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Department of Mollusks: Curator's Report 1884

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UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

UNDER DIRECTION OF

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

April 29 1874

Prof. F. Baird.

Secy. Smithsonian
Dear Sir

I have to report the
following progress with the Rich Collection
during March -

All the genera of Muricidae and
Buccinidae have been sorted and
arranged. Two-hundred species
have been labeled and catalogued
and arranged by genera -

Respectfully yours.
Francis Wilson
S.M.N.

March 1877

Mr. Ball

J. F.

W.C.P.
Return all
Museum before
next week

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

UNDER DIRECTION OF

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

S 32613

WASHINGTON

B file

Feb 29 1884

Dear Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2^d inst. relative to reports of work accomplished. Had I known that such a report was expected from me I would have furnished it.

I have been engaged, as you are aware, in managing the Rich Collection of shells. Up to Feb 1st nearly all the bivalves have been sorted, identified, arranged according to families and genera, labeled and boxed so as to conform to the

general system of the molluscan collection. Desiring to combine as much personal profit ~~as~~ possible with the work, I have followed the plan of separating the shells, first by families, then noting the distinctions, next by genera, and finally determining so far as possible the specific differences. This method consumes considerable time, especially as the collection is in a very confused state, and the labels, when existing, apt to be misleading. I have however determined the following families and genera.

Ostridae. *Ostrea*, *Arcorina*, *Placuna*, *Placoconchus*,
Pecten, *Himantia*, *Lima*, *Spondylus*, *Pedum*, *Reticula*,
Aciculidae. *Acicula*, *Mallona*, *Inella*,
Gervillia, *Perna*, *Inoceramus*, *Pisna*

Mytilidae *Mytilus*, *Diodiola*, *Lethodomus*.
Dreissna Arcadae *Arca*, *Pterocardia*.
Cucullia, *Pectinatibus*, *Limoopsis*, *Seda*
Frigonidae *Frigona* Chamidae *Chama*
Diceras, Hippuritidae *Cassina*, Fridacidae
Frida, *Fridacna*, *Hippopus*, Cardiidae.
Cardium, *Conocardium*, Luciniidae, *Sucina*
Corbis, *Diplodonata*, *Kellia*, *Montačka*.
Galeomma, Cycladidae, *Cyrena*, Cymidae,
Cymia, *Circe*, *Astarte*, *Zocardia*.
Pachydonus, *Cardita*, Veneridae, *Venera*.
Cythina, *Quoyi*, *Frigona*, *Dine*, *Articus*
Lacinopsis, *Japes*, Mactridae, *Mactra*.
The foregoing includes the identification
and labeling of 320 species or varieties
Prof. S. H. Baird, My spec My gums
Mus. Smithsonian Inst. Francis Whistler
S. W. N.

886 file R.A.P.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

8' 33392

UNDER DIRECTION OF

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

Mar. 1st 1884

Prof. S. F. Baird.

Asst. Smithsonian Inst.

Dear Sir.

I have to report the
following papers with the Rich
Collection of Shells, during the
month of February.

The main collection of bivalves
with the exception of the Unionidae
have been arranged by families and
genera, and so far as possible the
species determined. All the gasteropods
have been sorted, arranged by families
and roughly by genera. I am now enga-
ged separating the genera more carefully
and in determining the species. All the
Cochleifera (with the exception noted above)
have been labelled, boxed and catalogued.
And the following gasteropods have

also have been noted, catalogued and entered in
the Catalogue.

Stomidae. Struthos, Pteroceras,
Muricidae. Murex, Ranunculus, Filius.
Additional species, 265° in number
have been identified as far as possible
and catalogued.

Respectfully yours
Francis M. Moulton
F.M.M.

February 1892

One copy J.
3.28.85.

I 6 upper. C.R. for 1884

Prof G. Brown Goode
Asst. Director U.S. National Museum
Dear Sir:

I herewith transmit my report
on the Conchological collections of the
U.S. National Museum for the year 1884.
Very respectfully yours

W.M. T. Dall

Non-Curator Conchology

Smithsonian Institution

Jan 2, 1885. Washington D.C.

Report

The personnel of the department at present
writing is as follows.

W.M.T. Dall. Paleontologist to the U.S. Geological
Survey, Curator.

Robert E. C. Stearns, U.S. Geological Survey,
assistant Curator

Miss Agnes Nicholson, Clerical assistant.

Mr. R. E. Call, Temporary assistant.

At the beginning of the year the writer was still
occupied by duties at the U.S. Coast and Geodetic
Survey which ~~occupied~~^{engaged} him during the working
hours of the day. In June the health of Mr.
R. E. C. Stearns having improved, he came on to
Washington and accepted a post in the U.S.
Geological Survey which incidentally included
work on the quaternary, fossils and recent allies
in the National Collection. He was therefore
assigned to duty as assistant curator of the
Department of Conchology and at once entered
upon the work. Owing to the decision of the Director
in accordance with the requirements of Congress
in regard to the New Orleans exposition, to exhibit
a series of mollusks and shells from the Museum

Mr. Stearns was requested by me to take entire charge of the preparation and organization of the exhibit. He was very busily engaged until the middle of December in perfecting and packing the series which was finally dispatched to its destination. It comprised twenty large table cases exhibiting the economical mollusks of both coasts and of adjacent seas, the freshwater mussels which form so remarkable a part of the fauna of the great Mississippi basin, etc. a complete review of which will more appropriately come in, in the report of the year now opening, after the close of the exhibition.

To assist in this work Mr. R. Ellsworth Call, who has especial knowledge of the land and fresh water mollusks of North America, was engaged for a period of six months.

In September the Curator desiring to devote his time more especially to biological investigation resigned his position in the U.S. Coast Survey and accepted the post of Paleontologist for the Quaternary invertebrates offered by the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. The National Collections of Quaternary shells and their recent allies being necessarily the source of identification of such fossils newly collected and their ultimate repository, with the permission of the Director the Curator retained his honorary connection with the Museum which has lasted nearly twenty years. Work was immediately undertaken to put the general collection in such order that the geologist desiring to identify his fossils might do so with the least expenditure of time and labor.

In view of the arrears of work to be made up this was no small undertaking and the conclusion of it by no means near at hand.



In this connection

¹ the following historical notes on the work
done on the mollusk collection since my connection
with it are quoted from my report of 1882, printed in the

Report of the
asst Director for
the year
pp. 21-24.

The collection of the mollusca has suffered many vicissitudes in the past. It is about eighteen years since I first became interested in the mollusk collection of the Institution. It is about fourteen years since ^{the winter} I first took charge of it, and ^{his} my connection with the duties of the position has been (except during about fourteen months in 1870-71) that of a volunteer worker, struggling to keep from deterioration a valuable typical collection, without clerical assistance, without any of the mechanical aids to labor employed in all museums of equal importance, without any regular allowance whatever for the needs of the department, with a building and cases which rendered the work of preservation more than ordinarily difficult, and with the necessity of supporting myself by other work which occupied nearly all the ordinary working-hours of the day. It is obvious that under such circumstances the curator who succeeded in making any impression on the material which was added from

time to time by gift or exchange, in addition to keeping order ⁱⁿ among that originally on hand, might reckon himself fortunate.

The original collection was mounted with cement on glass plates by the late Dr. Philip P. Carpenter. Twice the writer replaced the twelve or fifteen thousand specimens upon their tablets, from which the extremes of winter cold and summer heat had detached them. When the third winter passed and the effect of the temperature was again apparent, ^{he} spent a month experimenting with cements, found none reliable, and proceeded to relabel and place in paper trays the entire collection.

his

From July, 1871, to January, 1875, ^{he} was detailed on field work in Alaska by the United States Coast Survey, and again in 1880. During these periods the curatorship remained practically vacant. While engaged in the above-mentioned field work, dredgings were carried on over nearly the whole coast of Alaska, and of invertebrates alone, from 1871 to 1875, not less than 100,000 specimens were forwarded to the Museum. On ^{his} return in 1875, the question of representation at the Centennial Exhibition was mooted, and the curator of mollusks devoted, with the exception of his Sundays, every spare hour of his time for six months in preparing a collection of economic invertebrates for that occasion.

The funds available for this purpose indirectly benefited the collection by the duplicates which came in with specimens collected for exhibition and which were administered upon simultaneously.

At this time the valuable services of Mr. F. G. Sanborn were temporarily obtained, and by hard and constant work the general collection of the Museum was labeled, cleaned, and systematically arranged. The policy of the curator from that time forward has been simple.

Specimens of a general character coming in are carefully registered and boxed and put in store. A collection prepared by the late Dr. James Lewis, for the Centennial, of the land and fresh-water shells of the United States, carefully labeled, catalogued, and packed, has been retained in its original boxes. Everything of value or not administered upon has been put away, packed and secluded, safe from harm at least, until better times for the collection should arrive. In this way only could the progress made be held good. Until skilled assistance and a constant guardianship are available, it would be very unwise to expose to the inevitable injuries of dust, accident, or carelessness, collections whose value could not be estimated in money. Meanwhile the curator has bent his energies and employed his leisure in putting into shape for future reference special groups, one by one. In this way something has been accomplished. This has been done especially with the brachiopods, limpets, and chitons, but unfortunately, owing to defects of the only cases available, mice and dust have since made such effectual inroads upon the chitonidae that the labor of months has been lost and that part of the collection practically ruined.

The immense collection of Alaskan mollusks, however, has been registered and systematically arranged, compared, and studied in a preliminary way, and has suffered from nothing worse than dust. The administration upon some thirty or forty thousand specimens has taken several years, and has been carried on wholly out of ordinary office hours.

~~During the last year the curator has been engaged during spare moments in reporting upon the very interesting mollusks of the deep sea obtained by various United States vessels, especially the party on the Coast Survey steamer Blake, under the supervision of Prof. A. Agassiz; and the mollusks of the northwest coast have been temporarily laid aside, to be returned to hereafter. The latter are in a forward state and will take comparatively little labor to prepare a proper monograph and catalogue of them for publication.~~

The present state of the collection may be summarized as follows:

1. Labeled in order and accessible for reference, the general collection of mollusks prepared by Dr. Carpenter, and of which part was originally mounted on glass, except two boxes as hereafter mentioned.



2. In order and accessible for reference, but requiring new labels, the West American collection prepared by Dr. Carpenter and originally mounted on glass, containing many of his types. Also the types of Dr. Gould's descriptions of North Pacific mollusks, from the Rodgers exploring expedition, so far as they are in the possession of the Institution. The majority of the types of Dr. Gould, however, though the property of the United States, have never reached the National Museum, and are believed to be in private hands.

3. In order, labeled, catalogued, and inaccessible (*i. e.*, packed up), the collection of North American land and fresh-water shells prepared by Dr. James Lewis for the Centennial exhibit of the National Museum.

4. Identified and labeled with rough labels, to be replaced by the standard Museum label before exhibition, catalogued, but not unpacked, two boxes of the original Carpenter collection of miscellaneous shells.

5. Identified and labeled as above by the donors, packed up safely, but never yet placed on the Museum catalogues or registers, the Binney collection of typical American land shells; a large number of shells (between 2,000 and 3,000 species) given to the Museum by W. H. Dall, being his own private accumulations by purchase, collection, or exchange, when not connected with the Museum; numbers of small donations from many friends of the Institution, received from time to time; typical land and fresh-water shells received from Dr. Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia, &c.

6. Unidentified virgin material received from definite localities, packed safely, but not administered upon in detail, an immense stock from the United States, and divers valuable lots of exotics.

7. Separated, labeled with preliminary labels, registered, and in process of being worked up, generally dusty, but in good order, the general Alaskan and northwest coast collection contributed by W. H. Dall, his associates and friends, from original field researches; a smaller but still valuable Californian collection from the same sources; a North European collection of recent and Tertiary fossil species obtained by purchase and exchange for special comparison with and identification of the preceding; also many Arctic species gathered with the same end in view.

8. Injured and worthless specimens; though notwithstanding the great mass of the material belonging to the Institution, it is probable that there is unusually little trash in it.

9. Alcoholics, in good order, partly labeled. There is a large collection of alcoholics, much of which is labeled and, thanks to the care and energy of Mr. Rathbun, in excellent order. It may be worth while to remark that, all earlier alcoholics having been removed by Dr. Stimpson to Chicago and subsequently burned in the historic conflagration, when the curator returned to Washington, in January, 1875, there was no alcoholic collection except that made by himself in Alaska and California. (The Fish Commission collection, not having reached Washington, is not included among the assets of the Museum, though eventually to become so.) Special attention has been given to this class of specimens; and by a wide correspondence and the generosity of the never-failing friends of the Smithsonian Institution, a good representation of most types of mollusks may now be found in the room devoted to invertebrates in alcohol. A few species have lately been received from the collections of the Fish Commission, and a larger number from Dr. R. E. C. Stearns, collected on the Pacific coast.

Having thus briefly reviewed the treasures of the National Museum in the present curator's department, a few words as to facilities obtained during the year and required for the future are in order.

It is the writer's opinion that an extensive exhibition of the shells as mere *objets de regard* is not desirable. He believes that, first, a thoroughly illustrated series of a few typical forms from embryo to adult, with enlarged models and dissections of the soft parts; secondly, an economical series, with illustrations of their economic application, as in cameo shells, pearl shells, &c.; thirdly, a good local series of the mollusks of the District; and, lastly, a case or two of prominent characteristic forms of the different orders, recent and fossil, side by side, would be more instructive, more interesting, and more desirable than the large series of every attainable species common to most museums, and which produces, except for the specialist, only a confused and even wearying impression upon the visitor's mind.

As the most immediate needs of the paleontologist are at this time connected with the identification of the American Land Shells that part of the collection was first attacked with the co-operation of Messrs Stearns and Call. It was placed in complete order except so

far as depositing in cases is concerned and as soon as the latter, now constructing, are in readiness, the collection will be arranged in them ready for examination and for use.

The arrangement of the forms belonging on our southern and southeastern coast, so long neglected and so important in connection with the later fossiliferous beds of our southern states, was undertaken by the Curator himself and a preliminary paper by him on some recently acquired material from that region appeared in the Proceedings of the Museum during the year. Incidentally it became necessary to determine some of the well known group of Cones and the entire collection belonging to that genus was carefully revised and is now in condition for satisfactory reference.

The intimate connection between our deep sea fauna and that of the tertiary beds of southern Europe and the southern and western borders of the United States is well known to geologists and naturalists. A good deal of the leisure of the Curator has been devoted to a study of the Gulf and Caribbean deep sea forms obtained by Prof. Alex. Agassiz on the steamer Blake, a large number of which are already drawn for the engraver and a considerable amount of text has accumulated. This fauna is intimately related to that of the formations of the Isthmus of Panama and Nicaragua which separate the two oceans. Were it possible to obtain fuller series of the fossils from that region, a study of them would without doubt have an important bearing on the projects for piercing the rocky barrier which now stands in the way of commerce.

The Curator would recommend that, if it be possible, some steps be taken to obtain such a collection, which from the excavations now in progress, ^{at Panama} would seem to be a work of no great difficulty, if a collector were once placed on the spot.

It is with great satisfaction that the Curator is able to report that heavy inroads have been made on the mass of material which has accumulated in the storerooms of the Institution during the past ten years. Much still remains, but a great deal has been examined catalogued and assorted partly for the reserve series and partly as duplicates for ultimate distribution to other museums or for exchange. Case room is the great need of the department at present and it will continue for some time to be the most urgent want which presents itself.

Looking forward to the time when the collection shall be in working order and various suites now promised or in course of transmission shall have arrived, we may anticipate that in all that relates to North America and its adjacent seas the National Collection as a whole will not be surpassed, nor even equalled, in the world. For the North Atlantic and British seas the collection of Dr Gwyn Jeffreys is now in process of transmission.

For the North eastern coast of the United States the collections of the U.S. Fish Commission will eventually be deposited in the Museum. For the North Pacific, Bering and Arctic Seas the collections of Messrs. Dall, Turner Fisher, Murdoch, the U.S. Revenue Marine and others are already in the Museum and

partly administered upon.

For the western coast of North America from Puget Sound to Panama the original Carpenter collection has long been a part of the Museum and the Stearns collection has been recently acquired.

For the Gulf Coast, Antilles and Southeastern shores of the United States much material is on hand and more will doubtless be acquired very soon. It is the weakest section of our ^{American} collection at present, but may with the assistance of the Fish Commission corps not long remain so.

The preceding series are without doubt the finest and most valuable in existence relating to their respective regions, both in extent and scientific value.

The land and fresh water shells of the great interior region of the United States are well represented, though much more remains to be done before the collection in this regard can claim completeness. The series of types contributed by Mr. W. G. Binney, Dr Isaac Lea, Henry Hemphill and others when administered upon, and taken in connection with the Centennial collection arranged by Dr. Jas. Lewis, will form a very satisfactory series and the gaps which nevertheless exist may probably be filled by proper effort as the deficiencies become evident in arranging the material in hand.

In exotic material the collection consists chiefly of the contributions of the various U.S. Exploring expeditions, Hon. Nicholas Pike and other friends of the Museum and, while including many valuable types, bears no comparison ⁱⁿ to the fullness and value of the strictly American sections, as, indeed,

might naturally be expected.

A list of the chief accessions to the Department of Mollusks, ^{during the year}, is appended to this report. Though work of an administrative nature has occupied nearly all the time of the Curator and his assistants, yet some contributions to original research have been made during the year. The most important of these are the determination of the systematic relations of Turbinella pyrum Linne, long a desideratum, and the investigation of Chlamydoconcha, a remarkable form of bivalve mollusk with an internal shell, from California, which proves to be the type of a new family.

A list of the chief publications by the Curator, during 1884, is appended.

The number of entries, ^{made} in the Mollusk register during the past year is 5231 but this is far from indicating the total number of accessions, the majority of which have been laid aside, to be catalogued later as occasion serves.

The total number of molluscan specimens in the possession of the Museum cannot be stated, as fully half of them are not catalogued, but it is safe to estimate them at not less than four hundred thousand, including duplicates and specimens in spirits. The number of species may approximate twenty thousand but this is much more uncertain. Several years must elapse before a definite enumeration can be made. The number of entries in the mollusk register is about forty one thousand, but this necessarily includes numerous duplications of the same species from different localities.

The following accessions have been made to the collection in this department during the year.



Adams, S. F. Lakeside, Beadle Co. Dakota.
Specimens of Planorbis trivolis from Dakota.

Baird, Prof. S. F. Secretary Smithsonian Institution and
Director of the National Museum.

Pearl from Venus mercenaria L. obtained
at Woods Hole, Mass by T. S. Ellis. A re-
markably large and fine example.

Be

Beauchamp. Rev. W. M. Baldwinsville N.Y.
shells of Unio, Limnaea and Bithinia
from the state of New York.

Blochman, Lucien A. San Diego, Cal.

Marine shells, (Litorina, Ostrea, Cerithidea
etc.) from San Diego, Cal.

Call, R. Ellsworth. David City, Nebraska.

- Land and fresh water shells from Utah and Nevada, including types of New species etc. a valuable series.
- Specimens of Unio Wardii Lea. from Des Moines Iowa.
- Specimens of Sphaerium Jayanum and S. transversum from Des Moines.
- Alcoholic specimens of Limax maximus L. from the District of Columbia.
- Twelve species, 127 specimens Unionidae from Des Moines river, Iowa.

Coleman, W. W. 927 Ninth Street Washington D.C.
specimen of Doligo from Norfolk Va.

Crawford, Dr. M. A. U.S.N. of U.S.S. Shenandoah
Lima, Peru.

Specimens of mollusks and shells dry
and in alcohol from Lat. $52^{\circ}39' S$ and
Lon. $68^{\circ}34' W$. from the west coast of Lima
del Fuego, near the entrance of Magellan Strait.

10

Dale, Dr. F. C. (See Hungerford)

Dall, Rev. C. H. A. Calcutta, India.

One package marine shells from Madras India.

Dore, Harry E. Portland, Oregon.

Shells from Oregon including the recently introduced European Zonites cellarius, Mull.

Duges, Prof. A. Guanajuato, Mexico.

Anodonta and Vermelus from Mexico.

Edwards, Virgil N. Woods Hole, Mass.

Lunatia heros and Mesodesma Jauresii in alcohol, from Woods Hole, Mass.

Ellis, J. S. (see Baird, Prof. S. L.)

Grey, J. W. Hartford Conn. through Barnett Phillips esq.

Specimens of Cionella subcylindrica a small land snail, said to have fallen in a shower at Hartford, Conn. Nov. 11, 1883.

Hayden, F. Walton. Weston, (Ont) Canada.

Specimens of Anodonta from Hudson Bay Territory, in spirits.

Hemphill, Henry. Oakland, Cal.

Three packages small molluscs and shells from Florida. These are among the most valuable contributions of the year, including chiefly small and rare species, some of which are new and all valuable for their excellent condition, scarcity and accurate determination of habitat, locality etc.

Hering. C. J. Parimaribo, Surinam.
Specimens of Bulinus and ampullaria from Surinam.

Hungerford. Dr.; through Dr F. C. Dale, China.
Land, freshwater and marine shells
from China and Philippine Islands.

Hydrographic Office, U.S. Navy department
through Com. J. R. Bartlett hydrographer
Nudibranchs, cephalopods and other
pelagic mollusks picked up at sea
by Capt. J. R. Lyon of the bark
Cashmere on a voyage from Liver-
pool to Calcutta and San Francisco.

India Museum. Calcutta, by Prof. J. Wood-
mason, through W. H. Dall
Turbinella pyrum L. in alcohol.
This shell though extremely com-
mon in the Indian seas has been
hitherto unknown as to its soft
parts. Its classification, hitherto
doubtful has been determined
by means of the specimen above
mentioned, obtained at the Andamans.

Jeffreys. Dr J. Gwyn. F. R. S. Kensington. England
Two cases of gastropod mollusks, being
an instalment of the Jeffreys collec-
tion, now being forwarded to the
National Museum.

Jones. Dr Wm. H., U.S.N. of the U.S.S. Wachusett
Callao. Peru.

a valuable collection of marine
shells, dry and in alcohol, from
the west coast of South America
(chiefly Peru and Ecuador) and from
the Galapagos (Chatham) Islands.



Kiefer. George. Lima, Peru.
Shells etc. in alcohol, from Peru.

Lehnert. Rev. E. Washington D.C. through
R. E. C. Stearns.

One hundred and thirty three species
and varieties of land and fresh
water shells from the District of
Columbia, being a valuable contribu-
tion toward a local collection.

Moseley. Prof. H. M. Oxford, England.

Microscopic slides showing eyes of
Schizochiton incisus and Ornithochiton
sp.

Murdock. John. (See Signal office U.S.A.)

Nichols. Lieut. Com. H. E. Nichols, U.S.N.

Ten species marine shells from
British Columbia.

Orcutt, Chas. R., San Diego, Cal.

Specimens of mollusks in alcohol
including the remarkable new
type Chlamydoconcha Orcutti, Dall
from San Diego, Cal.

Palmer. Dr. Edward.

Specimens of Purpura seminuda &
hyssus, and Strombus gigas L. from
Florida.

Phillips. Barnett, esq. (See Grey, J.W.)

Pilsbry. A. A. Davenport, Iowa.

Specimen of the rare Gundlachia meek-
iana Stm. from Davenport, Iowa.

Shufeldt. Dr. R.W. U.S.A. Fort Wingate N.M.
specimens of Physa gyrina Lea from
New Mexico, in spirits

Signal Office, U.S.A. (See also Stejneger)
Specimens of shells from Point
Barrow, Arctic Ocean, collected by
Prof. John Murdoch and others,
of the arctic meteorological station
at Point Barrow, commanded by
Lieut. O.H. Ray, U.S.A.
a valuable collection from an al-
most inaccessible locality.

Stearns. R.E.C., asst Curator U.S. Nation
al Museum.
Specimens of shells from San Diego
and Monterey California, also
land and fresh water shells from
Iowa and elsewhere collected by
R.E. Call.

Stejneger. Dr Leonhard. Washington D.C.
Specimens of shells collected at
the Commander Islands Bering
Sea while acting as observer for
the U.S. Signal Service. This is,
a small but valuable collection
and the only one known from
the locality? It has been described
in the Proceedings of the U.S. Nation
al Museum for 1884.

Swan. J.G. Port Townsend Wash. Terr.
Specimens of large shellfish
used for food from Port Townsend
and vicinity, for the economical
series of food mollusks.

Forncend, Chas. H.; Baird, Shasta Co. Cal.
Shells from the Farallones Ids
off San Francisco, Cal.

Whiting, Frank H.; Norfolk, Conn.
Specimen of *Helix albolavis* Say
from Norfolk, Conn.

Wood-Mason, Prof. Jas. / See India Museum

Yarrow, Dr. A. C. U.S.A. Washington D.C.
Anodontia & Physa from Utah.

Total for the year, about fifty lots con-
tributed by thirty six persons.

There have been no publications based on
the collections of the conchological depart-
ment of the National Museum by parties
unconnected with the Museum corps, during
the past year though several investigations
are in progress and will be announced
later, especially by Messrs. Binney, Stearns & Call.

The following papers have been pub-
lished by the curator during the year, in
part relating to conchological matters
and in part to other matters.