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The West American Scientist.

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May, 1901.

Whole No. 101.

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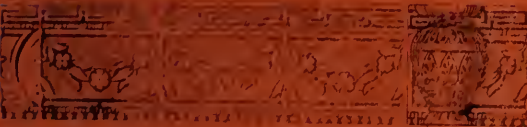
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Zwei neue einjährige *Epilobium*-Arten.

EPILOBIUM APRICUM sp. nov. Aufrecht, 1-7, meistens 4-6 dm hoch, drüsig-kurzhaarig in den Blütenständen und an dem blattreichsten, mittleren Teil des Stengels, sowie an den mittleren oder unteren Teilen der Äste. Stengel weisslich, mitunter teilweise gerötet, schlank und grade, etwa das mittlere Drittel verästelt oder bei kleineren Pflanzen oft einfach; Äste ebenfalls schlank und grade, einfach oder selten in der Mitte verzweigt. Blätter 2-3 cm lang, oder in den Blattbüscheln und an den Zweigen oft viel kürzer, weissgrün, schmallanzettlich bis linealisch, mit sehr kurzer, aber meistens scharfer Spitze, am Grunde verschmälert und mitunter in einen kurzen Stiel verlaufend, ganzrandig oder zuweilen mit schwachen Zähnen, steif, dicklich, rinnenförmig, meistens etwas zurückgebogen, besonders der Gipfel. Blüte 15-20 mm oder weniger lang, in kurzen Trauben an den Enden der Zweige, oder in kleinen achselständigen Büscheln, sehr kurz gestielt oder sitzend, von ziemlich breiten, 1-2 mm langen Deckblättern begleitet. Kelch drüsig-kurzhaarig, oder an den Lappen und dem Fruchtknoten teilweise kahl; freier Teil der Kelchröhre 3-5 mm oder weniger lang, je nach Grösse der Blüten. Kronenblätter weiss oder rötlichweiss, 4-8 mm lang oder weniger. Kapsel auf einem 1-2 mm langen Stiel oder fast sitzend, aufrecht und grade, 12-20 mm lang oder weniger, schmal, nur etwa 1.5 mm breit und nach beiden Enden zu verschmälert, 4-8 samig, oder wenn kurz, 1-3-samig; der dünne samenlose Gipfel nimmt etwa ein Drittel der Kapsellänge. Samen 2 mm lang, 2 oder weniger in einem Fach. Auf trockenen Halden bei Bingen in Washington, vom Thalboden aufwärts bis zu einer Höhe von etwa 200 m. Von mir im September und Oktober 1898 gesammelt (Nr. 2640).

EPILOBIUM FASCICULATUM sp. nov. Steht dem *E. jucundum* am nächsten, ist aber schlanker, grüner und hat kürzere Äste und Blütenstände. Die Mitte des Stengels, sowie die unteren Äste sind dicht mit Blattbüscheln bedeckt. Blätter gestielt 2-4 cm lang oder weniger, Platt oder zusammengefaltet, meistens mit scharfen Zähnen am Rande, Blüten kurzgestielt, 8-14 mm lang oder kleiner, in kurzen, ziemlich dichten Trauben und 1- bis 3-blütigen, achselständigen Büscheln. Blütenstände ganz oder teilweise drüsig-kurzhaarig, die Kelchlappen und die schmalen Deckblätter jedoch meistens kahl. Kelchlappen länger als der freie Teil der Kelchröhre. Kronenblätter 5-6 mm lang oder kleiner, blaurot mit dunkleren Adern. Kapsel meistens kurzgestielt und etwas gebogen, 10-22 mm lang, etwa 2 mm breit, linealisch, die samenlose Spitze kurz;

Fächer je 2- bis 5-samig. Auf ebenen, feuchten Plätzen im Falkenthal (Falcon valley*), Klickitat county, Washington, 22 August und September 1896 (meine Nr. 2641). Diese Form könnte auch wohl als Abart von *E. jucundum* aufgefasst werden, da aber Prof. Wm. Trelease letztere unter *E. paniculatum* stellt, so ist es wohl das Beste, die neue Form noch gesondert zu halten.

WILHELM N. SUKSDORF.

WEST AMERICAN MOLLUSCA.

PHYLLAPLYSIA TAYLORI.

“The Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Taylor, of Wellington, British Columbia, has recently forwarded to me some marine slugs which were found on floating sea-grass near Nanaimo, Vancouver Island. An examination shows that these animals represent a genus, *Phyllaplysia*, not hitherto known except in Southwestern Europe, and an undescribed species. The animal in most respects differs very little from *P. lafonti* Fischer, the type of the genus. It is subtranslucent, smooth, of a uniform pale lemon-yellow color, very much flattened, resembling some of the Planarian worms. The specimens sent by Dr. Taylor are presumably somewhat contracted by alcohol, which may account for the form of the rhinophores and tentacles, which are short, conical, and strongly transversely wrinkled, but without tuberculation or color pattern, being of the same pale yellow as the rest of the body. The ‘rainure’ extending from the right tentacle to the branchial opening is a plain line barely perceptible; the branchial pit with 2 minute lobes is short and in about the same relative position as in *P. lafonti*. The body is much depressed and the margins thin, sharp and even. The eyes appear as conspicuous small black spots in front of the bases of the posterior tentacles. The general form is elongate oval, the ends of the rhinophores, unlike the tentacles, are blunt, and these organs are sulcate inferiorly as usual. The length of the largest specimen, as contracted in alcohol, is about 20 mm., and the breadth about 9 mm. I propose for it the name of *P. taylori* in honor of its discoverer. Of the 3 other species known, *P. lafonti* is pale green, with darker bands and numerous violet spots; *P. depressa* is green-buff, variegated with black; and *P. limacina* is of a dusky green. All of these are from western and southern Europe.”—Dall *Nautilus* 14:91-92 (D 1900).

*Ein Teil dieses Thales ist als Camas Prairie bekannt, ein Name der für viele Plätze benutzt wird. Seit einer Reihe von Jahren nennt man diese Gegend oft bloß Camas, welcher Name auch für einen Ort in Clarke county, Wn. verwendet wird. Wahrscheinlich die grösste und bekannteste Camas Prairie ist in Idaho.

SCAPHIELLA (*Voluta*) ARNHEIMI.

“Shell regularly formed, elongate-ovate; body whorl more than $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the spire; the spire an inch long, and made up of 6 whorls, the terminal nucleus being very small, pointed and oblique, which latter character places this species in the section *Scaphella* of Dall. Ground color obscure yellow, covered by a layer of chalk-like deposit.

The body whorl has some coarse longitudinal elevations and depressions, remnants of former lip extensions, and there are 2 large patches of dark rusty red at a wide interval which do not appear to form an interrupted band. The aperture is elegantly formed and measures $1-\frac{7}{8}$ inches long by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide. The inner lip is regularly outlined on the columella; columella plaits 4, sharply oblique, the last one strongest, forming a prominent ridge parallel to the canal. The upper outlines of the mouth meet in a sharp angle, but the base has a well defined bifurcation. The whole of the aperture and the edge of the outer lip are heavily coated with enamel of a yellowish tint, and rust stained. Size $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide. Animal without operculum. Dredged in Monterey bay, California.”—J. J. Rivers, *Caac pr ser* 2, 3:—; *Nautilus* 5: 111–112.

UVANILLA REGINA.

“Shell conical, imperforate, black or purplish-black; whorls 6–7, concave, longitudinally somewhat obliquely plicated, the plicae more or less projecting at the suture, and on the edge of the basal whorl, producing an undulating or crenulated effect. Otherwise sculptured by incremental striæ which traverse the surface and cross the plicae at right angles. Base concave, radiately, closely and prominently striated, more conspicuous, flattened, coalescing, and sinuously curving at the edge. Commencing at the point where the outer lip joins the body whorl, a shallow groove follows parallel to the periphery and extends toward the aperture, without interrupting the basal sculpture. Aperture obliquely subangulate, black-rimmed and crenulated on the thin edge of the outer lip; nacreous, silvery white toward the edge, bright lustrous golden yellow within and around the umbilical region which latter though deeply pitted is not open. Columella white, calloused, arcuated with a moderately developed rib bounding the umbilical depression, and terminating in a single tubercle. This rib is paralld by a shallow furrow terminating in a notch just below the tubercle, and by an exterior or outer ridge, part of the way double, of a

brilliant orange color; this orange-colored rib is also exteriorly bounded by a shallow furrow which becomes obsolete toward the aperture. The base of the shell otherwise exhibits faint revolving sculpture. Dimensions: Altitude, 36 mm., diameter maximum, 34 mm. The above combines the sculptural features of the Japanese *Chlorostomas* and West Mexican *Uvanillas*, more particularly *U. olivacea*. It is a much handsomer shell than the latter and the most northerly form of the group yet detected on the west coast." —Stearns, *Nautilus* 6: 85-86. Guadaloupe Island.

YOLDIA MONTEREYENSIS.

"Shell large, stout, inflated, with a polished, dark greenish olive epidermis; beaks eroded in all the specimens, situated in the anterior part of the middle third of the shell, not prominent; valves full and rounded, anterior end evenly rounded into the upper and basal margins; posterior end narrower, rounded, the extreme end nearer the cardinal margin with which it almost forms an angle, below sloping obliquely toward the basal margin, with a very obscure broad ray impressed in a radiating manner from the beaks toward the oblique slope, the profile of which it does not perceptibly indent; surface sculptured only by feeble incremental lines; epidermis polished with one or two darker concentric color zones and a microscopic, irregular, radially disposed wrinkling, most conspicuous at the margins of the impressed ray; posterior cardinal margin nearly straight, anterior ditto evenly rounded; interior porcellanous white, the pallial sinus not reaching the middle vertical line of the shell, broad and rather rounded; ligamental fosset large, cuplike; anterior teeth V-shaped, about 22 in number, strong and prominent; posterior teeth similar, and forming an equally long line but only 18 in number, the posterior cardinal margin showing a long narrow impressed area very feebly marked; length of shell 32; beak from anterior end 12; vertical from beak to base 17; max. diameter 13 mm. Habitat U. S. Fish Com. station 3202, in 382 fathoms green mud, Monterey bay, California, bottom temperature, 41 deg. Fahrenheit. This fine shell recalls *Y. thraciæformis*, but is smaller, without the angularity of that species and proportionately more solid. It was dredged by the U. S. Steamer *Albatross*, several years ago. It is probably a deep water species exclusively at least in the latitude of California. The types are in the U. S. Nat. Museum, 106,972."—Dall *Nautilus* 7: 29-30. J1 1893.

JAPANESE LAND SHELLS.

Helix mackenzii Val. Kyoto

Japonica Pfr.

Inhuana Sby.

pellionphala Pfr

callizona Crosse

trochula Ad

quaesita Desh

blukana Newc

laeta Gld

hiraset Gude

mercatoria Gray

connivens

elegantissima Rve

despecta Gray

Clausilia jan Boett

sieboldti

Alycaeus imphonensis

Bullinus rheticanus Kab

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CACTI.

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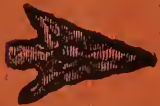
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