

## MISCELLANEA.

### MOLLUSCA.

#### On the Genus *Mysoria*, Godwin-Austen.

This was described in the *Records of the Indian Museum*, Vol. XVI, pt. iii, April 1919; type *Bithynia costigera*, Küster. I find the name is preoccupied, Mr. G. K. Gude has kindly pointed this out to me. It has been used for a genus of the Insecta, *Zoological Record*, 1893, p. 248. I have therefore to propose in lieu the title *Mysorella*. In connection with this genus Dr. Annandale in a recent letter dated 4th June alludes to species of *Valvata* from the intertrappean beds of Nagpur. It is interesting we had come independently to the same opinion. When looking at Plate XIV, *Geology of India* by Medlicott and Blanford my attention was called to the figure of the species *multicarinata* placed in *Valvata*, and which appeared much more likely to be a *Mysoria* or rather a *Mysorella*. *Valvata minima*<sup>1</sup> it would be necessary to see in its fossil state, it is so small, and only one view of it is given

The generic position of many species on this plate appear to me very doubtful, particularly those of *Lymnea subulata*, *telankhediensis* and *spina*, those assigned to *Paludina* and even *Physa prinsepii*. It would be most interesting to examine the fossils; this I hope to do, should they be represented in the Natural History Museum. They certainly require critical examination. They belong to a very distinct molluscan fauna and further close search in beds of this age would no doubt yield many more species. It is apparent very much has to be done in these intertrappean beds, with their distinct, widely separated vertical horizons. Very recently I met Capt. B. G. Gillett who was employed before the war constructing a reservoir near Khandala and was returning to Bombay. He told me he had noticed fossil shells in the sections excavated and promised to look them up and collect specimens.

H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, LT.-COL.

Nore, 9th July, 1919.

---

<sup>1</sup> I have recently examined specimens of "*Valvata*" *minima* and believe them to belong to *Gyraulus*.—N. Annandale.