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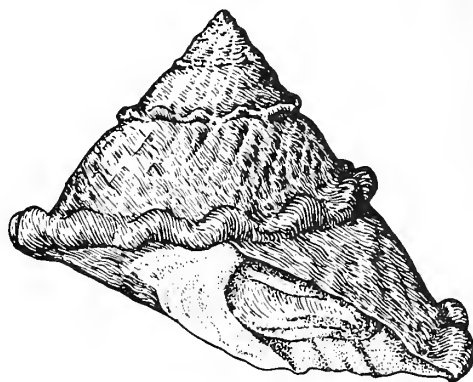
“Sea Shells of Tropical West America”:

Additions and Corrections to 1975

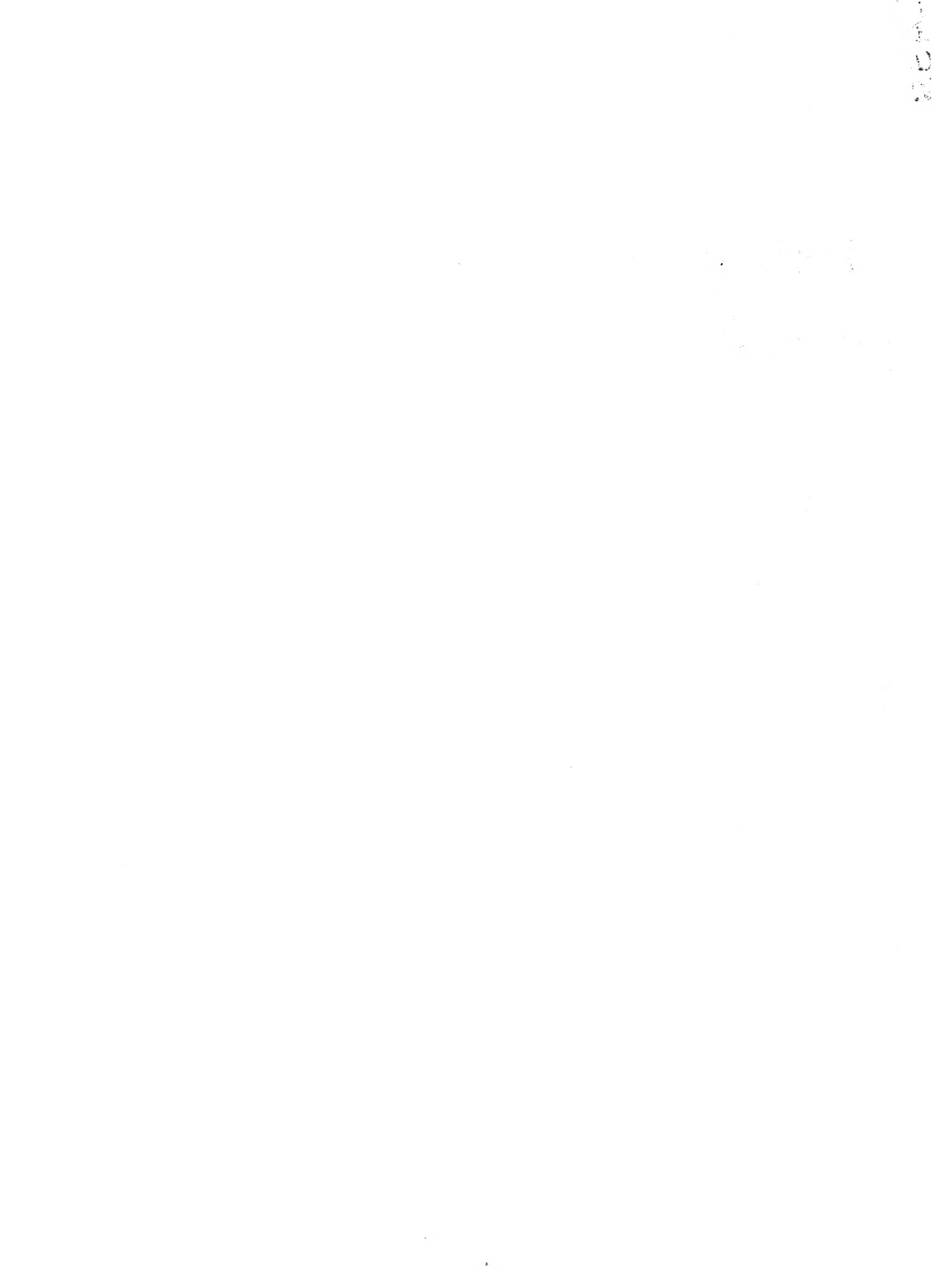
by

A. Myra Keen and

Eugene Coan



Occasional Paper 1



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"SEA SHELLS OF TROPICAL WEST AMERICA":
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO 1975

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With two text figures

Issued: JUN 22 1975

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Nearly four years have passed since the second edition of Sea Shells of Tropical West America was issued on September 1, 1971 -- a sufficient time for the publication of many papers that affect both the content of the book and the nomenclature of Panamic province mollusks. The purpose of the present report is to coordinate the data (thus facilitating use of the newer literature) and to correct typographical and other errors in the book itself; also to indicate omissions that have come to light. The cut-off date for canvass of new literature is April 1, 1975.

A few special conventions that were adopted in this work should be explained:

1) For each entry, the page number is to edition 2 of Sea Shells.. The number symbol (#) is used to save space. New entries (i.e., species to be added) are shown by suffix letters: -a, -b, -c, etc., for those that alphabetically follow the stated entry; e.g., on page 5, "page 35, no. 48a: M. cuneata." These new entries are also indicated by wavy underscoring instead of the usual italic symbol. If, however, the additions alphabetically precede the stated number, the suffix letters -x, -y, and -z are used. For example, on page 10 "page 257, no. 65^{4x}" comes before the first species of Abra in the book. To have numbered it 653a would have made it seem to belong in the preceding genus, Semele.

2) Comments submitted by colleagues are credited as "fide (in litt.)" or, if already published, are cited in the conventional manner of bibliographic references, with parentheses and date. Range extensions, however, that have been published are indicated by square brackets and the author's name. Unpublished extensions are cited as "fide (in litt.)" We have not included many of the unpublished extensions that we might have, partly in order not to make this work of undue length, partly to give those people who have made the discoveries the privilege of announcing them.

3) Another use of square brackets is for species that must be treated out of their previous sequence in order to preserve alphabetical order. This may happen when there has been revisionary shifting; for example, on page 29 of this work, no. 1015 must be after no. 1018 because of rearrangement of subgenera.

Bibliographic references in parentheses are to those cited in the Supplementary Bibliography, pages 56-66 of this work. This Bibliography includes not only the recent publications since 1971 but also earlier references accidentally overlooked or that should be called to the attention of West Coast workers.

We acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance of all those who have pointed out needed corrections or brought to our attention material we otherwise would have missed, especially: Hans Bertsch, Frank Bernard, Beatrice Burch, James Carlton, Helen DuShane, Bertram Draper, Anthony D'Attilio, George Hanselman, William Emerson, George Kennedy, James McLean, Eveline Marcus, Louie Marincovich, Leroy Poorman, George Radwin, Barry Roth, Donald Shasky, Carol Skoglund, Judith Smith, H. B. Stenzel, Gale Sphon, and Ruth Turner. Without their generous help, the coverage herein would have been much less inclusive.

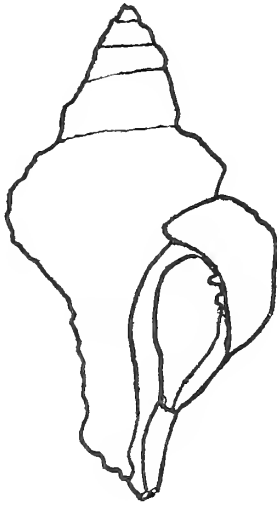


Figure 1. No. 1035. Ceratostoma unicolorne (Reeve, 1849). Sketch to show correct outline of the anterior canal (background not properly blocked out in printing). See page 31 of this work.



Figure 2. No. 1506. Conus recurvus Broderip, 1833. (From edition 1, figure 940). See page 37 of this work.

Page

- viii Delete lines 12 and 13 of page and read: ... drafted by Mr. Barry Roth. Dr. Eugene Coan prepared the section on Geographic Aids. See also page 966, last line.
- xiii For Plate XIII, fig. 3, read: Calliostoma palmeri.
For Plate XIV, fig. 4, read: Neverita reclusiana.
- 4 Fifteenth line from bottom, read: California.
- 16 to 17 Transfer "?Choristidae" from Rissoacea to Naticacea and Cyclostremellidae from Rissoacea to Pyramidellacea.
- 17 Under Muricacea, add: Rapanidae, 554.
Under Mitracea, add: Vexillidae, 645.
Twelfth line from bottom, close parentheses before comma.
- 18 Under Sacoglossa, for Elysiacea and Elysiidae, read: Plakobbranchacea and Plakobbranchidae.
- 26,#12 Read: chrysocoma.
- 31,#31 Read: Gulf of California to Ecuador. [Knudsen, 1970].
- 32,#39 In the lower figure the concentric sculpture should be shown more strongly as "crossing the lines of growth obliquely in the middle and posteriorly," as described by Pilsbry and Lowe (1932, p. 107).
- 35,#48a Add: Malletia (Neilo) cuneata (Jeffreys, 1876). Gulf of Panama, 2,950 to 3,190 m. Also Atlantic. [Knudsen, 1970]
- 35,#50 Central and South Pacific (not North Pacific).
- 35,#51 Depth range, 4,100 to 6,100 m. [Knudsen, 1970]
- 35 Correct the definition of Tindaria to read: Ligament external; shell ovate, thick; beaks high.
- 40,#71 Similar to the Caribbean B. (A.) domingensis (Lamarck, 1819), fide Woodring (1973). Also in Galápagos Islands, fide Bernard (in litt.). Heath (1941) studied the anatomy.
- 42,#75 Also to Galápagos Islands. [Hertlein & Grant, 1972]

- 46,#86 Similar to the Caribbean species A. chemnitzii (Philippi, 1851); in subgenus Potiarca Iredale, 1939 [Woodring, 1973].
- 50,#95 Allocated to subgenus Tosarca Noda, 1965 [Woodring, 1973].
- 50,#97 An earlier name is Bathyarca orbiculata (Dall, 1881). Off southern California to the Gulf of Panama in 2,030 to 2,518 m; also western Pacific and Atlantic. [Knudsen, 1970]
- 54,line 6 The subgeneric name Barbatiella Lamy, 1917 (?Feb.) may have priority over Sheldonella Maury, 1917 (Apr.).
- 54,#104 Read: Limopsis dalli Lamy, 1912 (Synonym: L. compressus Dall, 1896, not Nevill, 1874). Regarded as a subspecies of L. pelagica Smith, 1885, by Knudsen (1970).
- 55,#111 Also in Galápagos Islands, fide Bernard (in litt.).
- 57 Genus Philobrya Cooper, 1867. [Earlier validation of name.]
- 68,#138 Add as synonyms: (?Lithodomus subula Reeve, 1857; ?Lithophaga plumula kelseyi Hertlein & Strong, 1946).
- 72,#148a Modiolus abyssicola Knudsen, 1970. Gulf of Panama, 3,270 to 3,670 m.
- 74 After no. 155, add as new paragraphs:
- Genus Dacrydium Torell, 1859
- Shell minute, smooth, hinge crenate to striate; resilium internal.
- Subgenus Dacrydium, s. s.
- With a thickened support on anterior adductor scar.
- 155a. Dacrydium (Dacrydium) panamense Knudsen, 1970.
Acapulco, Mexico, to Panama, 3,270 to 3,670 m.
- Subgenus Quendreda Iredale, 1936
- With grooved teeth flanking resilium; no thickened support on anterior adductor scar.
- 155b. Dacrydium (Quendreda) elegantulum Soot-Ryen, 1955.
Length, 2.4 to 4.5 mm. Off Redondo Beach, California, to the Galápagos Islands, in 25 to 200 m.
- 75,#156 Range also includes Clipperton Island, south to Salinas, Ecuador. [Salvat & Salvat, 1972]

- 75,#157 Add as synonym: (?Pinna cumingii Hanley, 1858).
- 75,#160 Considered a synonym of no. 157 by some authors, notably Winckworth (Proc. Malac. Soc. London, vol. 18, p. 296, 1929) and Fischer-Piette (1974).
- 80-84 Stenzel (1971) has published a major reclassification of the Ostreacea. He would reallocate West American species of oysters as follows (Stenzel, in litt.):
- Family OSTREIDAE
169. Ostrea (Ostrea) conchaphila Carpenter, 1857
Genus Agerostrea Vyalov, 1936
173. Agerostrea megodon (Hanley, 1846).
Genus Crassostrea Sacco, 1897
170. Crassostrea corteziensis (Hertlein, 1951)
Genus Lopha Røding, 1798
167. Lopha angelica (Rochebrune, 1895)
Genus Saccostrea Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1920
168. Saccostrea columbiensis (Hanley, 1846)
174. Saccostrea palmula (Carpenter, 1857)
Genus Striostrea Vyalov, 1936
172. Striostrea iridescens (Hanley, 1854)
Generic position uncertain
175. Ostrea tubulifera Dall, 1911.
Family GRYPHAEIDAE
Genus Hytotissa Stenzel, 1971
171. Hytotissa fisheri (Dall, 1914).
Hytotissa hyotis (Linnaeus, 1758), reported on Clipperton Island, is type of the genus.
- 84,#173 Add as synonyms: Ostrea gallus Valenciennes, 1846; O. cerrosensis Gabb, 1866.
- 87,#181 Coan (1973a) reports a fishery in the Gulf of California.
- 89,#187a Cyclopecten graui Knudsen, 1970. Panama Bay, 2,270 to 3,670m.
- 89,#189a Cyclopecten neoceanicus (Dall, 1908). Panama Bay to the Galápagos Islands, 3,270 to 3,670 m. [Knudsen, 1970]
- 93,#201 Range restricted to Galápagos Islands; not on mainland.

- 93 Waller (1971) proposes the family group name Probeamussiidae for the genus Probeamusium.
- 94 The correct spelling for the author of the generic name Dimya is Rouault.
- 94, #208 In line 3, read: Ecuador.
- 103, #227 Add as synonym: (?Placunanomia alope Gray, 1849)
- 103 Add Subfamily Crassatellinae before Genus Eucrassatella.
- 104 Add Subfamily Scambulinae before Genus Crassinella.
- 109 Cyclocardia is ranked as a separate genus by a number of modern authors.
- 112, #251 In line 2, insert the date 1852 after C. B. Adams.
- 118 Above Superfamily Cyrenoidea add:
 Genus Kelliella M.Sars, 1870
 Shell minute, rounded-ovate: hinge with two teeth in each valve.
 265a. Kelliella galathea Knudsen, 1970. Off southern Baja California, 2,950 to 3,570 m.
 Scammon's Lagoon, Baja California, and throughout the Gulf of California, to Mazatlán, Mexico.
- 120, #270
- 120-123 Several of these subgenera, notably Parvilucina, are considered to be of generic rank by a number of modern authors.
- 121, #276 Transferred to his new subgenus Radiolucina by Britton, 1972. He ranks Radiolucina as a subgenus of Parvilucina.
- 123, #283 Read: height, 19 mm.
- 128, #293 In line 4, read: (Gould, 1851). [This species may prove to range north to the northern end of the Gulf of California.]
- 135, #310 Note date of this new species as 1971. Ranges north to Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, in 91 m (L. Shy, coll., 1969).
- 147, #346 An erroneous early record cited the type locality as Guaymas.

- 147,#347 Add as synonym: C. delesserti Chenu, 1846. The range is the Gulf of California to Ecuador.
- 149,#350 Delete the synonym.
- 149,#352 (Synonym: C. diqueti Rochebrune, 1895) [Bernard, in litt.]
- 157 Americardia is ranked as a full genus by some authors.
- 164 Transennella Dall, 1884. Note also correct date for the species T. conradina (Dall, 1884).
- 168,#397 Note date of this new species as 1971.
- 202,#489 The type species of Simomactra Dall, 1894; doubtfully to be distinguished from Mactrotoma by having a smaller pallial sinus.
- 209 In line 1 of the definition of Tellinacea, delete "never with a chondrophore" and substitute, "never with any inverted V-shaped cardinal teeth."
- 211,#512 Note date of this new species as 1971.
- 223,#551a Off Gorgona I., Colombia, 91 to 101 m (type locality).
- 225,#554 Not "544."
- 225 For the species of Florimetis, Coan (1971) recommends use of the generic name Leporimetis Iredale, 1930, with Florimetis Olsson & Harbison, 1953 as, at most, a subgenus.
- 234,#580 The range is from the northern end of the Gulf of California south to Ecuador.
- 236,#586 After D. conradi add: "Reeve, 1854, ex Deshayes MS, and D."
- 236,#587 As first synonym add: "Donax californicus auctt., not Conrad, 1837."
- 242,#606 A large specimen may reach 115 mm in length.
- 242,#609 Range extends south to Peru. [Olsson, 1961]
- 244 Coan (1973c) demotes Solecurtidae to subfamily rank under Psammobiidae but emphasizes that more study is needed.
- 246,#615 Range: Morro Bay, California, to Manglaralto, Ecuador.

- 246,#616 Range: Humboldt Bay, California, to Baja California and throughout the Gulf of California. [Coan, 1973c]
- 246,#620 The correct date is 1862, not 1861.
- 248,#621 Delete last sentence, line 5, beginning, "The figure ..."
- 248,#624 Range, south to Peru. If Solen politus Wood, 1828 proves to be a Tagelus, S. carpenteri Dunker, 1862, or S. nitidissima Dunker, 1862 (not 1868) may be needed as replacement; the former has line priority but an ambiguous type locality.
- 248 If Semelidae proves not to be separable from Scrobiculariidae, the latter has priority. [Coan, 1973b]
- 250,#628a Semele decisa (Conrad, 1837), a Californian species, has been recorded at Cabo San Lucas, Baja California.
- 251,#630 Range: throughout the Gulf of California and south to Peru.
- 251,#635 Off Mazatlán, Mexico, to Ecuador.
- 253,#643 Regarded as a synonym of #641 by Coan (1973b).
- 255,#645a Semele rupicola Dall, 1915, a Californian species, has been recorded at Cabo San Lucas.
- 255,#651 Range: Isla San Luis, Gulf of California, to west Colombia.
- 257,#654x Abra californica Knudsen, 1970. Off southern Baja California, 3,480 to 3,518 m.
- 257,#656 After "ex Carpenter," read; MS.
- 257,#659 Range, North end of the Gulf of California to Guaymas, Mexico.
- 259 Read; Genus Solen Linnaeus, 1758 (not "Scopoli, 1777")
- 263,#673 This may prove to be a synonym of the Californian Sphenia luticola (Valenciennes, 1846).
- 264,#675 Add as synonym: Corbula luteola rosea Williamson, 1905 (not Reeve, 1844).
- 270,#693 Note date of this new species is 1971.
- 273 Under Superfamily Pholadacea add: See Turner in Moore, 1969, for a more extensive discussion of morphology.

- 273, next to last line: Read, "necessarily powerful foot muscles used in boring activity."
- 274, line 3 Read, "shell has reached adult size and boring activity has ceased."
- 275 Under definition of Pholadinae, delete the word "plates."
- 275 Under Genus Barnea, add Subgenus Anchomasa Leach, 1852. [Kennedy, 1974]
- 275, #701 Add as synonym: Pholas spathulata Deshayes, 1843. A similar species in the Atlantic is B. truncata (Say, 1822). [Kennedy, 1974]
- 276 Kennedy (1974) regards Pholadopsis as a full genus.
- 276, #704 Range, Cedros Island, Baja California, through the Gulf of California and south to Peru [Kennedy, 1974]
- 278, #707 Also Galápagos Islands, fide Bernard (in litt.).
- 278, #711 This may prove not distinguishable from #714.
- 280 For Subfamily Xylophaginae, read: Xylophaginae [emended, Turner in Moore, 1960, to avoid homonymy].
- 280, #715: Xylophaga globosa Sowerby, 1835, has recently been reported as ranging from Panama to Chile. [Turner, 1971]
- 280, #715 Range: Southern California to Acapulco.
- 282 Before Genus Psiloteredo add:
Genus Lyrodus Gould in Gould and Binney, 1870
Pallets with a brown, easily-shed periostracal cap.
- 282, #722a Lyrodus bipartitus (Jeffreys, 1860). Gulf of Panama, 2,210 to 3,670 m. [Knudsen, 1970]
- 284, #727 A better figure of the pallets is given by Turner (1966), plate 49.
- 284 Under Nausitora, the first sentence of the definition should read, "Pallets elongate, with closely packed, fused cones."

- 284,#730 In line 3, read: "The shell is grayish white, often stained with reddish brown from boring in mangrove wood." [Turner, in litt.].
- 284,#731 Delete the synonym and the last sentence of the paragraph. [Turner, in litt.].
- 286 Turner (in litt.) has confirmed the occurrence of Bankia (Neobankia) destructa Clench & Turner, 1946, and Noto-teredo knoxi (Bartsch, 1917) in Panama Bay.
- 298 Knudsen (1970) regards Cetoconcha as a full genus, distinguished by lacking a hinge tooth and by having three pairs of septal openings, but Bernard (1974) continues it as a subgenus.
- 298,#767 Knudsen (1970) transfers this species to genus Poromya, but Bernard (1974) retains it in subgenus Cetoconcha. Range, Gulf of California to Ecuador in 3,073 to 3,518 m.
- 298,#769 Range, Acapulco, Mexico, to Patagonia in 302 to 3,439 m. [Bernard, 1974]
- 300,#772a Cuspidaria haasi Knudsen, 1970. Off Central America in 3,570 m. [Knudsen, 1970]
- 300,#774a Cuspidaria parkeri Knudsen, 1970. Off the Gulf of California, 2,770 to 2,817 m. [Knudsen, 1970]
- 300,#779 Range, Gulf of California to Ecuador, in 55 to 146 m. [Bernard, 1974]
- 302,#785a Myonera mexicana Knudsen, 1970. Off West Mexico, in 3,529 to 3,557 m. (= M. garretti Dall, 1908, fide Bernard, 1974).
- 302,#786 Bernard (1974) regards Plectodon Carpenter, 1864, as a subgenus of Leiomya A. Adams, 1864.
- 302 Bernard (1974) allocates the three species listed as Verticordia, s.s., to Trigonulina Orbigny, 1840, which he regards as a good subgenus distinguished by lateral compression of the shell.

302,#787 Ranges also to the Galápagos Islands in 137 m. [Bernard, 1974]

303, after no. 792, add:

Genus Policordia Dall, Bartsch, & Rehder, 1938

Shell ovate, with fine radial ribs; edentulous; ligament in a groove. (Synonymized with Lyonsiella by Bernard, 1974).

792a. Policordia alaskana (Dall, 1895). Alaska to West Mexico, in depths to 3,570 m.

GASTROPODA

329 Before Superfamily Trochacea, add:

Genus Pectinodonta Dall, 1882

Shell conic, with a sunken scar at apex and indistinct muscle scars within, surface with irregular concentric ribs and weak radials; radula lacking central teeth.

51a. Pectinodonta gilbertvossi Olsson, 1971. Length, 25 mm. Gulf of Panama, 3,193 to 3,200 m. [Olsson, 1971]

332,#74 Add as synonym: Turcica panamensis Olsson, 1971.

334,#80a Calliostoma insignis Olsson, 1971. Height, 15 mm.; diameter, 15 mm. Gulf of Panama, in 59 to 77 m. [Olsson, 1971]

334,#85 Add as synonym: Calliostoma joanneae Olsson, 1971. Range to Gulf of Panama and Ecuador, in depths to 57 m. Delete last line, referring to color plate. [McLean, in litt.]

335,#87 Bathymetric range, 53 to 128 m.

335,#88 Add at end: "See Color Plate XIII."

335,#88a Calliostoma pillsburyae Olsson, 1971. Height, 17 mm; diameter, 19 mm. Perlas Islands, Panama Bay, in 57 to 64 m. [Olsson, 1971]

335,#90 Ranges south to Panama Bay.

335,#92 Add as synonym: Calliostoma decipiens Olsson, 1971. Bathymetric range, 59 to 100 m.

345,#125 In last line of paragraph, read; lurida.

- 350,#143 Depth range extended upward to 273 m. [Olsson, 1971]
- 360,#163 Add parentheses on author's name: (Miller, 1879).
- 361,#175 According to Olsson (1971) this may prove to belong in Pectinodonta; if so, it would follow #61a on page 329.
- 363,#176 Type of Bathypelta Moskalev, 1971. Habitat: abyssal, on squid beaks.
- 365,#181 The Caribbean species Littorina ziczac (Gmelin, 1791) is recorded by Bequaert (Johnsonia, no. 7, 1943) as established in the Pacific near Panama City; he suggests transport through the Panama Canal.
- 366,#182 South to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 366,#183 Southward to Ecuador and Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 368,193x Add: Alvinia (Alvinia) aequisculpta (Keep, 1887). California to Cabo San Lucas. [Baker, Hanna, & Strong, 1930]
- 371,#225a Add: Barleeia subtenuis Carpenter, 1864. Southern California to the Gulf of California. [Baker, Hanna, & Strong, 1930]
- 371,#230 The type was also figured by Bartsch (1920a).
- 374,#260 Lower case on species name: Rissoina inca.
- 375,#277 An epitoniid: see no. 667, page 436. Delete. [DuShane, 1974]
- 375,#282 An epitoniid; an earlier specific name for no. 681, page 440. [DuShane, 1974]
- 376,#284 Add as synonym: Truncatella stimpsoni Stearns, 1872. Range, fide McLean (1969), Santa Barbara, California, to Magdalena Bay, Baja California.
- 376 Robertson (1973) has shown that the Cyclostremellidae should be transferred to Pyramidellacea (see page 792).
- 381,#352 Note date of the new species as 1971.
- 382,#369a Add: Solariorbis (Solariorbis) granti Baker, Hanna, & Strong, 1938. [Delphinoidea]. Cabo San Lucas.

- 385,#390 Note correct date: Pilsbry & Olsson, 1952 (not 1945).
- 385,#391 Note correct date: Pilsbry & Olsson, 1952 (not 1945).
- 386,#416 Delete (see under no. 418, below).
- 386,#416a Add as new entry: Teinostoma myrae Pilsbry & Olsson, 1952. Bucaru, Panama.
- 386,#418 Add the present no. 416 as synonym. McLean (1969), as first reviser has selected no. 418 as the senior synonym. Probably not Panamic; early records of both in the Gulf of California have not been confirmed.
- 386,#419 Read: Anticlimax (Subclimax) occidens Pilsbry & Olsson, 1952. Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, to La Paz, Baja California.
- 386,#419a Read: A. (S.) willetti Hertlein & Strong, 1951. Costa Rica.
- 388 Delete lines 2 to 4, "?Family Choristidae."
- 388,#424 Transfer Choristes to Naticacea, page 480.
- 396,#447 Trawled near Kino Bay, Sonora, Mexico. [Skoglund, in litt.]
- 398,#468 Delete present entry (duplicates #456) and substitute: M. limnetes Long, 1972. Sonora coast, in brackish marshes.
- 400,#490 Range: southward to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 409, Add: Subgenus Pseudovertagus Vignal, 1904.
Cerithium (Pseudovertagus) ciava (Gmelin, 1791) is an Indo-Pacific species reported in the Galápagos Islands. [Salvat, 1967]
- 409,#507 Range includes the Galápagos Islands. Bratcher (1973) has reported egg masses as looking like white dots on a thread.
- 409,#510 Add to synonymy: Cerithium nebulosum Sowerby, 1855 (not Philippi, 1851), unnecessary new name, with an erroneous locality citation of Galápagos Islands.
- 411,#517 Note date of the new species as 1971.
- 412,#522a Add: Cerithiopsis cassi Baker, Hanna, & Strong, 1938. Cabo San Lucas.
- 413,#551a Add: Bittium santamariensis Bartsch, 1917. Bahía Santa Maria, Baja California.

- 414,"564" Read: 565. The species figured is A. excurvata.
- 415,#554 Insert parentheses: (Carpenter, 1865).
- 415,#555 Range: Monterey, California, to Panama. McLean (1969) regards the two species of Metaxia as synonymous.
- 415,#556 Synonym of no. 555, fide McLean (1969).
- 415,#557a Seila kanoni (DeFolin, 1867) is cited as a separate species by DuShane & Draper (1975). Tepoca Bay, Sonora, Mexico, to Salinas, Ecuador; offshore to 27 m.
- 415,#557b Seila pulmoensis DuShane & Draper, 1975. Head of the Gulf of California to Banderas Bay, Mexico; also Panama Bay. Intertidally and offshore to 30 m.
- 415,#563 Delete and transfer to page 440 as no. 681y.
- 416 Triphorinae should be accorded family status: Triphoridae.
- 419,#602-#604. Range south to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 421 Revised definition of Superfamily Epitoniacea: Small to medium-sized, slender to globose, whorls numerous; mostly axially ribbed.
- 421 DuShane (1974) has published a major revision of West American Epitoniidae. Her recommended changes are summarized and range extensions noted here, with a list of the species in the genera and subgenera, at the end of each section.
- 424,#611 Intertidally and to depths of 30 m.
- 424,#612 In depths of 2 to 14 m.
- 424,#613 Intertidally and to depths of 10 m.
- 424,#614 Delete (=no. 617).
- 424,#615 To Isla Espírito Santo, Gulf of California.
- 424,#615a Add present no. 648 as new entry: Epitonium (Asperiscale) elenense, with no 628 as synonym. Range: Gulf of California to Panama. Intertidal.
- 424,#616 Intertidally and to depths of 72 m.
- 424,#617 Add as synonym no. 614. Depths, 7 to 42 m.
- 424, 618 Epitonium (Asperiscale) gradatum (Sowerby, 1844) (Synonym: E. gaylordianum Lowe, 1932). Panama to Ecuador, intertidally to 12 m.

- 426,#619 Intertidally and in depths to 12 m.
- 426,#622 Transfer to page 434, as synonym under no. 663x.
- 426,#623 Author's name should be in parentheses: (Dall, 1906). Range includes (though rarely) Gulf of California and Panama; depths, 72 to 108 m.
- 426,#624 To Escondido Bay, Baja California, depths 27 to 45 m.
- 426,#625 Correct spelling of specific name: minuticosta [not minuticostatum" of authors]. Cedros Island, Baja California, and south through the Gulf of California to Ecuador and the Galápagos Islands, in 18 to 137 m.
- 426,#625a Add as new entry present no. 653, as Epitonium (Asperiscala) obtusum, with no. 656 as synonym; omit Scalaria suprastrata, which remains in subgenus Nitidiscala. Intertidally and to depths of 11 m.
- 426,#626 Correct spelling of specific name and date: regulare (Carpenter, 1856). Positively known only in Panama; no modern records.
- 428,#628 Synonym of new no. 615a.
- 428,#629 Intertidally to 6 m.
- 428,#631 Intertidally to 23 m.
- Species of the subgenus Asperiscala: acapulcanum; billeeanum; canna; cookeanum; elenense; emydonesus; eutaenium; gradatum; habeli; huffmani; indistinctum; lowei; macleani; minuticosta; obtusum; regolare; rhytidum; tinctorium; venado; walkerianum; zeteki.
- 428 Cirsotrema is regarded as a genus by DuShane (1974).
- 428,#633 C. togatum (Hertlein & Strong, 1951). Depths 32 to 113 m.
- 428,#634 In depths of 9 to 54 m.
- Species of the genus Cirsotrema: togatum; vulpinum.

- 428,#635 In depths of 9 to 27 m.
- 430,#636 Magdalena Bay to Nicaragua; intertidally (rarely),
commoner offshore in depths to 9 m.
- 430,#637 In depths of 5 to 25 m.
- Species of Epitonium (Hirtoscala): mitraeforme; reflexum; replicatum.
- 430,#638 Transfer to subgenus Depressiscula, page 434, as no. 663x,
with no. 622 as synonym.
- 430,#639 = no. 652.
- 430,#640 Gulf of California [probably not southern California, as
stated by Dall]. Intertidally to 18 m.
- 430,#640a Epitonium (Nitidiscala) basicum, now as a synonym under
no. 662. "Gulf of California" [no modern records; perhaps
not an Eastern Pacific species].
- 430,#642 = no. 645.
- 430,#643 Depth, "about 54 m."
- 430,#644 = no. 652.
- 430,#645 Add no. 642 as synonym. Range, south to Galápagos Islands,
intertidally and to 18 m.
- 432,#646 "Central America" to Panama.
- 432,#647 In depths of 9 to 27 m.
- 432,#648 Transfer to subgenus Asperiscala, as no. 615a; synonym, no 628.
- 432,#649 Transfer to subgenus Asperiscala, as no. 618, with E. (?A.)
gaylordianum as synonym.
- 432,#650 In line 3 read, "Resembling E. (A.) habeli Dall, 1917 .."
Range, south to Peru, in depths of 26 to 200 m.
- 432,#652 Add as synonyms nos. 644 and 654. Range, Punta Abreojos,
Baja California, to Peru, in 11 to 198 m.
- 432,#653 Transfer to subgenus Asperiscala as no. 625a, except synonym
Scalaria suprastrata, which becomes no. 659a.

- 432,#654 = no. 652.
- 432,#655 In depths of 11 to 393 m.
- 434,#656 Transfer to Asperiscala, no. 625a, as a synonym
- 434,#657 Gulf of California to Manzanillo, Mexico; in 20 to 25 m.
- 434,#657a Add as a new species; E. (Nitidiscala) skoglundae
DuShane, 1974, p. 72. Panama.
- 434,#658 Add as synonym: E. strongi Lowe, 1932, not Bartsch, 1928;
intertidally and to 36 m.
- 434,#659 = no. 618.
- 434,#659a Add E. (N.) suprastriatum (Carpenter, 1857), now a syno-
nym under no. 653. Southern part of the Gulf of California
to Mazatlán, Mexico; intertidally to 12 m.
- 434,#660 Depth, "112 m." [sole record].
- 434,#661 Ranges south to Ecuador, in 14 to 36 m.
- 434,#662 Delete: not a member of Panamic province fauna [DuShane,
in litt.]
- Species of subgenus Epitonium (Nitidiscala): barbarinum; basicum;
callipeplum; columnella; cumingi; curvilineatum; durham-
ianum; hancocki; hexagonum; hindsii; politum; shyorum;
skoglundae; statuminatum; suprastriatum; tabogense; willetti.
- 434 Subgenus Depressiscala De Boury, 1909 (Synonym: Pictoscala
Dall, 1917).
- 434,#663x Add: Epitonium (Depressiscala) aciculinum, now no. 638, with
no. 622 as a synonym. Outer coast of Baja California to
"Central America," in 9 to 54 m.
- 434,#663 E. (Depressiscala) purpuratum. Panama to northern Peru.
- Species of subgenus Depressiscala: aciculinum; purpuratum.
- 434 Correct date of subgenus Sthenorytis: Conrad, 1862.
- 434,#664 Add as synonym: S. hertleini Olsson, 1964 [Neogene].
Ranges southward to Ecuador, in 65 to 146 m.

436,#665 Range: Through the Gulf of California, from Cabo San Lucas, southward to Ecuador and the Galápagos Islands, in 110 to 550 m.

Species of Epitonium (Sthenorytis): dianae; turbinum.

436,#666 Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, to Cerralvo I., Gulf of California in 7 to 38 m.

436,#667 Add as synonym no. 277, Rissoina berryi Baker, Hanna, & Strong, 1930.

436,#668 Depth, 54 m.

Species of genus Acirsa: cerralvoensis; menesthoides; murrha.

436,#670 South only to Costa Rica; in 9 to 72 m.

434,#671 In depths of 36 to 162 m.

438,#672 Ranges south to Peru, in depths of 36 to 1,333 m.

438,#673 Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, to the Galápagos Islands, in depths to 1,485 m.

Species of the genus Amaea: brunneopicta; deroyae; ferminiana; pompholyx; tehuandarum; contexta.

438 Replace definition of subgenus Opalia, s. s. with: No Panamic province species seem to qualify as members of the subgenus Opalia, s. s.

438,#676 Transfer to Dentiscala as no. 679a.

438,#677 Transfer to Nodiscala as no. 681a.

440,#678 Range: Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, to the Galápagos Islands, in depths of 2 to 7 m.

440,#679 Galápagos Islands to Peru, intertidally.

440,#679a Add present no. 676 as Opalia (Dentiscala) exopleura. Range: Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, to Manzanillo, Mexico.

440,#680 Remove "?Scala gereti" from synonymy of O. funiculata. [DuShane (1974) regards it as distinct but not positively identifiable with any Eastern Pacific species. Her final entry in the synonymy of O. diadema on page 59 seems to belong under O. funiculata on page 61, instead.]

440,#680a Add: Opalia (Dentiscala) gereti (De Boury, 1913).

"Acapulco, Mexico." [Possibly not West American.]

440,#680b Transfer the present no. 684 as Opalia (Dentiscala) mexicana Dall, 1908. Santa Cruz, Nayarit, to Guerrero, Mexico.

440,#680c Add as a new species: Opalia (Dentiscala) paulula DuShane, 1974. Jalisco, Mexico, depth 11 m.

Species of Opalia (Dentiscala): crenatoides; diadema; exopleura; funiculata; gereti; mexicana; paulula.

440,#681x Transfer present no. 677 as Opalia (Nodiscala) colimana. Offshore, in depths of 22 to 55 m.

440,#681y Add: Opalia (Nodiscala) crystallina from page 415, no. 563, with no. 682 as synonym. Gulf of California to Chiapas, Mexico; intertidally and to 36 m.

440,#681 Earliest name for this unit is Opalia (Nodiscala) infrequens (C. B. Adams, 1852), now listed on page 375 as no. 282.

Synonyms: Opalia bullata Carpenter, 1864 (not Scala bullata Sowerby, 1844); Scalaria crosseana Tapparone-Canefri, 1876; O. mazatlanica Dall, 1908; O. tremperi Bartsch, 1927; O. ordenanum Lowe, 1932. Southern California to Panama, intertidally and offshore to 36 m.

440,#682 = no. 681y.

440,#683 = no. 681.

440,#684 = no. 680b.

440,#685 Range: Gulf of California to Panama; intertidally, to 36 m.

442,#686 In depths of 18 to 72 m.

Species of Opalia (Nodiscala): colimana; crystallina; infrequens; sanjuanensis; spongiosa.

443,#691 Also recorded in the Caribbean.

[Woodring, 1970]

446,#718 Correct date: 1924.

- 453,#766 Also recorded (as H. antiquata) from Galápagos Islands (Hertlein & Strong, 1955).
- 454,#784a Add Macromphalina carinata (Pilsbry & Olsson, 1945) [Chonebasis]. Ecuador.
- 454,#787a Add M. foliniana (Pilsbry & Olsson, 1945) [Chonebasis]. Colombia.
- 456,#804 Add: Also West Africa. (Vokes, 1975).
- 458,#807a Add Cheilea uncinata (Reeve, 1858). A Caribbean form reported at Masachapa, western Nicaragua, by E. Vokes (1975).
- 461,#816 Ranges south to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 461,#820 Add parentheses and correct date: (Gould, 1846).
- 463,#824 Perhaps restricted to Panama; Mexican records now are regarded as questionable.
- 463,#826 Add synonyms: C. piliferum Guppy, 1867, and C. arcuatum Sowerby, 1883 (Caribbean, extinct there). [Woodring, 1973]
- 467,#834 West American provenance confirmed by J. McLean, who collected it in Costa Rica in March, 1974.
- 470,#854 California to Gulf of California. [Seapy, in litt.]

With the cooperation of Louie Marincovich the following notes on his doctoral thesis (now in press) are made available here:

In the Family Naticidae, three subfamilies are recognized:

Naticinae: Natica

Sininae: Sinum, Eunaticina

Polinicinae: Polinices, Choristes, Neverita

Subgeneric assignments under Natica:

(Natica, s.s.): nos. 864a, 867

(Glypheidhema Rehder, 1943): no. 864

(Naticarius Duméril, 1806): nos. 859-863, 865-866, 868.

473,#859 Depth range, 37 to 292 m.

473,#860 Cabo San Lucas and Mazatlán, Mexico, to Paita, Peru, in depths of 118 to 133 m.

- 473,#861 Add as synonyms: Natica undata Philippi, 1852; N. maroc-
cana californica Carpenter, 1857. Intertidally and off-
shore to 18 m.
- 475,#862 Cedros Island, throughout the Gulf of California, and
south to Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, in 32 to 130 m.
- 475,#863 South to Paita, Peru, in 2 to 58 m., mostly in 5 to 15 m.
- 475,#864 Bahía San Quintín, through the southern Gulf of California
to Puerto Utria, Colombia and the Galápagos Islands, in
18 to 35 m.
- 475,#864a Depths, 117 to 119 m.
- 475,#865 Isla San Benito, Baja California, throughout the Gulf of
California and south to Bahía Santa Elena and the Galá-
pagos Islands, Ecuador; in 4 to 265 m.
- 475,#866 La Paz, Baja California, to Islas Lobos de Tierra, Peru,
in 37 to 281 m. Large specimens may be 24 mm in height.
- 475,#867 Depths, 35 to 90 m.
- 475,#868 La Unión, El Salvador, to Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador.
The range may prove to extend from the Gulf of Tehuantepec,
Mexico, to the Galápagos Islands and Peru.
- 477,#869 N. (Lunaia)-- accepted as a subgenus by Marinovich. Range,
Estero Tastiota, Sonora, Mexico, to Paita, Peru; in 13 to
46 m.
- 477,#870 N. (Stigmaulax)-- accepted as a subgenus by Marinovich.
Add as synonym: N. taslei Récluz, 1853. Range: Cabo San
Lucas and through the Gulf of California south to Manglar
Alto, Ecuador (possibly north to Cedros Island and south
to Lobitos, Peru), in 2 to 70 m depth.
- 477,#871 Also in N. (Stigmaulax) fide Marinovich. Add as synonyms:
N. haneti Récluz, 1850; N. sulculosa Philippi, 1851. Range,
south to the Galápagos Islands, in 15 to 70 m depth.
- 477,#872 Eunaticina insculpta (Carpenter, 1865), an overlooked name,
takes priority over E. heimi, fide Marinovich; it was named
as a Narica [=Vanikoro], type locality, Acapulco. Southern
end, Gulf of California, to Corinto, Nicaragua, and the
Galápagos Islands, Ecuador, in depths to 22 m.

Subgenera recognized by Marincovich for species of Polinices:

(Polinices, s. s.): nos. 873, 877, 879-882

(Hypterita Woodring, 1957): no. 876

(Mammilla Schumacher, 1817): no. 874

(Euspira Agassiz in Sowerby, 1838): nos. 884-887

- 478,#873 Delete: "See Color Plate XIV." Bahía Magdalena, Baja California, and the Gulf of California, south to Panama Bay; mainly intertidally but also in depths to 60 m.
- 478,#874 Add as synonym: P. crickmayi Palmer & Hertlein, 1936 [Pleistocene]. Cabo San Lucas and the southern end of the Gulf of California to Paita, Peru, and the Galápagos Islands; in 45 to 65 m.
- 478,#875 = no. 879.
- 478,#876 Southern range only to Paita, Peru; in 9 to 46 m.
- 478,#877 Add as synonym: Natica rapulum Reeve, 1855. Range, south to Bahía Independencia, Peru, and the Galápagos Islands, in 9 to 160 m.
- 478,#878 Delete. [A Miocene, not a Recent form, fide Marincovich.]
- 478,#879 Add as synonyms: Natica galapagosa Récluz, 1844; N. unimaculosa Reeve, 1855, ex Carpenter MS. Correct date for N. salongonensis: Récluz, 1843. Range, south to Santa Elena, Ecuador but not the Galápagos Islands; in 20 to 297 m.
- 478,#880 Transfer synonym to no. 881. Range, Cedros Island and throughout the Gulf of California to Bahía Independencia, Peru; intertidally and offshore to 139 m.
- 480,#881 Transfer from no. 880: Polinices (Polinices) amiculatus (Philippi, 1849). Synonym: Natica ravida Souleyet, 1852. Santa Elena, Ecuador, to Isla Lobos de Tierra, Peru.
- 480,#882 In line 7, comma (not semicolon) after (Orbigny, 1842). Line 8, for P. limi and P. unimaculatus, read: P. panamaensis. Cedros Island, Baja California, southward and throughout the Gulf of California, to Paita, Peru, and the Galápagos Islands: intertidally and offshore to 100 m.

480,#883 = no. 879.

480 Under Polinices, s.l., line 2, the correct date and authorship is Euspira Agassiz in Sowerby, 1838. Marinovich regards it as the appropriate subgenus for the group.

480,#884 Height, 26; diameter, 24 mm. Aguja, Peru, in 980 m. The Panama Bay deep-water record is questionable.

480,#885 Height, 15; diameter, 13.5 mm. Ranges also to the Galápagos Islands in 1,000 to 1,895 m.

480,#886 Height, 9; diameter, 8.5 mm.

480,#887 Height, 13; diameter, 14 mm.

480 Before "Subgenus Neverita" add a generic unit from page 388, lines 2 to 9, as follows: Delete line 2, "?Family, Choristidae." Combine definitions in lines 3 to 4 and 6 to 7, so entry reads:

Genus Choristes Carpenter in Dawson, 1872

Shell thin, small to medium-sized, inflated, smooth, spire somewhat tabulate, slightly elevated, base umbilicate; operculum paucispiral, concave, its nucleus central.

480,#887a Choristes carpenteri Dall, 1896. Height, 20; diameter, 20 mm. Range: off Oregon to Panama Bay, 2,700 to 3,440 m. Previously listed, on page 388, as no. 424.

480, last paragraph. Marinovich regards Neverita as a full genus, with Glossaulax Pilsbry, 1929 a subgenus, distinguished by having a furrow on the umbilical callus.

482,#888 Revised allocation and spelling of specific name: Neverita (Glossaulax) reclusiana. Deshayes' original spelling of the name was with an "s," not a "z," and should be maintained, although many authors have emended it. Add as synonyms: Neverita callosa Gabb, 1866; Polinices reclusiana alta Arnold, 1903, ex Dall MS; N. r. imperforata Dall, 1909, ex Stearns MS. Northern California, south through the Gulf of California to the Tres Marias Islands; intertidally and offshore to 50 m. Add as last line of entry: See Color Plate XIV, fig. 4.

- 482,#889 Add as synonyms: Sigaretus maximus Philippi, 1844; Sigaretus cymba alba Weinkauff, 1883. Range, Manta, Ecuador and the Galápagos Islands south to Caldera, Chile, in 24 to 100 m.
- 482,#890 La Paz, Gulf of California, to Panama; intertidally and to depths of 73 m.
- 482,#891 In line 5, the specific name should not be capitalized: Sinum cymba. Range, south to Lambayeque, Peru; in 25 to 160 m.
- 482,#892 Range, Isla San Benito, Baja California, to Isla Gorgona, Colombia; intertidally and to depths of 89 m.
- 482,#893 Range, Isla San Benito, Baja California south to northern Peru; depths 18 to 165 m.
- 487,#908 Range, south to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 497,#936 Allocated to his new genus Delonovula by Cate (1973), with an unjustified change of type locality. His suggested synonymy also is open to question.
- 497,#937 Allocated to the genus Neosimnia by Cate (1973), with the type locality unjustifiably revised, from "Panama" to Guaymas, Mexico.
- 497,#938 Allocated to his new genus Simnialena by Cate (1973).
- 497,#939 Allocated to his new genus Simnialena by Cate (1973).
- 499,#942 The living animal, observed by E. V. Coan at Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, in January, 1973, is black.
- 500 The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Opinion 1023 (1974) alters the spelling of the family-group name based on Cassis to Cassidae, because of the prior use of Cassididae for another group of animals.
- 501 Add before "Genus Casmaria" the following generic unit:
 Genus Bathygalea Woodring & Olsson, 1957
 Large, thin-shelled; whorls shouldered; terminal varix present; outer lip reflexed, almost smooth; parietal callus and shield thin; spiral sculpture weak.

- 501,#948a Bathygalea pilsbryi Woodring & Olsson, 1957. Galápagos Islands. Although found on a beach, the specimen had probably lived in deep water, 200 m or more.
- 501,#949 A new northern record: Isla San Pedro Nolasco, Sonora, Mexico, collected in 1974 by A. Kerstich.
- 505,#954 Note that the date of the new species is 1971.
- 507,#961 Collection of record-sized specimens in the northern end of the Gulf of California seems to negate separation of C. adairense even subspecifically.
- 508,#962 Read: Mancora, Peru [not "Ecuador"].
- 508,#964 A similar species in the Atlantic is B. corrugata (Perry, 1810), which some authors (e.g., D'Asaro, 1969, following Abbott, 1954) would synonymize with this, although there are color differences, the Pacific form running to darker brown.
- 509,#969 Lives in association with coral. [Bratcher, 1973]
- 512, 9th line from bottom of page: for "mostly" read: "often."
- 513, lines 22 and 23: Further publications by Vokes (1971a; 1971b; 1975) and by Radwin and D'Attilio (1971; 1972) have indeed shown that more readjustments of the classification are needed. The proposal of a new subfamily by Radwin and D'Attilio entails a considerable reassortment of species. The skeletal outline given below is followed by any needed commentaries on species. New name combinations are cited, but indication of the resultant new sequence by use of intercalated new numbers not only would require undue space here but would add more confusion than clarity.

Subfamily Muricinae

"Clan 1" of Vokes, 1971

Murex, s. s.: nos. 975-978
Hexaplex: nos. 979-981
Muricanthus: nos. 999-1003
Phyllonotus: no. 982

"Clan 2" of Vokes, 1971 (Aspelliinae Keen, 1971, in part)

Aspella: nos. 1012-1013
Calotrophon, s. s.: no. 1023
Calotrophon (Attiliosa): no. 1021
Dermomurex, s. s.: nos. 1014, 1016
Dermomurex (Gracilimurex): no. 1017
Dermomurex (Takia): no. 1015
Dermomurex (Trialatella): no. 1019
Paziella: no. 1008
Pterynotus (Purpurellus): nos. 1010, 1011

Subfamily Muricopsinae Radwin & D'Attilio (1971)

Muricopsis: nos. 1004-1007
Bizetiella: nos. 1020, 1020a, 1020b
Evokesia: nos. 1092, 1022
Favartia: nos. 1027-1029
Homalocantha: nos. 983-984
Maxwellia: no. 1018
Murexiella: nos. 985-998
Vitularia: no. 1040

Subfamily Ocenebrinae

Ocenebra, s. s.: Possibly nos. 1036, 1039
Ceratostoma: nos. 1032-1035
?Eupleura: nos. 1024-1026 [may require a new subfamily]
Pteropurpura, s. s.: 1036
Pteropurpura (Calcitrapessa): 1009
Pteropurpura (Centrifuga): nos. 1037-1038
Pterorytis: no. 1039
Trachypollia: no. 1093
Xanthochorus: nos. 1097, 1031

Subfamily uncertain

Phyllocoma: no. 1030

- 516, #980 Correct spelling 3d line from end: Fay [not Faye].
517, #984 Range, north to Guaymas, Mexico, depth 7 m.
521, #995 Radula figured by Radwin & D'Attilio (1971).
521, #998 Transfer to Murexiella as M. jacquelineae (Emerson & D'Attilio, 1969). Delete citation and description of Genus Murexsul.

- 525,#1007 Radula figured by Radwin & D'Attilio (1971).
- 525 In the definition of Pterynotus (which remains in Muricinae), for "Two Panamic subgenera" read: One Panamic subgenus.
- 525 Transfer subgenus Calcitrapessa to Ocenebrinae as subgenus of Pteropurpura. In the second line of the definition, for "apical (basal) nucleus" read: sublateral nucleus.
- 525,#1009 Transfer to page 534 as Pteropurpura (Calcitrapessa) leeana (Dall, 1890). In line 2, for "muricine" read: muricid.
- 526-529 On the basis of the radula, the subfamily grouping Aspellinae has been rejected both by Vokes and by Radwin & D'Attilio; in keying out groups on the basis of shell characters, however, it does bring together muricine genera with shells lacking spines or scales, in which varices are irregular or poorly developed. Vokes (1975) accords generic status to Dermomurex, citing four Panamic subgenera.
- 527,#1014 Dermomurex (Dermomurex) indentatus (Carpenter, 1857). A similar species in the Atlantic is D. engonatus (Dall, 1892).
- 527,#1015 [See below].
- 527,#1016 Dermomurex (Dermomurex) obeliscus (A. Adams, 1853). A similar species in the Atlantic is D. pauperculus (C.B. Adams, 1850).
- 529,#1017 Dermomurex (Gracilimurex) bakeri (Hertlein & Strong, 1951).
- 529,#1018 Maxwellia is raised to generic rank and transferred to the Muricopsinae by Radwin & D'Attilio (1971). Note the correct spelling of M. angermeyerae (Emerson & D'Attilio, 1965) [not angermayerae].
- 529 Add as a new subgenus: Takia Kuroda, 1953
Varices usually 6 (rarely 3 in last whorl), rounded, cord-like.
- 529 [1015] Dermomurex (Takia) myrakeenae (Emerson & D'Attilio, 1970), from page 527.
- 529,#1019 Dermomurex (Trialatella) cunninghamae (Berry, 1964). Vokes (1975) has recognized a similar species in the Atlantic -- D. (T.) abyssicola (Crosse, 1863).
- 529 Attiliosa now becomes a subgenus under Calotrophon, page 530.

- 529,#1020 Transfer to Muricopsinae as Bizetiella carmen [see below].
- 529,#1021 Transfer to Calotrophon as C. (Attiliosa) incomptus [see below].
- 530,#1022 Transfer to Muricopsinae as Evokesia rufonotata [see below].
- 530 Add at end of definition of Calotrophon: Two Pacific subgenera. Before no. 1023 insert:
 Subgenus Calotrophon, s. s.
 Whorls somewhat inflated, suture indented; lirations of outer lip well spaced, weak, inner lip rounded.
- 530,#1023 Calotrophon (Calotrophon) turritus (Dall, 1919).
- 530 Insert, following no. 1023:
 Subgenus Attiliosa Emerson, 1968
 Small to medium-sized ... etc., from page 529.
- 530 [1021] Calotrophon (Attiliosa) incomptus (Berry, 1960), from page 529.
- 530,#1024 to 1026 Transfer to Ocenebrinae, but with the reservation that eventually the group will merit status as a separate subfamily.
- 532 Transfer Phyllocoma to "Subfamily uncertain," following no. 1058.
- 532 Before Ocenebrinae insert:
 Subfamily Muricopsinae Radwin & D'Attilio, 1971
 Shells small to medium-sized; radula resembling that in the Ocenebrinae but with broader central cusps and few or no denticles on rachidian tooth, which is projecting and fang-like.
 [Note that the following groups are assigned here by Radwin and D'Attilio: Bizetiella [see below]; Evokesia [see below]; Favartia, from page 532; Homalocantha, from 517; Maxwellia, from 529; Muricopsis, from 523; Murexiella, from 517; and Vitularia, from 536.]
 Genus Bizetiella Radwin & D'Attilio, 1972
 Biconic, whorls with one principal blunt carina; anterior canal distinct, open.
- 532 [1020] Bizetiella carmen (Lowe, 1935), from page 529. Type species.

- 532,#1030a Bizetiella micaela Radwin & D'Attilio, 1972. Jalisco, Mexico, in 3 to 10 m.
- 532,#1030b Bizetiella shaskyi Radwin & D'Attilio, 1972. Cabo Pulmo, Baja California, south to Panama and the Galápagos Islands, in 1 to 26 m.
- 532 Genus Evokesia Radwin & D'Attilio, 1972
Resembling some of the Thaididae, with a short, open anterior canal but with radula and operculum of the Muricidae.
- 532 [1092] Evokesia ferruginosa (Reeve, 1846), from page 554.
- 532 [1022] Evokesia rufonotata (Carpenter, 1864), from page 530. Type of the genus.
- 533,#1031 Marincovich (1973) transfers this to Xanthochorus, which Radwin (in litt.) regards as Ocenebrine on the basis of the radula. If this assignment proves tenable, then no. 1097 from page 556 and no. 1031 should follow no. 1039.
- 534,#1035 The second sentence should begin: Reeve's figure, not See fig. 1, page 4 for corrected outline of anterior canal.
- 536,#1039 Belongs in Ocenebra, s.s., fide Radwin (in litt.).
- 536,#1040 Transfer to Muricopsinae.
- 536 Transfer Genus Xanthochorus from page 556, fide Radwin (in litt.), including under it nos. 1097 from page 556 and 1031 from page 533.
- 537,#1044 Radwin (in litt.) considers that nos. 1045 and 1046 are synonyms of this and that Zacatrophon is not separable from Austrotrophon; moreover, the radulae are thaidid rather than muricid. However, shell characters do not seem to support a transfer at this time; further work is needed.
- 537,#1044a Depth, 84 m. See note on page 854.
- 539,#1047x Add: Trophonopsis diazi (Durham, 1942). Sal Si Puedes Channel, Gulf of California, depth 1,573 m.
- 539,#1047y Add: Trophonopsis lorenzoensis (Durham, 1942). Sal Si Puedes Channel, Gulf of California, in 1,573 m.
- 539, line 9. Radwin reports (in litt.) that the radula in Typhinae is closer to that in Muricinae than to Ocenebrinae.

- 540,#1050 Considered referable to Typhisala Jousseaume, 1882 by Radwin (in litt.) [see under no. 1052, below]. Egg capsules figured by Gemmell (1974).
- 540,#1052 Type species of subgenus Typhisala Jousseaume, 1882 [regarded as a genus by Radwin (in litt.)], separable from Typhisopsis on the basis of the radula. No. 1050 is closely related. The type lot of 3 specimens of T. grandis in the British Museum would, in modern terminology, be considered syntypes, but some past curator has labelled the largest one as "holotype," and it was so figured by Keen (1971). It is, unfortunately, a specimen of T. (Typhisopsis) coronatus. Formal action will be required to have one of the 2 "paratypes" redesignated as the lectotype. These, though not as well preserved, come closer to matching Adams' original figure, which showed only the back of the shell.
- 540,#1053 Radula figured by Radwin & D'Attilio (1971).
- 542 Following no. 1058 add a category: Subfamily Uncertain, for Phyllocoma, now on page 532.
- 543,#1061 Correct spelling of specific name: neritoidea [not neritoides].
- 548,#1072 Line 1: correct date is 1832 [not 1882].
- 550,#1077 Radula figured by Radwin & D'Attilio (1971).
- 550,#1081 Feeds on Cerithium adustum, fide Bratcher (1973).
- 554 Radwin & D'Attilio (1972) show that Morunella is a subjective synonym of Trachypollia Woodring, 1928, the type of which is a Caribbean Miocene form.
- 554,#1092 Transfer to Muricopsinae, genus Evokesia, page 532.
- 554,#1093 Trachypollia lugubris (C. B. Adams, 1852).
- 554 Radwin and D'Attilio (1971) consider that the Rapanidae are a distinct family rather than subfamily, on the basis of the radula.
- 556 Transfer Xanthochorus to Ocenebrinae, page 536, fide Radwin (in litt.).

- 557 Before Caducifer, add:
 Genus Bayerius Olsson, 1971
 Fusiform, thin, sculptured with fine spiral threads.
 Radula buccinoid.
- 557,#1098a Transfer Bayerius fragilissimus (Dall, 1908) from page 854.
- 558 Before no. 1104, insert:
 Subgenus Muricantharus Olsson, 1971
 Proposed without differential diagnosis, with Pseudo-neptunea panamica Hertlein & Strong, 1951 as type. See also page 854.
- 558,#1104 Ranges south to Colombia, in 60-91 m.
- 565,#1124 The name Engina fusiformis Stearns, 1894 is preoccupied by E. fusiformis Pease, 1865. The name E. solida Dall, 1917, may therefore again be used for this species.
- 565,#1125a Depth, 275 m [see also page 854].
- 566 Olsson & Bayer (1972) consider that all West American species are Metula, s. s. They discuss nos. 1133 and 1134 and add two new species:
- 566,#1133a Metula (Metula) ellena Olsson & Bayer, 1972. Off Mazatlán, Mexico.
- 566,#1134a Metula (Metula) optima Olsson & Bayer, 1972. Gulf of Panama, in 77-79 m.
- 566,#1135 The radula of Neoterion ariel shows nassariid affinities, fide Radwin (in litt.) Therefore, the genus is to be transferred to page 610.
- 569,#1141 Allocated to subgenus Strombinophos by Olsson (1971).
 Depth range, 11 to 46 m.
- 572,#1151 Olsson (1971) considers Truncaria filosa (Adams & Reeve, 1849) to be an older synonym. See also page 854].
- 572, second paragraph under Columbelloidea. Add, after the word "consultation": (although not necessarily with his concurrence on all matters of detail or ranking).
- 573, key, choice 9. For "18" read: 11.

- 573,#1153 Distribution of this species is discontinuous: replaced by no. 1155, C. fuscata, between Magdalena Bay and La Paz, fide Radwin (in litt.).
- 574,#1161 In line 2, read: [not Deshayes in Laborde and Linant, 1834]; Columbella aglaomorpha Tomlin & Salisbury, 1928; ... Ranges north to Saladita Cove, Sonora, Mexico. [Myhre, 1973]
- 577,#1170 In last line, for "A. terpsichore (Sowerby, 1822)", read: A. veleda (Duclos, 1846), fide Radwin (in litt.).
- 577,#1172 Ranges southward to Sayulita, Nayarit, Mexico, fide Radwin.
- 581,#1190 Ranges south to Paita, Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 582,#1194 Ranges south on Mexican mainland at least to Manzanillo, fide Radwin (in litt.).
- 582 Radwin (in litt.) does not consider Glyptanachis separable.
- 588,#1224 and 590,#1232: Note date of species is 1971.
- 593,#1245 The type may be an adventitious specimen of the Mediterranean M. scripta (Linné, 1758), fide Radwin (in litt.).
- 595 Radwin (in litt.) regards both Radwinia and Steironepion as separate genera, not subgenera of Nassarina.
- 596 Radwin (in litt.) regards Zanassarina as a genus.
- 600,#1271 Range: Gulf of Tehuantepec to central Ecuador, fide Radwin.
- 600,#1273 Should be allocated to the subgenus Sincola Olsson & Harbison, 1953, fide Radwin (in litt.). Ranges northward to San Ignacio Lagoon, Baja California.
- 601,#1274 Range in the Gulf of California to Puerto Peñasco, southward to the Galápagos Islands, fide Radwin (in litt.).
- 603,#1286 Ranges south to central Ecuador, fide Radwin (in litt.).
- 604,#1290 Ranges south to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 604 It is probable that a petition by W. Cernohorsky now before the ICZN, on the dating of the family-group name Nassariidae, will be acted upon favorably. The type species of Nassarius Duméril, 1806 [not "1805"] would also be fixed, as N. arcularia (Linné, 1758), and the subgenus Arcularia would fall into synonymy.

- 606,#1292 Add as synonym: Nassa hanleyana Marrat, 1880 (not Dunker, 1847), fide Cernohorsky (in litt.).
- 606,#1294 This becomes Nassarius scabriusculus (Powys, 1835), with two synonyms: Nassa collaria C. B. Adams, July 1852, and N. fuscata A. Adams, Dec. 1852, fide Cernohorsky (in litt.), after study of type material in the British Museum.
- 606,#1295 Add synonyms: Nassa polygonata Reeve, 1853 (not Lamarck, 1822); N. rufolineata Marrat, 1880 ["Philippines," by error], fide Cernohorsky (in litt.).
- 606,#1300 Add synonym: Nassa decorata Marrat, 1880, fide Cernohorsky.
- 607,#1305 Ranges south to Chiapas, Mexico. [Shasky, 1966]
- 607,#1310 Delete: a western Pacific species, fide Cernohorsky (in litt.).
- 609,#1311 This now becomes Nassarius stimpsonianus (C. B. Adams, 1852), for the name N. scabriusculus must replace N. collaris, fide Cernohorsky (in litt.) from a study of Powys' type material. Fortunately, the figure is of Adams' type specimen.
- 609,#1314 Add as synonym: Nassa albipunctata Reeve, 1853.
- 609,#1315 Ranges south to Tumbes, Peru (figured by Peña, 1970, as "N. complanatus").
- 609 If Buccinum arcularia Linné, 1758, is accepted as type of Nassarius (the course favored by Cernohorsky and others), the subgeneric name Arcularia will fall into synonymy, and the species nos. 1316 to 1321 become Nassarius, s. s.
- 610,#1320 This becomes Nassarius brunneostoma (Stearns, 1893). The type of N. moestus (Hinds, 1844) proves, according to Cernohorsky (in press), to be a western Pacific form with an erroneous American type locality.
- 610 After subgenus Pallacera add Genus Neoteron, from page 566.
- 614,#1335 Ranges south to Isla La Plata, Ecuador. [Olsson, 1971]
- 617,#1347 This is now no. 1098a, under genus Bayerius, page 557 (see also page 854).
- 617,#1348 In last line, read: coast of Mexico [not "to"].

- 619,#1350 Ranges from Cabo Colnet, Baja California, to Panama
in depths to 3,680 m. [Rokop, 1972]
- 619,#1353 Delete first synonym, which proves to be an Atlantic form.
- 620,#1356 Off Ensenada, Baja California, in 2,989 to 4,084 m.
[Rokop, 1972]
- 620 In line 2 of the discussion of Family Harpidae, delete the
sentence beginning, "Unlike .." This statement overlooks
Emerson's evidence (1964) that the family occurred in both
western and eastern Atlantic during the Tertiary.
- 628,#1377a Add: Olivella drangai Olsson, 1956, from the Galápagos.
- 631,#1390 Add as synonym: Mitra affinis Lesson, 1842, fide Cerno-
horsky (1972), from "Tuamotus," an erroneous locality.
Ranges south to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 633,#1401 As Dentimargo proves to be a noun with feminine gender, the
specific name should be D. erema, and in line 2 of page 635,
D. aureocincta.
- 635,#1407 Add specific name, V. nyssa Roth & Coan, 1971.
- 636,#1411 An earlier name for the Atlantic form, line 7, is
C. larva (Bavay, 1922).
- 636,#1412 Add specific name, G. achenea Roth & Coan, 1971.
- 638,#1413 Add specific name, G. insularum Roth & Coan, 1971.
- 639,#1420 Ranges north to Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County,
California, fide Sphon (in litt.).
- 642 Note by E. Coan: Further study of mitrid classification
suggests that Imbricariinae and Mitrinae often merge; thus,
it seems preferable to recognize only one subfamily in the
Eastern Pacific area, Mitrinae. Vexillinae should be ele-
vated to family rank, as Vexillidae, in accordance with
usage elsewhere.
- 645 Read: Family Vexillidae.

- 653 . Petit (1975) shows that because of a type designation overlooked by authors, Narona H. & A. Adams, 1854 must replace Hertleinia Marks, 1949, which then becomes a synonym.
- 653,#1467 Cancellaria (Narona) mitriformis Sowerby, 1832.
- 653 Panarona Petit, 1975, replaces the Narona of authors.
~~~~~
- 653,#1469 Cancellaria (Panarona) clavatula Sowerby, 1832, type species.
- 653,#1470 Cancellaria (Panarona) exopleura Dall, 1908.
- 660, line 2 under Conus, third word, read: with.
- 661,#1491 Egg capsules pink, of squarish shape. [Bratcher, 1973]
- 663,#1496 Bathymetric range, 10 to 75 m. [Nybakken, 1971]
- 664 New evidence shows that Cylinder Montfort, 1810, is valid, not preoccupied by earlier use. Therefore, Cylindrus Deshayes, 1824, falls as a synonym of it.
- 664,#1502 Conus (Cylinder) dalli Stearns, 1873.
- 664,#1503 Conus (Cylinder) lucidus Wood, 1828.
- 665,#1505 In depths to 84 m. [Nybakken, 1971]
- 666, figure 1506 is actually of no. 1507. See p. 4, fig. 2 of this work.
- 666, figures numbered 1507 represent two species; figure at left is actually of no. 1506, that at right of no. 1507.
- 669,#1515 In the last line read: Cylinder [not Cylindrus].
- 669,#1516 Height may be as much as 45 mm. [Nybakken, 1971]
- 672,#1521a Height, 71.4 mm [not 77.4]. Depth, 37 m.
- 672,#1522 Ranges to the Galápagos Islands. [Bratcher & Burch, 1971]
- 672,#1524 Ranges to Cocos Island. [Bratcher & Burch, 1971]
- 678,#1540 In line 5, for "smaller than" read: larger than.
- 680,#1547 Ranges south to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 680,#1549 In line 5, length is 300 mm [not m].
- 680,#1554 In last line, read: recurved.
- 682,#1555a Add: Terebra peruviana Peña, 1970, ex Weyrauch MS. Affinities uncertain. Peru.

- 682,#1558 Add in line 4: Most live-taken specimens show a brown tinge on the columella, fide Bratcher (in litt.).
- 682,#1559 Type locality, Galápagos Islands, Ecuador.
- 682,#1561 Add in line 3 after "the outer lip": of the fragile shell.
- 684,#1566 In line 4, after "axial stripes" add: that are rarely absent.
- 686,#1571 Until a formal opinion on this nomen oblitum is issued by the ICZN, the formulation, in 1972, of Art. 79-b-iii, and Art. 80 apply, and T. variegata should be continued in use.
- 687, figure captions; 688, column 1; and 689, 10th and 4th lines from bottom of page: Cernohorsky (1972) has shown that because of homonymy, Turriculinae must be replaced by Cochlespirinae and that because of priority, Mitrolumninae must be replaced by the earlier Mitromorphinae.
- 691,#1575 In depths to 117 m. [Olsson,1971]
- 691, 11th line from bottom of page, read: retain.
- 703,#1622 A preoccupied name that must be replaced by the authors.
- 708 As synonym of Polystira, add: Oxytropa Glibert, 1955. Species no. 1648 was designated as its type. The taxon was justifiably synonymized by Powell (1964; 1966).
- 708 For Turriculinae, read: Cochlespirinae.
- 713,#1665 Ranges from northern California to Panama, in depths of 3,200 to 3,590 m. [Olsson, 1971; Rokop, 1972]
- 724,#1704 Read: C. currini [not currani]. This incorrect original spelling may be corrected under the Code: there is evidence in the original publication that it is an inadvertent spelling error or lapsus calami.
- 733,#1734 Add as synonym: Carinodrillia dariena Olsson, 1971. Range, south to Panama Bay.
- 740 For Mitrolumninae, read: Mitromorphinae.
- 746,#1787 See page 854 for discussion of a cited synonym.

- 759,#1837 Lyons (1972) suggests allocation to subgenus Paradaphne Laseron, 1954. A similar species in the Atlantic is D. (P.) margaretae Lyons, 1972.
- 764,#1857 See note on page 854.
- 764,#1864 See note on page 854 [not 853].
- 768, under Longchaeus, add description:  
With a groove or sulcus at periphery of body whorl.
- 768,#1886 P. (P.) clavulus (A. Adams in Sowerby, 1854) may be reinstated, for P. moffati proves to be an unnecessary new name, fide Corgan (1973b).
- 776,#1968 O. minutissima Dall & Bartsch, 1909 (not Murdoch, 1900) may be replaced by O. raymondi Dall & Bartsch, 1909, fide Corgan (1973c). Abbott 1974 considers that both are synonyms of O. angularis Dall & Bartsch, 1907, from California area.
- 776,#1971a Add: ?O. (E.) straminea Carpenter, 1865. Cabo San Lucas, Baja California. Type lost, fide Palmer (1963).
- 777 Delete no. 1987, which is the same as no. 2021.
- 780,#2023 A primary homonym (not Maury, 1917); renamed T. pacificus Corgan, 1973a.
- 787,#2128a Add: T. (?P.) hypocurta Dall & Bartsch, 1906 (Synonyms: Chemnitzia caelata Carpenter, 1864, not T. caelata Gould, 1861; T. (P.) favilla Dall & Bartsch, 1909). Type locality uncertain, perhaps Panama; figured, Palmer (1963).
- 790, figure 2212: read, 2202.
- 791,#2208a Add: T. (S.) montezuma Bartsch, 1917. Off Bahía Magdalena, Baja California, in 25 m.
- 792 Following no. 2227, add the Family Cyclostremellidae, from page 376, shown by Robertson (1973) to have pyramidellid affinities.
- 792,#2230 Radula and anatomy figured, Marcus (1972).
- 794 Add, above Microglyphis: Family Ringiculidae.  
With one or more heavy folds in apertural margin.

- 797,#2249 In line 2, read: spine not evident.
- 798, 9th line from bottom: Delete last sentence and add  
 Genus Aglaja "Renier" auctt.  
 Inner side of internal shell with a spiral process.
- 798,#2253x Add: Aglaja regiscorona Bertsch, 1972. Type locality,  
 Bahía Las Cruces, Baja California del Sur.
- 798 Navanax becomes a synonym of Chelidonura A. Adams, 1850,  
 according to evidence shown by Edmunds (1968).
- 800,#2253 Chelidonura aenigmatica (Bergh, 1894).
- 800,#2254 Chelidonura inermis (Cooper, 1863).
- 800,#2254a Add: Chelidonura polyalphos Gosliner & Williams, 1972.  
 Type locality, Bahía San Carlos, Sonora, Mexico.
- 800,#2259 Correct authorship: A. inculata (Gould, 1855) [Johnson,1964]
- 801,#2261 Delete: El Salvador; record incorrect, fide McLean (in litt.).
- 808,#2297 In third line add: and Lance (1971); from Puerto Peñasco  
 to Isla San Marcos.
- 810,#2303 Add no. 2304 as synonym, fide Ferreira & Bertsch (1975).  
 Range, Head of the Gulf of California to Galápagos Islands.
- 810 Before Subfamily Notarchinae, add:  
 Genus Phyllaplysia Fischer, 1872  
 Internal shell, if present, lacking any marginal lamina.
- 810,#2304a Phyllaplysia padinae Williams & Gosliner, 1973. Head of  
 the Gulf of California to Bahía San Carlos, Sonora, Mexico.
- 810,#2305 Length, to 54 mm. [Bertsch,1970b]
- 811 As new lines 12 and 13 add:  
 Family: Notobranchaeidae  
 Genus: Notobranchaea Pelseneer, 1886.
- 811 Add as synonym of Notaspidea: Pleurobranchomorpha auctt.  
 For discussion, see Edmunds & Thompson, 1972.
- 811,#2306 The ending -branchus is neuter. Thus, the specific name  
 must be P. areolatum. Also in West Africa, fide Edmunds (1968).
- 811,#2307 Considered a synonym of no. 2306 by Bertsch & Smith (1973).  
 Range, south to Galápagos Islands. [Sphon & Mulliner, 1972]



- 812, line 3 Add: Genus Berthella Blainville, 1825  
Radular teeth short, hooked, smooth; gill rhachis smooth.
- 812, #2308x Berthella kaniae Sphon, 1972. Nayarit, Mexico, to Islas Perlas, Panama.
- 812, #2308 Prior name: Berthellina citrina (Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828) (Synonyms: B. engeli Gardiner, 1936; B. e. ilisima Marcus & Marcus, 1967, fide Bertsch (1970b) and Edmunds & Thompson (1972)). Worldwide in the tropics; in the eastern Pacific from Santa Barbara, California, throughout the Gulf of California and south to the Galápagos Islands (Sphon & Mulliner, 1972).
- 812, #2310 South to the Galápagos Islands [Sphon & Mulliner, 1972]
- 812, #2311 For "southern California", read: Cayucos, California. ..
- 814 Under Oxynoidae add as synonym: Lobigeridae. Combine the description of Family Lobigeridae with that of the genus Lobiger.
- 814, #2313 Shells are straw-colored rather than green, fide M. Larson (in litt.). Isla San José, Gulf of California (Larson & Bertsch, 1974) to Galápagos Islands (Sphon & Mulliner, 1972).
- 815 Add, before Superfamily Juliacea:  
Genus Ascobulla Marcus, 1972  
Shell resembling that of Cylindrobulla; cylindrical, thin; gill as in Volvatella, pectinate; radula with normal sacoglossan bladelike teeth.
- 815, #2314a Add: Ascobulla californica (Hamatani, 1971). Isla Espiritu Santo, near La Paz, Gulf of California. Named as Cylindrobulla, which has different type of radular teeth, fide Marcus, 1972.
- 817, #2316 Ranges south to the Galápagos Islands [Sphon & Mulliner, 1972]
- 817 For Superfamily Elysiacea, read: Superfamily Plakobranchacea. For Family Elysiidae, read: Family Plakobranchidae [Keen, 1973]
- 817, #2317 Range: San Juan Islands, Washington, to La Jolla, California, and in the Gulf of California from Puertecitos to Bahía San Carlos, Sonora (Williams and Gosliner, 1973).

818

Before Hermaeidae, add:

Family Caliphyllidae

Body flattened; with leaflike lateral expansions; foot broad anteriorly.

Genus Polybranchia Pease, 1860

(Synonyms: Phyllobranchus Alder & Hancock, 1864 (not Girard, 1851); Lobifera Pease, 1866; Phyllobranchillus Pruvot-Fol, 1933; Branchophyllum Pruvot-Fol, 1947). Rhinophores channeled, bifid; oral tentacles short; dorsal papillae in several series, without cnidophore sacs.

818, #2320a Polybranchia viridis (Deshayes, 1857). Bahía Las Cruces, Baja California del Sur, to the Galápagos Islands; widely distributed throughout the Caribbean (Bertsch & Smith, 1973, as Phyllobranchillus). [Ferreira & Bertsch, 1975]

818, Before Stiliger, add:

Genus Aplysiopsis Deshayes, 1864

(Synonym; Hermaeina Trinchese, 1874)

Rhinophores bifid; dorsal papillae elongate, containing ramifications of the hepatic lobe; radula teeth denticulate on lower edge.

818, #2321a Aplysiopsis smithi (Marcus, 1961) [Hermaeina]. (Synonym: Phyllobranchopsis enteromorpha [sic] of MacFarland, 1966). Specialists are not in agreement on whether this is identical with the older A. enteromorphae (Cockerell & Eliot, 1905) [named as Phyllobranchopsis]. San Juan Islands, Washington, to San Diego, California; in the Gulf of California at Bahía San Carlos, Sonora, Mexico. [Williams & Gosliner, 1973]

818, #2322x Add: Stiliger fuscatus (Gould, 1870). Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, Mexico. Widely distributed in North and South Atlantic and southeastern Australia. [Ferreira & Bertsch, 1975]

821 Before Rostanga, add:

Genus Aldisa Bergh, 1878

Mantle with tubercules; oral palps resembling tentacles; radula with long teeth, finely serrate to denticulate at ends.

- 821,#2324x Add: Aldisa sanguinea (Cooper, 1863). Ferreira & Bertsch (1975) report this southern Californian form in the Gulf of California at Isla San Diego and Isla Espíritu Santo.
- 821 Emend spelling of Conualevinae to: Conualeviinae.
- 821,#2325 Range: Monterey Bay, California, to Bahía de Banderas, Nayarit, Mexico. [Ferreira, 1972]
- 821, after no. 2327 insert:  
                     Subfamily Platydoridinae  
 Body flat, of firm consistency; mantle granular to smooth, larger than foot.
- 821,#2327a Platydoris carolynae Mulliner & Sphon, 1974. Isla Santa Cruz, Galápagos Islands, Ecuador.
- 822,#2328 Add no. 2329 as synonym. Ranges south to Isla Tortugas, Costa Rica. [Bertsch et al., 1973]
- 822,#2329 Delete: synonym of no. 2328, fide Bertsch et al. (1973).
- 822,#2330 Delete: not a Panamic province species.
- 822,new#2330 Chromodoris baumanni Bertsch, 1970. Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, to the Galápagos Islands. [Smith & Mulliner, 1972]
- 822,#2330a Chromodoris marislae Bertsch in Bertsch et al., 1973. Isla Santa Catalina south to the La Paz area, Gulf of California.
- 822, 2332 The species was first transferred to Chromodoris by Bertsch, (1970b). South to Galápagos Islands. [Smith & Mulliner, 1972]
- 822,#2333 Ranges north to Nayarit, Mexico. [Bertsch et al., 1973]
- 822, after #2333, add: Genus Felimida Marcus, 1971  
 Radula with unicuspidate teeth having many denticles on the outer side; inner side of first four laterals denticulate.
- 822,#2333a Felimida sphoni Marcus, 1971. Ranges from Mazatlán, Mexico, to Isla Tortugas, Costa Rica, fide Bertsch et al. (1973).
- 823,#2334a Hypselodoris agassizii (Bergh, 1894) was reinstated by Sphon (1971). Figure 2335, page 824, and figure 1 of Color Plate XX illustrate it. Range, Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, Mexico, to the Galápagos Islands, Ecuador. [Ferreira & Bertsch, 1975]

- 823,#2335 In lines 11 and 12, read: Similarly colored slugs from the Gulf of California are Chelidonura inermis, Polycera alabe, Hypselodoris sp.
- 823,#2335a Hypselodoris sp. La Paz, Baja California area, fide Bertsch (1973).
- 823 Before Cadlininae, add:  
                   Genus Thorunna Bergh, 1891  
 Body shaped like Chromodoris; with no labial armature; rachis naked; innermost lateral tooth of radula broader than the others.
- 823,#2335b Thorunna lapislazuli Bertsch & Ferreira, 1974. Galápagos Islands, Ecuador.
- 826,#2345 Range: Head of the Gulf of California to Bahía de Banderas, Nayarit, Mexico. [Ferreira & Bertsch, 1975]
- 827,#2350 Range: Throughout the Gulf of California, from Puerto Peñasco to Isla Espíritu Santo. [Bertsch, 1973-b]
- 827,#2353a Add: Laila janssi Bertsch & Ferreira, 1974. Range: southern Gulf of California to northern Costa Rica.
- 827,#2354 Add a question mark in front of N. hubbsi.
- 830,#2359 Also in the Caribbean. [Bertsch, 1973]
- 832,#2367 Range: throughout the Gulf of California, from Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, to Isla Cerralvo. [Bertsch, 1973-b]
- 832,#2368 After "Péron & Lesueur, 1810," add: of authors.
- 833, line 7, for "name," read: reference to authors.
- 834,#2373 Correct date: 1863 [not 1862].
- 835,#2376 New records: Isla San Diego and Isla Monserrate, Gulf of California. [Ferreira & Bertsch, 1975]
- 836,#2378x Add: Flabellina stohleri Bertsch & Ferreira, 1974. San Francisquito, Gulf of California.
- 836,#2378 Length, 20 to 40 mm; width, over 3 mm. Ranges south to Isla Las Animas, Baja California del Sur; also subtidally to 12 m. [Ferreira & Bertsch, 1972]

836 Current practice is to regard Flabellinopsis as a synonym of Coryphella or at most a subgenus under it.

836,#2382 Coryphella iodinea (Cooper, 1863).

837, after line 6 add:

Genus Coryphellina O'Donoghue, 1929

837,#2382a Coryphellina rubrolineata O'Donoghue, 1929. Circumtropical; in the Panamic province at San Agustin, Sonora, Mexico, fide Marcus & Marcus (1970).

837, line 12: Genus Eubranchnus Forbes, 1838 (Synonym: Capellinia Trinchese, 1874; ICZN Op. 774, 1966)  
Radula triseriate, with one lateral a thin plate; dorsal papillae usually with one or more constrictions, apex acute.

837,#2383 Eubranchnus rustyus (Marcus, 1961). Bamfield, British Columbia, Canada, to Punta Abreojos, Baja California, and in the Gulf of California from San Felipe to Bahía de los Angeles, fide Robilliard (1971) and Bertsch (in litt.).

839, as new line 10, add:

Genus Aeolidiella Bergh, 1867

Rhinophores wrinkled obliquely; dorsal papillae closely packed, elongate; genital openings between third and fourth rows of cerata.

839,#2385a Aeolidiella takanosimensis Baba, 1930. Gulf of California, Bahía San Marti, Lat. 25°30' N, Long. 111° 01' W, fide Ferreira & Bertsch (1975).

839,#2386 Ranges south to Isla San José, Gulf of California, fide Ferreira & Bertsch (1975).

839 Before Spurilla, add:

Genus Limenandra Haefelfinger & Stamm, 1958

Radula with about 30 flattened denticles; cerata papillate, 1 to 9 per row; jaws smooth to finely striate.

839,#2387a Limenandra nodosa Haefelfinger & Stamm, 1958. Bahía Las Cruces, Baja California del Sur; also in the Caribbean and Mediterranean. [Bertsch, 1972]

- 840,#2390x Phidiana lascrucensis Bertsch & Ferreira, 1974. Bacochi-  
bampo, Sonora, Mexico, to Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica.
- 840,#2391 Correct date: 1962 [not 1961].
- 844,#2398 Ranges south to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 848,#2411 In line 3, read: Clench (1964) [not 1967].
- Plate captions, following page 848:
- Pl. XIII, figure 8: read, Calliostoma palmeri Dall (88).
- Pl. XIV, figure 4: read, Neverita reclusiana (Deshayes) (888).
- Pl. XVI, line 3: tentacle and siphon emerge at the right [not left].
- Pl. XVII, line 2 mantle filament at the posterior end of aperture  
[not anterior].
- Pl. XX, figure 1: Hypselodoris agassizii (Bergh).
- 849,#2413 Correct original spelling: Auricula reclusiana [not "z"].
- 849,#2414 Ranges south to Peru. [Peña, 1970]
- 854 Delete no. 1722a (see under no. 1734); for "55" read: 35.
- 868 Second paragraph under Radsiella: The statement attributed  
by Thorpe to Thiele (1929) is not verifiable in this refer-  
ence and thus must have come from some other source. Some  
of the species assigned by Thorpe to Radsiella do not fall  
within the limits of the genus as originally established  
by Pilsbry, fide Col. G. Hanselman (in litt.).
- 868,#15 Dall redescribed I. ophioderma as new in 1919 -- same loc-  
ality (Panama) but with a different type. [Baker, 1937]
- 869,#18 See note under no. 35.
- 871,#23x Before Stenoplax conspicua conspicua, add: Stenoplax  
circumsenta Berry, 1956. Type locality, Scammon's La-  
goon, Baja California. Range in the Gulf of California  
from La Paz to Guaymas, Sonora; intertidally and to 15  
m. [Ferreira (1972); Hanselman (1973)]
- 873,#27a Transfer no. 33, now on page 875, to Callistochiton, as  
C. elenensis (Sowerby, 1832). [Ferreira, 1974]

- 873,#27b Transfer no. 34 as Callistochiton flavidus Thiele, 1910, now on page 875.
- 873 A review of the species of Panamic species of Lepidozona has recently been published by Ferreira (1974).
- 873,#31 Ranges south to Manzanillo, Mexico, intertidally and offshore to 10 m. [Ferreira, 1974]
- 875,#32 Range in the Gulf of California from Isla Monserrate to Gorda Banks, in 15 to 109 m. [Ferreira, 1974]
- 875,#33 Reverts to the allocation of edition 1, Callistochiton; it should follow no. 27 on page 873.
- 875,#34 Reverts to the allocation of edition 1, Callistochiton; it should follow C. elenensis.
- 875,#35 This is probably Lepidozona formosa Ferreira, 1974. Range, Puerto Escondido to Isla Cerralbo, Gulf of California, in 5 to 20 m. [Note by M. Keen: The citation, "...Thorpe, MS" became necessary when the paper he had planned for prior publication had not materialized by the time the book was in final proof stage. Citation of Thorpe's names without additional documentation would have been even more of a disservice to malacology than the alternative the editors adopted. As his paper has not since appeared, other authors who can recognize the species may in all propriety describe them.]
- 875,#36 This is probably Lepidozona allynsmithi Ferreira, 1974. [See note under no. 35.] Range: Isla Las Animas, Gulf of California, to Bahía de Huevos, Costa Rica, in 2 to 20 m.
- 875,#37 Range, fide Ferreira (1974): Monterey, California; Bahía Magdalena; head of the Gulf of California; to Islas Tres Mariás, Mexico, intertidally and offshore to 10 m.
- 877,#38 Range, fide Ferreira (1974), San Felipe to Bahía San Francisco, Gulf of California; intertidally, to 3 m.
- 877,# 39 See note under no. 35.
- 882,#49a Add: Placiphorella pacifica Berry, 1917. Okhotsk Sea to Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, in 159 to 1189 m. [Smith, 1974]

Add as a new third paragraph: Recent papers on Scaphopoda are by McFadien (1973) and C. P. Palmer (1974). In a revised classification, Palmer creates two orders and raises many subgenera to generic rank. His arrangement would distribute Panamic province species as follows:

Order Dentalioida

Family Dentaliidae

Dentalium (Dentalium) [numbers 1 to 4, as on page 884]  
Tesseracme hancocki (Emerson, 1956); T. quadrangulare (Sowerby, 1832); T. tesseragonum (Sowerby, 1832)  
Fissidentalium megathyris (Dall, 1890)  
Compressidens brevicornu (Pilsbry & Sharp, 1897)  
Antalis pretiosum berryi (Smith & Gordon, 1948)  
Graptacme inversum (Deshayes, 1826); ?G. sectum (Deshayes, 1826);  
G. semipolitum (Broderip & Sowerby, 1829)

Family Laevidentaliidae

Laevidentalium splendidum (Sowerby, 1832)  
Rhabdus aequatorius (Pilsbry & Sharp, 1897)  
Episiphon innumerabilis (Pilsbry & Sharp, 1897)

Order Siphonodentalioida

Family Siphonodentaliidae

Siphonodentalium quadrifissatum (Pilsbry & Sharp, 1898)

Family Cadulidae [Gadilidae has priority but has not been used]

Gadila fusiformis (Pilsbry & Sharp, 1898); G. perpusilla (Sowerby, 1832)

Polyschides

P. (Polyschides) californicus (Pilsbry & Sharp, 1898)

P. (Platyschides) austinclarki (Emerson, 1951); P. (P.) peruvianus (Dall, 1908); P. (P.) platystoma (Pilsbry & Sharp, 1898)

Striocadulus albicomatus (Dall, 1890); S. striatus (Pilsbry & Sharp, 1898)

884,#2

Read: Dentalium [not Dantalium].

884,#3

Range: Laguna San Ignacio, Baja California, throughout the Gulf of California to Bahía Santa Elena, Ecuador, and the Galápagos Islands.

886,#7x

Add: Dentalium (Graptacme) inversum Deshayes, 1826. length, 30 mm; diameter at aperture, 1.9 mm. Bahía Magdalena, Baja California, throughout the Gulf of California, to Guayaquil, Ecuador, in 22 to 45 m. [Accidentally omitted in edition 2; figured in edition 1 (1958), pages 238-39, as species no. 2.]



886,#7 Differs in presence of an apical slit on convex surface.  
Probably not West American: original label cites "Mers d'Asie,"  
fide Emerson (in litt.). Delete the last line of paragraph.

887, figures 7 and 8. Transpose the figure numbers.

888,#14 Range: Laguna San Ignacio, Baja California, throughout the  
Gulf of California and south to La Libertad, Ecuador.

890,#19 Range: San Diego, California south, throughout the Gulf of  
California to Guayaquil, Ecuador, and the Galápagos Islands.

890,#20 Range: South to Guayaquil, Ecuador, and the Galápagos Islands.

892 Under Coleoidea, add the following annotated list of Eastern  
Pacific species, compiled by Eugene V. Coan:

Order Teuthoidea ["squids"]  
Suborder Myopsida

Family Loliginidae

Genus Loliopsis Berry, 1929

Loliopsis diomedae (Hoyle, 1904) [named as Loligo] (Synonym:  
L. chiroctes Berry, 1929). Gulf of California to Panama;  
surface to 258 m.

Genus Lolliguncula Steenstrup, 1881

Lolliguncula panamensis Berry, 1911. Panama to Ecuador;  
surface to subsurface, depth records lacking.

Suborder Oegopsida

Family Bathyteuthidae

Genus Bathyteuthis Hoyle, 1885

Bathyteuthis abyssicola Hoyle, 1885. Panama to northern  
South America; also Atlantic, Antarctic, and Indian Oceans;  
300 to 3,000 m, mostly between 1,000 and 2,500 m.

Bathyteuthis bacidifera Roper, 1968. Panama to northern  
South America and ?Indian Ocean; 683 to 1,550 m.

Family Chiroteuthidae (=Valbyteuthidae)

Genus Valbyteuthis Joubin, 1931

Valbyteuthis danae Joubin, 1931. Southern California to Peru;  
1,000 to 2,330 m.

Family Cranchiidae

Subfamily Cranchiinae

Genus Cranchia Leach, 1817

Cranchia scabra Leach, 1817. Oregon to Panamic province; also  
Atlantic, Indian, and western Pacific Oceans; to 3,500 m.

Genus Drechselia Joubin, 1931

Drechselia danae Joubin, 1931. Panama; 2,680 m.

Genus Leachia Lesueur, 1821 (= Pyrgopsis Rochebrune, 1884)

Leachia schneehagenii (Pfeffer, 1884) [Loligopsis]. Panama to Chile; 550 m.

Subfamily Taoniinae

Genus Bathothauma Chun, 1906

Bathothauma lyromma Chun, 1906. Atlantic and South Pacific; possibly also Eastern Pacific; surface to 3,000 m.

Genus Galiteuthis Joubin, 1898

Galiteuthis pacifica (Robson, 1948) [Taonidium]. Southern California to Panama and Cocos Island; no depth records.

Genus Helicocranchia Massy, 1907

Helicocranchia beebei (Robson, 1948). Cocos Island and the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador; surface to 1,520 m.

Helicocranchia pfefferi Massy, 1907. Southern California to Panama; also Atlantic; ?639 m.

Family Enoploteuthidae

Subfamily Enoploteuthinae

Genus Abraliopsis Joubin, 1896

Subgenus Abraliopsis, s. s.

Abraliopsis (Abraliopsis) hoylei (Pfeffer, 1884) [Enoploteuthis]. From off the Mascarene Islands, Indian Ocean; reported by authors, with some doubt, off Panama; surface to 1,100 m.

Subgenus Micrabralia Pfeffer, 1900

Abraliopsis (Micrabralia) affinis (Pfeffer, 1912) [Abralia]. Acapulco, Mexico, to Cabo San Francisco, Ecuador; 550 to 3,470 m.

Subfamily Pyroteuthinae

Genus Pterygioteuthis H. Fischer, 1895

Pterygioteuthis gemmata Chun, 1908. Southern California to Mexico; also Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans; to 10 m.

Pterygioteuthis giardi H. Fischer, 1896. Southern California to Panama and the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador; also Atlantic, Indian and western Pacific Oceans; surface to 2,500 m.

Family Gonatidae

Genus Gonatus Gray, 1849

Gonatus californiensis Young, 1972. Southern California to of northern Baja California; ?Gulf of Panama; depth unknown.

Family Histioteuthidae

Genus Histioteuthis Orbigny, 1840 [=Calliteuthis Verrill, 1880; Histiopsis Hoyle, 1885; Meleagroteuthis Pfeffer, 1900]

Histioteuthis dofleini (Pfeffer, 1912) [Stigmatoteuthis].

British Columbia and south probably to Panamic province; also tropical Atlantic and South Pacific; surface to 1,000 m.

Histioteuthis meleagroteuthis (Chun, 1910) [Calliteuthis].

(Synonym: Meleagroteuthis hoylei Pfeffer, 1908 (non Histiopsis hoylei Goodrich, 1896)). Oregon to the Gulf of Fonseca; also Atlantic and South Pacific; surface to 695 m.

Family Lycoteuthidae

Genus Lycoteuthis Pfeffer, 1900

Lycoteuthis diadema (Chun, 1900) [Enoploteuthis]. (Synonym: L. jattae Pfeffer, 1900). West Coast of South America; also Caribbean, Atlantic, and South Pacific; surface to 500 m.

Family Mastigoteuthidae

Genus Mastigoteuthis Verrill, 1881

Mastigoteuthis dentata Hoyle, 1904 [May prove to be a synonym of M. grimaldii (Joubin, 1895)]. Panama to the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador; 930 to 2,400 m.

Family Octopoteuthidae

Genus Octopoteuthis Ruppell, 1844

Octopoteuthis delectron Young, 1972. Oregon south to off northern Baja California, possibly to Peru; depths unknown.

Octopoteuthis nielseni Robson, 1948. Mexico?; Cocos Island to Panama; no depth records available.

Family Ommastrephidae

Genus Dosidicus Steenstrup, 1857

Dosidicus gigas (Orbigny, 1835) [Ommastrephes]. Monterey, California, to Chile; surface to unknown depths.

Genus Ommastrephes Orbigny, 1835

Ommastrephes bartramii (Lesueur, 1821) [Loligo]. Bering Sea to Chile; also Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans; surface to 300 m.

Genus Symplectoteuthis Pfeffer, 1900

Symplectoteuthis oalaniensis (Lesson, 1830) [Loligo].

(Synonyms: ?Ommastrephes tryonii Gabb, 1862; ?O. ayresii Carpenter, 1864). Southern California to off Panama and the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador; surface to unknown depths.

Family Onychoteuthidae

Genus Onychoteuthis Lichtenstein, 1818

Onychoteuthis banksi (Leach, 1817), auctt. [Loligo]. Off Baja California to Panama; surface to 2,330 m. Reported at many localities in world oceans, but this wide range is being reduced by modern studies and separation into several specific taxa.

Family Thysanoteuthidae

Genus Thysanoteuthis Troschel, 1857

Thysanoteuthis rhombus Troschel, 1857. ?Panamic; also Atlantic, Western Pacific, Mediterranean; surface to ?.

Order Octopoda ["octopuses"]

Suborder Cirrata (=Cirromorpha)

Family Stauroteuthidae

Genus Froekenia Hoyle, 1904

Froekenia clara Hoyle, 1904. Off Cabo Mala, Panama; 1,015 m.

Genus Grimpoteuthis Robson, 1932

Grimpoteuthis hippocrepium (Hoyle, 1904) [Stauroteuthis]. Malpelo Island, Colombia; 3,352 m.

Suborder Incirrata

Family Alloposidae

Genus Alloposus Verrill, 1880

Alloposus mollis Verrill, 1880. Circumtropical and subtropical; surface to 3,174 m.

Genus Allopsina Grimpe, 1922

Allopsina albatrossi Robson, 1932 (Synonym: Bolitaena microcotyla Steenstrup, 1859, of authors, not Steenstrup). Off the Galápagos Islands, Ecuador; 605 m.

Family Argonautidae

[See page 894, with the following changes: The date for no. 13 is 1871 (not 1869, a nomen nudum); depth, surface to 84 m.]

Family Bolitaenidae

Genus Japetella Hoyle, 1885

Japetella diaphana Hoyle, 1885. Acapulco, Mexico, to Ecuador and the Galápagos Islands; also tropical Atlantic and Pacific; surface to 5,103 m.

Japetella prismatica Hoyle, 1885. Gulf of Tehuantepec, Mexico; also Brazil; 1,408 to 4,084 m.

Family Octopodidae

894, line 6, delete the word "common."

894,#1a Add: Octopus balboae Voss, 1971. Gulf of Panama.

894,#2 Probably does not range south to Panama, fide Voss (1971).

894,#3 Depth range: 17 to 31 m. [Voss, 1968; 1971]

894,#4 Assigned to genus Paroctopus Naef, 1923, by Robson (1929).

894,#8 Proposed in genus Polypus. Tentatively recorded from Costa Rica and Panama, fide Voss (1971).

894,#9a Add: Octopus pusillus Gould, 1852. Described from China but recorded by authors from Acapulco, Mexico, Cocos Island, and Panama; 901 to 1,789 m.

894, 10a Add: Octopus selene Voss, 1971. Gulf of Panama; 53 to 210 m.

- 894, #10b Add: Octopus strictochrus Voss, 1971. Gulf of Panama; 17 to 31 m.
- 894, #10c Add: Genus Euaxoctopus Voss, 1971  
Euaxoctopus panamensis Voss, 1971. Gulf of Panama; 35 m.

Family Ocythoidae

Genus Ocythoe Rafinesque, 1814.

Ocythoe tuberculata Rafinesque, 1814. Southern California to the Panamic province; also tropical Atlantic; 200 m.

Family Tremoctopodidae

Genus Tremoctopus delle Chiaje, 1830

Tremoctopus violaceus delle Chiaje, 1830. Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, to Panama; also circumtropical, surface to 164 m.

Order Vampyromorpha

Family Vampyroteuthidae

Genus Vampyroteuthis Chun, 1903 (= Retroteuthis Joubin, 1929)

Vampyroteuthis infernalis Chun, 1903 (Synonyms: Cirro-teuthis macrope Berry, 1911; Retroteuthis pacifica Joubin, 1929). Circumtropical and subtropical; 1,000 to 2,500 m.

Genus Melanoteuthis Joubin, 1912

Melanoteuthis beebei Robson, 1929. Between Cocos Island and the Galapagos Islands; surface to 1,372 m.

- 900, last species: There proves to be a replacement name available in the literature: Donax (Serrula) carpenteri H. & A. Adams, 1856.
- 902 Under Syncera panamensis, in last line of paragraph delete "in litt." and add: (1966), following Morrison (1946).
- 902, last entry: Pilsbry & Olsson, 1952 [not Pilsbry and Lowe].
- 904, last entry: Cernohorsky (Rec. Auckland Inst. and Mus., vol. 8, p. 158, 1971) has shown this to be an Engina from the Indo-Pacific province.
- 905, first entry: Cernohorsky (Rec. Auckland Inst. and Mus., vol. 11, p. 126, 1974) shows this to be an Indo-Pacific Engina.
- 906, 8th entry: Cernohorsky (op. cit., p. 129, 1974) shows that N. pallidus is indeed a Phos but that it is from the Caribbean, a prior name for P. guadeloupensis (Petit de la Saussaye, 1852). Both may prove to be synonyms of Phos uncinata (Say, 1827).

907, under Volutacea, add as sixth entry:

Cancellaria peruviana Strong, 1954. Proposed as a name for a figure in Sowerby's Conchological Illustrations (Cancellaria granosa, fig. 16), on the assumption that it was not conspecific with the Australian material of figure 17 and that Kiener's statement of a Peruvian locality was correct. No authentic Peruvian material has been recorded. This is, therefore, a name of doubtful validity, a species dubia.

923, column 1, and 927, column 1, line 2, correct to Masachapa.

939, explanation for figure 350: The label "holotype" for the specimen photographed by the Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Paris was apparently a clerical error; F. Bernard, who recently studied the type lot at the Paris Museum reports (in litt.) that the lot was syntypic but that the specimens upon which Rochebrune based most of his description are an aggregated clump of C. venosa.

942,#608 Holotype, no. 19,407 [not 19,409]

943,#693 Paratype, no. 10040-a, lower figure, left valve

947,#563-64 No figures

947,#565 Bartsch, 1911 ... .

947,#566-69 No figures

951,#1052 Syntype [not "holotype"]

962, 9th and 8th entries from bottom of column 1, read:

2184-2201 No figures  
2202 Dall & Bartsch ... [not "2212"]  
2203-2225 No figures

965, Plate XII, no. 5, for "Mrs. Howard" read: Dr. Burch.

972, line 1, read: Baba, K. [not A.]

979, 9th entry from bottom of page: For "Carpenter, 1866" read:  
Carpenter, 1865-66 .... pp. 207-208 (Dec. 1865), 209-  
224 (Feb. 1866).

981, 9th entry from bottom: Cooper's name is needlessly repeated before the date 1866.

- 989, 9th entry from bottom, delete "Farmer, W. F." Transpose the 7th entry, beginning "Farmer, W. M. 1963" to precede the remaining 1967 citation; that is, the present lines 14 and 13 (counting up from bottom of page) should go ahead of the 18th line up. This puts the W. M. Farmer references in proper chronological order.
- 994, 9th entry: Delete the Hertlein, 1955, reference (see page 995 under Hertlein and Strong, 1955b).
- 1000, 5th entry. Note that there is a prior Lance, 1962, paper in the Supplementary Bibliography, below.
- 1002, 3d entry from bottom: For "Veliger, Suppl. 1," read:  
Veliger, vol. 3, (Suppl., pt. 1).
- 1005, line 3, add: 2d rev. ed., 1974, 322 pp.
- 1005, 7th entry from bottom: for "in press" read: 26 figs. (Mar.).
- 1056, column 1, line 8: before 904 add: 565,.

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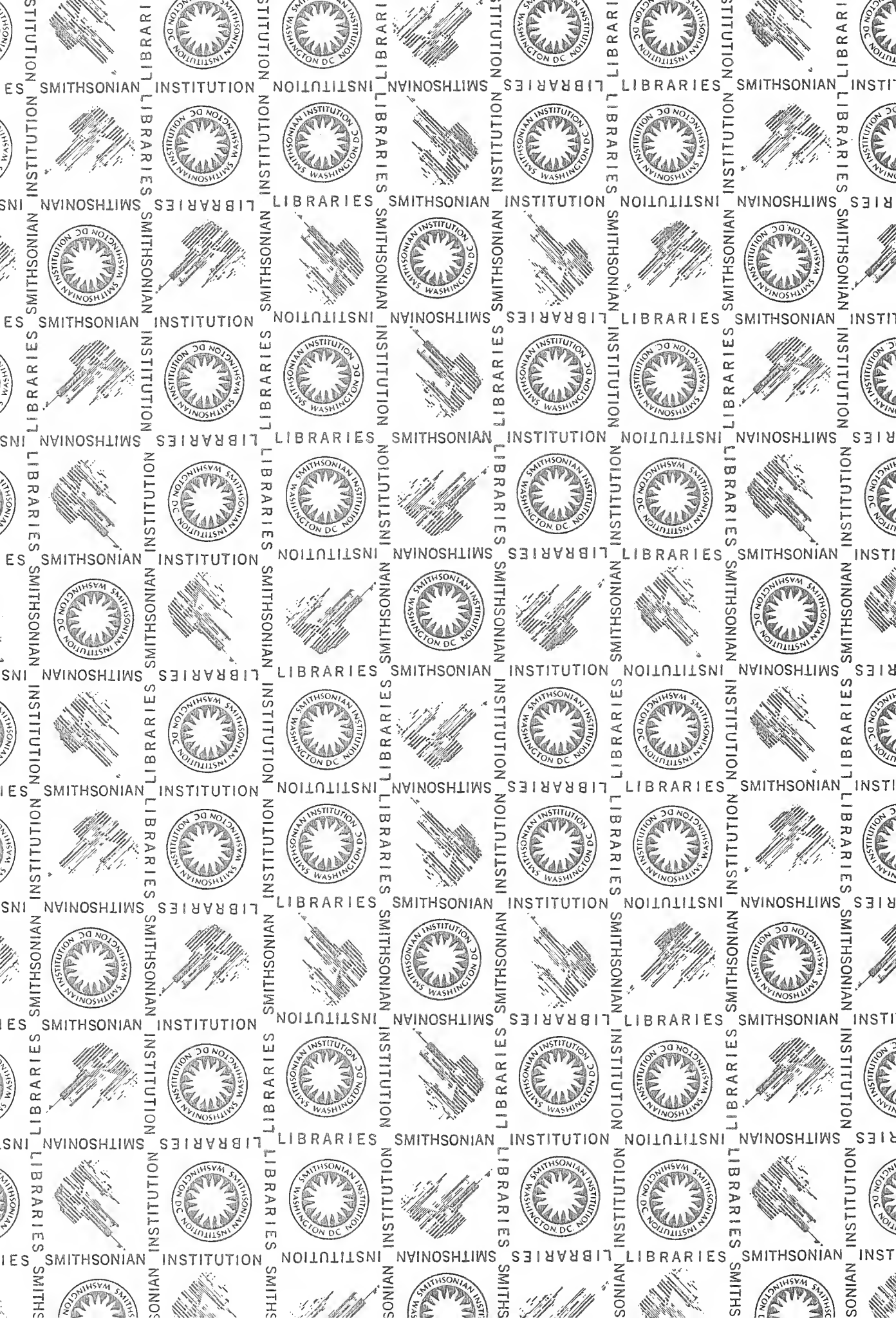




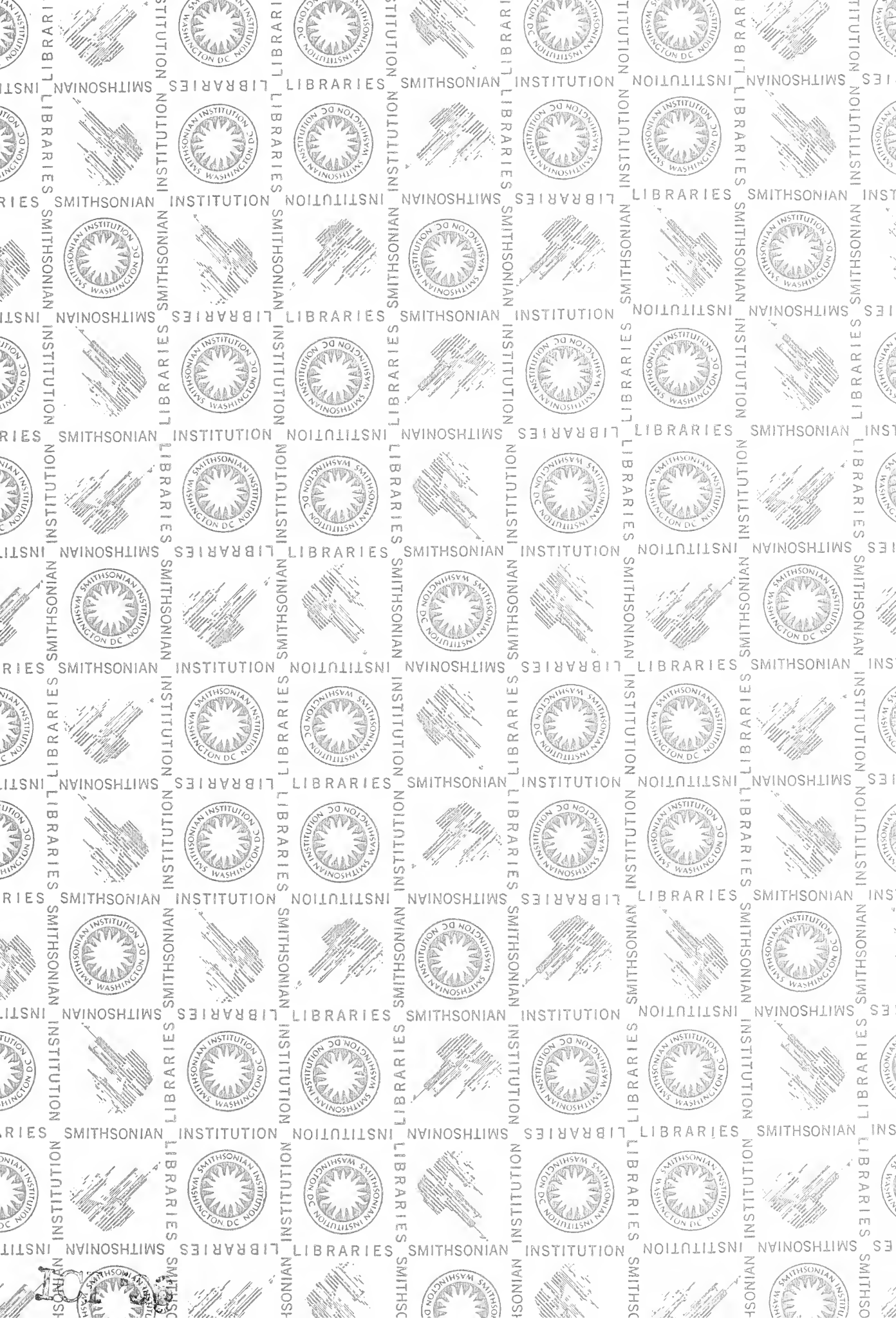












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