

NOTES.

FURTHER NOTE ON THE TYPE-SPECIMEN OF *VOLUTA ROADNIGHTI*, MCCOY. (Read 8th Nov. 1901.)—With reference to the communication read at the Malacological Society's meeting in November (Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. iv, p. 184), I cannot consider the matter of the type-specimen settled, unless the specimen stated to be the type in the National Museum (Melb.) corresponds in every particular to the numerous and very precise measurements given by the late Professor Sir Frederick McCoy (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. v, vol. viii, 1881, p. 88). The illustration in this work does not seem to correspond with that in the "Thesaurus Conchyliorum." Sowerby's figure is that of a perfect shell, McCoy's shows the anterior extremity with a ragged or broken edge, while the 18 or 19 spiral striæ encircling the upper portion of the body-whorl from the outer to the inner lip are not shown by Sowerby, and the arrangement of the ribs differs in the two figures. Sowerby says, "*Columella tenuiter triplicata*," and only three small plaits are visible in his figure; whereas McCoy states, "three or four large oblique plaits on pillar, the hindmost but one the largest": this and other differences ought to be a sure means of identification. Unfortunately all who could have vouched for the authenticity of the type-specimen have passed away. In conclusion I should like to point out that, although in McCoy's description of the type-specimen it is noted as having been found in 1878, no specimen was exhibited until the specimen found at Portland (which was generally supposed to be the type) was purchased in 1881; it will be observed that Sir Frederick, although he says he had described the type three years previously to the publication of the description in 1881, does not mention its being in the possession of the Museum, and if it was, it seems rather singular that it was not made use of for the wax model for the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Unfortunately, owing to the removal of the conchological specimens from the University Museum to the Technological Museum, where they still remain packed up, the specimens cannot be compared.

(MRS.) A. KENYON.

NOTE ON *EULOTA BLAKEANA*, NEWC., AND *EULOTA LUNA*, PILS. (Read 13th Dec. 1901.)—Some misapprehension, which it is desirable to rectify, concerning the correct synonymy of *Eulota Blakeana* having got abroad, the following note, it is hoped, will remove any doubt that may exist as to the identity of the above two species.

In my first report on Helicoid Land-Shells from Japan and the Loo-Choo Islands (Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. iv, p. 16) I referred some shells which I there figured, to *Eulota Blakeana*, Newc. Dr. Pilsbry afterwards pointed out to me that my shells were distinct from Newcomb's species, but agreed

with the form figured by Kobelt in his Fauna Moll. Jap. Kobelt had also wrongly referred his shells to Newcomb's species, but he had transcribed the name incorrectly as "*Helix Blakei*." Dr. Pilsbry's suggestion was that the form under consideration, which he at first thought to be identical with *Eulota luna*, should be known as *Eulota Blakei*, Kobelt, a name involving quite a different meaning and therefore sufficiently distinct from *E. Blakeana*, Newc. This suggestion was adopted by me in my second Report (tom. cit., pp. 74, 79). G. K. GUDE.

NOTE ON THE PAIRING OF *PYRAMIDULA ROTUNDATA* (MÜLL.) WITH *VITREA LUCIDA* (DRAP.). (Read 13th Dec., 1901.)—Last September, when looking for molluscs in the department of Gard (France), I observed at La Foulx, on the damp and shady bank of the little stream which rises at St. Bonnet near the well-known Roman Bridge, an instance of pairing between *Pyramidula rotundata* (Müll.) and *Vitrea lucida* (Drap.). On carefully separating the two individuals a few minutes later, I obtained proof that connection was absolutely established.

Hybrid connection between different species has already been reported. Rossmässler saw *Helix nemoralis* united with *H. hortensis*. Astier saw at Grasse (Alpes maritimes) *Rumina decollata* with *Helicella variabilis*; Gassies, the same *Rumina* with *Zonites algerus*, and *Helicella variabilis* with *Helix Pisana*. Leccoq observed in the same state near Anduze (Gard) *Helix nemoralis* with *Helix aspersa*, and *Clausilia bidens* with *Pupa similis* (Moquin-Tandon, Hist. nat. Moll. France, tom. i, p. 232).

I do not think that offspring resulted from any of these ill-assorted unions. E. CAZIOT.

CLAUSILIA BIPPLICATA (MONT.) IN HERTFORDSHIRE. (Read 10th Jan. 1902.)—This species has appeared in the Hertfordshire list in Taylor & Roebuck's "Record," but in none of the published county lists. Going through the Conchological Society's Records on which Taylor & Roebuck's work is founded, I ascertained that the specimens were in the collection of the Rev. Canon A. Merle Norman, who kindly exhibits them to-night. There is no doubt as to the correctness of the identification of the species, and it is presumable, for Pickering was a very careful man, that the county is correct. The exact locality of occurrence would, however, be of great interest, and it is in the hope that some Hertfordshire naturalists may be induced to take up the question and solve the problem that attention is now drawn to the subject. B. B. WOODWARD.

ACANTHINULA LAMELLATA (JEFF.) IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE. (Read 10th Jan. 1902.)—Until a few weeks ago the most southerly recorded occurrence in the living state of *Acanthinula lamellata* (Jeff.) was at Cotton Dale, North Staffordshire (Journ. Conch., vol. vi, 1890, p. 254): now, however, this interesting little species has been found much further south. Mr. Alfred Leicester has sent me specimens from a depression in the Chiltern Hills called "Daniels Hole," just above Aston Clinton. Mr. W. Holland, of the Oxford University Museum, obtained a single specimen in March, 1888, from a dry ditch by Theale Lock (Kennet side), near Reading. This latter locality consequently represents the present 'furthest south' of the species in England, though in Pleistocene times it was found as far as West Wittering, on the shores, or nearly so, of the English Channel. These specimens have now been presented by their respective discoverers to the British Museum.

B. B. WOODWARD.