

NEW OLIGOCENE SHELLS FROM FLORIDA

BY

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INTRODUCTION

Some years ago a collection of fossils from the Florida Oligocene was made by Professor G. D. Harris, assisted by Mr. Arthur Veatch and others, for the Museum of Cornell University. The material, of which there was a large quantity, was worked over at the time by the writer, and described species were identified, but a large number were new. These were set aside to await the completion of Dr. Dall's Monograph on the Florida Tertiaries, as it was thought that many of the new species would be therein described by Dr. Dall. Such proved to be the case. Some forms in the Cornell collection however still remained undescribed, and these are now named and described in the following pages.

In addition to the new species from the Cornell University collection, Mr. T. H. Aldrich has most generously placed at the writer's disposal for description a number of new Florida species from his own large private collection in Washington.

Many thanks are due Dr. Dall for his kindness in opening his collections to the writer for comparison with the Cornell shells, and for many helpful suggestions in regard to determinations of species.

The drawings have been made with great accuracy and beauty by Miss Rena B. Johnson, of New York City.

width 15 mm.

Chipola marls, Bailey's Ferry, Florida.

Cornell University collection.

Conus Draperi, n. s.

Pl. I, fig. 4.

Shell large, surpassing in size all the other species of the genus yet found in the Chipola beds. General form conic, with eight whorls exclusive of the eroded nucleus; spire moderately elevated, not convex in profile; last whorl distinctly shouldered; surface of shell eroded in small circular spots which may be an indication that the original color pattern consisted of small dark spots on a light ground. Transverse sculpture lacking except for faint lines near the base of the shell; lines of growth inconspicuous. Length of shell 60; greatest width 38 mm.

Chipola marls, Bailey's Ferry, Calhoun County, Florida.

Cornell University collection.

Named in honor of Mrs. Henry Draper of New York City.

Conus nemorideditus, n. s.

Pl. I, fig. 5.

Shell large, smooth, thin in proportion to its size; whorls eight exclusive of the eroded nucleus: spire moderately elevated, not concave in profile, last whorl of the shell full and rounded near the shoulder and tapering rapidly to a rather slender base. Spiral sculpture consisting only of rather faint raised lines on the lower one-third of the shell; lines of growth inconspicuous. Length of shell 70; greatest width 42 mm.

This is the largest species of *Conus* found in either the Oak Grove or Chipola beds. Only one specimen was obtained.

Oak Grove, Florida.

Cornell University collection.

Conus trajectionis n. s.

Pl. I, fig. 6.

Shell of medium size, elongately pyriform, with an elevated and very acute spire not convex in profile: whorls eleven, of

which the first two nuclear are smooth, the five following show a coronation under the lens, while the remainder have only a spiral ornamentation. Spiral sculpture of three or four strong threads on each volution of the spire. The spirals are absent on the last whorl below the shoulder, but are strongly developed near the base of the shell. Lines of growth inconspicuous. Length of shell 50; greatest width 26 mm.

Chipola marls, Bailey's Ferry, Florida.
Cornell University collection.

Pleurotoma boadicoides n. s.

Pl. I, figure 7.

This species is a miniature of *P. boadicea*, Dall, for with an equal number of whorls it is but half the size of the specimen figured by Dr. Dall. Whorls eight, of which the first two are smooth, the third strongly carinated and the remainder ornamented with riblets and spirals. Spiral sculpture of equal threads that can easily be seen without a lens; eighteen or twenty are present on the last whorl, and two or three on the preceding whorls. Longitudinal sculpture of nodular riblets (seven on the last whorl) occurring immediately below the sub-sutural grooves. Aperture narrowly elliptical; notch broad, not deep; outer lip simple. Length of shell 7; greatest width 2.5 mm.

It is possible that this may prove to be a small variety of *boadicea* when more specimens are found.

Oak Grove, Florida. Mr. Aldrich's collection.

Pleurotoma Kempi n. s.

Pl. I, fig. 8.

Shell small, short fusiform, whorls seven, of which the first three are smooth, the remainder sculptured; suture distinct, waved; spiral sculpture of fine, sub-equal threads visible without a lens, present on the body-whorl below the groove, absent (or worn) from the spire. Longitudinal sculpture of nodular riblets (eight on the last whorl) developed just beneath the grooved

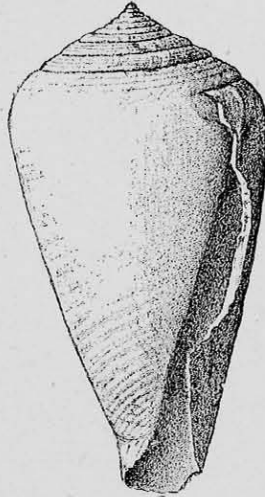
EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE I

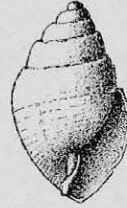
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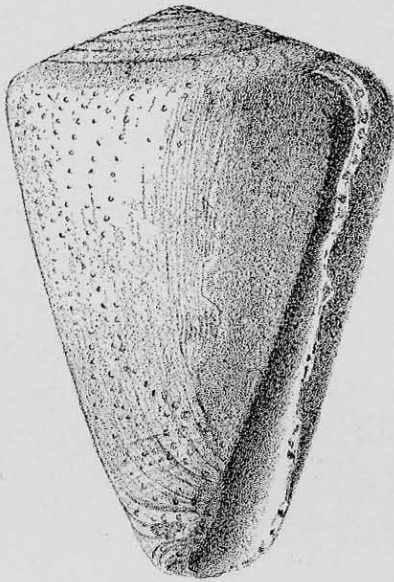
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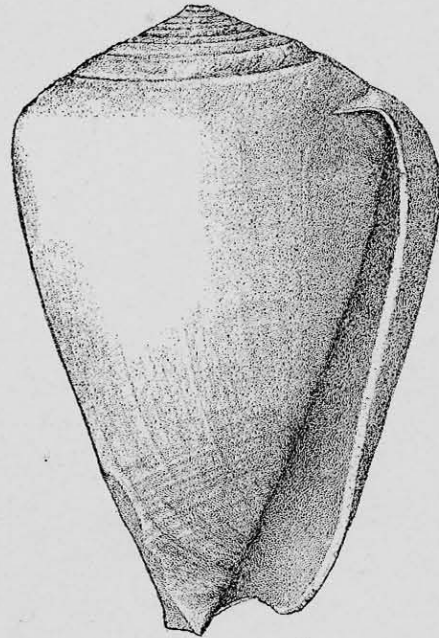
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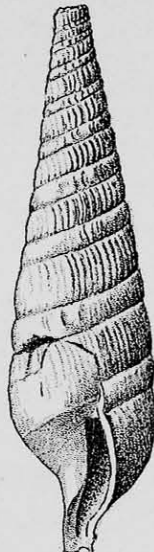
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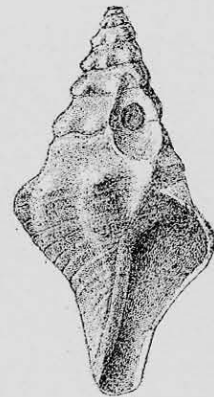
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