

PALEONTOLOGICAL NOTES

HEXAPLEX (*HEXAPLEX*) *ENGONATUS* (CONRAD):
ERRATA AND CORRIGENDAEMILY H. VOKES
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In the previous part of this monograph the original reference for the species *Hexaplex* (*Hexaplex*) *engonatus* was incorrectly cited. It should have read:

Murex engonatus CONRAD, 1833, Fossil Shells Tertiary Formations North Amer., v. 1, no. 3, p. 30.

At the same time the writer stated that although the type locality for this species was said to be Claiborne, Alabama, no specimens had ever been taken from the Gosport Sand. Dr. Henryk B. Stenzel, of Louisiana State

University, subsequently pointed out (*in litt.*) that it was probable the type specimen came from the Lisbon Formation, at the base of the section at Claiborne Bluff. Such a logical explanation had not occurred to the writer and she is not a little chagrined at the oversight.

VOKES, EMILY H., 1968, Cenozoic Muricidae of the western Atlantic region. Part IV—*Hexaplex* and *Murexiella*: Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, no. 3 (November 22, 1968), p. 85-126, pls. 1-8.

NOTES ON THE FAUNA OF THE CHIPOLA FORMATION—II

CHICOREUS (*SIRATUS*) *JULIAGARDNERAE*, NEW NAME FOR
MUREX GARDNERAE VOKES NON DALL, WITH OBSERVATIONS
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In 1963 the writer proposed the name *Murex* (*Murex*) *gardnerae* for a species from the Chipola Formation, which had been identified by Gardner as *Murex chipolanus* Dall. Subsequently the writer (Vokes, 1965, p. 183) changed the generic assignment to *Chicoreus* (*Siratus*) on the basis of the deflected siphonal canal. Later, in a work on the members of the subgenus *Phyllonotus*, it was shown (Vokes, 1967, p. 141) that the species originally named by Dall (1915, p. 70) as *Alectrion gardnerae* was a synonym of *Murex trophoniformis*, a *Phyllonotus*. This change had the result of making *Chicoreus* (*Siratus*) *gardnerae* (Vokes) a secondary homonym of *Chicoreus* (*Phyllonotus*) *gardnerae* (Dall). Not all readers will hold with these generic arrangements but if the two species are considered as *Murex* (*Siratus*) and *Murex* (*Phyllonotus*) the same problem arises. Only by considering *Siratus* and *Phyllonotus* as distinct genera or by separating them as *Murex* (*Siratus*) and *Chicoreus*

(*Phyllonotus*) can this difficulty be bypassed and neither of these solutions is acceptable to the writer. Therefore, *Chicoreus* (*Siratus*) *juliagardnerae* is here proposed as a new name for *Murex gardnerae* E. H. Vokes, 1963, not *Murex gardnerae* (Dall, 1915).

At the time of the original description of "*Murex*" *gardnerae* Vokes (1963, p. 99) it was stated that the specimen figured by Gardner (1947, pl. 52, fig. 1) was an exceptionally large one, measuring 49 mm in height. Although several hundred additional specimens have been collected by the writer since that time this observation still holds true. Of the almost 600 specimens now in the Tulane collections, from 14 localities, only 26 measure more than 40 mm in height, and of that number only four exceed the size of Gardner's 49 mm specimen. As noted originally, the species is far more common on Ten Mile Creek than it is on the Chipola River. Of the 600 specimens mentioned above, a total of 29 came from but three lo-

calities on the river, although collections have been made at 16 river stations. The species is most common at the old locality cited as "Ten Mile Creek, one mile west of Bailey's Ferry" (USGS 2212 = TU 546), where 105 specimens have been taken. The species is also common at three other localities nearby on Ten Mile Creek (TU 830, 951 & 998) where an additional 206 specimens have been taken. These four localities and two of the three river localities (with 24 of the 29 specimens) are all in the basal beds of the Chipola Formation. Here the lithology is a sticky ochreous clay, which is found to be blue in color only if a great amount of weathered surface material is removed.

Chicoreus (Siratus) chipolanus occurs with *C. juliagardnerae* in the basal beds along Ten Mile Creek (at TU 546, 830, 951, & 998) in the same profusion but no specimens have been taken anywhere on the river. *C. chipolanus*, however, was evidently more adaptable to changes in ecology for in the upper beds of the formation along Ten Mile Creek, where the sediment changes to a fine arenaceous silt, *C. chipolanus* continues to be abundant while *C. juliagardnerae* diminishes in number. At TU 655, for example, there

are 47 specimens of *C. juliagardnerae* to 101 of *C. chipolanus*. Neither species has ever been taken in the calcaranite facies of Farley Creek, suggesting that the ecologic requirements of both were limited to a relatively muddy bottom with quiet water, similar to the requirements of the living members of the group.

LITERATURE CITED

- DALL, W. H., 1915, A monograph of the molluscan fauna of the *Orthaulax pugnax* zone of the Oligocene of Tampa, Florida: U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 90, 173 p., 26 pls.
- GARDNER, JULIA, 1947, The molluscan fauna of the Alum Bluff Group of Florida, Part 8: U. S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper 142-H, p. 483-656, pls. 52-62.
- VOKES, E. H., 1963, Cenozoic Muricidae of the western Atlantic region. Part I—*Murex* s.s.: Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, no. 3, p. 95-123, pls. 1-4.
- VOKES, E. H., 1965, Cenozoic Muricidae of the western Atlantic region. Part II—*Chicoreus sensu stricto* and *Chicoreus (Siratus)*: Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 3, no. 4, p. 181-204, pls. 1-3, 2 text figs.
- VOKES, E. H., 1967, Cenozoic Muricidae of the western Atlantic region. Part III—*Chicoreus (Phyllonotus)*: Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 5, no. 3, p. 133-166, pls. 1-6, 1 table.

RECENT BOOKS

ATLAS OF THE GREAT BARRIER REEF, by W. G. H. Maxwell. Published by Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam, London and New York, 1969, vi + 258 pp., \$32.50

In this volume, the evolution of the Great Barrier Reef is described in terms of geology, biology, hydrology and bathymetry. The numerous reef types present in various parts of this vast marine province are defined with explanation of the factors leading to their development, including consideration of types of sediment on the reefs and on the sea floor between the reef areas. This unique reef province with its prolific and extensive growth is an ideal laboratory for reef studies and this book is a welcome reference for all interested in this subject. It is well illustrated with excellent photographs, drawings and folded maps.

COAL AND COAL-BEARING STRATA, edited by Duncan Murchison and T. Stanley Westoll. Published by American Elsevier Publishing Company, Inc., New York, 1969, xii + 418 pp., \$28.50

The fifteen papers in this book are based on contributions to the 13th Inter-University Geological Congress held at Newcastle upon Tyne in January, 1965. Coal is treated in relation to the sediments with which it is associated and sections of the volume are devoted to the biological environment of coal formation and to geochemistry and metamorphism. Though most of the emphasis is on Carboniferous coals, descriptions of post-Carboniferous occurrences are included. The volume is well illustrated and comprehensive author and subject indexes are included. The thirteen authors are all actively working in this field; eight are British, five are German.