three revolving granulated lines; granules compressed; aperture widely elliptical; colour ochraceous, with brownish black stains.

Inhabits Savannah River.

M. percarinata. Elongate-conoidal; volutions of the spire with a carinated line below the middle, and a revolving granulated line above; body whorl with a granulated revolving line near the suture,

and three carinated lines, the superior one largest, the lower one fine ; colour dark olive-brown.

Inhabits Savannah River.

M. symmetrica. Subulate ; whorls 9, slightly convex, with longitudinal, slightly curved, narrow ribs, interrupted near the suture by a revolving granulated line ; ribs on the body whorl not extending as far as the middle ; margin of labrum profoundly rounded ; colour ochraceous and black.

Inhabits Savannah River.

Near the apex two or three volutions have a fine, granulated, carinated line.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR AUG. 1849.

Chiswick.—August 1. Very fine : clear. 2. Very fine : slight rain. 3. Slight rain : overcast : cold at night. 4. Clear and fine. 5. Fine : cloudy. 6. Cloudless : very fine. 7. Fine : overcast : rain. 8. Clear : very fine : lightning. 9. Foggy : very fine : heavy showers. 10. Hazy : very fine : clear. 11. Clear : cloudy : rain. 12. Overcast : clear : rain. 13. Showery. 14. Cloudy and fine. 15. Very fine. 16. Showery : very clear at night. 17—19. Fine. 20. Cloudy. 21—23. Very fine. 24. Very fine : hazy. 25. Uniformly overcast : very fine. 26, 27. Very fine. 28. Very fine : slight rain at night. 29. Overcast. 30. Dry haze : rain at night. 31. Hazy : cloudy and fine.

Mean temperature of the month 62°·91

Mean temperature of Aug. 1848 58·74

Mean temperature of Aug. for the last twenty-three years 62·18

Average amount of rain in August 2·41 inches.

Boston.—Aug. 1. Fine. 2. Fine : rain p.m. 3. Cloudy. 4. Fine. 5—7. Cloudy. 8. Cloudy : rain early a.m. ; thermometer 79° 3 p.m. 9. Fine : rain p.m. 10, 11. Cloudy : rain p.m. 12. Fine. 13. Cloudy : rain p.m. 14. Cloudy. 15. Fine. 16. Cloudy. 17. Fine. 18. Cloudy : rain a.m. 19. Fine. 20—23. Cloudy. 24—26. Fine. 27—29. Cloudy. 30. Cloudy : rain p.m. 31. Fine.

Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.—Aug. 1. Fair. 2, 3. Fair : a few drops p.m. 4. Fair and warm. 5, 6. Fair : warm : cloudy p.m. 7. Frequent showers. 8. Fair and fine : beautiful day. 9. Very warm : thunder : showers. 10. Heavy shower : very warm. 11. Very heavy rain : thunder. 12. Rain : river flooded. 13. Heavy rain. 14. Showers a.m. : cloudy p.m. 15. One shower : dull and cloudy. 16. Heavy showers : hail. 17. Wet a.m. : fine : thunder p.m. 18. Frequent showers. 19. Fair : calm : cloudy. 20. Fair and fine. 21. Fair, but dull and cloudy. 22. Light drizzling showers. 23. Showers frequent, not heavy. 24. Fair, but cloudy. 25. Shower during night : cleared. 26. Showers a.m. : fine. 27. Fair and bracing : harvest day. 28. Fair, but dull : rain p.m. 29. Fair and fine all day. 30. Rain throughout. 31. Fair and fine : dull : cleared.

Mean temperature of the month 56°·7

Mean temperature of Aug. 1848 53·7

Mean temperature of Aug. for the last twenty-five years ... 57·1

Mean rain in Aug. for twenty years..... 3·60 inches.

Sandwich Manse, Orkney.—Aug. 1. Drizzle. 2—4. Drizzle : showers. 5. Fog : cloudy. 6. Fog. 7. Cloudy. 8. Rain : fog. 9. Hazy : fog. 10. Hazy : cloudy. 11. Cloudy : rain. 12. Clear : clear, aurora. 13. Bright : clear. 14. Drizzle : rain. 15. Clear. 16. Bright : cloudy. 17. Showers. 18. Bright : cloudy a.m. 19. Damp : cloudy. 20. Drizzle : damp. 21. Rain : fine. 22. Rain : clear. 23. Clear. 24. Clear : cloudy. 25. Rain. 26. Bright : showers. 27. Bright : cloudy. 28. Cloudy : showers. 29. Drizzle : damp. 30. Bright : damp. 31. Clear : fine.