of one species, so that the known forms of "gemsbok" must stand as follows :—

Oryx gazella gazella (Linn.). S. Africa.
—— —— *blainei*, Rothsch. Angola.
—— —— *beisa* (Rüpp.). Abyssinia.
—— —— *gallarum* (Neum.). S. Gallaland.
—— —— *annectens*, Holl. Brit. E. Africa.
—— —— *subcallotis*, Rothsch. S. Brit. E. Africa.
—— —— *callotis*, Thom. Tanganyika Prov.

In addition to these, I consider the Arabian *Oryx* only an extreme form of the same species, and it should stand as :—

Oryx gazella leucoryx (Pall.). Arabia.

XX.—*A new Neotreme Brachiopod from California.*

By S. Stillman Berry, Redlands, California.

[Plate XI.]

Among other unusual zoological material discovered by Mr. W. H. Golisch, of the South-west Museum, Los Angeles, in his investigation of corals and sponges hauled in by fishermen from deep water off the coast of Southern California, is a single specimen of a brachiopod, which seems to be not only new to science, but representative of a genus and family hitherto unreported from the west coast of North America.

For his kindness in immediately placing this interesting specimen at my disposal, I beg to tender Mr. Golisch appropriate acknowledgment, while I am further indebted to Messrs. Y. Hirase and J. T. Kuroda, of Kyoto, Japan, for the loan for comparative purposes of two young specimens of *Crania* (*Craniscus*) *japonica*, A. Adams, from the Hirase Collection.

Crania californica, sp. n. (Pl. XI.)

Description.—Shell strongly depressed, oblong in outline. Colour of exterior whitish; interior brownish white. Upper valve with apex low, situated approximately in the median line about one-third of the distance from the posterior margin; posterior outline rather straight; upper surface badly eroded,

but, so far as can be seen, without evident radial striation; interior microscopically granulose, the margin flaring thinly beyond the heavy submarginal encircling ridge; pedestals of anterior adductor muscles strongly raised, far apart, and in no way coalescent, but connected by a low ridge, with a small, nipple-like prominence lying between and in front of them at nearly the centre of the valve; posterior adductor scars large, swollen, rounded-oval in outline, placed well inside the posterior angles of the shell; space between the four adductor scars roughly diamond-shaped, deep at the centre, and bounded by four almost coalescent curved ridges, the two anterior much more strongly inbowed than the two posterior; a pair of small rounded muscle-scars or pedestals are sheltered in the angle between the two anterior ridges and those connecting the anterior adductor pedestals with the median prominence previously described; anterior spaces conspicuously marked by seven or eight pallial (sinus?) impressions on each side.

Lower valve flattish, shallow, attached to the substratum by its entire lower surface, with the exception of a narrow, sharply ascending, marginal area; interior with a strong submarginal thickening, which shows numerous, obscure, fine, radial wrinkles down its inner slope.

Measurements.—Longitude 13·5 mm., diameter 16·2, height 4·4.

Type.—Cat. no. 4530, Berry Collection.

Type-locality.—From rock at base of a siliceous sponge taken in 100 fathoms off Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California (*W. H. Golisch*), from fishermen, summer 1918; one specimen.

Remarks.—This fine *Crania* does not seem to be very closely allied to any of the previously described species of the group, unless it be the lately published *C. philippinensis* of Dall *, although I have had specimens of only three of the older species—*C. anomala* (Müller), *C. kermes* (Humphrey and Da Costa) †, and *C.* (*Craniscus*) *japonica*, A. Adams—available for direct comparison. The thickened and elevated edge of the lower valve, the posterior apex, and the number and conspicuousness of the pallial impressions are perhaps the most prominent of the peculiar features.

This is the first *Crania* to be reported either from California or elsewhere along the western shore of North America, the nearest records of this genus being those of *C. hawaiiensis*,

* Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. lvii. p. 272.

† = *C. turbinata* (Deshayes), *teste* Davidson, Monog. Rec. Brach. p. 188.

Dall, from near Bird Island, in the mid-Pacific, and *C. patagonica*, Dall, from the coast of Chile and the Straits of Magellan. It was at first suspected that in view of the several species of brachiopods reported as common to the west coast of North America and Japan, *C. californica* and *C. japonica* might prove to be somewhat near akin, whereas in fact they seem to belong to different subgenera, or even genera. Mr. Hirase's specimens of the latter species were taken at Hirado, Province of Hizen, Japan.

The nomenclature pertaining to the rather complex topography of the interior of the valves in this group of brachiopods does not appear to be in very satisfactory condition in the literature, nor to be any too well correlated with that for the remainder of the animal's anatomy. Being in no position at the moment to initiate a serious attempt at a remedy, I have in this paper simply taken matters as I found them, and endeavoured to make the best of it.

Unfortunately some details, such as the central nipple-like prominence, are not brought out very plainly in the figures.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Fig. 1. *Crania californica*, sp. n. Exterior of dorsal valve, × 3.
Fig. 2. Ditto. Interior of dorsal valve, with the dried animal *in situ*, × 3.
Fig. 3. Ditto. Interior of dorsal valve, after removal of the animal, × 3.

The figures are from photographs by Berton W. Crandall.

XXI.—*The "Huron" of the Argentine.*

By Oldfield Thomas.

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While working out the San Juan huron, *Grisonella*, referred to in a succeeding paper, I have come to the conclusion that my reference of the common huron of the Argentine to the Brazilian *Grisonella furax* cannot be sustained. When making it, material of the Argentine form was much less abundant than now, while, especially, I then supposed that a specimen in the Museum, no. 44. 3. 7. 6, labelled "Brazil, purchased of Clausen," was of too doubtful authenticity to be taken as of any value. But I now know that this specimen was one of a series collected in Minas Geraes (probably