

NORTH AMERICAN FRESHWATER SNAILS

**Identification Keys
Generic Synonymy
Supplemental Notes
Glossary
References
Index**

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V. KEYS TO THE FRESHWATER GASTROPODS OF NORTH AMERICA

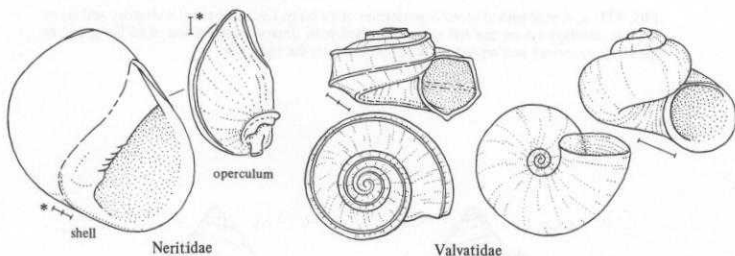
FAMILIES AND HIGHER TAXA

- 1 Animal with an operculum (which seals the shell aperture when the snail's body is withdrawn into the shell) (Fig. 772); respiration by gills; mantle opening facing anteriorly. Subclass **Prosobranchia** 2

Animal without an operculum to seal its shell aperture when withdrawn; respiration by the vascularized lining of the mantle cavity (true gills are lacking) or by a pseudobranch (false gill) outside the mantle cavity (Fig. 773a); mantle opening directed to the side (to the right or left, depending on whether the animal is dextral [right coiled] or sinistral [left coiled] (Fig. 773a,b)). Subclass **Pulmonata**, Order **Lymnophila** 11

- 2(1) Shell globose, subspherical or hemispherical (Fig. 21), solid, with a very low spire; aperture semi-circular or half-moon shaped, with "teeth" or tubercles on the parietal columellar margin of the aperture; operculum calcareous, paucispiral, with a pair of projecting processes on the inner columellar side (Fig. 22); shell usually with a pattern of pale variegations on a greenish-olive background; adult shell of medium size, its height about 20 mm; shell with three to four whorls, the last one making up most of the shell; gill bipectinate or feather-like, i.e., with gill laminae on both sides of the gill axis; radula rhipidoglossate (Fig. 782), with many marginal teeth. Florida and southern Georgia Family **NERITIDAE** [Order **Neritacea**, Superfamily **Neritoidea**] (page 223)

Shell of various shapes and sizes, but if neritiform (see above, Neritidae; Fig. 779) the shell is small (no more than 5 mm in height); operculum without a projecting process on the inner side; shell color patterns variable, but not of the variegated kind (see above, Neritidae); gill monopectinate (except in the Valvatidae), i.e., with gill laminae only on one side of the gill axis (which is adnate along its entire length to the pallial wall); radula taenioglossate (Fig. 782), with few (two) marginal teeth. Order **Mesogastropoda** 3



- 3(2) Shell small (8 mm or less in diameter), spire generally depressed, some species with carina; operculum multispiral (Fig. 780a); gill bipectinate or feather-like, protruding from the mantle cavity when the snail is active (Fig. 781); pallial tentacle (Fig. 781) present. Superfamily **Valvatoidea** Family **VALVATIDAE** (page 223)

*Measurement lines on illustrations throughout this section indicate millimeters.

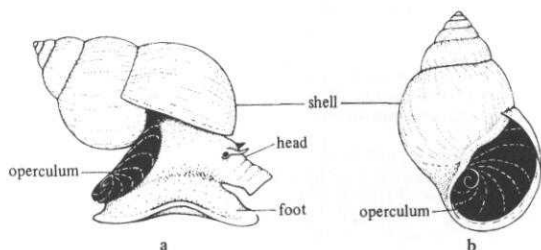


FIG. 772. An operculated snail, i.e., one which carries an operculum attached to its dorsal posterior foot. a, Position of the operculum when the snail is active; b, position of the operculum when the snail has withdrawn into its shell.

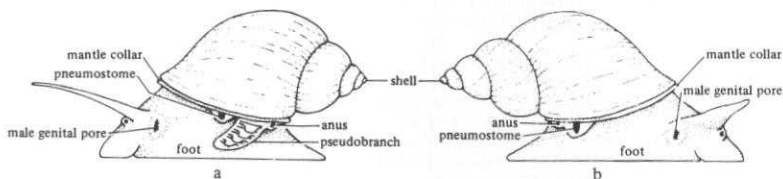


FIG. 773. a, A snail with *sinistral* organization of its body, i.e., respiratory, excretory and reproductive openings are on the *left* side; b, a snail with *dextral* organization of its body, i.e., respiratory, excretory and reproductive openings are on the *right* side.

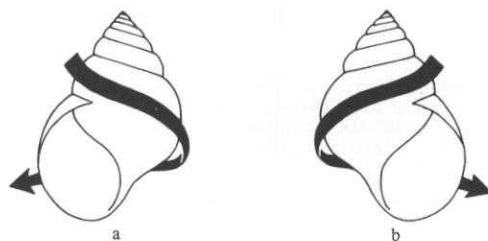
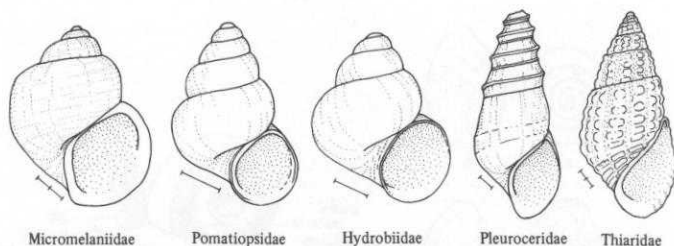


FIG. 774. Direction of coiling of gastropod shells. a, Shell coiled to the left, i.e., *sinistral*; b, shell coiled to the right, i.e., *dextral*.

- Shell small to large, spire depressed to elongate; operculum multispiral (Fig. 780a), paucispiral (Fig. 780b) or concentric (Fig. 780c,d); gill monopectinate; pallial tentacle absent 4
- 4(3) Operculum multispiral or paucispiral (Fig. 780a,b), the distal margins not concentric 5
- Operculum concentric (although the nucleus may be paucispiral) (Fig. 780c,d).
Superfamily **Ampullarioidea** (Viviparoidea) 9
- 5(4) Adult shells usually less than 5 mm in length (but a few species reach this length or exceed it by 1 or 2 mm, and the shell of one hydrobiid species (*Fluminicola nuttalliana* Lea) reaches 10 mm in length); males possess a verge (see Figs. 83, 85-92). Superfamily **Truncatelloidea** (Rissooidea) 6
- Adult shells of medium to large size (usually more than 15 mm in length, but some shells are smaller, to 10 mm in length, and in several species the adult shells are no longer than 6-9 mm); males lack a verge. Superfamily **Vermetoidea** (Cerithioidea) 8
- 6(5) Shell globose-conic, sculptured with numerous spiral epidermal ridges; central radular tooth lacks basal denticles (Fig. 81a). Inhabits streams in caves in Indiana and Kentucky Family **MICROMELANIIDAE** (page 231)
- Shell of various shapes, usually smooth, but if sculpturing is present it does not consist of spiral epidermal ridges; central radular tooth with one or more basal denticles or cusps on each side (Fig. 81b,c) 7



- 7(6) Shell high-spired, turriform; the head-foot region of the body is subdivided on each side by a longitudinal groove; central radular tooth with two or more basal cusps, which are situated on antero-posterior ridges (Fig. 81c); eyes in prominent swellings on the outer bases of the tentacles; amphibious or terrestrial in habit Family **POMATIOPSIDAE** (page 239)
- Shell high-spired to depressed; head-foot region not subdivided by a longitudinal groove; central radular tooth with 1-10 basal cusps attached to a thickened ridge along the lateral angle (Fig. 81b), not on antero-posterior ridges; eyes at the outer bases of the tentacles, but not on prominent swellings; totally aquatic in habit Family **HYDROBIIDAE** (page 231)
- 8(5) Mantle edge smooth; males always present, reproduction dioecious; females lay eggs, having an egg-laying sinus on the right side of the foot Family **PLEUROCERIDAE**²¹ (page 241)
- Mantle edge papillate; males generally absent (parthenogenetic reproduction common, often the rule); females brood their young in an adventitious ("subhaemocoelic"; not uterine) brood pouch in the postero-dorsal head-foot region. Introduced sporadically in the southernmost United States from Florida to Texas Family **THIARIDAE** (page 240)

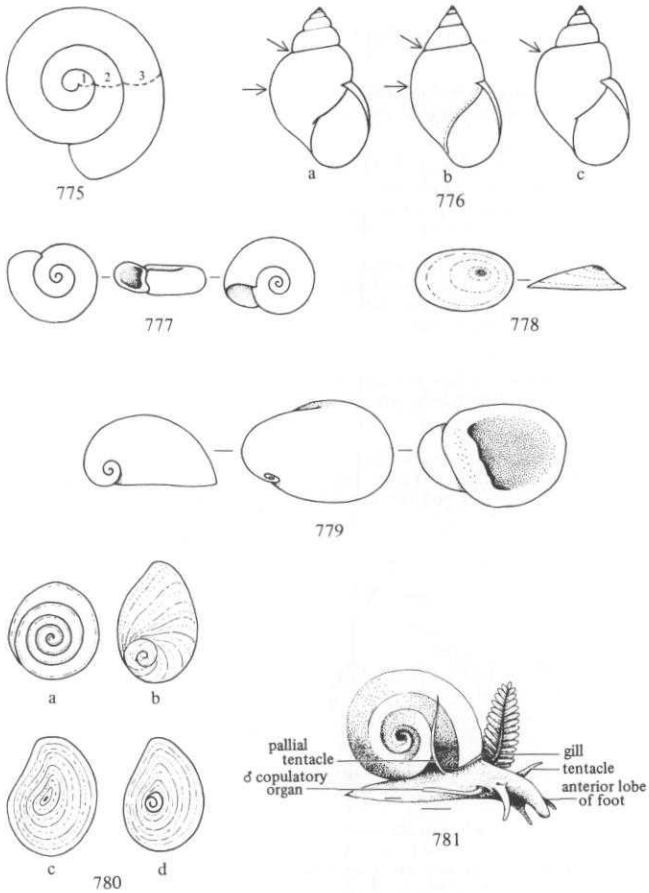


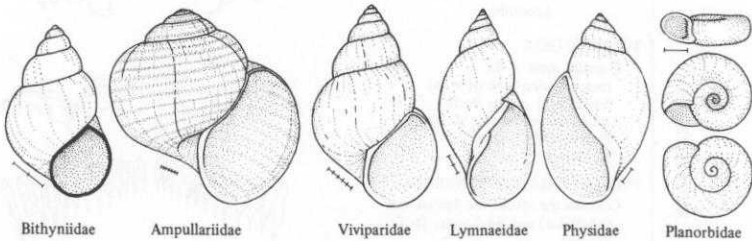
FIG. 775. Method of counting whorls. This shell has $3\frac{1}{4}$ whorls. FIGS. 776-779. Shell terminology. Fig. 776. a, Shell with well-rounded whorls and indented sutures; b, shell with flattened whorls and shallow sutures; c, shell with shouldered whorls. Fig. 777. Planorbiform or discoidal shell. Fig. 778. Ancyliiform or limpet-shaped shell. Fig. 779. Neritiform shell. FIG. 780. Types of opercula. a, Multispiral; b, paucispiral; c, concentric; d, concentric with spiral nucleus. FIG. 781. A valvatid snail, showing bipectinate gill and pallial tentacle (from Harman & Berg, 1971, as modified from F. C. Baker, 1928c).

- 9(4) Shells of adults medium to large, more than 20 mm in shell length (in some species reaching more than 50 or 60 mm); operculum corneous 10

Shells of adults smaller, less than 15 mm in length; operculum calcareous.
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence regions from Wisconsin to Pennsylvania and
New York Family BITHYNIIDAE (page 230)

- 10(9) Shell globose and large (height often up to or exceeding 60 mm), or shell planate (discoidal, with sunken spire), its width exceeding 40 mm; ends of labial palps whip-like; in males the penis arises from the right side of the mantle edge; females lay calcareous (*Pomacea*) or gelatinous (*Marisa*) eggs. Alabama, Florida and Georgia Family AMPULLARIIDAE (page 230)

Shell subglobose to turreted, medium to large; ends of labial palps blunt, not whip-like; in males the right tentacle is modified as a penis sheath; females ovoviviparous. Found throughout the United States and Canada Family VIVIPARIDAE (page 227)



- 11(1) Shell coiled 12
- Shell an uncoiled, obtuse cone (limpet- or cap-shaped) (Fig. 778) 14
- 12(11) Animal and shell dextral (coiled to the right) (Figs. 773b, 774b). Superfamily Lymnaeoidea, in part Family LYMNAEIDAE, in part (page 247)
- Animal and shell sinistral (coiled to the left) (Figs. 773a, 774a). Superfamily Ancyloidea, in part 13
- 13(12) Shell with a raised spire; blood (haemolymph) nearly colorless (the respiratory pigment is haemocyanin); animal without pseudobranch (false gill); mantle margin digitate or lobed Family PHYSIDAE (page 253)
- Shell discoidal, with a sunken spire (Figs. 704, 777) (in some species the smaller (older) shell coils protrude on the umbilical side ("ultrasinistral" or pseudo-dextral shells)); blood (haemolymph) in nearly all species is red (contains haemoglobin); a pseudobranch (false gill) is situated near the pneumostome or anus (Fig. 773a); mantle margin simple Family PLANORBIDAE (page 254)
- 14(11) Adult shell relatively large (up to 12 mm in length), apex nearly central, not distinctly to the right or left of the median line; animal dextral. Pacific drainage. Superfamily Lymnaeoidea, in part Family LYMNAEIDAE, in part (page 247)
- Adult shell smaller (7 mm or less in length), apex may be nearly central but often to the right or left of the median line; animal dextral or sinistral 15
- 15(14) Animal and shell dextral (Fig. 755a). Several lakes in the Rocky Mountains, northeastern Ontario and northcentral Quebec. Superfamily Acroloxoidea Family ACROLOXIDAE (page 247)

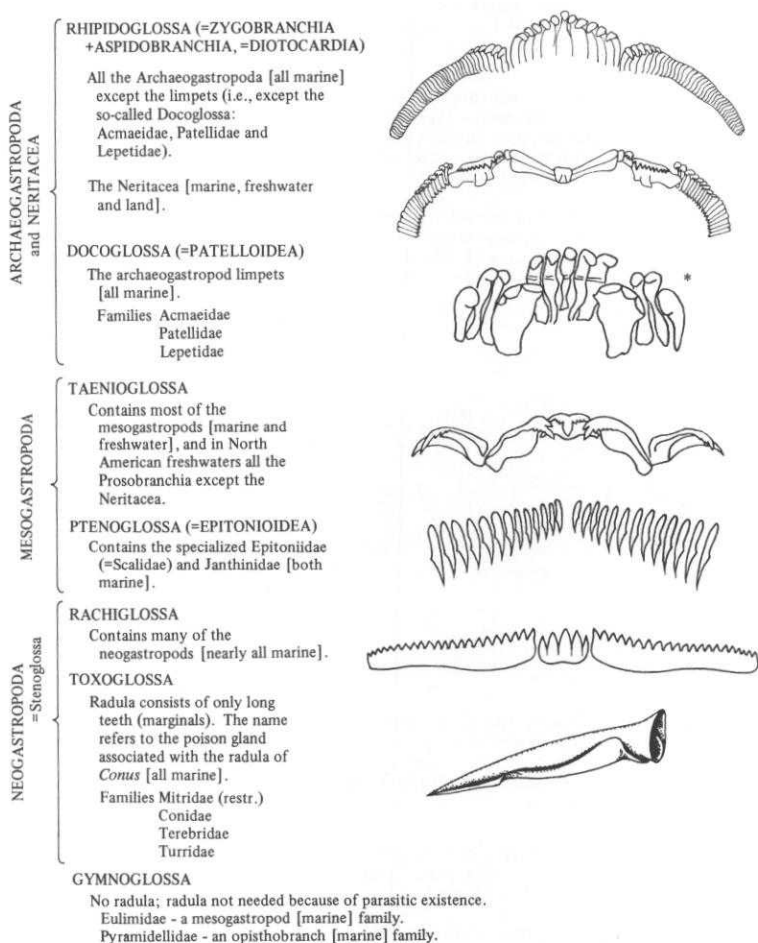
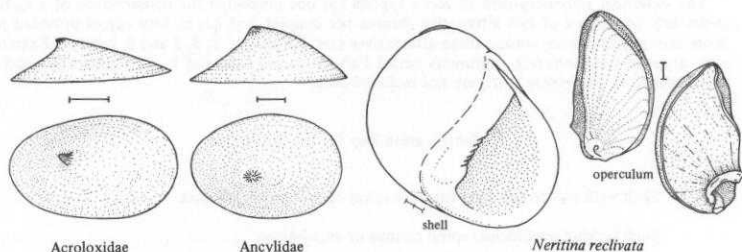


FIG. 782. Prosobranch snail classification based on radulae. The Prosobranchia have been divided in the past into a number of groups which take their names from the prevalent type of radulae they possess. This classification generally separates assemblages that are also distinct in their soft anatomy, but not always. North American freshwater prosobranchs possess only the rhipidoglossate (in the Neritidae) and the taenioglossate (in the other prosobranch families) types of radulae. [*Figure after Thiele (1929).]

Animal and shell sinistral (Fig. 755b). Generally distributed throughout North America. Superfamily Ancyloidea, in part Family ANCYLIDAE (page 261)



FAMILY NERITIDAE

The Neritidae¹ are largely marine and are well represented throughout the world, especially in tropical and subtropical regions. There has been a tendency for various lineages of neritids to invade estuarine habitats, and freshwater and terrestrial ones as well. Only one species occurs in the United States, *Neritina reclinata* (Say) (Figs. 21, 22). It is found from Florida to Mississippi. Dall (1885) named a subspecies (*palmae*) from near Palma Sola, Florida, and Pilsbry (1931) named a subspecies (*sphaera*) from Ojus, Florida. Both of these may be simply "forms" of *N. reclinata*.

The shells of neritids are usually subglobose or hemispherical, have few whorls, very reduced spires and very large body whorls. These characteristics, together with the generally thickened shell with heavily calloused and expanded parietal apertural margin, produce a rather typical shape, referred to as *neritiform* (Burch, 1968a) or *neritiniiform*. The shell is generally smooth, often polished, and its columellar margin is toothed. The operculum (Fig. 22) is paucispiral, calcified, and contains a pair of projections, or apophyses, on the inner columellar side.

The shell of *Neritina reclinata palmae* Dall is "quite small [maximum length 1 cm], . . . black, with a cerous labrum, but the light zigzag lines, characteristic of some color varieties of *reclinata*, [are] beautifully clear by transmitted light" (Dall, 1885).

The shell of *Neritina reclinata sphaera* Pilsbry "is less elevated than *N. reclinata*, the spire extremely short, rising very little, the last whorl strongly convex above the periphery, not flattened and sloping as in *reclinata*. Color grape green, densely marked with fine black lines and with a black line following the suture, as in *reclinata*" (Pilsbry, 1931).

FAMILY VALVATIDAE*

The Valvatidae comprise a total of about 11 extant species inhabiting permanent standing and flowing fresh waters in the Northern Hemisphere. Except for *Borysthenia naticina* (Menke) of the Danube River drainage in eastern Europe, the family is represented by species of the genus *Valvata* Müller. The animals of *Valvata* are oviparous hermaphrodites. A single bipectinate gill is directed to the left, and a pallial tentacle occurs on the right side of the mantle cavity (Fig. 781).

The shells of North American *Valvata* are comparatively small (diameter up to 5 mm), have up to 4½ whorls, are dextral, and vary in form from discoid to high-turbinate. The nuclear whorls possess both axial and spiral sculpture; the rest of the shell contains lamellate to obsolete axial sculpture and is either spirally angulated, carinated or smooth. Several species are polymorphic in shell form and sculpture. The operculum is corneous, thin, flattened but slightly concave, circular in outline and multispiral (Fig. 780a).

Shell features are used to identify North American species of *Valvata*, several of which are polymorphic. For example, the "kinds" of *V. tricarinata* s.lat. are characterized by differing numbers and locations of spiral carinae or angulations. A single population usually contains several of these variants, which have often been treated taxonomically as subspecies. However, these variants are neither geographical races nor environmental forms (ecophenotypes), and they are treated as morphs here. *V. lewisii* morph *ontarioensis* (Fig. 27), which often comprises monomorphic populations, does

¹Superscript numbers throughout the text refer to corresponding comments under Supplemental Notes, which appear on pp. 268-283.

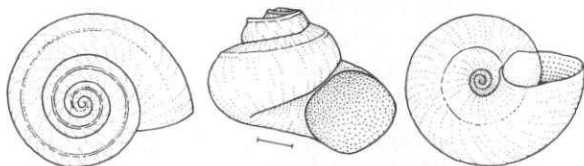
*From Heard (1982).¹⁰⁰

have a distinctive range, but it is called a morph because of its peculiar shell form. The nature of the variation in some other species is not understood at this time, and several variants are thus treated as possible forms.

The extensive polymorphism in some species has not precluded the construction of a dichotomous key comprised of two alternative choices per couplet, but has in four places provided for a more convenient choice among three alternatives (see "couplets" 2, 3, 5 and 8, below). Extremely rare, atypical variations (e.g., disjunctly coiled *Valvata sincera* s.str. and *V. tricarinata* s.str., and also tetracarinate *V. tricarinata* s.str.) are not included here.

Identification Key for the Valvatidae

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1 | Shell with one to three postnuclear spiral carinae or angulations | 2 |
| | Shell lacking postnuclear spiral carinae or angulations | 9 |
| 2(1) | Shell with one spiral carina or angulation | 3 |
| | Shell with two spiral carinae or angulations | 5 |
| | Shell with three spiral carinae or angulations | 8 |
| 3(2) | Carina or angulation in dorsal location on the body whorl | 4 |
| | Carina or angulation in peripheral location on the body whorl. Quebec and New Brunswick west to Alberta, and south to Wyoming, Arkansas and Virginia <i>Valvata tricarinata</i> morph <i>mediocarinata</i> F.C. Baker | |
| | Carina or angulation in ventral location on the body whorl. Quebec and New Brunswick west to Alberta, and south to Wyoming, Arkansas and Virginia <i>Valvata tricarinata</i> morph <i>infracarinata</i> Vanatta | |
| 4(3) | Angulation incomplete, becoming obsolete toward the outer lip of the aperture (Fig. 34). Idaho and Utah <i>Valvata utahensis</i> Call | |

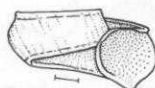


V. u. utahensis

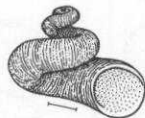
Carina or angulation complete, continuing to the outer lip of the aperture.
Quebec and New Brunswick west to Alberta, and south to Wyoming,
Arkansas and Virginia *Valvata tricarinata* morph *unicarinata* DeKay

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 5(2) | Carinae or angulations in dorsal and peripheral locations on the body whorl.
Quebec and New Brunswick west to Alberta, and south to Wyoming,
Arkansas and Virginia <i>Valvata tricarinata</i> morph <i>basalis</i> Vanatta | |
| | Carinae or angulations in peripheral and ventral locations on the body whorl.
Quebec and New Brunswick west to Alberta, and south to Wyoming,
Arkansas and Virginia <i>Valvata tricarinata</i> morph <i>bakeri</i> Fluck | |
| | Carinae or angulations in dorsal and ventral locations on the body whorl | 6 |

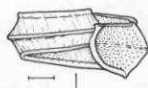
- 6(5) Shoulder on the body whorl sloping upward from the dorsal carina or angulation to the suture 7
- Shoulder on the body whorl sloping downward from the dorsal carina to the suture (Fig. 23). Discontinuously distributed in eastern United States from New Jersey south to Alabama and west to Iowa *Valvata bicarinata bicarinata* Lea
- 7(6) Dorsal angulation incomplete, becoming obsolete on the body whorl. Idaho and Utah *Valvata utahensis* morph *horati* Bailly & Bailly
- Dorsal carina or angulation complete, continuing to the outer lip of the aperture. Quebec and New Brunswick west to Alberta, and south to Wyoming, Arkansas and Virginia *Valvata tricarinata* morph *perconfusa* Walker
- 8(2) Shoulder of the body whorl sloping downward from the dorsal carina to the suture (Fig. 24). Discontinuously distributed in eastern United States from New Jersey south to Alabama and west to Iowa *Valvata bicarinata* morph *normalis* Walker
- Shoulder of the body whorl sloping upward from the dorsal carina or angulation to the suture (Fig. 33). Quebec and New Brunswick west to Alberta, and south to Wyoming, Arkansas and Virginia *Valvata tricarinata tricarinata* (Say)
- Shoulder of the body whorl sloping upward from the dorsal carina nearly to the suture, then turning downward (Fig. 36). Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin *Valvata winnebagoensis* F.C. Baker
- 9(1) Shell partly uncoiled with the body whorl broadly separated from the penultimate whorl (Fig. 27). Ontario in the region north of Lake Superior drained by the headwaters of the Attawapiskat, Albany and Severn river systems *Valvata lewisi* morph *ontarioensis* F.C. Baker
- Shell not disjunctly coiled 10
- 10(9) Shell of discoid shape. Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Ontario *Valvata perdepressa* ?form *walkerii* F.C. Baker
- Shell with spire elevated above the body whorl 11
- 11(10) Shoulder of the body whorl flattened, sloping slightly upward toward the suture; often with a very faint angulation in dorsal location (and rarely also in peripheral locations). Quebec and New Brunswick west to Alberta, and south to Wyoming, Arkansas and Virginia *Valvata tricarinata* morph *simplex* Gould
- Body whorl evenly convex, not flattened above (or elsewhere) 12



V. b. bicarinata



V. l. m. ontarioensis



V. b. m. normalis

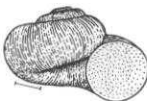


V. t. tricarinata

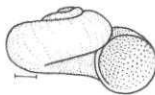


V. winnebagoensis

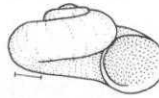
- 12(11) Shell depressed-turbinate, spire but little elevated 13
 Shell high-turbinate or subconical, spire markedly elevated 16
- 13(12) Shell diameter exceeding 5 mm 14
 Shell diameter less than 5 mm 15
- 14(13) Axial striae lamellate; luster of shell dull (Fig. 26). Southern Canada from
 Quebec west to British Columbia, and northern United States from New
 York west to Minnesota *Valvata lewisi lewisi* Currier
 Axial striae obsolete; shell with a high gloss (Fig. 28). Alaska to Washington
 state *Valvata mergella* Westerlund
- 15(13) Color of the apical whorls of the shell usually dull purple, or violet or pink;
 luster of shell dull (Fig. 29). Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Ontario
 *Valvata perdepressa perdepressa* Walker
 Color of the apical whorls of the shell pale green to white; shell glossy (Fig.
 25). Montana south to Colorado, west to British Columbia and California
 and south into Mexico *Valvata humeralis* Say
- 16(12) Shell high-turbinate 17
 Shell subconical 19
- 17(16) Apex of shell flattened, appearing truncated (Fig. 30). Lower Great Lakes
 *Valvata piscinalis* ?form *obtusa* Draparnaud
 Apex of shell acute 18
- 18(17) Shell color pale green; shell diameter greater than 5 mm (Fig. 32). Eastern
 Canada and north central United States *Valvata sincera* ?form *danielsi* Walker
 Shell color dark to often brilliant green; shell diameter less than 5 mm (Fig.
 35). California, Nevada and Oregon *Valvata virens* Tryon
- 19(16) Axial striae lamellate. Quebec and Maine west to Ontario and Minnesota
 *Valvata sincera nylanderi* Dall
 Axial striae fine (Fig. 31). Maine west to Alberta, and south to South Dakota
 and Illinois *Valvata sincera sincera* Say



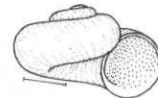
V. l. lewisi



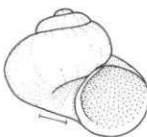
V. mergella



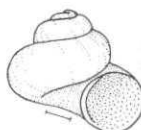
V. p. perdepressa



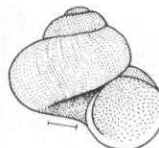
V. humeralis



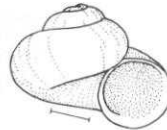
V. p. ?f. obtusa



V. s. ?f. danielsi



V. virens



V. s. sincera

FAMILY VIVIPARIDAE*

The Viviparidae are nearly world-wide in distribution and in North America occur throughout the eastern United States and Canada. *Campeloma*, *Lioplax* and *Tulotoma* are endemic to (i.e., restricted to) North America. *Viviparus* has a Holarctic distribution, and *Cipangopaludina* is an Asian genus. *Campeloma*, *Lioplax* and *Viviparus* are relatively common and have wide distributions. *Tulotoma* is confined to the Coosa-Alabama river system in Alabama and is rare, perhaps now nearly extinct. The two introduced species of the Asian *Cipangopaludina* have rather wide although sporadic distributions in the United States.

The Viviparidae are all "live-bearers", i.e., are ovoviviparous, giving birth to young crawling snails, rather than laying eggs that hatch in the external environment. It is this reproductive trait which has provided the family with its name.

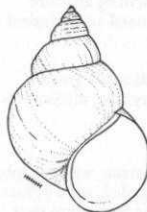
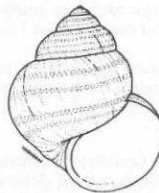
The sexes are separate in the Viviparidae, the males being readily distinguishable by their modified right tentacle, which serves as a copulatory organ. This modified tentacle in the males is shorter and thicker than the left tentacle or either of the bilaterally symmetrical tentacles of the females. Some populations of *Campeloma* are parthenogenetic, consisting entirely of females.

Identification Key for the Viviparidae

- 1 Shell large, adults over 35 mm and up to 50 mm in length; shell relatively thin; whorls not shouldered. Genus *Cipangopaludina* 2
- Shell medium to large, generally less than 35 mm in length, but if large, the shell is thick and ponderous, and the whorls are generally shouldered 3

- 2(1) Shell with acute spire and usually with spiral angulations or low carinae on the whorls; not malleated (Fig. 53). Sporadically but widely distributed in the United States *Cipangopaludina japonica* (Martens)

Shell with obtuse spire and without spiral angulations or low carinae; generally with surface malleations (Fig. 52). Sporadically but widely distributed in the United States *Cipangopaludina chinensis malleata* (Reeve)

*C. japonica**C. c. malleata**T. magnifica*

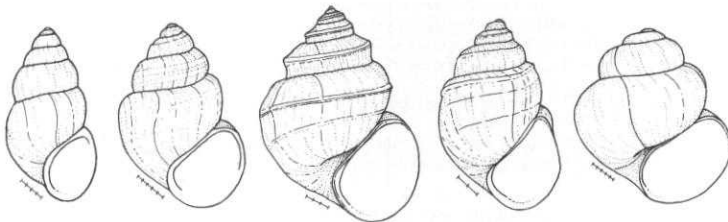
- 3(1) Shell with or without one or two spiral rows of nodules; outer margin of shell aperture concave (when observed from an angle parallel to the plane of the aperture) and its oblique margin to the shell axis quite exaggerated (Fig. 783); columellar margin of operculum reflected inward (Figs. 44, 45). Restricted to the Coosa-Alabama river system in Alabama *Tulotoma magnifica* (Conrad)³

Shell without rows of spiral nodules; outer margin of shell aperture not concave (when observed from an angle parallel to the plane of the aperture) and its oblique angle to the shell axis not exaggerated (Fig. 783); columellar margin of operculum not reflected inward 4

- 4(3) Operculum concentric, but with spiral nucleus; whorls commonly with a median spiral angle or low ridge or a spiral subsutural sulcus. Genus *Lioplax* 5

*From Burch & Vail (1982).

- Operculum entirely concentric, including its nucleus; whorls without spiral angles, ridges or sulci 10
- 5(4) Shell attenuate, compressed; whorls rarely angular (Fig. 43). Coosa-Alabama-Tombigbee river system in Georgia and Alabama, and Tensas River, Alabama *Lioplax cyclostomaformis* (Lea)
- Shell subglobose, not attenuate and compressed; at least some of the whorls are generally angular or with a spiral subsutural sulcus 6
- 6(5) Shell large for the genus, adults up to 30 mm in length, dark olive-green to nearly black (Fig. 67). Chipola River, Florida *Lioplax pilsbryi pilsbryi* Walker
- Shell smaller, adults less than 25 mm in length and seldom more than 20 mm, horn to pale or occasionally dark olive-green in color 7
- 7(6) Atlantic drainage and Gulf drainage 8
- Mississippi drainage (Minnesota to Arkansas and Ohio)⁷ *Lioplax sulculosa* (Menke)
- 8(7) Atlantic drainage (New York to South Carolina)⁷ (Fig. 68) *Lioplax subcarinata* (Say)
- Gulf drainage 9
- 9(8) Whorls generally with a spiral subsutural sulcus, which tends to constrict the posterior aperture (Fig. 69). Ochlockonee and Yellow river systems, Florida and Alabama *Lioplax talquinensis* Vail
- Whorls without a spiral subsutural sulcus; aperture rounded posteriorly. Choctawhatchee, Escambia, Flint and Suwannee river systems, Florida and Georgia *Lioplax pilsbryi choctawhatchensis* Vanatta⁶
- 10(4) Shell with or without spiral color bands; width and length of aperture usually nearly equal, making it round, or nearly so; lateral and marginal radular teeth with prominent cusps. Genus *Viviparus* 11
- Shell without spiral color bands; length of aperture noticeably greater than width; lateral and marginal teeth simple with very fine, difficult-to-distinguish cusps. Genus *Campeloma*⁴ 13
- 11(10) Shell dark yellowish-green to (usually) dark olivaceous-green, without spiral color bands; shell broadly ovate, whorls globosely rounded, spire obtuse (Fig. 48). Minnesota south to Louisiana, mainly in the Mississippi river drainage; Gulf drainage from Texas to Alabama; Atlantic drainage in Georgia and South Carolina *Viviparus intertextus* (Say)



L. cyclostomaformis

L. p. pilsbryi

L. subcarinata

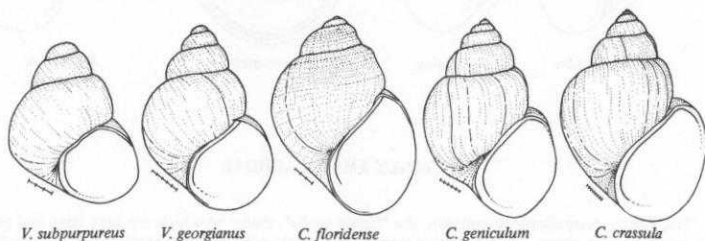
L. talquinensis

V. intertextus

Shell pale olivaceous-green to olivaceous-brown, with or without spiral color bands, ovate but not broadly so, whorls flattened to well rounded but not globose rounded, spire relatively acute 12

- 12(11) Shell yellowish-brown or olivaceous-brown; color bands, when present, three in number; shell rather heavy; whorls often flat-sided (Figs. 49-51). Mississippi river drainage from Iowa to Louisiana; Gulf drainage in Texas and Mississippi *Viviparus subpurpureus* (Say)

Shell yellowish-green or olivaceous-green; color bands, when present, usually four in number; shell relatively thin, but sturdy; whorls usually well rounded (Figs. 46, 47). Alabama, Florida and Georgia north to Illinois and Indiana; northern states from Wisconsin to New England and Quebec *Viviparus georgianus* (Lea)

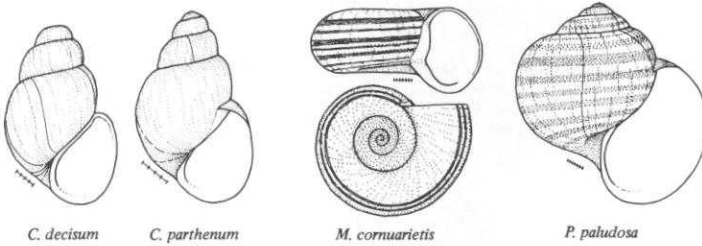


- 13(10) Inside of shell aperture deep reddish-brown or brown (Fig. 62); shell of newborn young uniformly dark brown. Eastern Florida *Campeloma floridense* Call
- Inside of shell aperture white, bluish or faintly pinkish; shell of newborn young opaque white or light translucent beige 14
- 14(13) Shell whorls generally with angled shoulders. Southern in distribution 15
- Shell whorls unshouldered or with rounded shoulders 16
- 15(14) Shell broadly ovate (Figs. 63, 64). Northwestern Florida, southwestern Georgia and southeastern Alabama *Campeloma geniculum* (Conrad)
- Shell narrowly ovate (Fig. 41). Atlantic drainage from North Carolina to Georgia *Campeloma limum* (Anthony)
- 16(14) Shell narrow, relatively thin, generally with prominent raised spiral lines (Fig. 56). Northern Alabama *Campeloma decampi* Binney
- Shell broader, relatively thin to thick and ponderous, spiral lines on adult shells when present are not prominent 17
- 17(16) Spire typically depressed and obtuse, body whorl large and often cylindrical (Figs. 40, 66). Alabama-Coosa drainage *Campeloma regulare* (Lea)*
- Spire elongate, seldom depressed, body whorl rounded 18
- 18(17) Shell large, heavy and ponderous (Figs. 42, 54, 55). Midwestern United States in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Mississippi drainages *Campeloma crassula* Rafinesque
- Shell medium or a little larger, relatively thin to strong, but not very large or heavy and ponderous 19

**Campeloma coarctatum* (pp. 86, 87, 91) is a synonym of *C. regulare*.

- 19(18) Widely distributed, from southern Canada to Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, northern Georgia and Virginia. Figs. 37-39, 57-61 *Campeloma decisum* (Say)

Ochlockonee river drainage in southern Georgia and northern Florida. Fig. 65 *Campeloma parthenum* Vail



FAMILY AMPULLARIIDAE

The family Ampullariidae contains the "apple snails", many of which are very large and globose or subglobose in shape. The family is represented world-wide in the tropics. They are mostly amphibious snails which can survive for long periods out of water, including during the dry season when they burrow into the mud. Their mantle cavity is divided into two compartments, the left one containing a gill for aquatic respiration and the right compartment serving as a lung for air-breathing. From the left side a long siphon extends, by which the snail can admit air to the pulmonary chamber when immersed.

Pomacea paludosa (Say) is the largest freshwater gastropod found in North America, its height and width commonly exceeding 60 mm. Its color is dark to light olive green with a dozen or more reddish or brownish spiral bands. The operculum is concentric, thin and corneous. Pilsbry (1899e) gave the name *miamiensis* to a small, reddish-brown population from the vicinity of Miami, Florida, but according to Clench & Turner (1956) this is a synonym of *paludosa* Say. A Brazilian species, *P. bridgesi* (Reeve), recently has been introduced to Florida (Clench, 1966).

Marisa cornuarietis is also a large snail, and its shell also has an olive color with spiral reddish or brown bands. However, the shell is peculiar in that its spire is sunken below the body whorl and the umbilicus is very wide.

Identification Key for the Ampullariidae

- 1 Shell subglobose in shape. Alabama, Florida and Georgia. Genus *Pomacea* 2
- Shell discoidal or planispiral in shape (Figs. 70, 71). Southern Florida
 *Marisa cornuarietis* (Linnaeus)
- 2(1) Shell large, often up to 60 mm or more in length, whorls with only weak or without shoulders, body whorl very wide, spire depressed, aperture narrowly oval (Figs. 72, 73). Alabama, Florida and Georgia *Pomacea paludosa* (Say)
- Shell smaller, less than 50 mm in length, whorls more strongly shouldered, body whorl narrower, spire projecting and turreted, aperture more broadly oval. Florida *Pomacea bridgesi* (Reeve)

FAMILY BITHYNIIDAE

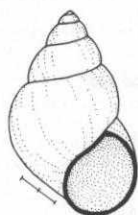
The Bithyniidae are found throughout Europe and Asia, and in Africa, Indonesia, the Philippines and Australia. The European *Bithynia tentaculata* (Linnaeus) was introduced long ago by man into

North America and has spread widely. However, *B. tentaculata* has been reported in Pleistocene deposits in Chicago, so it may already have been living in the Western Hemisphere when Europeans first arrived. F.C. Baker (1928c) gave the varietal name *magnalacustris* to the supposedly North American form, which he considered to have "more rounded whorls with deeper sutures and an apex that stands well above the second whorl."

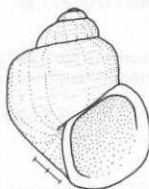
The Bithyniidae traditionally have been included in the family Hydrobiidae. However, Taylor (1966b) has recently argued that the bithyniids should be separated from the hydrobiids and transferred to the Viviparoidae (Ampullarioidea). Viviparoid characters of *Bithynia* are its size (adult shells are more than 10 mm long), calcareous operculum with paucispiral nucleus and concentric edges, nuchal lobes of the head-foot, relatively long, flexible and acute tentacles, yellow and orange skin pigment granules, spirally constructed fecal pellets, use of the ctenidium in food gathering, palpal innervation of the penis, and dimorphic sperm.

Bithynia tentaculata (Linnaeus) has a broadly conic or narrowly ovate shell (Fig. 74). It is larger than any of the Hydrobiidae, the shells of many adults measuring more than 12 mm in length. The color of the shell ranges from yellowish to greenish, and is covered by a thin brownish periostracum. Surface sculpture consists of fine transverse growth lines and fine incised spiral lines. In contrast to most hydrobiids, the concentric operculum just fits the outer aperture, and does not go past the peritreme when the animal withdraws its head-foot into the shell.

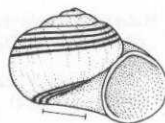
Bithynia tentaculata occurs in the Great Lakes region from Albany, New York, to Winnebago Lake, Wisconsin, and in the Potomac River in Virginia and Maryland (Pilsbry, 1932c; Marshall, 1933).



B. tentaculata



A. spiralis



C. riograndensis

FAMILY MICROMELANIIDAE

The Micromelaniidae are a family of hydrobiid-like snails which lack basal denticles on their central radular teeth. They are found mainly in the ancient lakes Baical (Siberia) and Ohrid (Macedonia and Albania), the Caspian Sea, southeastern Europe, Asia Minor and eastern India. *Emmericiella* occurs in Mexico, and the monotypic *Antroselates* occurs in caves in southern Indiana and west-central Kentucky. The latter was transferred to the Micromelaniidae by Taylor (1966b) because of its radular characters.

Antroselates spiralis Hubricht has a small, solid, globose conic, turritate, narrowly perforate or rimate shell (Fig. 108). Its sculpture consists of numerous spiral periostracal threads. The operculum is paucispiral and hyaline. The animal is white. Males have a simple, long, slender, tapering verge. The central and lateral teeth have many small cusps of uniform size (Hubricht, 1963b).

FAMILY HYDROBIIIDAE

The Hydrobiidae are one of the most common and widely distributed gastropod families, occurring in temperate, subtropical and tropical regions throughout much of the world. The family is a large one, comprising some 103 genera (Taylor & Sohl, 1962). Most hydrobiid species live in fresh water, although some are associated with brackish water. Only the North American freshwater species are dealt with in this manual.

Shells of hydrobiids are small (many are minute), generally elongate, dextral (Fig. 774b), nearly always drab and unicolored, and generally have relatively few whorls. The shells of most species are plain, but some species have prominent surface sculpture, and one species in North America (north of Mexico), *Cochliopina riograndensis* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), has spiral color bands (Fig. 140). The shell aperture is closed by an operculum, which is generally paucispiral (Fig. 780b), but some species have

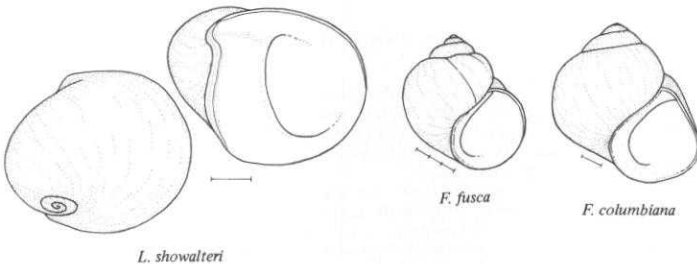
round, multispiral opercula (Fig. 780a). Like most North American freshwater prosobranch snails, the sexes are separate in the Hydrobiidae, and the shells of some genera exhibit sexual dimorphism.

Because of the similarity of the shells of many species occurring in different genera and subfamilies, reliance must be placed on anatomical characters, especially those of the verge (male copulatory organ), in making identifications and for assigning species to genera and genera to subfamilies (Fig. 82). Since the anatomical characteristics of some species (and even genera) are not known, their taxonomic placement in this manual is presumptive. Further studies may change their systematic status.

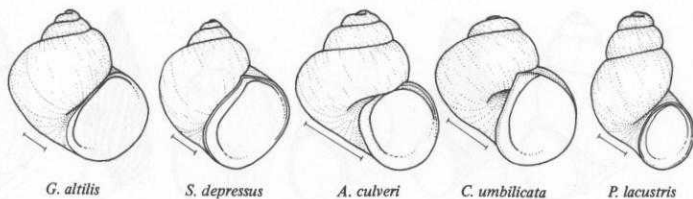
Since so few hydrobiids have been studied anatomically in any great detail, a subfamilial classification based entirely on the male verge may be proven eventually to be inadequate or inaccurate. However, from a standpoint of practicality for presenting a workable classification for this identification manual, the hydrobiid genera are grouped according to the major characters of the verges of their species and these groups assigned to previously named subfamilies. While this possibly may not represent the true systematic and phylogenetic relationships of the various genera, it is a useful system at present.

Identification Key for the Hydrobiidae

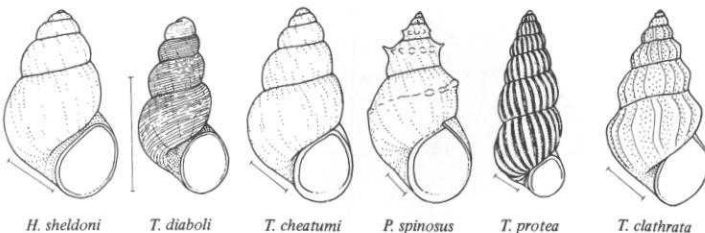
- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1 | Males with single-ducted verges (Fig. 82a,b,c) | 2 |
| | Males with two- or three-ducted verges (Fig. 82d,e) | 52 |
| 2(1) | Males with simple verges, lacking accessory lobes and glandular apical and subapical crests (Fig. 82a). Subfamily Lithoglyphinae | 3 |
| | Males with verges bearing accessory lobes or glandular apical and subapical crests (Fig. 82b,c) | 13 |
| 3(2) | Shell neritiform (Figs. 192, 193, 779). Cahaba and Coosa rivers, Alabama | |
| | <i>Lepyrium showalteri</i> (Lea) | |
| | Shell conical, subglobose or heliciform | 4 |
| 4(3) | Shell depressed, heliciform, with spiral brown bands (Fig. 140). Texas | |
| | <i>Cochliopina riograndensis</i> (Pilsbry & Ferriss) | |
| | Shell conical to subglobose, without spiral color bands | 5 |
| 5(4) | Shell imperforate or narrowly perforate | 6 |
| | Shell umbilicate | 11 |
| 6(5) | Western in distribution, in the Pacific drainage (Figs. 141, 142, 145-148, 152) | Genus <i>Fluminicola</i> ⁶³ |
| | Eastern in distribution, in the Mississippi, Gulf and Atlantic drainages | 7 |



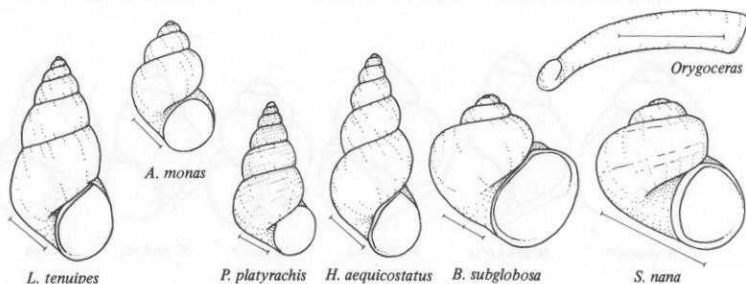
- 7(6) Shell generally thick and solid, columella thickened. Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico drainage (except for *S. pennsylvanicus* and *S. virginicus*). Genus *Somatogyrus* 8
- Shell rather thin, columella not thickened (Fig. 191). Atlantic drainage from New Jersey to South Carolina *Gillia altilis* (Lea)
- 8(7) Shell with spirally striate apical whorls. Subgenus *Walkerilla*⁶⁴ 9
- Shell without spirally striate apical whorls (Figs. 149, 151, 153-185, 194, 195). Widely distributed in eastern North America in the Midwest and South Subgenus *Somatogyrus* s.s.⁶⁵
- 9(8) Spire very depressed (Figs. 150, 186, 196). Catawba and Coosa rivers, Alabama *Somatogyrus* (*Walkerilla*) *coosaensis* Walker
- Spire not depressed. Georgia and Virginia 10
- 10(9) Shell perforate (Figs. 89, 197, 201). Broad River, Georgia *Somatogyrus* (*Walkerilla*) *tenax* Thompson
- Shell imperforate (Fig. 187). Rapidan River, Virginia *Somatogyrus* (*Walkerilla*) *virginicus* Walker
- 11(5) Shell small (less than 2.5 mm in length), aperture round, columella thin (Fig. 138). Missouri *Antrobia culveri* Hubricht
- Shell larger (3.0-3.5 mm in length), aperture ovate, columella thickened. Alabama. Genus *Clappia* 12
- 12(11) Shell aperture more elongate, spire less attenuate, umbilicus larger, animal black (Figs. 139, 143, 144). Coosa River, Alabama *Clappia umbilicata* (Walker)
- Shell aperture broader, less elongate, spire relatively attenuate, umbilicus smaller, animal white. Cahaba River, Alabama *Clappia cahabensis* Clench
- 13(2) Males with verges bearing accessory lobes (Fig. 82b). Subfamily Hydrobiinae⁶⁶ 14
- Males with verges bearing glandular apical crests (Fig. 82c). Subfamily Nymphophilinae 27
- 14(13) Top of shell spire truncated. The first several spire whorls coiled in the same plane (Figs. 107, 129-131). Widely distributed in eastern North America *Probythinella lacustris* (F. C. Baker)
- Top of shell spire not truncated, the first several spire whorls coiled in a descending spiral 15



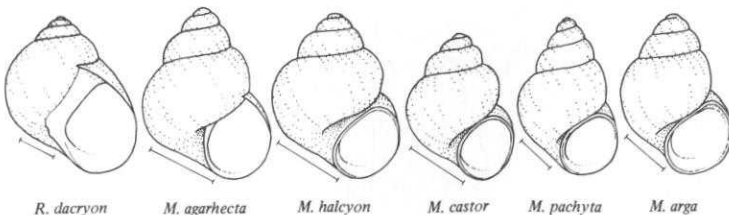
- 15(14) Northern in distribution (Fig. 76). Lake Michigan, Wisconsin *Hoya sheldoni* (Pilsbry)⁶⁷
 Southern and western in distribution 16
- 16(15) Western in distribution. Texas, Arizona, Nevada and California. Genus
*Tryonia*⁶⁸ 17
 Southern in distribution. Georgia and Florida 22
- 17(16) Found in Texas 18
 Further western in distribution, Arizona, Nevada and California 20
- 18(17) Shell minute, that of adults with four to five whorls less than 1.5 mm in
 shell length; umbilicus small but distinct (Fig. 135). Texas
Tryonia diaboli (Pilsbry & Ferriss)
 Shell larger, that of adults with about five whorls more than 3 mm;
 imperforate 19
- 19(18) Shell surface smooth, except for fine transverse growth lines (Figs. 127, 128,
 133). Texas *Tryonia cheatumi* (Pilsbry)
 Shell surface sculptured with revolving striae or carinae which are commonly
 modified into spines (Fig. 126). Texas *Pyrgophorus spinosus* (Call & Pilsbry)
- 20(17) Shell surface smooth, except for fine transverse growth lines. California
 (in brackish water), Arizona *Tryonia imitator* (Pilsbry)
 Shell surface sculptured with transverse ribs and sometimes with spiral
 lirae also 21
- 21(20) Shell narrowly conic, ribbed, with or without lirae, ribs not angular except
 where crossed by lirae (Figs. 136, 137). California (subfossil), Arizona
Tryonia protea (Gould)
 Shell elongately conic, ribbed, but without lirae, ribs angular (Fig. 134).
 Nevada *Tryonia clathrata* Stimpson
- 22(16) Periphery of whorls flattened, sutures shallow; verge with 7-50 papillae
 along its right margin, 1-4 papillae along the distal third of the left margin
 and with or without papillae about the base. Genus *Littoridinops* 23
 Periphery of whorls inflated, sutures impressed; verge with 1-7 papillae
 along the right margin and usually with one or two papillae on the left
 margin either at the base or distal end 24



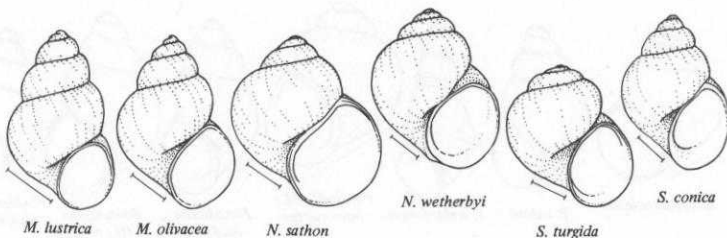
- 23(22) Verge with a single row of 7-15 papillae along the right margin and 3-10 papillae around the base (Figs. 79, 87, 106, 125). Atlantic drainage of Florida and Georgia *Littoridinops tenuipes* Couper
- Verge with 17-50 papillae arranged in three to five rows along the right margin, and no papillae at the base (Figs. 80, 85, 86, 105). Florida
..... *Littoridinops monroensis* (Frauenfeld)
- 24(22) Shell sculptured with fine spiral lines; verge with 1-7 papillae along the right margin and papillae along the left margin 25
- Shell without fine spiral sculpturing; verge with 0-6 papillae along the right margin, no other papillae present (Figs. 75, 95-103, 109-122). Florida Genus *Aphaestracon*⁶⁹
- 25(24) Spiral sculpturing consisting of raised threads; verge with 3-7 papillae along the right margin, left margin usually with a papilla near the base and 1-4 papillae on a projection near the distal end (Figs. 88, 132). Southern Florida *Pyrgophorus platyrachis* Thompson
- Spiral sculpturing consisting of fine incised striations; verge with one large papilla on the right margin near the base, and one or two smaller papillae on the left margin near the distal end. Genus *Hyalopyrgus* 26
- 26(25) Shell elongated conical, rimate or imperforate; verge with two papillae and an apical protrusion on the left margin (Figs. 77, 78, 83, 84, 104). Florida
..... *Hyalopyrgus aequicostatus* (Pilsbry)
- Shell ovate, openly umbilicate; verge with one papilla on the left margin (Figs. 123, 124). Central Florida *Hyalopyrgus brevissimus* (Pilsbry)
- 27(13) Shell almost completely uncoiled (Fig. 248). Texas Genus *Orygoceras*
- Shell coiled 28
- 28(27) Shell relatively large (that of adults to nearly 10 mm in length), subglobose (Figs. 188, 198, 202). Widely distributed in central United States from the Great Lakes to Alabama and Arkansas *Birgella subglobosa* (Say)
- Shell smaller (that of adults generally less than 5 mm in length), globosely conic to broadly conic and rarely elongately conic, or subglobose, ovate or turbiniform 29
- 29(28) Shell turbiniform, minute (that of adults 1.2-1.4 mm long) (Figs. 265, 297). Alabama river system *Stiobia nana* Thompson
- Shell conic, subglobose or ovate 30



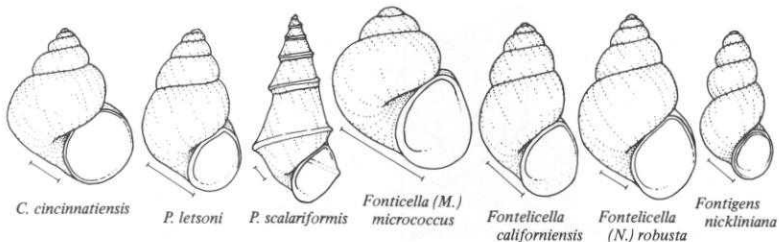
- 30(29) Verge with a relatively simple glandular pattern 31
 Verge with elaborate patterns of many glands 39
- 31(30) Shell elongate (conic or ovate); verge with a short terminal penis. Widely distributed in eastern North America. Genus *Marstonia*⁷⁰ 32
 Shell subglobose; verge with a long, slender flagellar penis (Figs. 91, 257, 262). Chipola river drainage, Florida⁷⁰ *Rhaphinema dacryon* Thompson
- 32(31) Shell minute, that of adults (with four or more whorls) less than 2.7 mm in length; verge with an elongate apical lobe, penis large and robust 33
 Shell larger, that of adults (with 4½ or more whorls) 3.5 mm long; verge with a squarish apical lobe, penis short and slender 35
- 33(32) Shell thin, fragile, transparent, conical, with an incomplete peristome across the parietal margin; verge with a single gland on the apical lobe (Figs. 214, 232). Ocmulgee river system, Georgia *Marstonia agarhecta* Thompson
 Shell thick, solid, nearly opaque, ovate-conical; peristome complete across the parietal margin; verge with two glands, one near the base and one on the apical lobe 34
- 34(33) Shell broadly ovate, 0.70-0.80 times as wide as high, whorls strongly shouldered, flattened at the shell periphery, umbilicus wide, suture descending in lateral profile (Figs. 217, 249). Ogeechee river system, Georgia *Marstonia halcyon* Thompson
 Shell ovately conical, 0.66-0.73 times as wide as high, whorls rounded, not strongly shouldered, umbilicus narrow, suture not descending to the aperture in lateral profile (Figs. 216, 234). Flint river system, Georgia *Marstonia castor* Thompson
- 35(32) Shell thick, solid, nearly opaque, umbilicus closed or narrowly rimate 36
 Shell thinner, transparent or translucent, openly umbilicate 37
- 36(35) Shell ovately conical in shape, spire convex in outline, outer lip straight in lateral profile, sutures shallow, whorls not shouldered; verge with two small glands on the apical lobe and a small raised gland near the base of the verge (Figs. 221, 253). Creeks in Limestone County, Alabama *Marstonia pachyta* Thompson
 Shell nearly conical, spire straight-sided, outer lip strongly curved in lateral profile, whorls shouldered, suture deep; verge with a single large gland on the apical lobe (Figs. 215, 233). Tennessee River, Alabama *Marstonia arga* Thompson



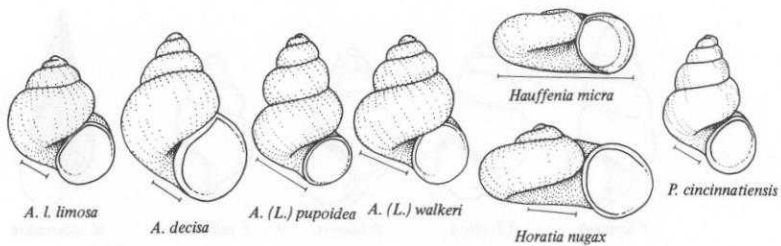
- 37(35) Shell sutures deep, whorls shouldered, outer lip arched slightly forward in lateral profile (Figs. 220, 252). Marion County, Tennessee *Marstonia ogmophaphe* Thompson
- Shell sutures shallow, whorls not shouldered, outer lip straight in lateral profile 38
- 38(37) Northern in distribution: southern Canada, Maine west to Minnesota and Iowa (Figs. 218, 219, 245, 246, 250, 251) *Marstonia lustrica* (Pilsbry)
- Southern: Madison County, Alabama (Fig. 247) *Marstonia olivacea* (Pilsbry)
- 39(30) Shell subglobose or broadly ovate, imperforate. Alabama, Florida and Georgia. Genus *Notogillia* 40
- Shell conic or ovate, but if subglobose or broadly ovate then it is umbilicate 41
- 40(39) Shell subglobose, relatively small (that of adults is 4.0-4.5 mm in length), periostracum greyish white (Figs. 90, 254). Southcentral Georgia *Notogillia sathon* Thompson
- Shell broadly ovate, larger (that of adults is 4.5-7.5 mm in length), periostracum olivaceous-brown (Figs. 255, 260). Alabama, Florida and Georgia *Notogillia wetherbyi* (Dall)
- 41(39) Distribution east of the Continental Divide 42
- Distribution west of the Continental Divide 48
- 42(41) Penis relatively large, spatulate, and having a long narrow gland running along each margin from the base to near its tip. Georgia and Florida. Genus *Spilochlamys* 43
- Penis small, slender, conical 45
- 43(42) Shell subglobose, spire depressed (Fig. 259). Tributaries of the Ocmulgee River, Georgia *Spilochlamys turgida* Thompson
- Shell ovate, spire prominent. Florida 44
- 44(43) Shell solid, thick (Figs. 275, 276); apex of the accessory lobe of the verge without a terminal glandular crest (Fig. 264). St. Johns river drainage, Florida *Spilochlamys gravis* Thompson
- Shell thin or only moderately thick (Fig. 258); apex of the accessory lobe of the verge with an apical glandular crest (Figs. 92, 263). Gulf of Mexico drainage in northcentral Florida *Spilochlamys conica* Thompson



- 45(42) Shell elongately conical. Genus *Pyrgulopsis*, in part. Widely distributed 46
 Shell broadly conical, globosely conical or ovate. Widely distributed (Figs. 189, 190, 199, 200, 203-213, 222-228, 235, 236) Genus *Cincinnatia*⁷¹
- 46(45) Shell umbilicate (Fig. 261). Ontario and Michigan to New York
 *Pyrgulopsis letsoni* (Walker)
- Shell imperforate. Alabama and Arkansas 47
- 47(46) Whorls flat-sided, periphery angular or carinate (Fig. 273). Alabama
 *Pyrgulopsis scalariformis* (Wolf)
- Whorls rounded, periphery rounded. Arkansas *Pyrgulopsis ozarkensis* Hinkley
- 48(41) Shell elongately conical, whorls wholly or nearly flat-sided, or concave, usually angulate or carinate. Genus *Pyrgulopsis*, in part 49
- Shell conical, narrowly ovate to globosely conic, whorls rounded, not angulate or carinate. Genus *Fonticella* 50
- 49(48) Periphery of body whorl concave (Fig. 274). Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon
 *Pyrgulopsis archimedis* S.S. Berry
- Periphery of body whorl flat-sided (Figs. 256, 270-272). Pyramid and Walker's lakes, Nevada *Pyrgulopsis nevadensis* (Stearns)
- 50(48) Shell conical or narrowly ovate 51
- Shell globosely conic, minute (that of adults is less than 2 mm in length) (Figs. 231, 244). Subgenus *Microamnicola*. California and Nevada
 *Fonticella* (*Microamnicola*) *micrococcus* Pilsbry (in Stearns) 1893
- 51(50) Shell relatively small (that of adults is 5 mm or less in length); the terminal lobe of the verge is usually a little longer than the penis (Figs. 229, 237-239). California, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon and Utah Subgenus *Fonticella* s.s.⁷¹
- Shell relatively large (that of adults is up to 8 mm in length); terminal lobe of the verge is about twice as long as the penis (Figs. 230, 240-243). Idaho, Oregon and Wyoming Subgenus *Naticola*⁷¹
- 52(1) Males with two-ducted verges (Fig. 82d). Subfamily Amnicolinae 53
- Males with three-ducted verges (Fig. 82e). Subfamily Fontigentinae (Figs. 283, 310-315, 319). Widely distributed in eastern North America ... Genus *Fontigena*⁷¹



- 53(52) Shell ovate or turbinate to globosely conic. Widely distributed. Genus *Amnicola* 54
- Shell discoidal or subdiscoidal. Texas (? also Alabama) 55
- 54(53) Nuclear whorl of shell relatively large (0.38-0.48 mm in diameter); mantle heavily mottled with black; penis and flagellum relatively stout (Figs. 93, 266-269, 277, 278, 284-291, 298-300). Widely distributed in eastern North America Subgenus *Amnicola* s.s.⁷²
- Nuclear whorl of shell small (0.29-0.36 mm in diameter); mantle diffusely shaded with pigment; penis and flagellum relatively slender and elongate (Figs. 94, 279-282, 292-296, 301-307, 309). Widely distributed in North America Subgenus *Lyogyrus*⁷²
- 55(53) Shell discoidal, spire hardly raised above the body whorl (Fig. 308). Texas *Hauffenia micra* (Pilsbry & Ferriss)⁷³
- Shell subdiscoidal, spire noticeably raised above the body whorl (Fig. 316). Texas *Horatia nugax* (Pilsbry & Ferriss)⁷³



FAMILY POMATIOPSIDAE

The Pomatiopsidae are represented in North America by six species, three in the east and three in California. Their general appearance is that of a hydrobioid, and in the past they frequently have been included in the Hydrobiidae as a subfamily (see Davis, 1967, for a review of familial classification). For the most recent diagnoses of the families Pomatiopsidae and Hydrobiidae, see Davis (1979).

Because of their obvious close systematic relationship to the medically important Oriental genus *Oncomelania*, North American *Pomatiopsis*, especially *P. cincinnatiensis* (Lea) and *P. lapidaria* (Say), have received considerable attention.

The genus *Pomatiopsis* comprises a group of amphibious species which inhabit river banks or moist areas near streams. In contrast, the hydrobiids live in the water of springs, streams, pools and lakes.

Identification Key for the Pomatiopsidae

- 1 Eastern in distribution 2
- Restricted to California 4
- 2(1) Shell elongate, with relatively flattened whorls and oval aperture 3
- Shell more depressed, broadly conical, with rounded whorls and aperture (Fig. 323). Tennessee and southwestern Virginia to southern Michigan, Illinois and Iowa *Pomatiopsis cincinnatiensis* (Lea)

- 3(2) Spire more acute, body whorl proportionately smaller, aperture broadly oval, umbilicus wider, more open (Fig. 325). Widely distributed in the eastern United States, with occasional occurrences west to northern Texas and New Mexico *Pomatiopsis lapidaria* (Say)

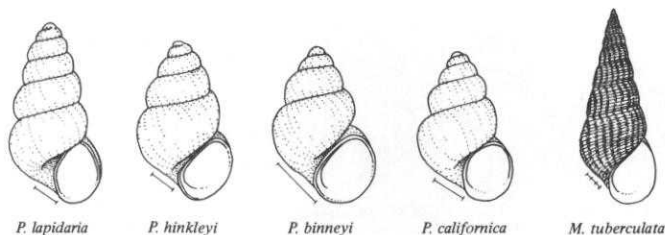
Spire more obtuse, body whorl proportionately larger, aperture narrowly oval, umbilicus nearly closed (Fig. 324). Found in several localities in Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee *Pomatiopsis hinkleyi* Pilsbry²⁰

- 4(1) Shell quite small, that of adults with four to five whorls about 3 mm in length, light horn in color, imperforate (Fig. 321). Marin County, California *Pomatiopsis binneyi* Tryon

Shell larger, that of adults more than 4 mm in length, brownish-olive or chestnut brown in color 5

- 5(4) Shell chestnut brown in color (Fig. 322). San Francisco area *Pomatiopsis californica* Pilsbry

Shell brownish-olive in color. Northeastern California *Pomatiopsis chacei* Pilsbry



FAMILY THIARIDAE

The Thiaridae and the Pleuroceridae contain various genera with very similar shells, and because of this they were long considered to all belong to one and the same family, traditionally called the Melaniidae. The latter name is based on the genus *Melania* Lamarck 1799, a synonym of *Thiara* Röding 1798. Morrison (1954) used biological characters to separate the various melanoid/cerithioid families, and separated the Thiaridae and the Pleuroceridae as follows:

Thiaridae: Reproduction parthenogenetic, without males; brood pouch not uterine, but adventitious (subhaemocoelic) in the neck region, with opening on right side of neck.

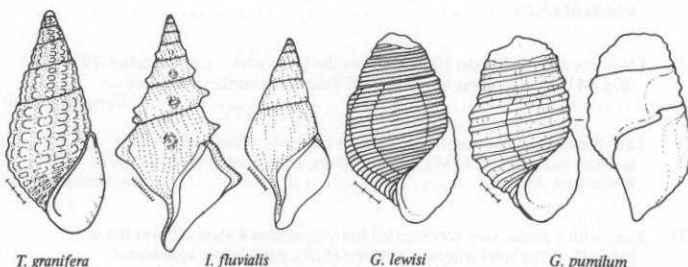
Pleuroceridae: Reproduction dioecious, with males present; females with egg-laying sinus on right side of foot; lays numerous eggs of small size.

A feature distinguishing *Thiara* and *Melanoides* from the pleurocerids is their mantle edge, which in the thiarids has a number of fleshy protuberances or papillae. The mantle edge of the Pleuroceridae is smooth.

Identification Key for the Thiaridae

- 1 Shells with rounded whorls which are sculptured with spiral threads and grooves, and transverse lines which commonly develop into low costae; this type of sculpture sometimes produces a reticulate or nodular pattern where the spiral and transverse elements intersect (Fig. 327). Florida, Texas and Arizona *Melanoides tuberculata* (Müller)

Shell with flattened whorls, especially those of the spire; sculpturing of spiral rows of beads and nodules which are generally aligned in transverse rows (Fig. 326). Florida and Texas *Thiara granifera* (Lamarck)

*T. granifera**I. fluviatilis**G. lewisi**G. pumilum*

FAMILY PLEUROCERIDAE

The Pleuroceridae are widely distributed, occurring not only widely in North America, but in Central and South America, Africa and Asia as well. But, it is in North America that the family has reached its greatest development. Morrison (1954) has characterized the family as being dioecious, with the females having an egg-laying sinus on the right side of the foot. The types of eggs vary between some of the species, and attempts have been made to use egg-mass characteristics in generic taxonomy (see Dazo, 1965, for review). Unfortunately, egg-mass characters have been described for very few species. The generic groups traditionally have been distinguished on shell characters, and the classification of these groups as based on shells is not entirely satisfactory. Nevertheless, shell characters are useful in recognizing the genera and are essential for species identification.

As presented in this manual, the Pleuroceridae comprise seven nominal generic groups, several of which have subgroups. Many of the species within these groups exhibit considerable variation in shell characters, and in some cases this variation seems to be clinal. In other cases it may be ecological. *Io* is the only genus in which geographic variation has been carefully investigated, in a remarkable study by C. C. Adams (1915), which did much to clarify systematics within the genus.

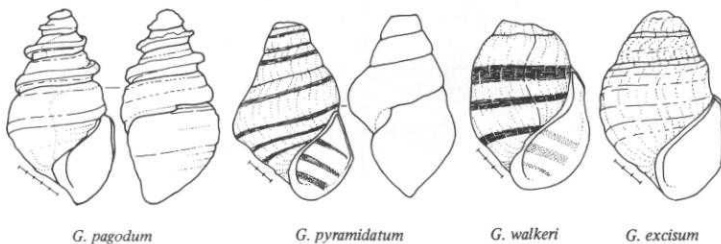
The shells of pleurocerids are thick and solid and vary in shape from elongately conical to subglobose. The aperture is frequently entire and in many species it is canalculated anteriorly. The operculum is paucispiral and corneous.

Identification Key for the Pleuroceridae

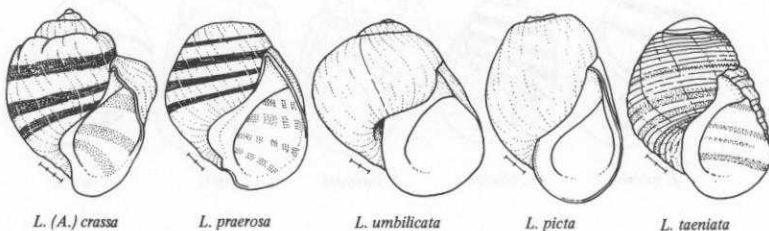
- 1 Shell large, fusiform, periphery of whorls angulated or inflated, periphery commonly with elongated spines (although some forms are smooth); anterior end or "base" of aperture prolonged into a long canal (Figs. 429, 430, 461-465). Tennessee River and several of its main tributaries in western Virginia and eastern Tennessee *Io fluviatilis* (Say)³⁰
- Shell large to small, conical to subglobose*, surface smooth or sculptured, with or without short spines, nodules, lirae, carina and costae; anterior end or "base" of aperture without a long canal (a short canal may be present or the canal may be absent altogether) 2
- 2(1) Terminal whorl with a posterior slit along the sutural juncture. Coosa River, Alabama. Genus *Gyrotoma*^{28, 29} 3
- Terminal whorl without a posterior slit along the sutural juncture 8

*Shell shape refers to undecollated shells.

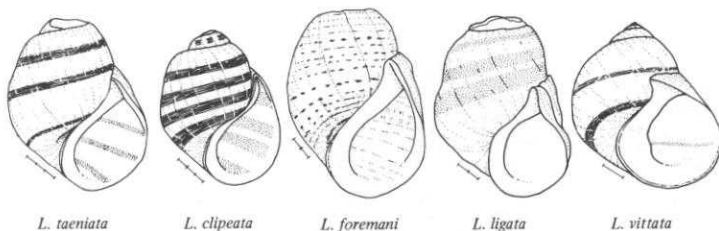
- 3(2) Shell sculptured with numerous and closely spaced lirae, nine or more on the body whorls of adults 4
- Shell relatively smooth or sculptured with eight or less lirae on the body whorls of adults 5
- 4(3) Lirae fine and numerous, 20 or more on the body whorl; color bands 8-10 (Fig. 441). Coosa River in Shelby and Talladega counties, Alabama *Gyrotoma lewisi* (Lea)
- Lirae coarser and less numerous, 9-12 on the body whorl; color bands seven or less (Figs. 444, 445). Coosa River, from Fort William Shoals to Wetumpka, Alabama *Gyrotoma pumilum* (Lea)
- 5(3) Spire with a single, very accentuated lira (sometimes a second lower lira is present) on the spire whorls, giving the shell a pagoda-like appearance (Figs. 442, 443). Coosa River, from The Bar to Wetumpka, Alabama *Gyrotoma pagodum* (Lea)
- Spire not pagoda-like 6
- 6(5) Whorls flattened, tapering and lumpy, giving the shell a pyramidal shape (Fig. 446). Coosa River in Shelby and St. Clair counties, Alabama *Gyrotoma pyramidatum* Shuttleworth
- Whorls not both flattened and tapering, or if so, not lumpy 7
- 7(6) Small, decollated adult shells rarely over 16 mm long; sutural fissure very shallow (Fig. 447). Coosa River in Coosa and Shelby counties, Alabama *Gyrotoma walkeri* Smith
- Larger, decollated adult shells usually more than 20 mm long; sutural fissure moderate to deep, not exceedingly shallow (Figs. 431-440). Coosa River in Chilton, Coosa, Elmore, Shelby, St. Clair and Talladega counties, Alabama *Gyrotoma excisum* (Lea)
- 8(2) Lateral radular teeth with broad, bluntly rounded or cleaver-like median cusps; shell medium to small, subglobose, globosely or broadly conic, or ovate. Genus *Leptoxis* 9
- Lateral radular teeth with narrow, pointed, spade-shaped or triangular median cusps; shell large to small, generally elongately or narrowly conic, but several species are broadly conic, ovate or cylindrical 34
- 9(8) Shell with an elongated or short spire, body whorl generally tapering and usually without prominent surface sculpture, although several species have spiral striae, carinae or small shoulder nodules; aperture broadly ovate, its anterior end nearly always rounded 10



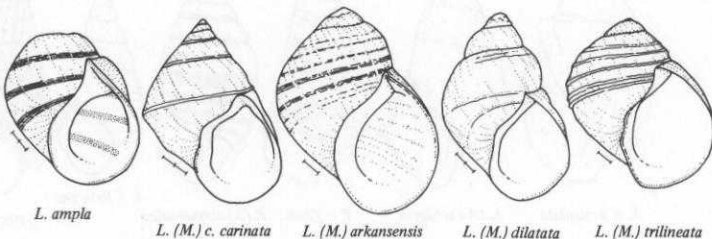
- Shell with a very short spire and a nearly cylindrical body whorl with relatively large bumps or nodules on the shoulders; aperture pyriform, its anterior end pointed (Figs. 501, 502). Tennessee River and tributaries in Alabama and Tennessee. Subgenus *Athearnia* *Leptoxis (Athearnia) crassa* (Haldeman)³⁴
- 10(9) Shell generally thick and solid. Ohio and Alabama river drainages. Subgenus *Leptoxis* s.s.^{32, 74} 11
- Shell commonly relatively thin. Ohio river and Atlantic drainages and White River, Arkansas. Subgenus *Mudalia*⁷⁵ 28
- 11(10) Ohio river drainage, including the Tennessee, Cumberland, Duck and Elk river drainages 12
- Alabama river drainage 13
- 12(11) Base of adult shell without an umbilicus (Figs. 478-482). Cumberland, Duck, Ohio and Tennessee rivers and some of their drainages *Leptoxis praerosa* (Say)
- Base of adult shell with an umbilicus (Fig. 528). Elk, Red and Stone's rivers, Tennessee, and in Ringold Creek of the Cumberland River *Leptoxis umbilicata* (Wetherby)
- 13(11) Species inhabiting the Alabama River proper and very short distances up the Cahaba or Coosa rivers from their mouths 14
- Species confined to tributaries of the Alabama River 15
- 14(13) Operculum ovate, loosely paucispiral (Fig. 476). Alabama and Coosa rivers, Alabama *Leptoxis picta* (Conrad)
- Operculum elongate, tightly paucispiral (Figs. 484-486). Alabama and Cahaba rivers and the Coosa River and tributaries *Leptoxis taeniata* (Conrad)⁷⁶
- 15(13) Species confined to the Coosa River and its tributaries 16
- Species confined to the Cahaba and Black Warrior rivers and their tributaries 25
- 16(15) Shell strongly lirate 17
- Shell smooth to spirally striate or weakly lirate, but not strongly lirate 19
- 17(16) Carinae may be well developed, but not highly accentuated (Figs. 484-486). Alabama and Cahaba rivers and the Coosa River and tributaries *Leptoxis taeniata* (Conrad)⁷⁶



- Carinae high, accentuated 18
- 18(17) Shell relatively large (that of adults 15-22 mm in length), spire rather depressed, body whorl and aperture wide (Fig. 483). Coosa River, Alabama *Leptoxis showalteri* (Lea)
- Shell relatively small (that of adults 10-13 mm in length), high-spined, body whorl and aperture narrow. Coosa River, Alabama *Leptoxis lirata* (Smith)³³
- 19(16) Shell relatively large (that of adults more than 13 mm in length) 20
- Shell relatively small (that of adults less than 12 mm in length) 24
- 20(19) Margin of operculum relatively smooth, without regular serrations 21
- Margin of operculum serrated regularly either on the right or at the anterior ("base") 23
- 21(20) Operculum tightly paucispiral (Figs. 484-486). Alabama and Cahaba rivers and the Coosa River and tributaries *Leptoxis taeniata* (Conrad)⁷⁶
- Operculum loosely paucispiral 22
- 22(21) Shell surface with widely spaced spiral striae (incised lines). Coosa River in Alabama and Georgia, and in Terrapin Creek, Cherokee County, Alabama *Leptoxis formosa* (Lea)⁷⁷
- Shell surface smooth (Fig. 468). Coosa River, Alabama *Leptoxis clipeata* (Smith)
- 23(20) Right margin of operculum serrated regularly, anterior or "basal" margin smooth (Figs. 471, 472). Coosa River, Alabama *Leptoxis foremani* (Lea)
- Right margin of operculum smooth, anterior or "basal" margin serrated regularly (Fig. 473). Coosa River, Alabama *Leptoxis ligata* (Anthony)
- 24(19) Shells of adults 8 mm or less in length, with a noticeable spire (Fig. 487). Coosa River, Alabama *Leptoxis vittata* (Lea)
- Shells of adults 10 mm or more in length, spire greatly depressed (Fig. 475). Coosa River, Alabama *Leptoxis occulta* (Smith)
- 25(15) Species confined to the Cahaba River 26
- Species confined to the Black Warrior River 27



- 26(25) Shell with depressed spire and subglobose body whorl (Figs. 456, 457).
Cahaba River, Alabama, and tributaries *Leptoxis ampla* (Anthony)
- Shell with elevated spire and elongated body whorl (Figs. 469, 470). Cahaba
River and Buck Creek, Alabama *Leptoxis compacta* (Anthony)
- 27(25) Shell ovate, relatively large (that of adults more than 13 mm in length) (Fig.
477). Black Warrior River and Valley Creek, Alabama *Leptoxis plicata* (Conrad)
- Shell broadly conic, relatively small (that of adults less than 13 mm in length)
(Fig. 474). Black Warrior River, Alabama *Leptoxis melanoides* (Conrad)
- 28(10) In streams of the Atlantic drainage 29
- In streams of the Mississippi river drainage 30
- 29(28) Shell of adults medium, 13 or more mm in length, commonly with one or
several carinae (Figs. 489-492). New York to North Carolina
..... *Leptoxis (Mudalia) carinata carinata* (Bruguière)
- Shells of adults small, about 10 mm in length, elongately conic, without
carinae (Fig. 493). Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia
..... *Leptoxis (Mudalia) carinata nickliniata* (Lea)
- 30(28) In streams of the Ohio river drainage 31
- In the White River, Arkansas, and its North Fork, in Missouri; shell typi-
cally covered with thick whitish calcium deposits (Fig. 488)
..... *Leptoxis (Mudalia) arkansensis* (Hinkley)
- 31(30) Shell small (that of adults 8 mm or less in length), periphery with a single
angulation or carina (Fig. 495). Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals,
Alabama *Leptoxis (Mudalia) minor* (Hinkley)
- Shell medium in size (that of adults 10 mm or more in length), periphery
smooth or with one, two or three angulations or carinae 32
- 32(31) Shell relatively large (that of adults 15 mm or more in length), high-spined,
ovately conic, nearly always without color bands and carinae (Fig. 494).
Kanawha River and tributaries, West Virginia *Leptoxis (Mudalia) dilatata* (Conrad)
- Shell smaller (that of adults 10-13 mm in length), ovately or globosely
conic to subglobose, with or without color bands and carinae 33
- 33(32) Shell subglobose, generally with one to several carinae, usually without
color bands (Figs. 496, 497). Ohio River in western Ohio and northern
Kentucky and tributaries *Leptoxis (Mudalia) trilineata* (Say)



Shell subglobose, without carinae, with spiral color bands (Figs. 498-500).

Upper Tennessee River and tributaries *Leptoxis (Mudalia) virgata* (Lea)

- 34(8) Shell medium (except for one large species, *Lithasia lima*), elongately conic, subglobose, ovate, or cylindrical, surface of most species sculptured with obtuse spines or prominent nodules (one species is smooth and several nodulate species have smooth forms); columellar margin of the aperture thickened, meeting the anterior or "basal" lip with a channel or strong angle (except for *L. obovata* and *L. geniculata pinguis*³⁵); a calloused thickening usually occurs on the parietal wall at the posterior end of the aperture. Genus *Lithasia* 35

Shell large to small, narrowly or elongately conic, or cylindrical; surface smooth, carinate, lirate, costate, or occasionally with nodules; anterior or basal end of aperture either rounded and smooth or produced into a short canal; columellar margin of the aperture and posterior parietal wall without a thickening 36

- 35(34) The most prominent spiral row of nodules or tubercles is along the shoulder of the whorls (Figs. 503-513). Ohio and Tennessee rivers and their tributaries Subgenus *Lithasia* s.s.⁷⁸

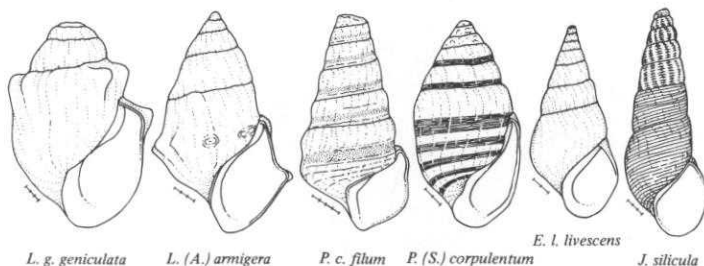
The most prominent spiral row of nodules, tubercles or spines is along or near the median periphery of the whorls (Figs. 514-520). Ohio and Tennessee rivers and their tributaries; Black and Spring rivers, Arkansas; Big Black River, Mississippi Subgenus *Angitrema*⁷⁸

- 36(34) Anterior or "basal" end of aperture prolonged into a short canal, producing an auger-shaped base to the shell (Figs. 521-527, 529-563). Mississippi river and Great Lakes drainages, and through the Erie Canal into the basin of the Hudson River Genus *Pleurocera*⁷⁸

Anterior or "basal" end of aperture not channeled or auger-shaped 37

- 37(36) Eastern in distribution, east of the Continental Divide, occurring in drainages of the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic slope, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River or Hudson Bay (Figs. 328-428, 458-460) Genus *Elimia*⁷⁸

Western in distribution, west of the Continental Divide, occurring in the drainages of the Great Basin or the Pacific slope (Figs. 448-455, 466, 467) Genus *Juga*⁷⁸

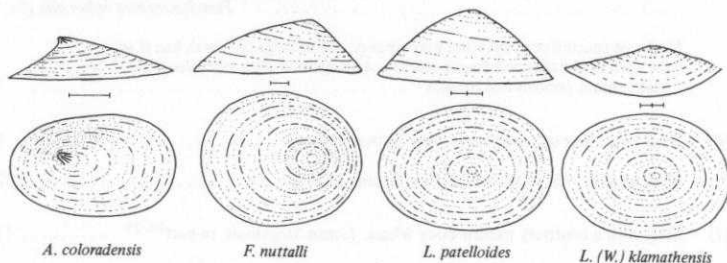


FAMILY ACROLOXIDAE

The family Acroloxidae is mainly a Eurasian one of ancient lakes (Baikal and Ohrid), although one species, *Acroloxus lacustris* (Linnaeus), is the common, widespread pond and lake limpet of Europe. One species occurs in North America, *A. coloradensis* (Henderson), which has a spotty, probably relic, distribution. It is known from three localities in the Rocky Mountains, and from a few ponds and lakes in northern Quebec and eastern Ontario.

Acroloxus is peculiar for a freshwater limpet because its body has a *dextral* organization (Fig. 755a). The common freshwater limpets, members of the Ancyliidae, are all *sinistral* (Fig. 755b). The consequences of this right- and left-handedness can be seen in the reduced and very simplified patelliform shells of the two families. In *Acroloxus* the apex is inclined to the *left*, and in the Ancyliidae it is inclined to the *right*.

Acroloxus coloradensis has a small, depressed shell with a striate, projecting apex (Fig. 564). Shells which reach 5 mm in length are only about 1 mm high. The shell surface is covered with delicate radial striae and fine, regular growth lines.



FAMILY LYMNAEIDAE

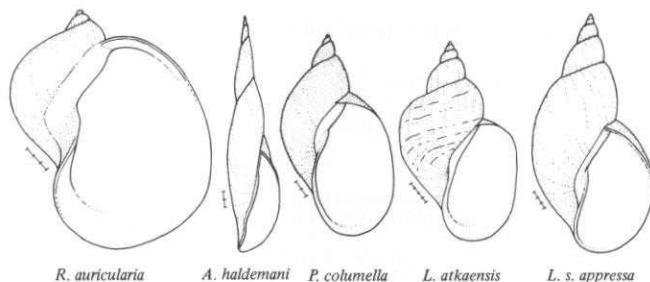
The Lymnaeidae are world-wide in distribution, but their greatest diversity is found in the northern United States and central Canada. Their shells range in shape from the coiled, needle-like *Acella haldemani* (Binney) (Fig. 565) to the uncoiled, limpet-shaped *Lanx* (Figs. 578-580, 633, 634) and *Fisherola* (Fig. 632). Those with coiled shells are easily distinguished from the Physidae by their dextral shells (the lone exception in the Lymnaeidae is the sinistral *Pseudisidora producta* (Mighels), which is restricted to Hawaii). No lymnaeids have planispiral shells, which immediately distinguishes them from the North American Planorbidae. The patelliform Lancinae, which occur only in the Pacific drainage region, can be distinguished from the Ancyliidae by their much larger size and by their anterior rather than posterior shell apex.

The tentacles of lymnaeids are broad, flat and triangular, rather than being long, thin and filamentous as in the Physidae, Planorbidae and Ancyliidae. Also, in contrast to the three latter families, all Lymnaeidae lack a respiratory pseudobranch.

Identification Key for the Lymnaeidae

- 1 Shell cap-shaped (ancyliiform, limpet-shaped), not coiled. Western North America, in stream systems draining into the Pacific Ocean. Subfamily Lancinae⁴⁴ 2
- Shell coiled. Common throughout North America. Subfamily Lymnaeinae 4
- 2(1) Apex subcentral. Genus *Lanx* 3
- Apex close to the anterior end (Fig. 632). Columbia river drainage *Fisherola nuttalli* (Haldeman)
- 3(2) Entire shell or at least its apex elevated (Figs. 578-580, 633). Klamath and Sacramento rivers, California; Umpqua river system, Oregon Subgenus *Lanx* s.s.⁷⁹
- Shell and apex depressed (Fig. 634). Subgenus *Walkerola*. Klamath system in basin of Klamath River, Oregon *Lanx* (*Walkerola*) *klamathensis* Hannibal

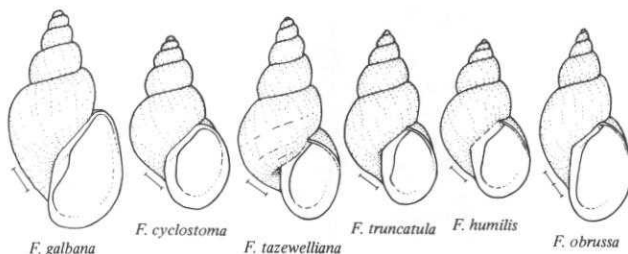
- 4(1) Adult shell with large, globose body whorl, without spiral striations (Fig. 594). Widely distributed, but of spotty occurrence *Radix auricularia* (Linnaeus)
- Adult shell with narrow or globose body whorl, but if globose, the shell is well sculptured with microscopic spiral striations 5
- 5(4) Shell attenuate, very narrow, almost needle-like (Fig. 565). Southern Ontario; north central United States to Vermont *Acella haldemani* (Binney)
- Shell thicker, not especially narrow 6
- 6(5) Shell succiniform, i.e., thin and fragile, with a large, oval aperture and body whorl, and small spire; surface sculptured with microscopic, raised, spiral periostracal threads (Fig. 593). Eastern North America generally *Pseudosuccinea columella* (Say)
- Shell not succiniform, aperture may or may not be large and oval, but if so, the shell is not thin and fragile and is not sculptured with microscopic, raised, spiral periostracal threads 7
- 7(6) Shell large, that of adults more than 35 mm in length 8
- Shell smaller, that of adults less than 35 mm in length 13
- 8(7) Shell with a relatively narrow body whorl. Genus *Stagnicola*, in part^{43, 79} 13
- Shell with a wider, expanded, elongately oval to globose body whorl 9
- 9(8) Shell with a narrow, pointed spire. Genus *Lymnaea*⁴⁰ 10
- Shell with a relatively wider spire 12
- 10(9) Shell rimate, i.e., with a narrowly open umbilicus partially covered by the flare of the columellar lip (Fig. 590). Alaska and northwestern Canada *Lymnaea atkaensis* Dall
- Shell imperforate 11
- 11(10) Shell with a large, subglobose body whorl (Fig. 592). Lake Superior, northern Lake Huron, Wisconsin river and Winnipeg river drainages *Lymnaea stagnalis sanctaemariae* Walker
- Shell with an ample but not broad and subglobose body whorl (Fig. 591). Throughout much of Canada; in the northern United States and south to Colorado in the Rocky Mountains *Lymnaea stagnalis appressa* Say



- 16(15) Shell thickened, commonly whitish; spire generally obtuse, but it may be elongated; whorls usually strongly shouldered, especially at the aperture lip; outer apertural lip flattened. Inhabitant of northern cold-water lakes and streams (Fig. 568) *Fossaria galbana* (Say)
- Shell generally relatively thin, but it may be solid; spire elongate; whorls not shouldered, or with only weak or moderate shoulders; outer apertural lip rounded, sometimes compressed, but not flattened 17
- 17(16) Shell spire elongate and generally narrow, its length noticeably larger than the aperture length. Northern, from New York to Michigan and Iowa; southwestern Yukon and southern Alaska 18
- Shell spire broad to narrow, but in shells with narrow spires, the spire length is not much greater than the aperture length 20
- 18(17) Body whorl tumid, globular; aperture subcircular (cyclostomoid) (Fig. 567). New York to Michigan *Fossaria cyclostoma* (Walker)
- Body whorl elongate-oval; aperture oval 19
- 19(18) Eastern North America, from New York to Iowa (Fig. 572) ... *Fossaria tazewelliana* (Wolf)
- Southwestern Yukon and southern Alaska (Fig. 583) *Fossaria truncatula* (Müller)⁸¹
- 20(17) Whorls regularly increasing in size, terminating in a tumid, ovate body whorl; whorls evenly convex; spire broad; aperture ovate. Eastern and southeastern United States in distribution (Fig. 569) *Fossaria humilis* (Say)
- Whorls regularly or irregularly increasing in size, terminating in an elongate-ovate, sometimes narrow body whorl; whorls convex to flattened; spire broad to narrow; aperture elongate-oval. Widely distributed in North America, but absent from the southeastern United States (Figs. 570, 573-577) *Fossaria obrussa* (Say) group

[Shells of the *Fossaria obrussa* group are rather variable, and about 15 forms have been described as "new" species. However, there are probably only several species in this group, and these are not defined by constantly different shell characters. Names that are in common use, in addition to *obrussa*, are *exigua* Lea, *modicella* Say, *peninsulae* Walker and *rustica* Lea. F. C. Baker (1928c) characterized these forms as follows:

obrussa [Figs. 570, 575] — "... one of the most widely distributed ... [and] ... most variable, of the American Lymnaeas. ... Typically, *obrussa* may be known by its pointed spire, compressed body whorl and elongated and shouldered aperture, which is also strongly effuse at the anterior end; the inner lip is appressed to the body whorl about the middle of the aperture. The shape of the shell, of the aperture and of the inner lip is quite different from *modicella*, the shell being larger and more elongated, the last whorl not so convex; the aperture is longer and narrower and much more effuse, besides forming a distinct shoulder at its junction with the body whorl; the inner lip is more compressed in the middle where it joins the parietal wall. In shells of the same size, *modicella* has five whorls, while *obrussa* has four whorls; in form the young *obrussa* somewhat approach *modicella*. The shell is, typically, much larger than *modicella*, *parva* and the other members of the *humilis* group."



exigua [Fig. 573] — "... appears quite separable from *obrussa*. The spire is usually long and the whorls flatly rounded, the body whorl more or less compressed; the most noteworthy feature appears to be the very deep suture, which is almost channelled in some specimens, causing the whorls to be turban-shaped. This feature is present in the majority of the specimens examined. The aperture is also more regularly ovate than in *obrussa*, and the inner lip is peculiarly flattened near the umbilical region, giving rise to a pseudoplaat. Some specimens resemble *modicella rustica*, but in that race the spire is acutely conical, the whorls regularly increase in size; the body whorl is not compressed in the middle, and the aperture is roundly ovate, while in *exigua* the spire is broadly turreted, the whorls are more or less disproportionate in size and the body whorl is very cylindrical."

modicella [Fig. 574] — "... closely related to the *humilis* of the southeastern part of the United States, differing in its narrower shell and longer aperture, and more or less impressed inner lip where it joins the parietal wall. ... *obrussa* is larger and more elongated and the inner lip is notably compressed and bent inward at its junction with the parietal wall."

peninsulæ [Fig. 576] — "... differs from typical *obrussa* in being more slender, with a longer, more turreted spire, deeper sutures and a more oval aperture. The body whorl is more cylindrical than in the typical form [*obrussa*]."

rustica [Fig. 577] — "... appears to be a modification of the *modicella* type of shell, characterized principally by its long, very acute spire and ovate aperture. Its long, pointed spire will distinguish it from any form of *modicella*. It is liable to be confounded with forms of *exigua*, but in that species the aperture is longer and narrower and inclined to be squarish, while in *rustica* it is more acutely rounded at the extremities. The spire in *rustica* is longer and more acute than in *exigua*, the spire whorls being less inflated. Half-grown specimens of *obrussa* are similar in general form, but differ in the form of the aperture, which is longer and narrower and forms a distinct shoulder at the junction of the outer lip with the body whorl, while in *rustica* this part of the lip is gracefully curved. The aperture is sometimes almost round and the spire varies much in height. *Rustica* is evidently more nearly related to *modicella* than to *obrussa* and may be considered a variety of the former."

- 21(14) Shell ovate, dark amber in color, very highly polished. Southwestern Alaska *Fossaria* (*Bakerilymnaea*) *perpolita* (Dall)

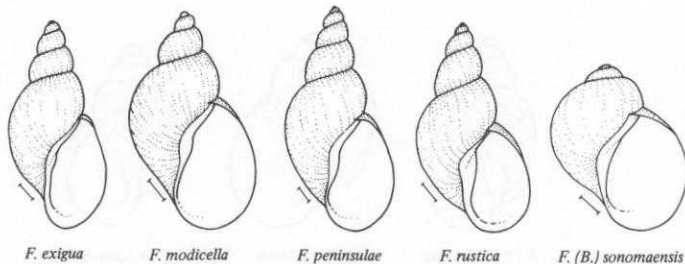
Shell globose, subglobose, ovate or conic, horn, pale yellowish, light to dark brown or pearl gray in color, generally moderately glossy, but may be dull 22

- 22(21) Shell globose, thin and fragile, whorls rapidly expanding, producing a very small spire and an obese body whorl; umbilicus small to perforate (Fig. 589). Sonoma County, California *Fossaria* (*Bakerilymnaea*) *sonomaensis* (Hemphill (in Pilsbry & Ferriss) 1906)⁸²

Shell ovate to conic, umbilicus relatively large to practically imperforate 23

- 23(22) Adult shell (with above five whorls) moderately small to very small, less than 10 mm in length 24

Adult shell larger, nearly always more than 10 mm in length, generally 11-13 mm (occasionally up to 15 or 16 mm). Alabama west to northern Mexico and southern California, north to southern Canada from British Columbia to Saskatchewan (Figs. 584-586) *Fossaria* (*Bakerilymnaea*) *butimoides* group



[Shells of the *Fossaria* (*Bakeriymnaea*) *bulimoides* group are quite variable, and several forms have been recognized as species, subspecies or morphs. The best known of these are *cockerelli* Pilsbry & Ferriss and *techella* Haldeman. Hibbard & Taylor (1960) believed *cockerelli* to be specifically distinct from *bulimoides* s.str. and *bulimoides* subspecies *techella*. *Cockerelli* and *techella*, as well as *alberta* and *perplexa*, were considered to be only "morphs" of *bulimoides* by Clarke (1973). Taylor (1975) lists *perplexa* with *Fossaria* s.str. All of these taxa must be studied much more thoroughly before their exact systematic status can be determined. Described characteristics of these forms, along with those of *hendersoni* and *vancouverensis*, are given below:

bulimoides [Fig. 584] — "*Bulimoides* may be distinguished from *techella* and other races by its more regularly ovate shape, less globose body-whorl, more elongate-ovate aperture and by the different manner in which the inner lip is appressed to the columellar region. There is considerable variation in the rotundity of the whorls and in the length and acuteness of the spire. The inner lip also varies greatly, in some specimens being rolled or folded over into the umbilical region while in others it is expanded, approaching the *techella* form. *Bulimoides* somewhat resembles *cubensis*, differing in its nearly closed umbilical chink, folded inner lip, shorter and broader spire and its ovate shell. The whorls of *cubensis* are also rounder and more distinctly shouldered than are those of *bulimoides*" (F.C. Baker, 1911a: 213).

alberta — "... may be ... recognized by its elongate-ovate outline, strong spiral striation, and smooth, folded inner lip" (F.C. Baker, 1919e: 538)⁸³.

cockerelli [Fig. 585] — "Shell subglobose, pale yellowish-cream. ... Spire very short, last whorl and aperture very large. Aperture short-ovate, its length three-fifths to two-thirds that of the shell. Columella broadly expanded, not folded. Umbilicus large. ... This form differs from *L. bulimoides* and *L. techella* by its more globose shape and shorter spire. ... *L. ... sonomaensis* Hemphill [Fig. 589], from Sonoma county, California, approaches *cockerelli*, but differs by the more rapidly expanding last whorl, narrower flat columella and narrower umbilicus, which is like that of typical *bulimoides*" (Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1906: 162-163).

hendersoni — "Globose, very thin and fragile; periostracum light yellowish or brownish horn; ... spire very short, depressed. ... The only Lymnaeid likely to be confounded with *hendersoni* is *sonomaensis*, which differs in the form of the spire [higher] and the inner lip [not rolled over as much]. ... The outline of the shell is ... more ovate than in *sonomaensis* and the aperture is not expanded" (F.C. Baker, 1911a: 223, 224). "*Lymnaea hendersoni* Baker is within the range of variation of *S. ["Stagnicola"] cockerelli* as considered here. Two paratypes (USNM 570386) are smaller than usual for *S. cockerelli*, but can be matched by lots from Colorado and elsewhere. They probably were exposed to acid water, for the first one or two whorls have been etched; hence, on the low spire of these shells the effect is that of a truncate shell. This is an environmental, adventitious effect; the whorls are not 'coiled in the same plane' as Baker thought" (Hibbard & Taylor, 1960: 92).

perplexa — "... resembles both *parva* and *dallii*. It appears to stand midway between these species, being larger than *dallii* and smaller than *parva*. Its brown color of shell and aperture, deep sutures, fine, regular lines of growth without spiral lines, and its flattened and wide inner lip will distinguish it from related species" (F.C. Baker & Henderson, 1929: 104)⁸⁴.

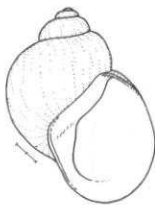
techella [Fig. 586] — "Shell obese, with acutely conic spire, of five or six convex whorls; pale yellowish or light brown, finely striate and usually malleated. ... Last whorl very ventricose, umbilicus large. Aperture short-ovate, about three-fifths the total length; basal lip expanded, columellar lip broadly dilated, without a fold. ... *Cubensis* has a more triangular and less broadly developed columellar expansion" (Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1906: 163, 164).

vancouverensis — "Shell differing from typical *bulimoides* in its larger size, more ovate and widely expanded aperture, wider inner lip which is less triangular than in typical *bulimoides*, and coarser sculpture which is almost rib-striate in some specimens" (F.C. Baker, 1939a: 144).

24(23) Adult shell (with about five whorls) very small, less than 6 mm in length. 25



F. (B.) *bulimoides*



F. (B.) *cockerelli*

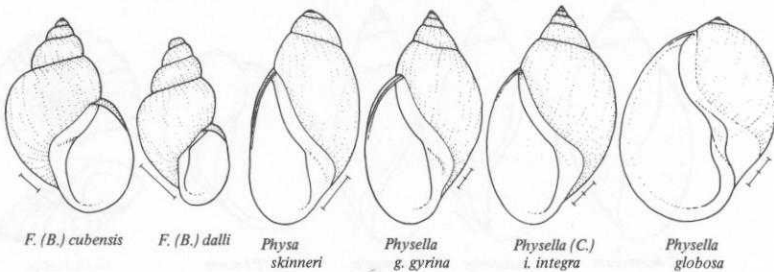


F. (B.) *techella*

Adult shell moderately small, 7 to 9 mm in length (Fig. 587). Southern United States from Florida to Texas *Fossaria (Bakerilymnaea) cubensis* (Pfeiffer)

- 25(24) Shell pale brown. Southern Manitoba and southern Alberta, western region of the Great Lakes system, upper Mississippi drainage, and south in the Rocky Mountains to Arizona (Fig. 588) *Fossaria (Bakerilymnaea) dalli* (F. C. Baker)

Shell dark brown. Found sporadically in Washington, California, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Arizona *Fossaria (Bakerilymnaea) bulimoides* form *perplexa* (F. C. Baker)⁸⁴



FAMILY PHYSIDAE

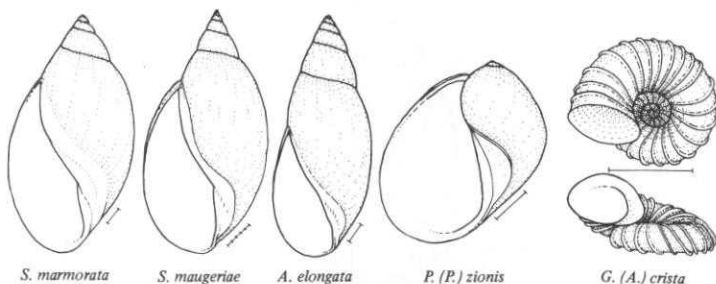
The Physidae are mainly a New World family, with only a few species occurring in Eurasia and Africa. In North America, the physids are readily recognized by a combination of several characters. Their lack of an operculum distinguishes them from all of the Prosobranchia. Their high-spired shell separates them from the Planorbidae and Ancyridae, and their sinistral (left coiled) shell marks them as being different from the Lymnaeidae.

In North America, the Physidae are the most abundant and wide-spread of the freshwater gastropods. They may be found in all types of habitats, and some species seem to be the most resistant to pollution of all the freshwater mollusks. In addition to being highly adaptable, the physids have undergone considerable diversification, much of which is not clearly exhibited in their shells. Many of the species are not easy to identify on shell characters alone.

Identification Key for the Physidae⁸⁵

- | | | |
|------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Mantle edge digitate (with finger-like projections) | 2 |
| | Mantle edge without digitations; mantle edge may or may not be serrated | 3 |
| 2(1) | Digitations occur on both sides of the mantle; tip of shell spire rounded (Figs. 635-637). Canada and northern United States | Genus <i>Physa</i> ⁸⁵ |
| | Digitations occur only on the parietal side of the mantle (Figs. 581, 582, 638-698). Widely distributed and common throughout North America | Genus <i>Physella</i> ⁸⁵ |
| 3(1) | Mantle edge smooth; mantle does not extend beyond the edge of the shell apertural lip | 5 |
| | Mantle edge serrated and extending beyond the edge of the shell apertural lip, partly overlapping the shell. Texas. Genus <i>Stenophysa</i> ⁴⁷ | 4 |

- 4(3) Shell relatively small, less than 16 mm in length, horn to light or dark tan in color, usually translucent, seldom variegated (Fig. 701). Texas *Stenophysa marmorata* (Gülding)
- Shell relatively large, up to 30 mm or more in length, tan to chestnut brown in color, opaque, commonly variegated (Fig. 702). Texas *Stenophysa maugeriae* (Gray)
- 5(3) Shell elongate, nearly spindle-shaped; shell surface glossy; spire long (Figs. 699, 700). Canada and northern United States *Aplexa elongata* (Say)⁸⁶
- Shell subglobose, globular; shell surface dull; spire very short (Fig. 698). Utah *Physella (Petrophysa) zionis* (Pilsbry)



FAMILY PLANORBIDAE

The Planorbidae in North America range in size from minute to relatively large (i.e., from about 1 mm in diameter to over 30 mm), but with few exceptions their shells are all discoidal, i.e., coiled in one plane. The animals are all sinistral, i.e., coiled to the left or in a counter-clockwise manner and having respiratory, excretory and reproductive systems terminating on the left side (Fig. 703). However, their shells do not always appear to be sinistral; those of many species seem to be dextral. This is because such shells tip to the left side in life and the type of apertural margin which develops in such cases is correspondingly slanted. In shells tipped to the left in such a fashion, the lower side (left side) is the spire side and the upper side (right side) is the umbilical side (Fig. 704). Such dextral-appearing shells on a sinistral animal are termed "pseudodextral" or "ultrasinistral".

A secondary gill (a pseudobranch) is situated on the left side of the animal, near the pneumostome and in close proximity to the anus (Fig. 703). The pseudobranch aids the mantle cavity in respiration.

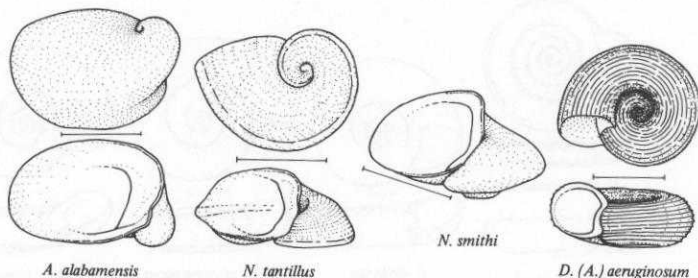
A striking characteristic of nearly all planorbid snails is that the respiratory pigment of the blood or haemolymph is haemoglobin. This gives a reddish appearance to the animal, if the color is not masked by melanin pigments of the skin. Albino snails, and those with little pigment, appear bright red. (The genus *Drepanotrema* apparently lacks red haemolymph.)

The Planorbidae appear to be closely related to the Ancyliidae, and some authors (e.g., Starobogatov, 1970) have combined the two as a single family.

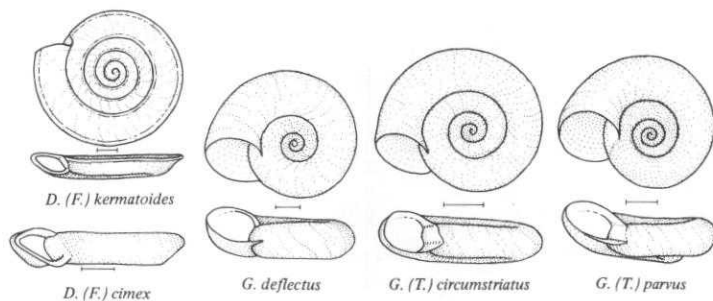
Identification Key for the Planorbidae

- 1 Shell small, that of adults less than 8 mm in diameter 2
- Shell larger, that of adults more than 8 mm and up to or more than 30 mm in diameter 23
- 2(1) Shell costate (Fig. 706). Canada and northern United States *Gyraulus (Armiger) crista* (Linnaeus)
- Shell not costate 3

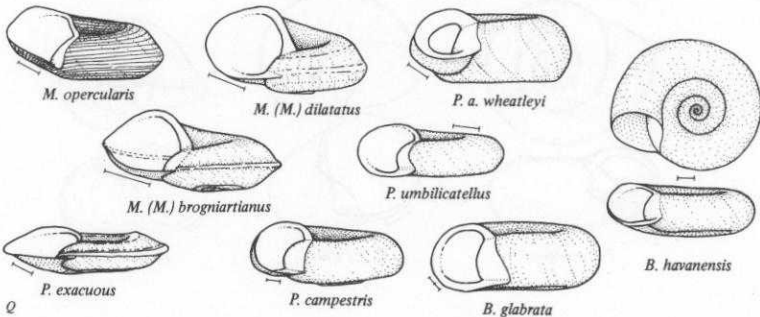
- 3(2) Shell minute, that of adults 2 mm or less in diameter. Coosa River, Alabama 4
- Shell larger, that of adults more than 2 mm in diameter 8
- 4(3) Shell crepidulaform in shape, i.e., limpet-like with a small coil at the apex (Fig. 749). Coosa River, Alabama *Amphigyra alabamensis* Pilsbry
- Shell planorboid. Genus *Neoplanorbis*^{62, 87} 5
- 5(4) Shell umbilicate, columella dentate 6
- Shell perforate, columella smooth 7
- 6(5) Shell periphery carinate, umbilicus narrow (Fig. 752). Coosa River, Alabama *Neoplanorbis carinatus* Walker
- Shell periphery obtusely angled, umbilicus wider (Fig. 754). Coosa River, Alabama *Neoplanorbis umbilicatus* Walker
- 7(5) Shell spirally striate, periphery carinate (Fig. 750). Coosa River, Alabama *Neoplanorbis tantillus* Pilsbry
- Shell without spiral striae, periphery rounded (Fig. 753). Coosa River, Alabama *Neoplanorbis smithi* Walker
- 8(3) Shell very compressed, body whorl relatively flattened; aperture or body whorl without "teeth" or lamellae 9
- Shell higher, body whorl moderately high; inside aperture or body whorl with "teeth" or lamellae. Genus *Planorbula*, in part 22
- 9(8) Shell either extremely flattened and multi-whorled or with numerous, low, close-set spiral ridges (lirae). Florida, Texas and southern Arizona. Genus *Drepanotrema* 10
- Shell flattened, but not extremely so; not multi-whorled; without spiral ridges (lirae) 12
- 10(9) Shell extremely flattened; multi-whorled; without spiral ridges (lirae). Subgenus *Fossulorbis* 11
- Shell not extremely flattened; with fewer, more rapidly enlarging whorls; sculptured with numerous, low lirae. Subgenus *Antillorbis*. (Fig. 710). Southern Arizona and southern Texas *Drepanotrema (Antillorbis) aeruginosum* (Morelet)



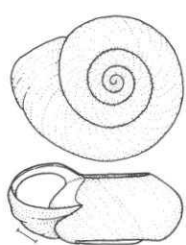
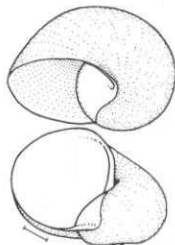
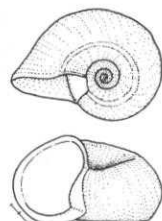
- 11(10) Shell periphery strongly keeled (Fig. 711). Florida, Texas
Drepanotrema (Fossulorbis) kermatoides (d'Orbigny)
- Shell periphery rounded or obtusely angular (Fig. 715). Southern Texas
Drepanotrema (Fossulorbis) cimex (Moricand)
- 12(9) Spire pit (on left side of shell) shallow and wide 13
- Spire pit (on left side of shell) relatively deep and narrow 17
- 13(12) Height of body whorl relatively rapidly increasing toward the aperture
 (Fig. 727). Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas
Menetus (Micromenetus) sampsoni (Sampson)^{53, 54, 55}
- Height of body whorl nearly equal from one side to the other. Genus
Gyraulus 14
- 14(13) Adult shells 4 to 7 mm in diameter, variable, with the body whorl not
 evenly rounded or with a peripheral keel or with a hirsute periostracum
 or a malleated surface or with any combination of these features.⁸⁸
 Subgenus *Gyraulus* s.s. (Fig. 705). Canada and northern United States
 from Maine to Virginia and west to Idaho *Gyraulus deflectus* (Say)
- Adult shells 3 to 5 mm in diameter, variable, with the body whorl evenly
 rounded or with upper lateral surface slightly flattened; without a periph-
 eral keel or a hirsute periostracum or malleated surface.⁸⁸ Subgenus
Torquis 15
- 15(14) Shell relatively high (Fig. 708). Canada, North Dakota and Wisconsin
Gyraulus (Torquis) hornensis F.C. Baker⁴⁸
- Shell relatively flattened 16
- 16(15) Shell whitish or yellowish, semi-transparent, entirely or nearly planispiral,
 appearing almost the same from both sides. Characteristic of aquatic
 habitats that are subject to periodic drying⁸⁸ (Fig. 707). Canada and
 northern United States, south in the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico
Gyraulus (Torquis) circumstriatus (Tryon)
- Shell brownish, translucent but not transparent, not planispiral but with
 apical and umbilical aspects clearly different. Characteristic of permanent
 and (occasionally) temporary aquatic habitats⁸⁸ (Fig. 709). Widely dis-
 tributed throughout North America *Gyraulus (Torquis) parvus* (Say)
- 17(12) Shell with carinate periphery 18
- Shell with rounded, subangular or angular periphery 20



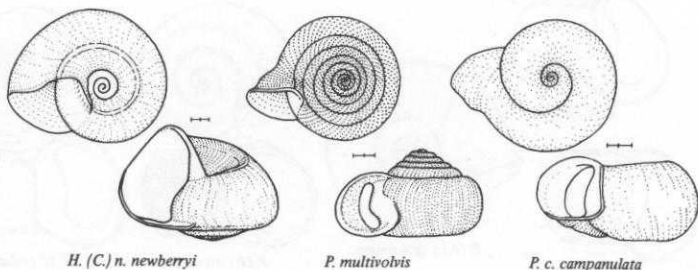
- 18(17) Western in distribution. Alaska south to Alberta and southern California
(Figs. 722, 723) *Menetus opercularis* (Gould)⁵²
Found east of the Rocky Mountains 19
- 19(18) Relative height of body whorl rapidly increasing toward the aperture (Fig.
725). Ohio, Alabama *Menetus (Micromenetus) brogniartianus* (Lea)^{53, 54, 55}
Relative height of body whorl nearly equal from one side to the other (Fig.
746). Widely distributed in North America *Promenetus exacuus* (Say)
- 20(17) Relative height of body whorl rapidly increasing toward the aperture (Figs.
724, 726). Widely distributed in the eastern United States
..... *Menetus (Micromenetus) dilatatus* (Gould)^{53, 54, 55}
Relative height of body whorl nearly equal from one side to the other 21
- 21(20) Periphery of body whorl more or less angular or subangular (Figs. 722, 723).
Alaska south to Alberta and southern California *Menetus opercularis* (Gould)
Periphery of body whorl rounded (Fig. 747). Widely distributed in Canada,
the western United States, and east to Oklahoma, Ohio and New York
..... *Promenetus umbilicatellus* (Cockerell)^{58, 59}
- 22(8) Lamellae in last whorl prominent but not especially large; lower palatal
lamella relatively short and straight or only slightly curved (Figs. 741, 742).
Widely distributed in eastern North America *Planorbula armigera armigera* (Say)
Lamellae in last whorl especially large; lower palatal lamella long, promi-
nently curved (Figs. 743, 744). Alabama and Florida
..... *Planorbula armigera wheatleyi* (Lea)⁵⁷
- 23(1) Shell thin, often rather fragile, body whorl relatively depressed 24
Shell thicker, usually rather solid, body whorl may or may not be relatively
depressed, often high 26
- 24(23) Southern in distribution (Florida to Texas and Arizona). Genus *Biomphalaria* 25
Distribution northern and in the western mountains (Canada and North
Dakota, south to New Mexico in the Rocky Mountains) (Fig. 745)
..... *Planorbula campestris* (Dawson)
- 25(24) Shell medium in size, that of adults with five or more whorls larger than
15 mm in diameter (Fig. 712). Florida *Biomphalaria glabrata* (Say)
Shell small, that of adults with five or more whorls less than 10 mm in diam-
eter (Fig. 713). Florida to Texas and Arizona *Biomphalaria havanensis* (Pfeiffer)



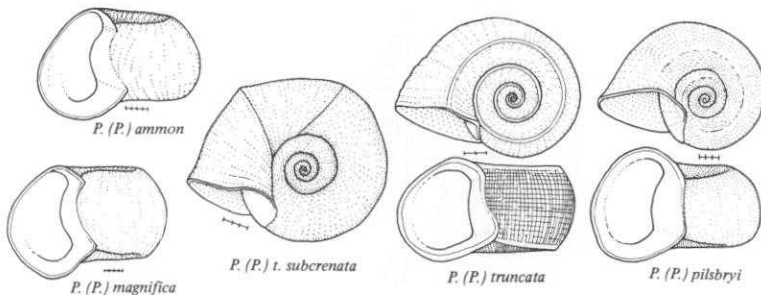
- 26(23) Body whorl containing lamellae or "teeth" (Figs. 741, 742). Widely distributed in eastern North America *Planorbula armigera armigera* (Say)
 Body whorl without lamellae or "teeth" 27
- 27(26) Shell with few, rapidly increasing whorls; body whorl disproportionately large. Genus *Vorticifex*, subgenus *Parapholyx*.⁶⁰ Western in distribution 28
 Shell with more than a few, often many whorls, that do not increase especially rapidly in size; body whorl not disproportionately large 29
- 28(27) Whorl angular or subangular around the concave columellar area (Fig. 751). Lakes in Nevada and California *Vorticifex (Parapholyx) solida* (Dall)⁶¹
 Whorl not angular or subangular around the basal columellar area (Fig. 748). Rivers and lakes in California and Oregon *Vorticifex (Parapholyx) effusa* (Lea)
- 29(27) Shell spire (left side) strongly inverted, with a more or less deep conical depression; spire side of body whorl with or without a strong keel. Genus *Helisoma* 30
 Shell spire (left side) not strongly inverted, with a shallow depression, no depression or exverted (raised above body whorl); spire side of body whorl rounded or angular. Genus *Planorbella* 35
- 30(29) Shell concave on both sides. Subgenus *Helisoma* s.s. 31
 Shell concave on the left side, convex on the right side. Western in distribution. Subgenus *Carinifex* 33
- 31(30) Shell smaller, less than 7 mm in diameter, umbilical (basal, right) side with two chestnut-brown spiral bands. Isolated localities in North Carolina and Louisiana *Helisoma eucosmium* (Bartsch)⁵⁰
 Shell larger, adults more than 7 mm in diameter, umbilical (basal, right) side without spiral color bands 32
- 32(31) Shell with basal (right) carina variously developed, but not close to the shoulder; transverse sculpture moderate to fine (Fig. 714). Widely distributed in most of North America *Helisoma anceps anceps* (Menke)⁵⁰
 Shell with basal (right) carina very accentuated and at or close to the lower basal peripheral angle; transverse sculpture coarse. Lake Superior and Albany, Attawapiskat and Winnipeg river systems, Ontario *Helisoma anceps royalense* (Walker)⁵⁰

*P. a. armigera**V. (P.) effusa**H. a. anceps*

- 33(30) Widely distributed and quite variable (Figs. 720, 721). California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Utah *Helisoma (Carinifex) newberryi newberryi* (Lea)⁵¹
 Restricted to either Jackson Lake, Wyoming, or Eagle Lake, California 34
- 34(33) Shell smaller (that of adults less than 12 mm in diameter), buff or tan in color (Figs. 716, 717). Jackson Lake, Wyoming
 *Helisoma (Carinifex) newberryi jacksonense* Henderson
 Shell larger (that of adults up to 13.5 mm in diameter), white or horn in color (Figs. 718, 719). Eagle Lake, California
 *Helisoma (Carinifex) newberryi occidentale* Hanna
- 35(29) Body whorl at shell aperture campanulate (flared). Subgenus *Planorbella* s.s.^{56, 89} 36
 Body whorl at shell aperture straight, not campanulate 38
- 36(35) Shell spire (left side) conically raised above body whorl (Fig. 729). Howe Lake, Michigan *Planorbella multivolvis* (Case)
 Shell spire (left side) either slightly inverted, flat or obtusely raised above body whorl 37
- 37(36) Shell spire (left side) slightly inverted, flat or very slightly raised above the body whorl (Fig. 728). Widely distributed in northern United States and Canada *Planorbella campanulata campanulata* (Say)
 Shell spire (left side) obtusely raised above body whorl. Northwestern Ontario *Planorbella campanulata collinsi* (F.C. Baker)
- 38(35) Shell surface usually dull, usually rough in texture, with raised transverse thread-like striae. Widely distributed in North America. Subgenus *Pierosoma*⁹⁰ 39
 Shell surface usually glossy, relatively smooth, without raised transverse thread-like striae (Figs. 738-740). Florida. Subgenus *Seminolina*⁹¹ 48
- 39(38) Species of western North America 40
 Species of central and eastern North America 42
- 40(39) Shell small, specimens with four whorls about 10 mm in major diameter. Southeastern Oregon and northwestern Utah
 *Planorbella (Pierosoma) oregonensis* (Tryon)
 Shell larger, adults 15-30 mm in major diameter 41⁹³



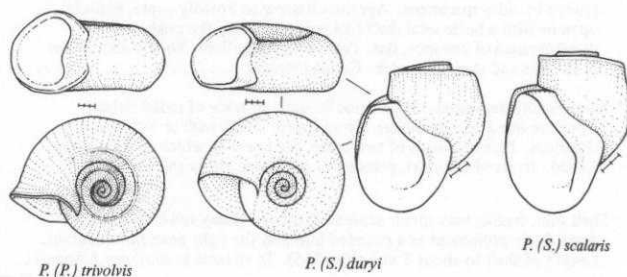
- 41(40) Greatest height of adults exceeding 12 mm; greatest width of shell less than twice the greatest height (Figs. 730, 733). Widely distributed in western North America *Planorbella (Pierosoma) ammon* (Gould) group⁹²
- Greatest height of adults 10-12 mm; greatest width of shell generally more than twice the greatest height (Fig. 734). Widely distributed in western North America *Planorbella (Pierosoma) trivolis subcrenata* (Carpenter)⁹³
- 42(39) Carinae or strong angulations present on the outer edges of both the right (umbilical) and left (spire) side of the body whorl of the shell 43
- Carinae absent, although a rather strong angulation may be present on the upper surface of the body whorl of the spire 46
- 43(42) Shells larger, those of adults more than 18 mm in greatest diameter; spire may be flat or sunken into a bowl-like depression 44
- Shells smaller, those of adults less than 18 mm in greatest diameter; spire flat, not inverted or sunken into a bowl-like depression (Fig. 737). Michigan, northern Illinois and Wisconsin *Planorbella (Pierosoma) truncata* (Miles)
- 44(43) Carinae cord-like, strong and acutely angled; body whorl flat or concave abaxially. Northern Minnesota *Planorbella (Pierosoma) corpulenta vermillionensis* (F.C. Baker)⁹⁴
- Carinae not cord-like 45
- 45(44) Upper surface of shell almost entirely flat; maximum height at aperture 14 mm or more; ratio of greater height to greater diameter more than 0.75 in many specimens. Headwaters of Rainy River system, western Ontario *Planorbella (Pierosoma) corpulenta whiteavesi* (F.C. Baker)⁹⁴
- Body whorl higher than penultimate whorl, causing spire to be sunken; maximum height at aperture less than 14 mm; ratio of greater height to greater diameter less than 0.75. Western Ontario, Minnesota and Manitoba *Planorbella (Pierosoma) corpulenta corpulenta* (Say)⁹⁵
- 46(42) Shell height up to 24 mm or more; surface glossy, growth lines fine (Fig. 732). Lower Cape Fear River, North Carolina *Planorbella (Pierosoma) magnifica* (Pilsbry)
- Shell more compressed, less than 16 mm in height; surface dull, growth lines pronounced 47⁹³
- 47(46) Inverted portion of shell spire relatively wide, concavely smooth-sided and bowl-like (Fig. 731). Canadian Interior Basin and northern United States from Massachusetts west to Minnesota ... *Planorbella (Pierosoma) pilsbryi* (F.C. Baker)⁹⁶



Inverted portion of shell spire narrower, generally not smooth-sided or bowl-like (Figs. 734, 736). Found throughout North America *Planorbella (Pierosoma) trivolvis* (Say)^{93,97}

- 48(38) Shell either planate, with an inverted spire, or physoid, i.e., with an everted, raised spire; physoid individuals wider, usually more widely umbilicate and generally with the anterior aperture margin protruding more than the posterior shell margin (when viewed from the spire end) (Figs. 738, 739, 785). Northern to southern Florida *Planorbella (Seminolina) duryi* (Wetherby)⁹⁸

Shell physoid only, narrower, usually more narrowly umbilicate and generally with the posterior aperture margin protruding more than the anterior shell margin (when viewed from the spire end) (Figs. 740, 785). Southern Florida *Planorbella (Seminolina) scalaris* (Jay)



FAMILY ANCYLIDAE

The Ancyliidae are another of the gastropod families with a world-wide distribution. In North America, they all have small cap-shaped (patelliform, ancyliiform, limpet-shaped) shells in which the apices are on the right side, or tilted toward the right (Fig. 755b). Among freshwater limpets, such a shell has been derived from ancestors with sinistrally coiled shells, and in the Ancyliidae the arrangement of the body morphology is always sinistral, i.e., the "gill" (pseudobranch), and the pulmonary, reproductive and excretory openings are all on the animal's left side. The two other North American freshwater snail families with members having patelliform shells, the Acroloxidae and the Lymnaeidae (Lancinae), are dextral in organization.

The Ancyliidae seem to be closely related to the Planorbidae, but they differ from the latter in one conspicuous way: all ancyliids have haemocyanin as their blood pigment rather than haemoglobin (which gives the planorbids their red body color). Within the Ancyliidae, the North American genus *Rhodacmea* is most closely related to the Eurasian and North African genus *Ancylus*.

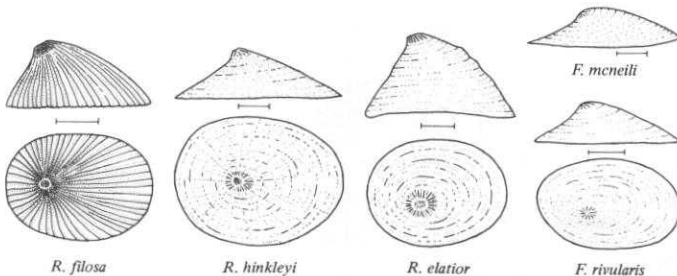
Among the ancyliid subfamilies, the Ferrissinae have the widest distribution, both naturally and artificially. Pond species seem to be easily transported through human activities; riverine species are less tolerant.

Identification Key for the Ancyliidae⁹⁹

- 1 Shell elevated, apex in midline, tinged with pink or red inside and out, radially striate, with a notch-shaped depression evident in unworn specimens. Apertural lip broad and flat. Radular teeth in rows about 30 microns apart, with prominent inner cusps (Fig. 786)¹⁰¹. Penis simple, without a flagellum. In rivers in the southeastern states. Genus *Rhodacmea* 2

Shell elevated or depressed, apex in midline or to the right, the same color as the rest of the shell, finely radially striate or smooth. Apertural lip arched or flat, broad or narrow. Radular teeth in rows about 6-10 microns apart, without prominent inner cusps (Fig. 786)¹⁰¹. Penis with or without a flagellum. Widely distributed in running or standing water 4

- 2(1) Shell more or less ribbed with strong radiating lines extending from the apex to the apertural lip (Figs. 757, 759) *Rhodacmea filosa* (Conrad)
 Shell smooth, or nearly so 3
- 3(2) Shell moderately elevated, apex usually conspicuous in older specimens. Posterior slope straight or slightly concave; anterior slope straight or slightly convex (Figs. 758, 760) *Rhodacmea hinkleyi* (Walker)
 Shell very elevated, apex usually eroded in older specimens. Posterior slope straight or slightly convex, anterior slope clearly convex (Fig. 756) *Rhodacmea elatior* (Anthony)
- 4(1) Shell usually elevated, but variable. Apex with fine radial striae, often eroded in older specimens. Aperture narrow to broadly ovate, entirely open or with a horizontal shelf-like septum closing the posterior part. Pseudobranch of one lobe, flat. Penis with a flagellum. Widely distributed in streams and standing water. Genus *Ferrissia* 5
 Shell usually depressed. Apex smooth, with no trace of radial striae. Aperture ovate to subcircular, always open. Penis with or without a flagellum. Pseudobranch of two lobes, the lower of which is elaborately folded. In standing water, principally in eastern states and south 9
- 5(4) Shell thin, fragile, very much depressed, often a glossy red-brown color. Apex fairly prominent as a rounded bump in the right posterior quadrant. Length of shell to about 5 mm (Fig. 766). In streams in southern Alabama *Ferrissia mcneilli* Walker
 Shell not as above, usually more elevated, color variable from straw-yellow to dark gray. Apex prominent to obtuse, in the midline or to the right. Length from 2 to 10 mm. Widely distributed in various habitats 6
- 6(5) Shell robust, to 7 mm long, elevated, aperture elliptical. Apex in midline or slightly to the right; anterior slope convex, posterior slope gently concave, lateral slopes approximately straight. Calcareous material often thick inside the shell (Figs. 761, 767). Many populations are smaller, especially those west of the Rocky Mountains. Widely distributed in North America in rivers and streams *Ferrissia rivularis* (Say)
 Shell not as above; habitat in standing water 7
- 7(6) Shell large, elevated, very narrow, length to 9 mm. Apex obtuse, in the midline; posterior slope flat or gently concave; lateral slopes straight or faintly concave. Apertural lip often arched. Canada and adjacent states, on vegetation in lakes *Ferrissia parallelus* (Haldeman)
 Shell in standing water, but not as above 8



- 8(7) Shell depressed or moderately elevated, less than 4 mm long, rarely exceeding 3.5 mm, with or without a shelf-like septum across the posterior part of the aperture. When non-septate, the aperture is distinctly oval, wider anteriorly. When septate, the shell is evenly elliptical. Secondary growth may be present (Figs. 764, 765). Widely distributed in eastern United States in ditches and other small bodies of standing water, often temporary, and usually stagnant *Ferrissia fragilis* (Tryon)

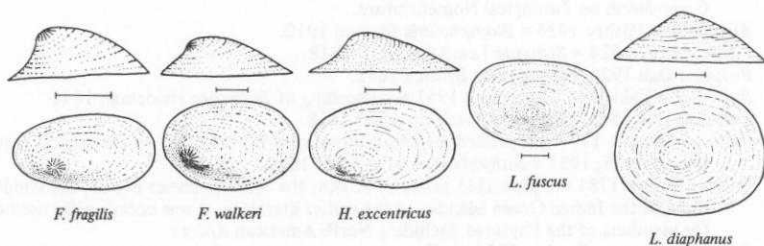
Shell to 6 mm long, usually depressed; aperture clearly oval, wider anteriorly, septum never present. Apex subacute, often far in the right posterior quadrant. Anterior and left slopes convex, posterior and right slopes concave (Fig. 768). Widely distributed, reported from Arkansas, Michigan and southern California on vegetation and debris in ponds *Ferrissia walkeri* (Pilsbry & Ferriss)

- 9(4) Apex subacute, distinctly eccentric, to the right of the midline (Figs. 762, 769). Penis with a long glandular flagellum terminating in a bulbous tip; preputium without pigment. Tentacles colorless. In southern Florida, and perhaps Texas, in canals, etc. *Hebetancylus excentricus* (Morelet)

Apex very obtuse, almost in the midline of the shell. Penis without a flagellum; preputium flecked with pigment spots. Tentacles with a central core of black pigment. Principally east of the Mississippi in ponds and river backwaters; occasionally in streams in south-central states. Genus *Laevapex* 10

- 10(9) Shell ovate, smooth or with fine raised riblets usually on the anterior slope (Figs. 763, 771). Widely distributed in eastern North America in still water on submerged vegetation or debris, typically in the back-water areas of rivers or in lakes *Laevapex fuscus* (Adams)

Shell subcircular, smooth, often encrusted with dark material (Fig. 770). In slowly flowing streams, south-central and eastern states *Laevapex diaphanus* (Haldeman)



VI. GENERIC SYNONYMY

- Acroluxus* Keep 1887 = misspelling of *Acroloxus* Beck 1837. ("*Acroluxus Nuttalli*, Hald." in Keep (1887) = *Fisherola nuttalli* (Haldeman 1841).)
- Alleghenya* Clench & Boss 1967 = *Mudalia* Haldeman 1840.
- Amarula* Sowerby 1842 = *Thiara* Röding 1798.
- Amblostoma* Rafinesque (in Binney) 1865 = *Ambloxis* Rafinesque 1818, which is an unidentifiable name. Both names have the same type species, *A. eburnea* Rafinesque (in Binney) 1865.
- Ambloxis* Rafinesque 1818 = an unidentifiable name; occasionally mentioned as possibly being the same as *Campeloma* Rafinesque 1819.
- Ambloxus* Rafinesque 1831 = *Thiara* Röding 1798.
- Ameria* Dall 1870, preoccupied = *Seminolina* Pilsbry 1934.
- Ampullaria* Lamarck 1799 = *Pila* Röding 1798, a genus of Africa and Asia. In the earlier literature, species of *Pomacea* were erroneously assigned to the genus *Ampullaria*.
- Ampullarius* Montfort 1810 = *Pomacea* Perry 1810.
- Anaplocamus* Dall 1895 = *Mudalia* Haldeman 1840.
- Anculosa* Say 1821 = *Leptoxis* Rafinesque 1819.
- Anculotus* Say 1825 = emendation of *Anculosa* Say 1821 = *Leptoxis* Rafinesque 1819.
- Ancylotus* 'Say' Hermannsen 1846 = emendation of *Anculosa* Say 1821 = *Leptoxis* Rafinesque 1819.
- Ancylus* Müller 1774 = a genus of the Palaearctic and Ethiopian regions. In the earlier literature, many or most ancylid species of the Western Hemisphere, as well as the patelliform Lymnaeidae, were erroneously assigned to the genus *Ancylus*.
- Apella* 'Mighels' Anthony 1843 = *Gyrotoma* Shuttleworth 1845. *Apella* is an invalid name based on an unknown species.
- Aphella* "'Mighels' Anthony" Hannibal 1912 = misspelling of *Apella* 'Mighels' Anthony 1843 = *Gyrotoma* Shuttleworth 1845.
- Armigerus* Clessin 1884 = *Biomphalaria* Preston 1910. See Opinion 735 [1965] of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.
- Australorbis* Pilsbry 1934 = *Biomphalaria* Preston 1910.
- Bithinia* Gray 1824 = *Bithynia* Leach (in Abel) 1818.
- Bovillina* Dall 1924 = *Orygoceras* Brusina 1882.
- Bulimnaea* 'Haldeman' Hubendick 1951 = misspelling of *Bulimnea* Haldeman 1841.
- Bulimula* Dall 1885 = *Bithynia* Leach (in Abel) 1818.
- Bulimus* Scopoli 1777, suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opinion 475, 1957 = *Bithynia* Leach (in Abel) 1818.
- Bulinus* Müller 1781 = a planorbid genus of Africa, the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, and some of the Indian Ocean islands. In the earlier literature, it was occasionally used erroneously for members of the Physidae, including North American *Aplexa*.
- Bythinella* Moquin-Tandon 1856 = a European genus; it is not known to occur in North America.
- Bythinia* MacGillivray 1843 = *Bithynia* Leach (in Abel) 1818.
- Callina* Hannibal 1912 = *Viviparus* Montfort 1810.
- Carnifex* Keep 1893 = misspelling of *Carinifex* W.G. Binney 1865.
- Ceratodes* Guilding 1828 = *Marisa* Gray 1824.
- Ceriphasia* Swainson 1840 = *Pleurocera* Rafinesque 1818.
- Chilocyclus* Gill 1863 = *Pomatiopsis* Tryon 1862.

- Cincinna* Hübner 1810 = *Valvata* Müller 1774.
Cochliopa Stimpson 1865 = a genus of Panama; not found in North America (see Morrison, 1946).
Conchylum Cuvier 1816 = *Pomacea* Perry 1810.
Costella Meek 1876 = *Costatella* Dall 1870.
Cyclemis Rafinesque 1819, undeterminable = ? *Viviparus* Montfort 1810.
Cyclostoma Lamarck 1799 = *Epitonium* Röding 1798, a marine snail; *Cyclostoma* Draparnaud 1801 = *Pomatias* Studer 1789, a land snail. Some North American freshwater truncatelloid snails have previously been erroneously assigned this generic name.
Dentatus 'Beck' Gray 1847 = *Planorbula* Haldeman 1840.
Discus Haldeman 1840, preoccupied = *Planorbula* Haldeman 1840.
Ellipstoma Rafinesque 1818 = an unidentifiable name.
Euamnicola Crosse & Fischer 1891 = *Amnicola* Gould & Haldeman 1840.
Eurycaelon Lea 1864 = *Lithasia* Haldeman 1840.
Galba Schrank 1803 = a *nomen dubium*, based on an unidentifiable species (*Galba pusilla* Schrank 1803). In the past, *Galba* has been used unfortunately sometimes in place of *Fossaria* or *Stagnicola*.
Glottella Gray 1847 = *Angitrema* Haldeman 1841.
Goniobasis Lea 1862 = *Elimia* H. & A. Adams 1854. The type species of *Goniobasis* is *Goniobasis osculata* Lea 1862, selected by Hannibal (1912), which he said is the same as *Melania olivula* Conrad 1834. However, Goodrich (1936, 1941c) considered Lea's *osculata* to be a synonym of *Melania* ["*Goniobasis*"] *alabamensis* Lea 1861 and Conrad's *olivula* to be a distinct species. Both belong to the genus *Elimia*.
Gundlachia Pfeiffer 1849, type *G. ancyloformis* Pfeiffer 1849, by monotypy = a growth variant of *Ancylus havanensis* Pfeiffer 1839, which is a synonym of *Ancylus radiatus* Guilding 1829 (fide Harry & Hubendick, 1964). Not known to occur in the continental U.S.A. or Canada. Septate ancylids of North America (north of Mexico) are referable to the genus *Ferrissia*.
Haldemania Clessin 1880, preoccupied = *Ferrissia* Walker 1903.
Haldemania Tryon 1862 = *Lioplax* Troschel 1856.
Haldemania Dall 1905 = *Planorbula* Haldeman 1840.
Helicosoma Agassiz 1846 = *Helisoma* Swainson 1840.
Hydrobia Hartmann 1821 = a genus of Europe; it does not occur in North American fresh waters. In the earlier literature, many species of freshwater truncatelloid snails of the Western Hemisphere were assigned erroneously to this genus.
Hydrognoma Gistel 1848 = *Thiara* Röding 1798.
Hypsogyra Lindholm 1927 = *Planorbella* Haldeman 1842.
Ibicornu Dall 1924 = *Orygoceras* Brusina 1882.
Incilicornu Dall 1924 = *Orygoceras* Brusina 1882.
Kincaidilla Hannibal 1912 = *Ferrissia* Walker 1903.
Laphrostoma Rafinesque 1815, *nomen nudum* = *Neritina* Lamarck 1816.
Lecythoconcha Annandale 1920 = *Cipangopaludina* Hannibal 1912.
Leptolimnea Swainson 1840, type species *Buccinum glabra* Müller 1774 = a European species.
Limnaea Blainville 1824 = *Lymnaea* Lamarck 1799.
Limnea Link 1807 = *Lymnaea* Lamarck 1799.
Limneus Draparnaud 1801 = *Lymnaea* Lamarck 1799.
Limnophysa Fitzinger 1833 = *Stagnicola* Leach (in Jeffreys) 1830.
Lithoglyphus Hartman 1821 = a European genus, possibly congeneric with the North American *Fluminicola* Stimpson 1865 (see note 10, p. 269).
Lithoparches Gistel 1848 = *Thiara* Röding 1798.
Lutella Haldeman 1840 = *Bithynia* Leach (in Abel) 1818.
Lymnaeus Cuvier 1817 = *Lymnaea* Lamarck 1799.
Lymneus Brard 1810 = *Lymnaea* Lamarck 1799.
Lymnula Rafinesque 1819 = *Lymnaea* Lamarck 1799.

- Lymnulus* Rafinesque (in Binney) 1865 = *Ambloxis* Rafinesque 1818, which is an unidentifiable name. Both names have the same type species, *A. eburnea* Rafinesque (in Binney) 1865.
- Lymnus* Montfort 1810 = *Lymnaea* Lamarck 1799.
- Lythasia* 'Lea' H. & A. Adams 1854 = spelling variation of *Lithasia* Haldeman 1840.
- Macrolimen* Lea 1862 = *Elimia* H. & A. Adams 1854.
- Megara* H. & A. Adams 1854 = *Angitrema* Haldeman 1841.
- Megastrophia* Walker 1918 = misspelling of *Megasystropha* Lea 1864.
- Megasystropha* Lea 1864 = *Carinifex* Binney 1865. See Opinion 432 [1956] of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.
- Melacantha* Swainson 1840 = *Thiara* Röding 1798.
- Melafusus* Swainson 1840 = *Io* Lea 1831.
- Melania* Lamarck 1799 = *Thiara* Röding 1798.
- Melanidia* Rafinesque 1815 = *Melania* Lamarck 1799 = *Thiara* Röding 1798.
- Melantho* Bowdich 1822 = *Campeloma* Rafinesque 1819.
- Melas* Montfort 1810 = *Thiara* Röding 1798.
- Melasma* H. & A. Adams 1854 = *Elimia* H. & A. Adams 1854.
- Melatoma* Anthony 1843 (not *Melatoma* Swainson 1840) = *Gyrotoma* Shuttleworth 1845.
- Melatoma* Swainson 1840 = a marine group.
- Meseschiza* Lea 1864 = *Angitrema* Haldeman 1841.
- Meseschiza* Lea 1876 = spelling error of *Meseschiza* = *Angitrema* Haldeman 1841.
- Nasonia* F.C. Baker 1928, preoccupied = *Bakerilymnaea* Weyrauch 1964.
- Nauta* Leach (in Turton) 1831 = *Aplexa* Fleming 1820.
- Nautilus* Linnaeus 1758 = a tetrabranch cephalopod. Used for *Gyraulus* (Armiger) *crista* (Linnaeus 1758) in the original species description.
- Nerita* Linnaeus 1758 = a marine genus, not found in North American fresh waters.
- Nitocris* H. & A. Adams 1854 = *Mudalia* Haldeman 1840.
- Omphemis* Rafinesque 1819, undeterminable = ? *Viviparus* Montfort 1810.
- Omphiscola* Rafinesque 1819 = an unidentifiable name.
- Oxytrema* Rafinesque 1819 = *nomen dubium*.
- Paludetrina* Orbigny 1839 = *Hydrobia* Hartmann 1821, a genus of Europe; it does not occur in North American fresh waters. In the earlier literature, many species of freshwater snails of the Western Hemisphere were listed under both of these generic names.
- Paludina* Lamarck (in Férussac) 1812 = *Viviparus* Montfort 1810.
- Paradines* Dall 1924 = *Vorticifex* Meek (in Dall) 1870.
- Phreatomenetus* Taylor 1960 = ? *Promenetus* F.C. Baker 1935.
- Physina* Rafinesque 1815 = *Physa* Draparnaud 1801.
- Physodon* Haldeman 1843 = *Physella* Haldeman 1843.
- Planorbina* Haldeman 1842 = *Biomphalaria* Preston 1910. See Opinion 735 [1965] of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.
- Planorbis* Müller 1774 = a genus of the Palaearctic and Ethiopian regions. In the earlier literature, many or most planorbid species of the Western Hemisphere were assigned erroneously to the genus *Planorbis*.
- Planorbula* Martens 1899, preoccupied = *Planorbula* Haldeman 1840.
- Pleurovalvata* Haas 1939 = *Valvata* Müller 1774.
- Pompholycodea* Lindholm 1927 = *Parapholix* Hanna 1922.
- Pompholyx* Lea 1856, preoccupied = *Parapholix* Hanna 1922.
- Pomus* H. & A. Adams 1856 = *Pomacea* Perry 1810.
- Potamopyrgus* Stimpson 1865 = a New Zealand genus; *P. jenkinsi* (Smith) has been introduced to and is widely distributed in Britain and Europe, but as yet no species of *Potamopyrgus* is known to occur in North America. North American species previously referred to *Potamopyrgus* are now assigned to other genera.
- Pseudogalba* F.C. Baker 1913 = *Fossaria* Westerlund 1885.

- Pyrgula* Cristofori & Jan 1832 = a genus of Europe; it does not occur in North American fresh waters. In earlier literature, some species of North American truncatelloid snails were assigned erroneously to this genus.
- Rhodocephala* Walker 1917 = *Rhodaemea* Walker 1917.
- Scaphe* 'Klein' Mörch 1852 = *Vitta* Mörch 1852, the North American subgenus of freshwater *Neritina*.
- Schizochilus* Lea 1853 = *Gyrotoma* Shuttleworth 1845.
- Schizostoma* Lea 1843, preoccupied = *Gyrotoma* Shuttleworth 1845.
- Segmentina* Fleming 1817 = a genus of the Palaearctic region. In the earlier literature, species of *Planorbula* sometimes erroneously were assigned to the genus *Segmentina*.
- Simpsonia* F.C. Baker 1911, preoccupied = *Pseudogalba* F.C. Baker 1913 = *Fossaria* Westerlund 1885.
- Spirodon* 'Anthony' Tryon 1873 = *Mudalia* Haldeman 1840.
- Stimpsonia* Clessin 1878, preoccupied = *Fontigens* Pilsbry 1933.
- Strepoma* 'Rafinesque ms.' Haldeman 1863 = *Pleurocera* Rafinesque 1818.
- Taphius* H. & A. Adams 1855 = *Biomphalaria* Preston 1910. See Opinion 735 [1965] of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.
- Telescopella* Gray 1847 = *Pleurocera* Rafinesque 1818.
- Thomsonia* Ancey 1886, preoccupied = *Seminolina* Pilsbry 1934.
- Tiara* Herrmannsen 1849, preoccupied = *Thiara* Röding 1798.
- Tropidina* H. & A. Adams 1854 = *Valvata* Müller 1774.
- Trypanostoma* Lea 1862 = *Pleurocera* Rafinesque 1818.
- Tylotoma* 'Haldeman' Fischer 1885 = emendation for *Tulotoma* Haldeman 1840.
- Vancelevia* F.C. Baker 1930 = *Probythinella* Thiele 1928.
- Velletea* Haldeman 1841 = spelling variation of *Velletia* Gray (in Turton) 1840 = *Acroloxus* Beck 1837. (*Ancylus* (*Velletea*) *nuttallii* Haldeman 1841 = *Fisherola nuttalli* (Haldeman 1841).)
- Vivipara* Sowerby 1813 = *Viviparus* Montfort 1810.
- Viviparella* Rafinesque 1815 = *Viviparus* Montfort 1810.

VII. SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES*

¹The name Neritidae has been credited consistently to Rafinesque (1815). However, the family name he used was Neritina [=Neritinae] ("Les Neritines"). In this family he listed two subfamilies and a number of generic names, which included *Neritina* and *Nerita* (both under "Famille. Neritina"). But, since Neritinae is a *nomen oblitum*, it seems best to use the better known name Neritidae.

²The following figures are by John L. Tottenham: Figs. 21-80, 125, 128-142, 188, 189, 191-200, 222-234, 249-259, 290, 295-308, 319-344, 355-367, 391-414, 426-457, 468-527, 550-572, 581-702, 705-714, 716-724, 728-750, 759-763. Many of the other figures are by the author. Additionally, various illustrations were taken from published sources, and in each case credit is given in the legends beneath the figures. Figs. 83-106, 109-124, 201, 204-218, 220, 221, 247, 260, 262-267, 269, 275, 276, 278-281 and 284 are used with permission of the University of Florida Press.

³Shells of the genus *Tulotoma* are unique among North American Viviparidae by their usual nodular appearance, and by their oblique apertures with concave margins (Fig. 783).

Only one species of *Tulotoma* is recognized here, *T. magnifica* (Conrad), although a second species, *T. angulata* (Lea), is occasionally recognized, as well as a third, *T. coosaensis* (Lea). A fourth species has been named, *T. bimoniifera* (Lea), but it is clearly a synonym of *T. magnifica*. According to Goodrich (1944b), *T. coosaensis* is the smooth upstream form; *T. angulata* is transitional between it and the tuberculate *T. magnifica*. Although in museum collections *T. angulata* seems to intergrade completely with *T. magnifica*, the relationship between the two nominal species may not be so simple. Patterson (1965) found *T. angulata* to have one pair of chromosomes more than Pollister & Pollister (1940, 1943) reported for *T. magnifica*.

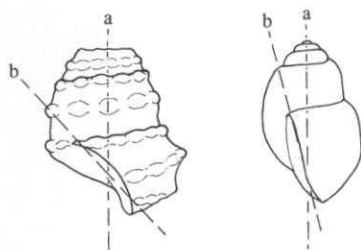


FIG. 783. Viviparid shells. *Tulotoma* is on the left. a = the columellar axis; b = the plane of the aperture.

⁴Clench (1962a: 277-280) listed 49 names for *Campeloma*, 34 of which he considered as synonyms of the 14 names he did not synonymize (one species listed (*Paludina humerosa* Anthony 1860) is not a viviparid, but a pleurocerid). Although not claiming for them the status of species (or subspecies), the names Clench did not synonymize were *brevispirum* F.C. Baker 1928, *crassula* Rafinesque 1819, *decampi* 'Currier' Binney 1865, *decisa* Say 1816, *exilis* Anthony 1860, *floridense* Call 1886, *genicula* Conrad 1834, *gibba* Currier 1867, *integra* Say 1821, *leptum* Mattox 1940, *lima* Anthony 1860, *milesi* Lea 1863, *regularis* Lea 1841 and *tannum* Mattox 1940. Clarke (1973: 220) considered "*Campeloma leptum* and *C. tannum* [to] differ from *C. decisum* and *C. integrum* by trivial characters only. They are certainly not distinct species but are simply slightly aberrant populations of *C. integrum* (and probably of *C. decisum*).\" Further, Clarke (*loc. cit.*) suggested that *C. integrum*, as well as *C. milesi*, are the same as *C. decisum*.

⁵The name *Paludina integra* Say 1821 has been applied commonly to a viviparid (as *Campeloma integrum* (Say

*The comments in this section refer to the superscript numbers located at various places in the text.

1821)) and to a hydrobioid (as *Cincinnatia integra* (Say 1821)). The shell length given by Say ("length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch") is undoubtedly a typographical error (? for $\frac{1}{4}$ inch), since in his description Say compared *integra* to [*Campeloma*] *decisum* (cf. Say, 1821; Binney, 1865d; F.C. Baker, 1928c; Clarke, 1973). "*Amnicola integra* (Say)" of authors is *Cincinnatia cincinnatiensis* (Anthony).

⁶ Vanatta (1935) distinguished *Lioplax pilsbryi choctawhatchensis* "from the typical form [*L. pilsbryi* Walker] by being smaller, but with similar sculpture. It is about the size of *L. subcarinata* Say, but is without the two spiral angles on the last whorl. It is smaller than *L. s. occidentalis* Pils. *L. cyclostomatiformis* Lea is narrower and smoother."

⁷ Of *Lioplax subcarinata* and *L. sulculosa*, Clench & Turner (1955: 10) said, "This eastern species [*L. subcarinata*] of *Lioplax* is exceedingly close in its relationship to *L. sulculosa* Menke, the western form. Their characters differ mainly in degree. The shells of *L. subcarinata* Say are usually somewhat thinner and are proportionately a little more attenuate. It appears also that *Lioplax subcarinata* Say on the average is somewhat smaller, though selected examples of the largest specimens of both species are about equal in size. In addition, the umbilical opening of *L. sulculosa* is much larger."

⁸ *Probythinella lacustris* (F.C. Baker) has gone under the name *emarginata* Küster 1852 (*Paludina*), but the latter apparently was based on the name *Lymnaeus* [*Stagnicola*] *emarginatus* Say 1821 (a lymnaeid), even though Küster described and figured a hydrobioid species. Küster's hydrobioid species did not receive a valid name until F.C. Baker (1928c) described the subspecies *lacustris*. Morrison (1947b) designated *Probythinella lacustris limafodens* Morrison 1947 as type species of *Probythinella* Thiele 1928.

⁹ According to Morrison (1940a), *Somatogyrus tryoni* Pilsbry & F.C. Baker 1927 and *S. virginicus* (Walker 1904) should be transferred to *Clappia*.

¹⁰ According to Pilsbry (1934b), there is no difference in the shell between the American genus *Fluminicola* Stimpson 1865 and the European *Lithoglyphus* Hartman 1821 [type species: *Paludina naticoides* C. Pfeiffer 1828], the distinction between the two genera "being in the form of the verge." Pilsbry saw "no advantage in recognizing *Lithoglyphus* in America, since its presence does not seem demonstrable" [at that time]. Taylor (1966a,b) combined the two genera, mentioning having examined the verge in most American species, but as yet none of the anatomical data have been published. Until it is shown conclusively that the European and American species are indeed congeneric, it would seem best to retain the well-known American name, *Fluminicola*.

¹¹ F.C. Baker (1928c), H.B. Baker (1964) and La Rocque (1968) placed Say's (1829) *Melania integra* in the genus *Somatogyrus*.

¹² *Somatogyrus virginicus* Walker is placed in the subgenus *Walkerilla* following Thompson (1969).

¹³ *Pyrgulopsis letsoni* (Walker), *P. ozarkensis* Hinkley, *P. scalariformis* (Wolf) and *P. wabashensis* Hinkley may belong to the genus *Marstonia* (Thompson, 1977).

¹⁴ *Marstonia lustrica* (Pilsbry 1890) is used here in the expectation that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will rule favorably on H.B. Baker's (1960c) petition to suppress Say's (1821) *Paludina lustrica*. Otherwise, *Amnicola lustrica* Pilsbry 1890 is preoccupied by *Amnicola lustrica* (Say 1821), should the latter (actually a *nomen dubium*) be considered a member of the genus *Amnicola*.

¹⁵ *Amnicola* Gould & Haldeman, as listed in Haldeman (1840, p. 3 and on inside back cover), has as its type species (by subsequent designation by Haldeman, 1840) *Paludina lustrica* Say 1821. Gould (1841a) gave the first detailed description of the genus and of the species *Amnicola porata* (Say 1821), and mentioned as included in the genus *Paludina limosa* Say 1817 and *Paludina lustrica* Say 1821, although the latter species was considered as only doubtfully belonging to *Amnicola* (H.B. Baker, 1960c). Later, Haldeman (1845) accepted *Amnicola* as described by Gould (1841a) (not as listed by Haldeman (1840)), placed the previous "*Amnicola lustrica*" Haldeman (not of Say) in the synonymy of *Amnicola limosa* (Say) and recognized *Amnicola lustrica* (Say) as a distinct species "closely allied to *A. lapidaria* [*Pomatiopsis lapidaria* (Say 1817)]", of which it may possibly be the young." A year later, Herrmannsen (1846) designated Say's (1821) *Paludina porata* as type species for *Amnicola* Gould 1841, apparently being unaware of Haldeman's (1840) earlier introduction of *Amnicola* and designation of *Paludina lustrica* Say as its type species.

Since 1846, *Amnicola* has been used almost entirely as though *A. porata* (Say) were its type species, although, in fact, *A. lustrica*, which is a *nomen dubium* (and a *nomen oblitum* as well, according to H.B. Baker (1964)), is the validly designated type species. Unfortunately, the type specimen of Say's *Paludina lustrica* has been lost. To end the nomenclatorial controversy which surrounds *Amnicola*, H.B. Baker (1960c) requested that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *Paludina lustrica* Say 1821, and to place *Amnicola* Gould & Haldeman 1840, with *Paludina porata* Say 1821 as its type species, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. (The Commission has not yet made a decision on this request.) Subsequently, Clarke (1973) selected a "neotype" for *Paludina lustrica* Say, which is also the same specimen H.B. Baker (1964) designated as the lectotype of *Amnicola walkeri* Pilsbry 1898. In my 1978 outline, I followed that system. Although such a procedure would provide a belated identity for "*Amnicola lustrica* (Say)" (i.e., it then would be the same as *A. walkeri*), apparently *A. walkeri* actually belongs to the subgenus *Lyogyryus* Gill 1863 (see Thompson, 1968), not to *Amnicola* s.s. as it has been perceived for some 130 years. Thus, *Lyogyryus* would become a junior subjective synonym of *Amnicola* s.s. and would contain the group of *A. walkeri/pupoidea*, and the group of *A. porata/limosa* would be left without a subgeneric name (unless the European *Marstoniopsis* should be shown to be congeneric). Therefore, it seems best to retain the customary concept of *Amnicola* (with *Paludina porata* Say 1821 as type species) in hope that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will adopt H.B. Baker's (1960c) proposal. F.G. Thompson, who has done the most intensive recent work on North American Hydrobiidae (Thompson, 1968, 1969, 1977, 1979) has written (1974) in support of Baker's proposal.

¹⁶ The reproductive anatomy has not been described, to my knowledge, of *aldrichi* Call & Beecher (and its subspecies), *bakeriana* Pilsbry, *clarkei* Pilsbry, *decisa* Haldeman, *missouriensis* Pilsbry and *proserpina* Hubricht, so their placement in the genus *Amnicola* is presumptive. Subsequent studies may alter the generic placement of these species.

¹⁷ From drift debris of the Guadalupe River near New Braunfels, Texas, Pilsbry & Ferriss (1906) named "*Valvata*" *micra* and "*Valvata*" *micra nugax*, mentioning that they might prove to be "amnicoloid" snails comparable to *Horatia* Bourguignat or *Daudebardiella* Boettger in the Palearctic fauna. Pilsbry (1916d) referred *micra* and *nugax* to the subgenus *Hauffenia* of the genus *Horatia*. Bole (1970) raised *Hauffenia* to the status of an independent genus, although still close to *Horatia*. Taylor (1975) placed *micra* in the genus *Hauffenia* and *nugax* in the genus *Horatia*. Hubricht (1940b) reported finding specimens of "*Horatia*" in an artesian well at the U.S. fish hatchery at San Marcos, Texas, and in a subterranean stream in Manitou Cave, near Fort Payne, Alabama.

¹⁸ *Fontigens binneyana* (= *obtusa* Lea 1841 (*Paludina*)), preoccupied by *Paludina obtusa* Troschel 1837) may prove to be a synonym of *Fontigens nickliniana* (Lea 1838).

¹⁹ *Fontigens weberi* may be extinct. "*Fontigens weberi* was described as a recent species from a 'bone' specimen from West Lake, Everglades National Park. This species does not occur in the region at present, although shells of this species are common in Pliocene road fill near the lake" (Thompson, 1968: 12).

²⁰ Hubricht (1960) believes that *Pomatiopsis hinkleyi* Pilsbry is only a wet habitat form of *P. lapidaria* (Say).

²¹ Following H.B. Baker (1963), I (1978, 1979) previously utilized the family name Paludomidae Gill 1871 instead of the recently commonly used Pleuroceridae Fischer 1885, the previously commonly used Strepomatidae Haldeman 1863 (based on an invalid manuscript name of Rafinesque), or Pachychilidae Troschel 1857 ("Of the 5 familial names prior to Pleuroceridae Fischer, 1885, all apparently are 'nomina oblita' except Paludominae Gill, 1871, which was used by Pilsbry as late as 1956"). In spite of its illegal or at least questionable nomenclatural status, Starobogatov (1970) used Pachychilidae Troschel, with Ceriphasiidae Gill 1863 and Pleuroceridae Fischer listed as synonyms, for all the North American pleurocerids (*Elimia*, *Gyrotoma*, *Io*, *Juga*, *Mudalia*, *Pleurocera*, etc.). The family name Pachychilidae is based on the Middle American *Pachychilus*. Starobogatov restricted the Paludomidae to Afro-Asian genera. On the other hand, Morrison (1954) placed the Asiatic *Paludomus* with the pleurocerids.

However, in spite of the above nomenclatural activity, there are as yet no really solid bases for adequately comparing *Pleurocera* and its allies with *Paludomus* and its related taxa or *Pachychilus* and its relatives. Until the necessary comparative studies have been completed and evaluated, perhaps it is best to retain the family name Pleuroceridae.

²² A critical revision of the pleurocerids has not yet been made. The generic groups used here are based on classical shell characters, even though it is realized that these characters mostly seem to intergrade at one point or another.

Animal characteristics of value in pleurocerid systematics are currently so incompletely known that they cannot be used to precisely characterize biological generic groups or to assign the great majority of species to definite nomenclatural generic groups. *Pleurocera* is used as though *P. acuta* were its type species, in the expectation that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will adopt the long-standing petition to preserve this usage. The identity of *Elliptostoma gibbosa* Rafinesque 1818 is too doubtful to give nomenclatural validity to *Elliptostoma* Rafinesque 1818.

²³ *Elimia* H. & A. Adams 1854 (type species *Melania acutocarinata* Lea 1841 = *Melania clavaeformis* Lea 1841) is used in place of its better known synonym *Goniobasis* Lea 1862 (type species *Goniobasis osculata* Lea 1862).

The classification in the genus *Elimia* presented here, and the distribution of the various recognized species and subspecies, is that of Goodrich (1930a, 1936, 1939d, e, 1940d, 1941a, b, c, 1942b, 1944d, 1945, 1950). No attempt has been made to assess the taxonomic validity of the species and subspecies.

²⁴ *Elimia perstriata decampi* (Lea) is "possibly only an aberrant form" (Goodrich, 1940d: 16).

²⁵ *Goniobasis* (= *Elimia*) *pilsbryi* Goodrich is a replacement name for *Melania* (= *Elimia*) *showalteri* Lea 1861, which is not *Lithasia* (= *Elimia*) *showalteri* Lea 1860.

²⁶ Goodrich (1941c: 20) said that *Elimia ampla* (Anthony) "may simply be an enlarged and conic phase of the [*E.*] *clara* of the transition zone."

²⁷ Goodrich (1944d: 44) thought that *Elimia ornata* (Lea) is probably a hybrid of *E. gerhardti* (Lea) and *E. caelatura* (Conrad).

²⁸ The genus *Gyrotoma* is now undoubtedly extinct, due to the biological destruction of the Coosa River. Goodrich (1924a) recognized 13 species in the genus, which he placed into five species groups. However, later (1944d: 46, 47) Goodrich was less certain about this arrangement. "In a study of this genus in 1924 with the unexamined H.H. Smith collections as a basis, the shape and depth of the sutural fissure were relied upon for differentiation among the species. The writer is not so sure, after twenty years, that the thirteen species then recognized by this standard are actually good species. For one thing, the range of the whole genus is only about one hundred and twenty miles of river. The habitats are shoals and reefs over which the currents are heavy. In all the forms, the operculum is large, thick and leatherly, the spiral lines nearly obsolete. The radulae, too, are alike. Considering how greatly a given species of *Goniobasis* may vary, and a member of *Pleurocera* more so, it is reasonable to suppose that variation in *Gyrotoma*, including its fissure, may be greater than was supposed in 1924. But in the absence of better information on the subject, the species are listed here as they were then recognized."

In general, I have disregarded the depth of the sutural fissure as a taxonomic character in *Gyrotoma*. Of the 13 species recognized by Goodrich, I have included six in the key: *G. excisum* (Lea), *G. lewisi* (Lea), *G. pagodum* (Lea), *G. pumilum* (Lea), *G. pyramidatum* Shuttleworth and *G. walkeri* Smith. *Gyrotoma hendersoni* Smith, which has a shallow fissure, is placed in the synonymy of *G. pumilum* (Lea), which has a deep fissure. *Gyrotoma alabamensis* (Lea), *G. amplum* (Anthony), *G. cariniferum* (Anthony), *G. incisum* (Lea), *G. laciniatum* (Lea) and *G. spillmani* (Lea) are placed in the synonymy of *G. excisum* (Lea). *Gyrotoma excisum* have deep sutural fissures, as do *G. alabamensis*, *G. cariniferum* and *G. laciniatum*. *Gyrotoma amplum*, *G. incisum* and *G. spillmani* have shallow fissures. These nominal species, here placed in synonymy, are illustrated in Figs. 435-440, 445.

Distributions (all in the Coosa River basin of Alabama) given by Goodrich (1944d) for *Gyrotoma* species are as follows:

- G. alabamensis*, Peckerwood Shoals, Talladega County, to Duncan's Riffle, Chilton County;
- G. amplum*, Talladega to Coosa County;
- G. cariniferum*, confined to a reef at Fort William Shoals, Talladega County, in swift water;
- G. excisum*, Three Island Shoals, Talladega County, to Wetumpka;
- G. hendersoni*, Fort William Shoals only;
- G. incisum*, Weduska Shoals to Wetumpka;
- G. laciniatum*, Fort William Shoals to Wetumpka;
- G. lewisi*, confined to two shoals of Talladega County;
- G. pagodum*, a lower river form; The Bar, Chilton County, to Wetumpka, Elmore County;
- G. pumilum*, Weduska Shoals, Shelby County, to Wetumpka;
- G. pyramidatum*, Ten Island Shoals, St. Clair County, to the mouth of Yellowleaf Creek, Shelby County ("the

first of the genus to appear in the river");

G. spillmani, known only from two shoals of Talladega County;

G. walkeri, Weduska Shoals to Butting Ram Shoals, Coosa County, a range of only a few miles.

²⁹Displacing the well-described and well-known *Gyrotoma* Shuttleworth 1845 by the obscure and long forgotten "*Apella* 'Mighels' Anthony 1843" (e.g., see Turner, 1946; Clench, 1959a; Davis, 1977) would certainly be an injustice. *Apella* entered the literature in a sentence in a published (1843) letter from J.G. Anthony as follows. "I have, within two months past, received one species of this genus [*"Melatoma Swainson"*]* from Dr. Mighels, of Portland, Maine, under the name of '*Apella scissura*.'" In 1860, after rejecting *Melatoma* as pertaining to a North American freshwater snail, Anthony stated, "In 1841 or 1842, Dr. J.W. Mighels sent me specimens of one species under the name of *Apella scissura*; but his generic name was never published, and his species, if not identical with any which Mr. Lea afterwards described seems to have been overlooked and forgotten." Anthony then adopted Shuttleworth's name *Gyrotoma*, which has been the recognized name (with the exceptions of the use of Lea's preoccupied *Schizostoma*, and of Turner's, Clench's and Davis' use of *Apella*) for the past 118 years. *Apella scissura* was and is still both a *nomen nudum* and a *nomen dubium*.

³⁰*Io fluviatilis* (Say) is the largest of the North American Pleuroceridae. It varies in shell form from the smooth *fluviatilis* described by Say (1825), to spinose forms such as *spinosa* Lea and *turrita* Anthony. C.C. Adams (1915) treated admirably the monotypic genus *Io* and its geographic variation. He recognized 14 races or population forms of *I. fluviatilis*: *angitremoides* C.C. Adams, *brevis* Anthony, *clinchensis* C.C. Adams, *fluviatilis* Say, *loudonensis* C.C. Adams, *lyttonensis* C.C. Adams, *nolichuckyensis* C.C. Adams, *paulensis* C.C. Adams, *powellensis* C.C. Adams, *recta* Reeve, *spinosa* Lea, *turrita* Anthony³¹, *unakensis* C.C. Adams and *verrucosa* Reeve. Several of these forms are illustrated on p. 153 (from Tryon, 1873b).

³¹*Io fluviatilis* form *turrita* Anthony was reported (Clench, 1928) in the Little River, but this "purported finding has not been verified" (Goodrich, 1940d).

³²*Leptoxis* s.s. of the Alabama river drainage is a variable group. Goodrich's (1922) monograph of them was one of his earliest publications on the Pleuroceridae. In it, clear-cut differences between most of the recognized taxa are not clearly expressed. Later (1941b, 1944d), Goodrich revised slightly his earlier concepts regarding a few of the species, but it would seem that he still recognized too many taxa. However, the Alabama *Leptoxis*, mostly confined to the Coosa river drainage, are undoubtedly now largely extinct, due to degradation of their habitats.

³³*Leptoxis lirata* may be only a form of *L. showalteri* (Goodrich, 1944d).

³⁴In shell characters, especially the nodulose shoulders, *Leptoxis crassa* seems closer to *Lithasia* s.s., and that is where I placed it in my 1979 list (Burch, 1979). However, in this manual *L. crassa* is placed with *Leptoxis* on radular characters (cf. Goodrich, 1931a, 1932d). *Leptoxis crassa* and its form *anthonyi* commonly have been assigned to the genus *Eurycaelon* on the belief that *anthonyi* was its type species. However, as pointed out by Morrison (1971), Neville (1885) designated *Goniobasis umbonata* Lea 1864 (= *Anculosa* [*Lithasia*] *geniculata* Haldeman 1840, *fide* Goodrich (1940d), Morrison (1971)) as the type species of *Eurycaelon*, which makes *Eurycaelon* a synonym of *Lithasia*. Morrison (1971) proposed *Athearnia* (type species *Anculosa anthonyi* Redfield 1854) as a replacement name, and this taxon is used here as one of the three subgenera of *Leptoxis*.

Although *Leptoxis crassa anthonyi* is given in the list of species (p. 160) as though it were a subspecies of *L. crassa*, it may not deserve such nomenclatural status. *Leptoxis crassa* s.s. is probably only a localized race or form (in much the same sense as those of *Io*, cf. C.C. Adams, 1915) of a much larger complex which customarily has gone under the nomenclaturally junior name *anthonyi*. In *L. crassa*, the lumpiness of the shoulders is strongly emphasized, becoming strong, well-developed tubercles. In *L. anthonyi*, the spire is generally not so depressed as in *crassa*, and the shoulder is often absent or not prominent and is commonly smooth or with only slight undulations. In both forms, the lower columella terminates in a flange.

³⁵On shell characters, *Lithasia obovata* would seem to belong more naturally to the *Elimia*/*Pleurocera* group, and *L. geniculata pinguis* to *Leptoxis* (*Mudalia*). However, these two species are placed with *Lithasia* because of their radular characters.

**Melatoma Swainson* 1840 is not the same as *Melatoma* Anthony 1843 (Gray, 1847; Anthony, 1860).

³⁶ The variability seen in *Lithasia salebroso* (Conrad) would seem to include *L. geniculata* (Haldeman). Goodrich (1940d) separated the two, but (in 1941f) remarked that "the distinction between *geniculata* of the Cumberland River system and *salebroso* of that of the Tennessee River is chiefly that the latter commonly has two or more rows of nodules." Specimens of *salebroso* with but a single row of nodules do occur, but are not common. These have the conchological characters of *geniculata*. Several specimens of the single lot labelled "*Lithasia salebroso*" from the "lower Cumberland River, Tennessee" in the Museum of Zoology collections (UMMZ 132477) have only a hint of a second row of nodules. The other specimens in this lot have only a single row at the shoulder of the whorls. Basically, they are *L. geniculata*.

Davis (1974) treated *Lithasia salebroso* and *L. geniculata* as separate species, and listed the distribution of "*Jo*" *salebroso* as the Cumberland River and Caney Fork, and the Duck and Tennessee rivers. Goodrich (1940d) did not include the middle and upper Cumberland River, Caney Fork or the Duck River in the distribution of *L. salebroso*; he reported *L. geniculata* in these streams. According to Davis (1974), "The one population found in the Duck River is not pure *salebroso* as given in Fig. 45 by Tryon (1873). Two individuals were found in a population of over 200 snails where specimens reflected genetic mixtures of *geniculata*, *fuliginosa*, *geniculata* x *fuliginosa*, *fuliginosa* x *duttoniana*. Pure *salebroso* is probably extinct."

According to Tryon (1873b), "Generally but one row of tubercles is developed on this species [*L. geniculata*], but occasionally a second and less prominent row is visible. The whorls are more shouldered, and the tubercles larger and less numerous than in *L. salebroso*, Conrad. . . . Mr. Lea considers *geniculata* to be the same as *salebroso*."

Curiously, some specimens of *Lithasia salebroso* seem little different from *L. verrucosa* (Rafinesque). Further, *L. salebroso subglobosa* (Lea) and some specimens of *L. geniculata* differ but little from *Leptoxis (Athearnia) crassa* (Haldeman), the latter also a species of the Tennessee river drainage. [Because of this close similarity, I (1979) previously included *Athearnia* in the synonymy of *Lithasia*.] The essential conchological difference separating *Leptoxis (Athearnia) crassa* from the *Lithasia salebroso-geniculata* complex is the flange of the lower columellar lip of the aperture, perhaps a character of dubious generic value.

Davis (1974) treated *pinguis* Lea and *fuliginosa* Lea as headwaters and small rivers forms respectively of *geniculata*. Goodrich (1934a, 1941f) also discussed variation in this complex of races and forms. "*Lithasia geniculata* and *salebroso* each has upstream or side-stream forms, distinguished by an elongation of the spire and an alteration of proportions of altitude to diameter, together with the curious characteristic of a development of nodulous sculpture, when that exists, at the periphery of the shell and not at the shoulder" (Goodrich, 1941f).

³⁷ The classification in the genus *Pleurocera* presented here, and the distribution of the various recognized species and subspecies, is that of Goodrich (1917, 1924b, 1927, 1928a,b, 1929b, 1930a, 1934c, 1935b, 1936, 1939d, e, 1940d, 1941b, c, 1942b, 1944d). No attempt has been made to assess the taxonomic validity of the species and subspecies.

³⁸ According to Goodrich (1940d), *Pleurocera currierianum* (Lea) is possibly only a depauperate form of *P. brumbyi* (Lea).

³⁹ Goodrich (1940d) thought that *Pleurocera viridulum* (Anthony) might be only a fast water modification of *P. pyrenellum*.

⁴⁰ The genus *Lymnaea* Lamarck 1799 has been used variously to include nearly all members of the Lymnaeidae (e.g., see Hubendick, 1951; Walter, 1969; Harman & Berg, 1971) or only *Lymnaea stagnalis*, its varieties, and several very closely related species (e.g., F.C. Baker, 1928c; Burch, 1979). In this latter system, the family contains a number of species groups (genera) equal in rank to *Lymnaea* s.s. A third system, more or less a compromise between the previous two, uses *Lymnaea* as a large inclusive genus, but recognizes various subgeneric groups within it. These subgenera correspond to the genera of the F.C. Baker scheme. As a convenience for species-group separation, the less conservative scheme is used here. Aside from convenience, there is some scientific justification for handling the lymnaeids in this fashion (Burch, Lindsay & LoVerde, 1971; Burch & Lindsay, 1973a).

⁴¹ *Fossaria* Westerlund 1885 is used for the group of small lymnaeids rather than *Galba* auct. (which is only doubtfully the same as *Galba* Schrank 1803, type species *Galba pusilla* Schrank 1803 by monotypy; see Hesse, 1923; Pilsbry & Bequaert, 1927; F.C. Baker, 1928c; Clarke, 1973).

⁴² The genus *Stagnicola* Leach (in Jeffreys) 1830 is based on the European *Buccinum palustre* Müller 1774. The work of Jackiewicz (1959) has shown that several distinct species have masqueraded under the name *palustris*. Just which anatomical type is represented by Müller's species is not known, and until that is settled, and it is determined

that such a species does indeed occur in North America, then it seems advisable not to use *S. palustris* here but the first name applied specifically to a North American *palustris*-like snail instead, i.e., Say's (1821) *Lymneus elodes*.

⁴³ The largest group of Lymnaeidae in North America are the stagnicoline lymnaeids, members of the genus *Stagnicola*. Their taxonomy, based largely on shell shape, has always been troublesome. Conditions of the water in which stagnicoline snails live can have some influence on the exact shape of their shells (ecophenotypic variation), whole populations exhibiting the abnormal characters when they occur. However, other cases of constant population differences seem to be due to small genetic differences between populations. The great problem in systematics of stagnicoline snails is in accurately assessing which characters are ecophenotypic and which are genetic, and of the genetic differences which are great enough to conclude that any particular population(s) is (are) distinct enough to deserve a binomial (or trinomial) name of its (their) own. Since there have been almost no experimental breeding studies to evaluate the taxonomic importance of any shell characters in *Stagnicola*, schemes for classifying the genus have all been quite subjective. Accordingly, systematic interpretations have varied widely, from the "splitters" to the "lumpers".

In reviewing North American *Stagnicola*, it seems to me that they fall into two general groups, the *Stagnicola elodes* group and the *Stagnicola catascopium/emarginata* group. Typically, species of the *Stagnicola elodes* group have an elongated, rather narrow, brown shell, and are inhabitants of quiet standing waters, such as ponds, pools, ditches, marshes, swamps, etc. The *Stagnicola catascopium/emarginata* group typically have compressed spires and subglobose body whorls, broader, light-colored shells, and are inhabitants of rivers and lakes.

Because of the fundamental uncertainties of their taxonomy, it is not easy to decide on a nomenclatural scheme for the stagnicolines. The one adopted here reflects a rather conservative approach.

⁴⁴ Hubendick (1951) recognized a separate subfamily, the Lancinae, for the limpet-shaped *Lanx*, in contrast to the subfamily Lymnaeinae, which included all other lymnaeids. However, whether or not a patelliform shell in the Lymnaeidae is, *per se*, enough to warrant the recognition of a subfamily, or whether sets of peculiar anatomical characteristics not related or only partially related to shell shape will eventually define subfamilies is not known at present. Walter (cf. 1969) mentioned certain close anatomical similarities of *Lanx* to "*Lymnaea catascopium* Say" (= *Stagnicola emarginata serrata* Haldeman). However, the use of anatomical characters for showing relationships in the Lymnaeidae needs to be reassessed (cf. Burch, Lindsay & LoVerde, 1971).

⁴⁵ It may not be worthwhile to distinguish between *Fisherola nuttalli nuttalli*, *F. nuttalli kootaniensis* and *F. nuttalli lancides*, but a more detailed study of *Fisherola* is needed to decide this. "*Fisherola lancides* is another subspecies of the Snake River, in which the apex is a little more anterior, but some of the original lot before me run close to *nuttalli*" (Pilsbry, 1925a). In describing *Fisherola lancides*, Hannibal (1912) gave the locality as "Snake River (H. Hemphill)." According to Henderson (1936c), "The Spokane River specimens obtained by Hemphill are doubtless the ones afterwards described from his specimens as *lancides*."

⁴⁶ Classification of the Physidae follows Te (1978). Subsequent to the preparation of this list, Te (1980) listed an "unnamed species" of *Physella* (*Physella*), an "unnamed species" of *Physella* (*Costatella*), an "unnamed subspecies" of *Physella* (*Physella*) *ancillaria* (Say 1825), an "unnamed morph" of *Physella* (*Costatella*) *oculans* (Haldeman 1841), and introduced as a subspecies of *Physella* (*Costatella*) *hendersoni* (Clench 1925) the *nomen nudum* *floridana* "Pilsbry ms."

⁴⁷ Species of the genus *Stenophysa* Martens 1898, native to Central America and Mexico, have been found in Texas (Te, 1978).

⁴⁸ The validity of *Gyraulus* (*Torquus*) *hornensis* is open to some doubt. It was named by F.C. Baker (1934e) for specimens that he had earlier (e.g., 1928c) called *Gyraulus arcticus* Beck (in Möller) 1842. Clarke (1973) placed *hornensis* in the synonymy of *G. deflectus*.

⁴⁹ If *Drepanotrema* and the Brazilian *Acorbis* Odhner 1937 (type species: *Acorbis petricola* Odhner 1937) are shown conclusively to belong to the same tribe, then apparently the earliest name for this taxon is Acorbini Starobogatov 1958, predating Zilch's (1959) *Drepanotrematae* and Harry's (1962) *Drepanotrematinae*. (Starobogatov placed *Drepanotrema* in his Acorbini (Starobogatov, 1970), and Harry (1962) placed *Acorbis* in his *Drepanotrematinae*, but Zilch (1959) placed (questionably) *Acorbis* in the tribe Segmentinae.)

⁵⁰ *Helisoma anceps* (Menke) exhibits considerable variation over its wide range, which has resulted in many varietal

names. An alphabetical list of names assigned to *Helisoma* s.s., with type localities in parentheses, follows: *anceps* Menke 1830 (Virginia), *angustoma* Haldeman 1844 (no locality given, not figured, and specimen lost), *angulata* Rackett 1821 [preoccupied] (near Lake Huron), *angulatum* Wood 1828 [preoccupied] (from Haldeman (1844)); I have not seen this reference), *antrosom* Conrad 1834 (Random's Creek, near Clairborne, Alabama) (= *anceps* Menke 1830), *aroostookense* Pilsbry 1895 (East branch of Salmon Brook, Woodland, Aroostook County, Maine), *bartschi* F.C. Baker 1945 (Brook at Great Falls, Virginia), *bicarinatum* Say 1817 [preoccupied] (Delaware River), *cahni* F.C. Baker 1927 (Big Muskallonge Lake, Vilas County, Wisconsin), *corrugatum* "Currier" Walker 1909 (Perch Lake, Kent County, Michigan), *engonatum* Conrad 1835 (Albany, New York), *idahoense* F.C. Baker 1945 (Pend Oreille River, Sand Point, Idaho), *jordanense* Winslow 1823 (South Arm of Pine Lake, about two miles north of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Michigan), *latchfordi* Pilsbry 1927 (Meach's Lake, Hull, Quebec), *major* Walker 1893 [preoccupied, renamed *percarinatum* Walker 1909] (Crystal Lake, Benzie County, Michigan), *minnesotense* F.C. Baker 1927 (Frontenac, Minnesota), *percarinatum* Walker 1909 [new name for *major* Walker 1909] (Crystal Lake, Benzie County, Michigan), *politum* F.C. Baker 1945 (Honeywell Creek, Carleton County, Ontario, Canada), *portagensis* F.C. Baker 1908 (Portage Lake, on Fish River, Aroostook County, Maine), *royalense* Walker 1909 (Siskowit Lake, Isle Royale, Lake Superior, Michigan), *rushi* F.C. Baker 1939 (Toad Island, Georgian Bay, Ontario, Canada), *sayi* F.C. Baker 1928 (Tomahawk Lake, Oneida County, Wisconsin), *shellense* F.C. Baker 1927 (Shell Lake, Washburn County, Wisconsin), *striatum* F.C. Baker 1902 (Pleistocene fossil from sewer excavation, eight feet below the surface of the ground, Cold Spring Park, Milwaukee, Wisconsin), *unicarinatum* Haldeman 1844 (Schuylkill River).

In Canada, Clarke (1973) recognized Walker's (1909e) variety *royalense* as a valid subspecies of *Helisoma anceps*. He considered *H. anceps rushi* F.C. Baker to be a synonym of *H. a. royalense*. Clarke considered ten other "subspecies" of *H. anceps* recorded from Canada: *anticostianum* F.C. Baker 1945 (a Pleistocene fossil), *aroostookense*, *cahni*, *latchfordi*, *percarinatum*, *politum*, *portagensis*, *sayi*, *striatum* and *unicarinatum*. He concluded (p. 443) that "it is probable that most of the 'subspecies' currently recognized [in the Canadian Interior Basin] are not geographically distinct and are taxonomically invalid but firm decisions on this must be deferred until analysis of more populations, including topotype populations can be made."

Helisoma eucosmium (Bartsch 1908) may be simply a form or juvenile of *H. anceps anceps* (Menke).

⁵¹ The generic name *Carinifex* was first presented by Binney (1863), in combination with Lea's (1858a) *newberryi* (*Planorbis*), as a name without description in a pamphlet ("Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection 000") containing a catalogue of North American Pulmonata. In 1865b, c, Binney described the genus and figured for the first time Lea's species *Carinifex newberryi*. In 1864c, Lea "provisionally" introduced the generic name *Megasystropha* for *newberryi*. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Opinion 432 [1956] suppressed the generic names *Carinifex* Binney 1863 and *Megasystropha* Lea 1864 in favor of *Carinifex* Binney 1865. *Carinifex* has been used for many years as a generic name for the *newberryi* group of North American planorbids. In subordinating it as a subgenus of *Helisoma*, I am following Henderson (1931b) and D.W. Taylor (1966a).

Whether there are more than one species of *Carinifex* is doubtful. "This [*Helisoma* (*Carinifex*) *newberryi*] has long been known as a very protean species, but conchologists have not been inclined to establish varietal names, as the variations are very numerous and intergrade thoroughly. If one begins naming them it is difficult to see where any lines may be satisfactorily drawn. It is doubtful whether the variations can be properly called even mutations. The variation is chiefly in the amount of elevation of the spire above the last whorl and a marked tendency toward scalariformity, with inevitable effect upon the general shape of the shell, and upon the width of the last whorl and of the umbilicus. The variation is so great and the gradation so minute that it is almost impossible to determine just what should be the normal form" (Henderson, 1931b). "I am disposed to look upon all of the described species and varieties of *Carinifex* as subspecies of a widely spread stock . . ." (Pilsbry, 1934a).

⁵² Ten nominal species or subspecies are associated with *Menetus* s.s. in addition to its type species, *M. opercularis* Gould 1847. Two of the names are replacements for preoccupied names, *multilineatus* Vanatta 1899 for *oregonensis* Vanatta 1895 (*non oregonensis* Tryon 1865) and *cooperi* F.C. Baker 1940 for *planulatus* J.G. Cooper (in W. Cooper) 1859 (*non planulatus* Deshayes 1824). The other six names are *calliogyptus* Vanatta 1895, *centervillensis* Tryon 1871, *crassilabris* F.C. Baker 1945, *labiatus* F.C. Baker 1945, *planospirus* F.C. Baker 1945 and *portlandensis* F.C. Baker 1945. Whether any of these are more than forms or synonyms of *opercularis* is not presently known. The subgenus needs critical study. Dall (1905) was of the opinion that there was only one species, and, from my own limited observations, I agree. "The sculpture [of *M. opercularis*] is like that of [*Prometis*] *exacuos*, the spiral sculpture being faint and sometimes absent in southern specimens, and tending to be emphasized in northern ones. As a rule the margin of the aperture is not thickened except in young specimens which have been overtaken by drought or winter before maturity. The keel is generally, but not always, present in southern shells, but those from Oregon and northward show a tendency to form a shell either without a noticeable keel, or with the keel forming a margin to

a plane upper surface, rather than a median carina. When compared with Cooper's types in the National Museum Mr. Vanatta's *P. ["Planorbis"] callioglyptus* is seen to be identical. The variety *oregonensis* retains the typical form but has stronger spiral sculpture. I regard *P. centervillensis* of Tryon as a *P. planulatus* with the keel obsolete. What appear to be intergradational forms are numerous in the large series in the National Museum; though it would seem incredible to any one possessing only the extremes that they can belong to the same species" (Dall, 1905: 93).

⁵³F.C. Baker (1945) said the following about his subgenus *Micromenetus*. "The group here separated as *Micromenetus* differs from typical *Menetus* in the size of the shell which is always much smaller, none exceeding 4 mm. in diameter. The form of the shell is lenticular and there is usually a peripheral carina more or less well developed. The penial gland has a duct which is almost three times as long as the gland and is attached to the inner wall of the preputium for the greater part of its length . . . In typical *Menetus*, this duct is short and enters the diaphragm directly without being attached to the wall of the preputium . . . The pseudobranch in *Micromenetus* is also very long and narrow while in typical *Menetus* it is short and wide . . . These are small differences, perhaps, but they appear constant. *Micromenetus* differs from both *Promenetus* and *Planorbula* in the shape of the penial gland. As far as examined the radulae of the two groups differ in formulae, that of *Menetus* being 20-1-20 while in *Micromenetus* it is 15-1-15."

⁵⁴If it turns out that the eastern subgenus *Micromenetus* is represented by only one variable species, *M. dilatatus* (i.e., if the nominal species *M. brogniartianus* and *M. sampsoni* fall within the normal variation of *M. dilatatus*), as the western *Menetus* s.s. is represented by only the variable *M. opercularis*, then separating the two species each into a separate subgenus does not seem justified.

⁵⁵How many species to recognize in the subgenus *Micromenetus* is difficult to decide without an intensive study of the group. Eight names for Recent planorbids are associated with the subgenus. *Menetus dilatatus* (Gould 1841) is the type species. Other names are *alabamensis* Pilsbry 1895, *brogniartianus* Lea 1842, *buchanensis* Lea 1841, *floridensis* F.C. Baker 1945, *lens* Lea 1838, *lenticularis* Lea 1844, *pennsylvanicus* Pilsbry 1916 and *sampsoni* 'Ancey' Sampson 1885. F.C. Baker (1945) listed *buchanensis*, *floridensis* and *pennsylvanicus* as subspecies of *M. dilatatus*. However, whether these are true subspecies or simply forms or synonyms is not known, but judging from Baker's 'splitting' in other groups they probably do not justify recognition by latinized names. Lea's *brogniartianus* and Pilsbry's *alabamensis* are both carinate forms at present not separable by their descriptions. They may prove to be only variations of *dilatatus*. From the specimens that I have observed, *M. sampsoni* differs from *dilatatus* by its rounder, less flared aperture and wider, shallower umbilicus. Whether or not these are constant characters is not known at present. Lea's *lens* (preoccupied) and *lenticularis* are synonyms of *brogniartianus*.

⁵⁶Twelve Recent nominal specific or subspecific names are associated with *Planorbella* s.s.: *bella* Lea 1841, *campanulata* Say 1821, *canadensis* F.C. Baker & Cahn 1931, *collinsi* F.C. Baker 1939, *davisi* Winslow 1926, *michiganensis* F.C. Baker 1927, *minor* Dunker 1850, *multivolvis* Case 1847, *rideausensis* F.C. Baker 1945, *rudensis* Dall 1905, *smithi* F.C. Baker 1912 and *wisconsinensis* Winslow 1926. Say's *campanulata* is the type species of *Planorbella*. Binney (1865c) inspected Lea's type specimen of *bella*, an immature shell, and placed it in the synonymy of *P. campanulata*. F.C. Baker (1928c) synonymized *minor* with *P. campanulata* s.s. Clarke (1973) placed *canadensis*, *davisi*, *rudensis* and *wisconsinensis* in the synonymy of *P. campanulata* s.s.

⁵⁷Dall (1905) proposed the section *Haldemanina* for Lea's (1858) *Planorbis wheatleyi*. F.C. Baker (1945) was "disposed to accept *Haldemanina* as a subgroup under *Planorbula*," and this arrangement was followed by Zilch (1959). However, Pilsbry & Ferriss (1906) considered *Haldemanina* to be an absolute synonym of *Planorbula*, and, on inspecting specimens of *Planorbula wheatleyi* in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, I am inclined to agree with them.

⁵⁸Names associated with the genus *Promenetus* are *carus* Pilsbry & Ferriss 1906, *coloradoensis* F.C. Baker 1945, *exacuous* Say 1821, *harni* 'Pilsbry' Harn 1891, *hudsonicus* Pilsbry 1934, *hyalina* Lea 1838, *megs* Dall 1905, *rubellus* Sterki 1894, *umbilicatus* Cockerell 1887 and *umbilicatus* J.W. Taylor 1885. Haldeman (1842-45 [1844]) and subsequent authors have considered *hyalina* to be a scalariform *P. exacuous*. Harn's (1891) *harni* is a *nomen nudum*, which Pilsbry (1899d) synonymized with *P. rubellus*. Cockerell's *umbilicatus* is a replacement name for J.W. Taylor's *umbilicatus* (non *Planorbis umbilicatus* Müller 1774). F.C. Baker (1945) described (posthumously) *coloradoensis* as a member of the genus *Menetus*. H.B. Baker (1946) placed it with *Promenetus*. Hibbard & Taylor (1960) synonymized it, along with *hudsonicus*, *megs* and *rubellus*, with *exacuous*. In regard to *differentiae* as based on shell characters, I agree with the synonymies above. I have not seen the type specimens of *P. carus*, but I anticipate

that they will prove to be the same as *P. umbilicellus*.

⁵⁹D.W. Taylor (1960) erected a subgenus, *Phreatomenetus*, for *Promenetus umbilicellus* (Cockerell) (type species), the Texan *P. carus* (Pilsbry & Ferriss) and the Central American and Caribbean *P. circumlineatus* (Shuttleworth). However, because of the small number of species known from *Promenetus* s.l. (only two of which have been studied anatomically), and the considerable variability which exists between species of Planorbidae, Clarke (1973) did not consider it prudent to recognize subgenera in the genus *Promenetus*.

⁶⁰The genus *Vorticifex* is based on the fossil species *V. tryoni* Meek (in Dall) 1870. Living species are included in the subgenus *Parapholix*. Separating the fossil species from the Recent ones by placing them in different subgenera may not be desirable. "The variability of the species [of *Vorticifex* s.l.], and the intergradations of form, are so great that no subordinate groupings within the genus seem practicable at this time" (Taylor, 1966a).

⁶¹*Vorticifex (Parapholix) solida* (Dall) may not be specifically distinct from *V. (P.) effusa* (Lea).

⁶²Walter (1970) was of the opinion that all four species of *Neoplanorbis* are only variants of *Amphigyra alabamensis* Pilsbry. I have not had time to investigate this.

⁶³The species of *Fluminicola* are not dealt with in the identification key. A list of species with distributions can be found on pp. 102, 104.

⁶⁴In spite of the several publications which deal with the subgenus *Walkertilla*, it is still not well defined. For example, in proposing the subgenus, Thiele (1928) mentioned that the radula of its type species, *Somatogyrus (Walkertilla) coosensis* Walker, has a central tooth with a finely serrated cutting edge (in his fig. 25 he shows a central tooth with a non-prominent central cusp flanked on each side by nine lateral cusps) and on each side a row of 8-10 basal denticles. The central tooth of *S. isogonus* (Say) he illustrated as having a prominent central cusp flanked by four lateral cusps, and a row of three basal cusps on each side. Yet Thompson (1969) illustrated *S. (W.) tenax* Thompson as having a relatively prominent central cusp flanked by six lateral cusps, and a row of three basal cusps on each side. Thompson (1969) figured the verge of *S. (W.) tenax* (it is a simple tapering structure with a single duct leading to its apex) and indicated that this type of verge is subgenerically distinct from that of *Somatogyrus* s.s. The sculpture of the apical whorls of *S. (W.) tenax* is also considered subgenerically distinct, and is described as "fine spiral striations which begin on first quarter of whorl as minute punctations, then become more intense and coalesce into distinct striations that terminate at the end of the apical whorl where the striations are slightly oblique."

⁶⁵The species of *Somatogyrus* s.s. are not dealt with in the identification key. A list of species with distributions can be found on pp. 104, 106.

⁶⁶Much of the key on the southern, especially Floridianan, Hydrobiinae is based on the detailed studies of Thompson (1968, 1969).

⁶⁷The monotypic genus *Hoyia* is distinguished by its radula (F.C. Baker, 1926a). Its anatomy has not been studied, so its subfamilial placement is presumptive. "The radula of [*Hoyia*] *sheldoni* is totally unlike that of any other American amnicoloid observed or published. The teeth are all very small, about a third the size of those of *Amnicola limosa*, and the denticulations are very fine, all teeth beyond the central being multicuspoid, with the cusps of equal size" (F.C. Baker, 1928c).

⁶⁸Taylor (1966b) characterizes *Tryonia* as follows: "Shell turritiform, with more whorls, a narrower outline, smaller aperture, and a deeper suture than in most *Pyrgophorus*. The sculpture may consist only of growth line[s], or may be coarsely lirate, plicate, or reticulate. Spines of the shoulder of the shell (characteristic of *Pyrgophorus*) are unknown in *Tryonia*."

"Virtually all of the species are known by shell alone, so that no trenchant characterization of the genus is possible. *Tryonia cheatumi* is known to be ovoviviparous like *Pyrgophorus* (Pilsbry, 1935b[a])."

⁶⁹The species of *Aphaestracon* are not dealt with in the identification key. A list of species with distributions can be found on pp. 92, 98.

⁷⁰The keys for the genera *Marstonia* and *Rhaphinema* are from Thompson (1977).

⁷¹The species of *Cincinnatiella*, *Fontelicella* s.s., *Natricola* and *Fontigens* are not dealt with in the identification key. Lists of species with distributions are given on pp. 110, 114, 126, 130.

⁷²Distinguishing characters for *Amnicola* s.s. and *Lyogyris* are from Thompson (1968). The species of neither of these two subgenera are dealt with in the identification key. Lists of species with distributions can be found on pp. 120, 124, 126.

⁷³Pilsbry & Ferriss (1906) described small discoidal shells found in drift debris of the Guadalupe River in Texas as *Valvata micra* and *V. micra nugax*, but called attention to similarities of the shells to the Palaearctic hydrobiids *Horatia* Bourguignat and *Daudebardella* Boettger. Pilsbry and Ferriss stated further that, until fresh specimens with soft parts or opercula were found, the taxonomic position of these tiny mollusks would remain uncertain. In 1916, Pilsbry placed them in the genus *Horatia* and the subgenus *Hauffenia* Pollonera. Bole (1970) separated *Hauffenia* as a genus distinct from *Horatia*, using characters of the seminal receptacle and operculum to distinguish the two taxa. Taylor (1975) placed *micra* in *Hauffenia* and *nugax* in *Horatia*. As yet, there are no published anatomical or opercular data on the American species, so it is not known to which, if either, genus they belong.

⁷⁴There is considerable local variation in *Leptoxis* s.s., which has been responsible for the creation of many nominal species and a large synonymy. "It is clear to the eye [that] the *Anculosa* [= *Leptoxis* s.s.] of the main parts of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers [are] higher in proportion to diameter than are shells of headwaters and tributaries. . . . In *Anculosa* [= *Leptoxis* s.s.], environmental polymorphism . . . is less simple than in the lithasias that have been studied. The main river ancusolae follow the rule of having shorter spires than the upriver and tributary colonies. There is also another environmental modification. The body whorls of main river ancusolae are higher in proportion to diameter than those of head and tributary waters. . . . The changes are irregularly progressive" (Goodrich, 1934a: 12, 15). "*A. subglobosa* Say is the headstream representative in the Tennessee River system. It is replaced downstream by *A. [Leptoxis] praerosa* Say in the main river, and those forms of *Anculosa* [*Leptoxis*] which penetrate the lower tributaries are, with only one or two exceptions, either this species or obvious offshoots of it. The group can be spoken of as the *subglobosa-praerosa* complex" (Goodrich, 1938: 4-6).

⁷⁵Goodrich (1940d: 19) mentions that the radula of *Mudalia* ["*Nitocris*"] is distinctly different from that of *Leptoxis* s.s. ["the true *Anculosa*"]. As yet, I have not been able to confirm this. Any future study of the generic/subgeneric relationships of these two groups should include an inspection of their radulae with the scanning electron microscope.

⁷⁶The shell of *Leptoxis taeniata* is quite variable in regard to spiral sculpturing, ranging from completely smooth to lirate. In the past, populations with lirate forms have been called *L. griffithiana* (Lea).

⁷⁷Smooth shells may occur in various populations of *Leptoxis formosa*, but spiral striae are characteristic of the species.

⁷⁸The species of *Elimia*, *Juga*, *Lithasia* s.s., *Angitrema* and *Pleurocera* are not dealt with in the identification key. Lists of species with distributions can be found on pp. 131, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 148, 152, 154, 160, 162, 164, 166, 170.

⁷⁹The species of *Stagnicola* and *Landx* s.s. are not dealt with in the identification key. A list of species with distributions can be found on pp. 176, 180, 182.

⁸⁰Various lymnaeids are characterized by having radulae with either bicuspid or tricuspid lateral teeth. In the genus *Fossaria*, members of the subgenus *Fossaria* s.s. have tricuspid lateral teeth (Fig. 784a), whereas members of the subgenus *Bakerilymnaea* have bicuspid laterals (Fig. 784b). Because of possession of bicuspid lateral teeth (characteristic of North American *Stagnicola*), *Bakerilymnaea* was previously placed with the stagnicolae.



FIG. 784. Lymnaeid radular teeth. a, a central tooth and a tricuspid 1st lateral tooth; b, a central tooth and a bicuspid 1st lateral tooth.

⁸¹ The relationships of the Alaskan representatives of the Holarctic *Fossaria truncatula* to Eurasian members of the species, as well as to the more eastern American fossarias, have not been critically studied.

⁸² The shape of the shell of *Fossaria (Bakerilymnaea) hendersoni* from Colorado is quite similar to that of *F. (B.) sonomaensis*. Hibbard & Taylor (1960) considered the shell of *F. (B.) hendersoni* to fall within the range of variation of *F. (B.) cockerelli*. *F. (B.) sonomaensis* also may prove to be merely a morph of *cockerelli*, or of *bulimoides*, as suggested by Clarke (1973).

⁸³ The strong spiral striation of "*Galba*" *alberta* F.C. Baker suggests that this morph or species may belong to *Stagnicola* rather than to *Fossaria (Bakerilymnaea)*.

⁸⁴ The distinction between *Fossaria dalli* and *F. perplexa* seems a bit dubious. The latter has been reported from Washington (F.C. Baker & Henderson, 1929) and (as a morph of *bulimoides*) from California, Montana, Utah, Nevada and Arizona (Clarke, 1973).

⁸⁵ The Physidae are taken to genera in this key, except for *Aplexa* and *Stenophysa*, which are keyed to species. Lists of species with distributions can be found on pp. 182, 184, 188, 190, 194.

⁸⁶ North American snails of the genus *Aplexa* have generally been referred to the Eurasian species *A. hypnorum* (Linnaeus). Starobogatov & Streletzkaia (1967) and Te (1978, 1980) recognized the Western Hemisphere *Aplexa* as *A. elongata* (Say). Starobogatov & Streletzkaia reported *A. elongata* also in eastern Siberia.

⁸⁷ Couplets 5, 6 and 7 are from Walker (1908c).

⁸⁸ From Clarke (1973).

⁸⁹ F.C. Baker (1945) recognized only two species of *Planorbella* s.s., *P. campanulata* (Say) and *P. multivolvis* (Case), but for *campanulata* he recognized the nine subspecies [as *Helisoma (Planorbella) campanulatum*] listed below. [I have omitted three subspecies known only as fossils.]

P. campanulata campanulata (Say 1821). Vermont west to North Dakota, south to Ohio and Illinois, northward to Great Slave Lake (F.C. Baker, 1928c).

P. campanulata wisconsinensis (Winslow 1926). Wisconsin, Michigan, and probably Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba (Winslow, 1926; F.C. Baker, 1928c).

P. campanulata davisii (Winslow 1926). Michigan and Wisconsin (F.C. Baker, 1928c); New Hampshire (F.C. Baker, 1942c).

P. campanulata canadensis (F.C. Baker & Cahn 1931). Lakes of northern Ontario (F.C. Baker & Cahn, 1931).

P. campanulata collinsi (F.C. Baker 1939). Lake of the Woods District, western Ontario (F.C. Baker, 1939b).

P. campanulata michiganensis (F.C. Baker 1927). Mud Lake, Roscommon County, Michigan (F.C. Baker, 1927e).

P. campanulata rudentis (Dall 1905). Knee Lake, on Hayes River, Keewatin, northern Manitoba, Canada (Dall 1905; F.C. Baker & Cahn, 1931).

P. campanulata smithi (F.C. Baker 1912). Douglas Lake, Michigan; ? also northern Wisconsin (F.C. Baker, 1928c).

P. campanulata rideauensis (F.C. Baker 1945). Rideau River, Ottawa, Canada (F.C. Baker, 1945).

Clarke (1973) placed *rudentis* Dall, *wisconsinensis* Winslow, *davisii* Winslow and *canadensis* F.C. Baker & Cahn in the synonymy of *campanulata* s.s. He recognized *collinsi* F.C. Baker and also apparently *multivolvis* Case as subspecies of *campanulata*.

⁹⁰ Most of the nominal taxa within the subgenus *Pterosoma* are not critically enough defined, especially in regard to geographic, microgeographic and ecophenotypic variation, to present more than a very tentative taxonomy at this time. F.C. Baker (1945: 149) recognized [as "*Helisoma (Pterosoma)*"] 17 species plus an additional 10 subspecies for North America north of Mexico: *ammon* (Gould), *binneyi* (Tryon), *chautauquensis* F.C. Baker, *corpulenta* *corpulenta* (Say), *corpulenta* *vermillionensis* F.C. Baker, *horni* (Tryon), *magnifica* (Pilsbry), *multicostata* *multicostata* F.C. Baker, *multicostata* *whiteavesi* F.C. Baker, *occidentalis* *occidentalis* (Cooper), *occidentalis* *depressa* F.C. Baker, *oregonensis* (Tryon), *pilsbryi* *pilsbryi* (F.C. Baker), *pilsbryi* *infracarinata* (F.C. Baker), *plexata* (Ingersoll), *subcrenata*

subcrenata (Carpenter), *subcrenata disjecta* (Cooper), *tenuis californiensis* F.C. Baker, *tenuis sinuosa* (Bonnet), *traski* (Lea), *trivolvus trivolvus* (Say), *trivolvus fallax* (Haldeman), *trivolvus lenta* (Say), *trivolvus macrostoma* (Whiteaves), *trivolvus turgida* (Jeffreys), *truncata* (Miles) and *winslowi* (F.C. Baker). Baker (*op. cit.*) included *P. horni* and *P. plexata* as subspecies of *subcrenata* on plates 90, 92 and 93. He named additional taxa later in the same work: *randolphi* (a variety of *binneyi*), *columbiensis*, *kennicotti*, *preblei* (a variety of *pilsbryi*), *perdisjuncta* (a variety of *subcrenata*) and *marshalli* (a variety of *trivolvus*).

Clarke (1973) placed *fallax* Haldeman and *macrostoma* (Whiteaves) in the synonymy of *trivolvus* (Say), *horni* (Tryon) and *plexata* (Ingersoll) in the synonymy of *subcrenata* (Carpenter), *kennicotti* F.C. Baker and *preblei* F.C. Baker in the synonymy of *pilsbryi infracarinata* F.C. Baker, and *multicostata* F.C. Baker in the synonymy of *corpulenta* (Say). He (*op. cit.*) considered *subcrenata* to be a subspecies of *trivolvus*.

⁹¹The subgenus *Seminolina* was named by Pilsbry (1934a) to include "*Helisoma*" *scalare* (Jay 1839) (the type species), "*Helisoma*" *duryi* (Wetherby 1879) and its subspecies and forms, and the Pliocene "*Helisoma*" *conanti* (Dall 1890) and "*Helisoma*" *disstoni* (Dall 1890). He (p. 31) characterized them as, "*Helisomas* in which the external duct from penial gland to upper sac is short and adnate. Shell shaped like *Pterosoma* or with the spire produced on the left side and scalar, Physa-shaped. The smooth or malleate surface is not thread-striate, usually glossy." F.C. Baker (1945: 130, 134) further characterized the subgenus: "Shell . . . Large; sinistral, physa-shaped or planorboid, with every gradation between these forms, usually widely or deeply umbilicated; surface smooth, usually glossy, without the thread-like striae of *Pterosoma*. . . *Seminolina* is a notable group of the subfamily Helisomatinae and one of the most variable genera as regards species. The physoid aspect of its type species, *Paludina scalaris* Jay, led the older conchologists to include it in *Physa* and the genus *Ameria* of the family [sic] Bulinidae. The largest species, [sic] *Helisoma duryi* (Wetherby), is perhaps more variable than any other species found in America, its extremes being from typical *Physa*-shaped to flatly discoidal shell. The elongation of the spire always produces a physoid aspect. The races of *duryi* blend into each other and often three forms will occur in the same lot, as *normale*, *intercalare*, and *duryi*."

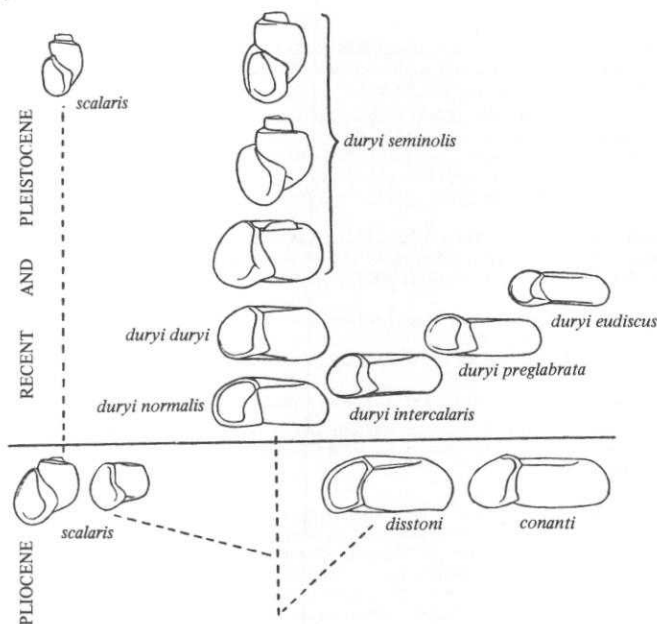


FIG. 785. Diagram showing relations of Florida forms of *Planorbella* of the subgenus *Seminolina* (from Pilsbry, 1934a).

⁹²The *Planorbella* (*Pterosoma*) *ammon* (Gould) group includes the nominal species *ammon* Gould 1855, *traski* Lea 1856, *binneyi* Tryon 1867, *occidentalis* Cooper 1870 and *columbiensis* F.C. Baker 1945. "*H. binneyi*, *H. ammon*, *H. occidentalis*, and *H. traskii* are all closely related and may be found to belong to 1 species when the problem is investigated thoroughly" (Clarke, 1973: 465).

Henderson (1934a) discussed and figured the latter four nominal species. Of *P. ammon* he said, "An important character is the strong slope of the lateral outline, giving the shell somewhat the shape of a truncated cone. This is shared by most *Helisoma* species, but is more marked than usual in this species. Many much depressed specimens of similar diameter from California might easily be assigned to *ammon*, and there seem to be some intergrades, but I am inclined to believe there is no close relationship between them." Regarding *P. traski*, Henderson said, "The resemblance of this species to *binneyi* is notable, but it is more nearly barrel shaped, considerably higher proportionally, and the sculpture less pronounced, especially on the last whorl, where the striae are very fine, but just in front of the aperture they are coarser, and the apical whorls are deeply sunken. Young specimens of *ammon* from the same region much resemble *traskii*, but they soon begin to lose their barrel shape and take on the truncated cone shape of *ammon*, the carina is not so sharp and the apex not so deeply sunken." Henderson (*op. cit.*) selected a neotype for *P. occidentalis* from Klamath Lake, Oregon. "The neotype measures 27.5 mm. in diameter and 15 mm. in altitude just back of the slightly everted lip, approximating Cooper's maximum measurements. The last whorl is not carinate, but is shortly rounded above and more broadly below. . . . Though somewhat resembling *H. binneyi* (Tryon) in the strap-like whorls, *occidentalis* differs markedly in the less pronounced sculpture and the disappearance of the carina at an early stage of growth."

"*Helisoma columbiense* shows relationship to the *binneyi* group in its sculpture and the carination of its whorls. It differs from the members of that group in that it is of smaller size, has less relative axial height, its rib striae are less widely spaced and the whorls are usually more angulate. It differs from the *subcrenatum* group in having more regular and less widely spaced rib striae, in its angulated base and spire depression, and in the shape of the aperture" (F.C. Baker, 1945: 223).

⁹³A second nominal species will also fit the diagnosis provided by the second halves of key couplets 40 and 46, *Planorbella* (*Pterosoma*) *tenuis* (Fig. 735). It is not clear to me just which shell features can be used to separate it from *P. (P.) trivolvis subcrenata*. My general impression is that *tenuis* is usually smaller and more finely sculptured than typical *subcrenata*. F.C. Baker (1934a) named a subspecies from Santa Clara County, California, *Helisoma tenue californiense*. "This race is widely distributed in California from Santa Clara County southward. *Helisoma tenue* is widely distributed in California and does not differ materially from the species as found in Mexico and Arizona." F.C. Baker (1945) figured "*Helisoma tenue sinuosum* (Bonnet)" from Arizona, Texas, New Mexico and Mexico.

⁹⁴Key couplets 44 and 45 are from Clarke (1973).

⁹⁵A second nominal species or subspecies will also fit the diagnosis provided by the second half of key couplet 44, *Planorbella* (*Pterosoma*) *winslowi* (F.C. Baker 1926). It is not clear to me just which shell features can be used to separate it from *P. (P.) corpulenta corpulenta*. F.C. Baker (1926b) named it originally as "a very distinct variety of *trivolvis*. It resembles *pilsbryi* in some respects, but is smaller, only about half the size of adult individuals of that variety, and the body whorl is sharply angulated and more flat-sided. It was first thought to represent a distinct species, but the presence of individuals varying toward *trivolvis* in the type lot, as well as in nearby waters, indicate a relationship to this large planorbid." Further, the shell characteristics of *P. (P.) winslowi* merge into *P. (P.) pilsbryi infracarinata*, which merge with *P. (P.) pilsbryi* s.s., which in turn seem to merge into *P. (P.) trivolvis*. (See note 96.)

⁹⁶Clarke (1973: 459 ff.) recognized the subspecies *Helisoma* [= *Planorbella*] (*Pterosoma*) *pilsbryi infracarinatum* F.C. Baker 1932, but not without some hesitation. "Since reliable criteria are lacking for any new evaluation of the biological relationship between this taxon and the more southern *Helisoma* [= *Planorbella*] *pilsbryi* Baker, the most recent opinion (Baker, 1945: 138) is followed and the name *H. p. infracarinatum* is used. . . . Baker [1936b] . . . commented on the 'perplexing variation' in this subspecies. The variation is so great, in fact, that one is initially tempted to consider it analogous to the variation exhibited by *Gyraulus deflectus* and to regard *Helisoma* [= *Planorbella*] (*Pterosoma*) *pilsbryi infracarinatum* as a frequently occurring morphological variant of *H. trivolvis* (Say). . . . It is also possible that *Helisoma pilsbryi infracarinatum* is a morph which is intermediate between *H. corpulentum* (s. str.) and *H. trivolvis* (s. str.) derived from sporadic introgressive hybridization or representing a surviving parental stock from which *H. corpulentum* arose. The status of *H. p. infracarinatum* as a separate taxon requires additional research" (Clarke, 1973: 461-462).

Clarke (1973) placed *Helisoma kennicotti* F.C. Baker 1945 and *Helisoma pilsbryi preblei* F.C. Baker 1945 in the synonymy of *Planorbella (Pierosoma) pilsbryi infracarinata* (F.C. Baker).

From a comparison of authentic material of *pilsbryi* (paratypes, ANSP 140269) and *infracarinata* (paratypes, ANSP 158589), as well as *winslowi* F.C. Baker 1926 (paratypes, ANSP 158596), and considering variation seen in other museum lots and presented in the literature, I can see no compelling reason to separate the three forms taxonomically with latinized names. Further, I suspect that *Planorbella pilsbryi* is not taxonomically distinct from *P. trivolvis*.

The spire carinae in the form *infracarinata* have a tendency to be better developed than in *pilsbryi*; these carinae are rather prominent in the form *winslowi*, the shell of which also has well-developed basal carinae.

⁹⁷F.C. Baker's opinions regarding *Planorbella (Pierosoma) trivolvis* (Say) changed over the years. In his final (1945) publication, he recognized the eight subspecies [as *Helisoma (Pierosoma) trivolvis*] listed below and gave various localities.

P. trivolvis trivolvis (Say 1817). "This type of shell is abundantly distributed in the northeastern part of the United States from Maine westward to Nebraska. The southward extension of the typical form appears to be northern Illinois and Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey" (F.C. Baker, 1936b). In 1945, Baker mentioned New York, Michigan and Wisconsin.

P. trivolvis fallax (Haldeman 1844). Massachusetts, Maine.

P. trivolvis lenta (Say 1834). Central Illinois, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas.

P. trivolvis macrostoma (Whiteaves 1863). Southern Canada, northern Wisconsin.

P. trivolvis turgida (Jeffreys 1830) (= *intertexta* Sowerby 1878). South Carolina?, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas.

P. trivolvis marshalli (F.C. Baker 1945). New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Virginia.

P. trivolvis chautauquensis (F.C. Baker 1928). Chautauqua River, New York.

P. trivolvis holstonensis (F.C. Baker 1945). Holston River, southwestern Virginia.

Clarke (1973) added *subcrenata* Carpenter 1857 as a subspecies of *Planorbella* ["*Helisoma*"] *trivolvis*, giving its distribution as California to British Columbia and Yukon Territory and east to Utah, Colorado, Minnesota and Manitoba. He placed *fallax* Haldeman and *macrostoma* Whiteaves in the synonymy of *trivolvis* s.s., and *horni* Tryon 1865 and *plexata* Ingersoll 1876 in the synonymy of *subcrenata*.

I doubt if it is advisable at this time to recognize varieties or subspecies of *Planorbella trivolvis*, at least until a careful study is undertaken and completed on this common and wide-spread complex of North American planorbisid snails. However, if geographic subspecific names fit a need, then perhaps four can be tentatively adopted: *P. trivolvis* s.s. (northern North America east of the Rocky Mountains, south to Nebraska, northern Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey), *P. trivolvis lenta* (central U.S.A. south of Nebraska and central Illinois to Texas (?) and Louisiana), *P. trivolvis turgida* (southeastern U.S.A., south of Pennsylvania and west to Alabama, Arkansas and possibly Texas), and *P. trivolvis subcrenata* (Rocky Mountain and Pacific states and provinces, possibly east in the north to Manitoba and Minnesota).

⁹⁸Pilsbry (1934a) recognized six races of *Planorbella (Seminolina) duryi*: *duryi* s.s., *intercalaris* Pilsbry 1887, *preglabrata* Marshall 1926, *eudiscus* Pilsbry 1934, *normalis* Pilsbry 1934 and *seminolis* Pilsbry 1934. These, along with *P. (S.) scalaris*, are illustrated in Fig. 785.

Planorbella (Seminolina) duryi seminolis is the subspecies which is characterized by an everted spire of varying degrees. Higher spired individuals are very similar in appearance to *P. (S.) scalaris*, but the latter is narrower and generally less widely umbilicate. Also, in *P. (S.) duryi seminolis*, the "lower [i.e., anterior] margin of [the] aperture is generally advanced beyond [that of] the upper [i.e., posterior] margin (except in exceptionally long individuals) (Pilsbry, 1934a: 35), whereas in *P. (S.) scalaris* the upper (posterior) margin of the aperture (when viewed from the spire end of the shell) projects further than the lower (anterior) margin.

⁹⁹The identification key for the Ancyliidae is adapted from Basch (1963).

¹⁰⁰Clarke's (1973) treatment of the Valvatidae differs in several respects from that of Heard (1982). Clarke considered *Valvata lewisi* and *V. sincera nylanderii* as morphs of *V. sincera*, and *V. ontariensis* as a subspecies of *V. sincera* (rather than as a morph of *V. lewisi*).

101 The lateral teeth of *Rhodacmea* are distinct from other North American ancyliids by the possession of an "enormous mesocone, the blade-like cusp extending beyond the base, the ectocone is back of the mesocone, entirely separated from it and has several small cusps; there is no endocone" (Walker, 1918b) [Fig. 786].

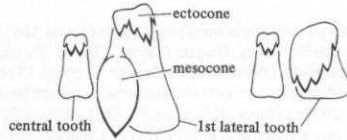


FIG. 786. Central and 1st radular teeth of ancyliid limpets. *Rhodacmea* is on the left.

CORRIGENDA

The endings of the trivial names of *Cipangopaludina* [p. 86] should be *C. chinensis malleata* and *C. japonica*. [These two introduced snails, now widely spread in the United States, were restricted originally to the Far East. There is some doubt as to whether they are actually two distinct species, rather than different forms of the same widespread variable species.]

The name *Campeloma regulare* (Lea 1841) should replace *C. coarctatum* (Lea 1844) [pp. 86, 87 (Fig. 40), 91 (Fig. 66)]. *C. decisum* (Say) dates from 1817, rather than 1816 [p. 86].

Lioplax choctawhatchensis [p. 90] should be placed as a subspecies of *L. pilsbryi* and its distribution listed as Choctawhatchee, Escambia, Flint and Suwannee river systems, Florida and Georgia. The distribution of *L. pilsbryi* is restricted to the Chipola River, Florida (see Burch & Vail, 1982).

Pilsbry (1899b) should be Pilsbry (1899a) on pp. 102, 103 [see *Fluminicola erythropoma*, *F. nuttalliana*, *F. seminalis* and *F. virens*].

Murray (1964, 1976) should be added as references for the introduced *Melanoides tuberculata* on p. 130.

The endings of some of the trivial names given on pp. 149 and 198-206 should be changed as follows: *Gyrotoma amplum*, *G. cariniferum*, *G. incisum*, *Helisoma (Carinifex) newberryi jacksonense* [pp. 198, 199], *H. (C.) newberryi occidentale* [pp. 199, 202], *Menetus (Micromenetus) brognartianus* [pp. 201, 202], *Planorbella (Pierosoma) columbiensis* [p. 202], *P. (P.) corpulenta corpulenta* [p. 202], *P. (P.) corpulenta vermillionensis* [p. 204], *P. (P.) corpulenta whiteavesi* [p. 204], *P. (P.) magnifica* [pp. 204, 205], *P. (P.) occidentalis* [pp. 204, 205], *P. (P.) pilsbryi infracarinata* [pp. 203, 204], *P. (P.) subcrenata* (= *trivolis subcrenata*) [pp. 204, 205], *P. (P.) tenuis* [pp. 204, 205], *P. (P.) trivolis intertexta* (= *turgida* Jeffreys 1830) [p. 204], *P. (P.) truncata* [pp. 204, 206], *P. (Seminolina) scalaris* [pp. 204, 206].

Lithasia geniculata pinguis (p. 160) is included in Supplemental Note 35 (p. 272).

The date of Pilsbry's *Physa cubensis peninsularis* [*Physella (Costatella) cubensis peninsularis*] (see p. 188) is 1899. *Helisoma eucosmia* (Bartsch 1908) was omitted under the subgenus *Helisoma* s.s. (p. 198). This is the name given to small shells with spiral reddish bands from Greenfield Pond near Wilmington, North Carolina, and Burks Place, Louisiana. These shells may represent merely a form of *H. anceps anceps*.

A revised list of the species of *Planorbella*, subgenus *Pierosoma* (ref. pp. 202-204) is as follows.

Subgenus *Pierosoma* Dall 1905

Planorbella (Pierosoma) ammon (Gould 1855) [Fig. 730]

Cienega Grande, or Colorado Low Desert (Gould, 1855a; Henderson, 1936d); Sacramento and San Joaquin river drainages and near Watsonville, California (Henderson, 1934a).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) binneyi (Tryon 1867)

California to British Columbia in the Pacific drainage area and British Columbia and Alberta in the headwaters of the Peace and North Saskatchewan river systems (Clarke, 1973).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) columbiensis (F. C. Baker 1945)

Lac La Hache, Cariboo District, British Columbia (F. C. Baker, 1945).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) corpulenta corpulenta (Say 1824)

Western Ontario, eastern Manitoba and northern Minnesota in the Winnipeg River system; upper Mississippi River system in northern Minnesota (Clarke, 1973).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) corpulenta vermillionensis (F. C. Baker 1929)

Vermilion Lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota (F. C. Baker, 1929b).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) corpulenta whiteavesi (F. C. Baker 1932)

Greenwater Lake and Lac des Mille Lacs, Thunder Bay District, Ontario (Clarke, 1973).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) magnifica (Pilsbry 1903) [Fig. 732]

Greenfield Pond, near Wilmington, North Carolina (Bartsch, 1908).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) occidentalis (Cooper 1870) [Fig. 733]

Lakes, rivers, creeks, ditches, sloughs and swamps in California, Oregon and Washington (see Henderson, 1936c).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) oregonensis (Tryon 1865)

Pueblo Valley, Oregon (Tryon, 1865j); Tooele County, Utah (F. C. Baker, 1945).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) pilsbryi (F. C. Baker 1926) [Fig. 731]

Massachusetts west to Minnesota, northern New York and central Wisconsin northward (F. C. Baker, 1928c) [form *pilsbryi* s.s.]; St. Lawrence River drainage area in Georgian Bay and the St. Lawrence River and Rideau River; Canadian Interior Basin from eastern Ontario to central Saskatchewan (Clarke, 1973) [form *infracarinata*]; Vilas County, Wisconsin (F. C. Baker, 1928c) [form *winslowi*].

Planorbella (Pierosoma) tenuis (Dunker 1850) [Fig. 735]⁹³

Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, southern California and Mexico (Bequaert & Miller, 1973).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) traski (Lea 1856)

California: Kern Lake (Lea, 1856), Stockton (Henderson, 1934a), Bakersfield, Kern County, and Buena Vista Lake (F. C. Baker, 1945).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) trivolvis trivolvis (Say 1817) [Fig. 736]

Northern North America east of the Rocky Mountains, south to Nebraska, northern Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Planorbella (Pierosoma) trivolvis lenta (Say 1834)

Central United States from Kansas and central Illinois to (?) Texas and Louisiana.

Planorbella (Pierosoma) trivolvis subcrenata (Carpenter 1857) [Fig. 734]

California to British Columbia and Yukon Territory and east to Utah, Colorado, Minnesota and Manitoba (Clarke, 1973).

Planorbella (Pierosoma) trivolvis turgida (Jeffreys 1830)

From Long Pine Key, in the southern Everglades, throughout peninsular Florida and north along the coast to Lake Waccamaw, North Carolina (Pilsbry, 1934a) and Delaware and Maryland, west to Alabama, Arkansas and (?) Texas.

Planorbella (Pierosoma) truncata (Miles 1861) [Fig. 737]

Michigan, northern Illinois, and Wisconsin (F. C. Baker, 1928c).

The name *Drepanotrema (Antillorbis) cimex* on p. 199 (legend of Fig. 715) should be *Drepanotrema (Fossilorbis) cimex*.

The generic name in the legend of Fig. 741 (p. 207) should be *Planorbula* (not *Planorbella*).

VIII. GLOSSARY

Abaxial. Directed away from the shell axis (i.e., the central line or central column of a coiled gastropod shell) outward.

Acroloxid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Acroloxiidae.

Acute. Sharp at the end.

Ampullariid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Ampullariidae.

Ancylid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Ancyliidae.

Ancyliform. Limpet-shaped; patelliform; shaped like an obtuse cone (see Fig. 778).

Angular, angulate. Having an angle (or having the tendency to form an angle), rather than a round contour.

Angulation. Edge along which two surfaces in different planes meet at an angle.

ANSP. Abbreviation, usually associated with museum specimen catalogue numbers, for Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Aperture. The opening or "mouth" of a snail shell through which the head-foot protrudes when the snail is active.

Attenuate. Slender; elongated; long and narrow.

Auctorum (abbr. *auct.*). Of authors.

Auger-shaped. Shaped like an auger, i.e., with a flattened base terminating in a sharp, pointed twist.

Axial. Parallel to the axis or columella of a shell, i.e., transverse to the direction of the shell's spiral coil.

Base. The part of the shell opposite the apex. When a shell is held with the apex directed upward, the base is the "bottom" part of the shell. In regard to the natural position of the shell as carried by the snail, the "base" is the anterior end.

Bithyniid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Bithyniidae.

Body whorl. The last complete whorl or volution of a spiral snail shell, measured from the outer lip back to a point immediately above the outer lip. It is normally the largest whorl of the shell, and is called the body whorl because it encloses the greatest part of the snail's body.

Callus. A layer of calcareous material on a shell secreted by the snail's mantle.

Campanulate. Flared at the end; bell-shaped.

Canaliculate. Bearing a channel or groove.

Carina (pl. *carinae*). A sharp spiral edge, ridge or "keel" on the outer shell surface.

Carinate. Having one or more sharp spiral edges, ridges or keels on the outer shell surface.

Central tooth. The median or rachidian tooth of a transverse row of radular teeth. It is flanked by lateral teeth (see Fig. 784).

Channeled. Bearing a channel or groove.

Clavate. Club-shaped; growing gradually thicker toward one end.

Cleaver-like. Shaped like a butcher's cleaver, i.e., like a short, flat, broad cutting instrument.

Color bands. Revolving spiral stripes of a darker hue or different color from the ground or background color which occur on some species of gastropod shells.

Columella. The internal column around which the whorls revolve; the axis of a spiral shell.

Columellar lip. The apertural margin at the columellar region of a coiled gastropod shell.

Compressed. Refers to the spire of a gastropod shell which is relatively flattened, i.e., is not elongated.

Concentric. Having the same center, e.g., the nucleus, and expanding outward in parallel (i.e., equidistant) lines, as in the lines of growth of an operculum (Fig. 780c).

Continental Divide. The highland which divides the North American continent into two very large drainage regions, one in which the streams flow generally eastward into the Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean, Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean, and the other in which the streams flow generally westward into the Great Basin, the Gulf of California, the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.

Corneous. Horn-like.

Costa (pl. *costae*). A transverse rib or rounded ridge of considerable size on the surface of a shell.

Costate. Refers to a shell in which the surface is sculptured with heavy, regular transverse ridges or ribs.

Crassate. Gross; thick; coarse; neither thin nor fine.

Crepidulaform. Shaped like *Crepidula*, i.e., limpet-like with a small, coiled apex.

Ctenidium. The characteristic respiratory appendage or gill of mollusks.

Cusp. The cutting blade or blades projecting from each tooth of the molluscan radula.

Cylindrical. Shaped like a cylinder; round in cross-section with nearly parallel sides.

Decollate. Cut off, i.e., as with the shell of some snails where the top several whorls of the spire break off or erode away.

Depauperate. Condition in which an individual, colony or race exhibits the outward manifestation of disease, accident or malnutrition, or a reaction to adverse environment. See depauperization.

Depauperization. The outward manifestation of disease, accident or malnutrition, or a reaction to inimical environment. It affects individual mollusks fairly frequently, but also it sometimes involves whole colonies and races. Symptoms of depauperization are dwarfing, lack of nacreous material (in certain bivalves), loose coiling and simplification of shell characters (Goodrich, 1939a).

Depressed. Flattened dorso-ventrally or postero-anteriorly, as the spire of a shell.

Elongate. Lengthened; extending length-wise; especially higher than wide.

Entire. Refers to the lip or peritreme of a shell that forms a continuous circle or oval, i.e., it is not broken by a space where it meets the parietal wall of the body whorl.

Fissure. A narrow slit.

Fusiform. Spindle-shaped, i.e., with a relatively thick middle and tapered to a point at each end.

Geniculate. Having a joint or bend.

Gibbous. Very convex or swollen; tumid.

Gradate. Arranged in steps, as a spire with shouldered whorls.

Growth lines. Minute lines on the outer shell surface indicating minor rest periods during growth. Not to be confused with the major "rest marks" or varices, caused by prolonged growth arrest (as during winter).

Heliciform. Shaped like *Helix*, i.e., with the characteristic shape of the majority of land snails, which have a somewhat depressed spire and whorls that increase regularly in diameter.

Hydrobiid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Hydrobiidae.

Hyaline. Glassy; glossy and translucent or nearly transparent.

Imperforate. Refers to a spiral gastropod shell which has no opening or external cavity at its base. In such a case, the inner sides of the coiled whorls are appressed, leaving no cavity, or, if they are not appressed and a cavity is formed, then its opening is completely covered by a callus or the reflected columellar apertural lip.

Incised. Grooved; engraved.

Inflated. Refers to snail shells or individual whorls which are bulbous or swollen in appearance.

Labrum. The outer part of the apertural lip of a coiled gastropod shell, as opposed to the parietal or umbilical lip and the basal (anterior) lip.

Lateral teeth. The teeth on each side of the central or rachidian tooth in a transverse row of radular teeth (see Fig. 784).

Lira (pl. *lirae*). A ridge, specifically a spiral ridge on the outer surface of a snail shell.

Lirate. Refers to a shell with spiral ridges on its external surface.

Longitudinal. Refers to shell sculpturing that is at right angles to the spiral direction of the shell's coil; transverse.

Lymnaeid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Lymnaeidae.

Malleated. Dented as if hit by a hammer.

Marginal teeth. The longitudinal rows of teeth at each edge of the molluscan radula.

MCZ. Abbreviation, usually associated with museum specimen catalogue numbers, for Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard University).

Median cusp. The middle cusp of a molluscan radular tooth, generally flanked by smaller lateral cusps.

Median tooth. The central or rachidian tooth of a transverse row of radular teeth. It is flanked by lateral teeth (see Fig. 784).

Micromelaniid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Micromelaniidae.

Multispiral. Refers to an operculum in which there are numerous, very slowly enlarging spirals, coils or whorls (Fig. 780a).

Neritid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Neritidae.

Neritiform. Shaped like *Nerita*, i.e., subglobose or hemispherical, with few rapidly enlarging whorls, very reduced spire, and a heavily calloused and expanded parietal apertural margin (Fig. 779).

Nodule. A small knot, lump or irregularly shaped mass, such as the projections occurring on the shell surface of some freshwater snails.

Nomen dubium (pl. *nomina dubia*). A dubious name; one that cannot be applied with certainty to any known taxon.

Nomen nudum (pl. *nomina nuda*). A newly introduced species name without sufficient description to justify its acceptance in the zoological literature.

Nomen oblitum (pl. *nomina oblita*). A forgotten name. A name that has not been used as a senior synonym in the primary zoological literature for more than 50 years. Such a name has no validity in zoological nomenclature.

Nuchal lobe. One of the two right and left lobes at the anterior head-foot margin on either side of the mouth.

Nucleus. The first-formed (earliest) part of beginning of a shell or operculum (e.g., see Fig. 780d).

Oblique. Slanting; greater or less than a right angle; neither parallel with nor perpendicular to.

Obsolete. Obscure; indistinct; very rudimentary.

Obtuse. Blunt or rounded at the end, not acute or pointed.

Operculum (pl. opercula). A corneous or calcareous plate borne on the dorsal posterior foot of proboscaphid snails which closes the aperture when the snail withdraws into its shell (Fig. 772).

Oval, ovate. In the shape of the longitudinal section of a hen's egg, i.e., oblong and curvilinear, with one end narrower than the other.

Ovoviviparus. Condition in which the young snails are formed within an egg, but hatch while still inside the mother snail, from which they emerge as young crawling snails.

Pagoda-like. Shaped like a pagoda, i.e., with a tapering, tower-like, storied, carinate shell spire (see Fig. 443).

Patelliform. Limpet-shaped; ancyliiform; shaped like an obtuse cone (see Fig. 778).

Parietal. Pertains to the inside wall of the shell aperture.

Paucispiral. Refers to an operculum in which there are few rapidly enlarging spirals, coils or whorls (Fig. 780b).

Perforate. Refers to a spiral gastropod shell which has a very narrow perforation at its base, formed where the inner sides of the coiled whorls do not join.

Periostracum. The thin proteinaceous external layer covering most mollusk shells.

Periphery. The edges of a shell as seen in outline.

Peritreme. The peristome, apertural "lip" or apertural margin of a gastropod shell (does not include the parietal wall in shells without an entire (continuous) apertural margin).

Physid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Physidae.

Physoid. Shaped like the shell of a member of the family Physidae, i.e., sinistral and with a raised spire.

Planispiral. Coiled in one plane (Fig. 777).

Planorbid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Planorbidae.

Pleurocerid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Pleuroceridae.

Plica (pl. plicae). A transverse or "vertical" ridge or "rib" on the outer shell surface.

Plicate. Bearing plicae, which are transverse or "vertical" ribs on a shell.

Plicate-striate. Refers to a shell having longitudinal (transverse) folds or ribs on its surface that are crossed by raised spiral lines.

Pomatiopsid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Pomatiopsidae.

Ponderous. Very heavy; very thick.

Pseudobranch. A "false" or secondarily derived gill; a vascularized, fleshy outgrowth near the opening to the pulmonary cavity (pneumostome) of aquatic pulmonate snails which aids in respiration (see Fig. 773a). Not a true ctenidium.

Pyriiform. Pear-shaped, i.e., large and round at one end and tapering at the other end.

Radula (pl. radulae). A rasp-like structure in the anterior end of the digestive tract of all mollusks except pelecypods which is used to scrape off food during feeding. The radula consists typically of a number of longitudinal and transverse rows of minute sharp "teeth", each with one or more cutting blades or "cusps".

Revolving lines. A term sometimes used for spiral striae; occasionally also called "spirals".

Rimate. Refers to a coiled gastropod shell that has at its base a narrow "umbilical" opening that is partially closed by the expansion of the anterior columellar lip.

Rounded. Having a more or less evenly curved contour, in contrast to being angular.

Scalar. Pertaining to or like a flight of steps, i.e., a shell with elevated spire formed of right-angular whorls.

Scalariform. Shell form, usually pathologically produced, in which the whorls are disjoined or tend to become so.

Sculpture. The natural surface markings, other than those of color, usually found on snail shells, and often furnishing identifying marks for species recognition.

Sensu lato (abbr. *s.lat.* or *s.l.*). In the broad sense.

Sensu stricto (abbr. *s.str.* or *s.s.*). In the strict sense.

Shouldered. Refers to the appearance (in outline) of the posterior outer peripheral part of a whorl that is sharply rounded in contrast to the more even curvature of the rest of the shell (Fig. 776c).

Sic. Thus (to indicate exact transcription).

Sinuuous. Wavy or S-shaped.

Spade-shaped. Shaped like a spade, i.e., like a broad, flat blade tapering rapidly at one end.

Spatulate. Shaped like a spatula, i.e., broad and oblong at one end, tapering rapidly near the center, and continuing as a narrower elongation at the other end.

Spindle-shaped. Fusiform; shaped like a spindle, i.e., with a relatively thick middle and tapered to a point at both ends.

Spiral. Winding, coiling or circling around a central axis; winding around a fixed point and continually receding from it; the form of the shell of most snails.

Spiral sculpture. Surface markings of a snail shell which pass continuously around the whorls more or less parallel to the suture.

Spire. The whorls of a snail shell, excepting the last or body whorl. The spire is measured as the distance (parallel to the columella) from the suture where the apertural lip meets the body whorl to the shell apex.

Stria (pl. striae). A slight superficial spiral groove or furrow on the outer shell surface, or a fine spiral threadlike line or streak. Commonly used also, in a less precise sense, for raised spiral ridges on the shell surface.

Striate. Refers to a shell having spiral incised lines on its surface. Also used, less precisely, to describe shells with spiral raised lines, or for shells covered with fine transverse lines.

Subglobose. Nearly globular or spherical in shape.

Succiniform. *Succinea*-like, i.e., with a thin and fragile shell, which has a large oval aperture and body whorl and a small spire.

Suture. The line on the shell surface where two adjoining whorls meet.

Taxon (pl. taxa). Any taxonomic group, e.g., a race, subspecies, species, genus, family, order, etc.

Thiarid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Thiaridae.

Transverse. At right angles to the spiral direction of the whorls; parallel to the columella or axis of the shell; in the same direction as (i.e., parallel to) the growth lines of a snail shell.

Truncatelloid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the superfamily Truncatelloidea.

Tuberculate. Covered with tubercles or rounded knobs.

Tubercle. A nodule or small eminence, such as a solid elevation occurring on the shell surface of some gastropods.

Tumid. Swollen or enlarged.

Turbinate, turbiniform. Shaped like a turban; refers to a shell in which the whorls decrease rapidly in diameter and taper broadly from a circular base to the apex.

Umbilicate. Refers to a spiral gastropod shell which has an opening or cavity at its base, and more specifically to one in which the opening is more than a very narrow perforation. This cavity is formed in those shells in which the inner sides of the coiled whorls do not join.

UMMZ. Abbreviation, usually associated with museum specimen catalogue numbers, for the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (sometimes incorrectly cited as MZUM).

USNM. Abbreviation, usually associated with museum specimen catalogue numbers, for the United States National Museum (National Museum of Natural History).

Valvatid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Valvatidae.

Viviparid. A common-name adjective referring to a member of the family Viviparidae.

Whorl (spelled "whirl" in early literature). One complete turn or coil of a spiral gastropod shell.

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X. INDEX

TO SCIENTIFIC NAMES IN THE SPECIES LIST, IDENTIFICATION KEYS, SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES, AND GENERIC SYNONYMY

- Acella*, 169, 170, 247, 248
 haldemani, 169, 170, 247, 248
Acmaeidae, 222
Acroloxoidea, 169, 170, 221, 223, 247, 261
Acroloxoidea, 221
Acroloxus, 169, 170, 247, 264
 coloradensis, 169, 170, 247
 lacustris, 247
Acroluxus, 264
Acrorbini, 274
Acrorbis, 274
 petricola, 274
acuta acuta, *Elimia*, 131
acuta acuta, *Pleurocera*, 162, 163
acuta clavula, *Elimia*, 131
acuta, *Costatella*, 188, 189
acuta, *Elimia*, 131
acuta, *Elimia acuta*, 131
acuta hinkleyi, *Pleurocera*, 162
acuta lewisi, *Pleurocera*, 162, 163
acuta, *Physella*, 188, 189
acuta, *Pleurocera*, 162, 271
acuta, *Pleurocera acuta*, 162, 163
acutifilosa acutifilosa, *Calibasis*, 152
acutifilosa acutifilosa, *Juga*, 152
acutifilosa, *Calibasis*, 151
acutifilosa, *Calibasis acutifilosa*, 152
acutifilosa, *Juga*, 151
acutifilosa, *Juga acutifilosa*, 152
acutifilosa pittensis, *Calibasis*, 152
acutifilosa pittensis, *Juga*, 152
acutifilosa siskiyouensis, *Calibasis*, 152
acutifilosa siskiyouensis, *Juga*, 152
acutocarinata, *Elimia*, 145
acutocarinata, *Melania*, 271
aequicostatus, *Hyalopyrgus*, 93, 94, 96, 98, 235
aeruginosum, *Antillorbis*, 197, 198, 255
aeruginosum, *Drepanotrema*, 197, 198, 255
agarhcta, *Marstonia*, 113, 115, 118, 236
alabamense, *Pleurocera canaliculatum*, 163, 164
alabamensis, *Amphigyra*, 208, 209, 255, 277
alabamensis, *Elimia*, 138, 139, 265
alabamensis, *Goniobasis*, 265
alabamensis, *Gyrotoma*, 149, 271
alabamensis, *Melania*, 265
alabamensis, *Menetus*, 276
alabamensis, *Micromenetus*, 276
alba, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
albanyensis, *Elimia boykiniana*, 131
alberta, *Bakerilymnaea*, 172, 252, 279
alberta, *Fossaria*, 172, 252, 279
alberta, *Galba*, 279
albofilata, *Physella gyrina aurea*, 184, 185
alcoviensis, *Somatogyrus*, 104
aldrichi aldrichi, *Amnicola*, 120, 122
aldrichi, *Amnicola*, 270
aldrichi, *Amnicola aldrichi*, 120, 122
aldrichi antroecetes, *Amnicola*, 120
aldrichi insolita, *Amnicola*, 124
aldrichi, *Somatogyrus*, 103
Alleghenya, 264
alpenensis, *Stagnicola*, 175
alta, *Lanx*, 171, 182
altis, *Gillia*, 97, 104, 233
alveare, *Pleurocera*, 162, 163, 165
Amarula, 264
Amblostoma, 264
 eburnea, 264
Ambloxia, 264
 eburnea, 264
Ambloxus, 264
Ameria, 206, 280
ammon, *Helisoma*, 279, 281
ammon, *Pterosoma*, 202, 203, 260, 279, 281, 283
ammon, *Planorbella*, 202, 203, 260, 279, 281, 283
Amnicola, 95, 120-128, 239, 269, 270, 277, 278
 aldrichi, 270
 aldrichi aldrichi, 120, 122
 aldrichi antroecetes, 120
 aldrichi insolita, 124
 bakeriana, 124, 270
 browni, 124, 127
 clarkei, 124, 270
 cora, 123, 124
 dalli dalli, 121, 124, 127
 dalli johnsoni, 95, 121-124
 decisa, 123, 124, 270
 grana, 123, 124, 127
 greggi, 124, 125, 127
 integra, 269
 lapidaria, 269
 limosa, 121, 123, 125, 269, 270, 277
 limosa limosa, 124, 127

- limosa parva*, 124
lustrica, 269, 270
missouriensis, 124, 270
pallida, 125
pilsbryi, 124, 125, 127
porata, 125, 269, 270
proserpina, 124, 270
pupoidea, 123, 126, 127, 270
retromargo, 95, 123, 126, 127
rhombostoma, 121, 124, 127
stygia, 124, 125
walkeri, 123, 126-128, 270
 Amnicolinae, 94, 95, 121-123, 125, 127, 128, 238
amnicoloides, *Somatogyrus*, 103, 104
Amphigyra, 208, 209, 255, 277
 alabamensis, 208, 209, 255, 277
ampla, *Elimia*, 147, 148, 271
ampla, *Leptoxis*, 151, 154, 245
amplum, *Gyrotoma*, 149, 271, 283
ampullacea, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
Ampullaria, 264
Ampullariidae, 90, 91, 93, 221, 230
Ampullarioidea, 219, 231
Ampullarius, 264
Anaplocamus, 264
anatina, *Costatella virgata*, 190, 191
anatina, *Physella virgata*, 190, 191
anceps anceps, *Helisoma*, 197, 198, 258, 275
anceps antiochianum, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps aroostookense, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps cahni, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps, *Helisoma*, 274-275
anceps, *Helisoma anceps*, 197, 198, 258, 275
anceps latchfordi, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps percarinatum, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps politum, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps portagensis, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps royalense, *Helisoma*, 198, 258, 275
anceps rushi, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps sayi, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps striatum, *Helisoma*, 275
anceps unicarinatum, *Helisoma*, 275
ancillaria, *Physella*, 182, 186, 274
Anculosa, 264, 272, 278
 anthonyi, 272
 geniculata, 272
 praerosa, 278
 subglobosa, 278
Anculotus, 264
Ancyliidae, 211-213, 215, 223, 247, 253, 254, 261, 282
ancyliiformis, *Gundlachia*, 265
Ancylinae, 211-213
Ancylloidea, 211-213
Ancylotus, 264
Ancylyus, 261, 264, 265, 267
 havanensis, 265
 nuttallii, 267
 radiatus, 265
Angitrema, 160-163, 246, 273, 278
 armigera, 160, 161
 curta, 160, 161
 duttoniana, 161, 162
 hubrichti, 162
 jayana, 162, 163
 lima, 162, 163, 246
 verrucosa, 162, 163, 273
angitremoides, *Io fluviialis*, 147, 272
anguistoma, *Helisoma*, 275
angulata, *Helisoma*, 275
angulata, *Tulotoma*, 88, 268
angulatum, *Helisoma*, 275
annettae, *Elimia*, 136, 137
annuliferum, *Pleurocera*, 166-168
anthonyi, *Anculosa*, 272
anthonyi, *Atheamnia crassa*, 159, 160, 272
anthonyi, *Eurycaelon*, 272
anthonyi, *Leptoxis crassa*, 159, 160, 272
anticostianum, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
Antillorbis, 194, 197, 198, 255
 aeruginosum, 197, 198, 255
Antrobia, 100, 101, 233
 culveri, 100, 101, 233
antroecetes, *Amnicola aldrichi*, 120
Antroselates, 92, 97, 231
 spiralis, 92, 97, 231
antrosium, *Helisoma*, 275
Apella, 264, 272
 scissura, 272
Aphaostracon, 92, 93, 96-99, 235, 277
asthenes, 92, 96, 97
 chalarogyrus, 92, 96, 97
 hypophyalina, 92, 96, 97
 monas, 92, 96, 97
 pachynotus, 96-98
 pycinus, 96-98
 rhadinus, 93, 96, 98
 theiocrenetus, 96, 98, 99
 xynoelectus, 96, 98, 99
Aphella, 264
 apicina, *Stagnicola*, 176
Aplexa, 190, 192, 254, 279
 elongata, 190, 192, 254, 279
 elongata tryoni, 190, 192
 hypnorum, 279
Aplexinae, 190, 192
appressa, *Lymnaea stagnalis*, 173, 174, 248
arachnoidea arachnoidea, *Elimia*, 129, 132
arachnoidea, *Elimia arachnoidea*, 129, 132
arachnoidea spinella, *Elimia*, 132, 133
Archaeogastropoda, 222
archimedis, *Pyrgulopsis*, 118, 122, 238
arctica, *Stagnicola*, 176, 177
arcticus, *Gyraulus*, 274

- arga*, *Marstonia*, 113, 115, 118, 236
ariomus, *Costatella hendersoni hendersoni*, 187, 188
ariomus, *Physella hendersoni hendersoni*, 187, 188
arkansensis, *Leptoxis*, 156, 158, 245
arkansensis, *Mudalia*, 156, 158, 245
Armiger, 194, 196, 254
 crista, 194, 196, 254
armigera, *Angitrema*, 160, 161
armigera armigera, *Planorbula*, 207, 208, 257, 258
armigera, *Lithasia*, 160, 161
armigera, *Planorbula armigera*, 207, 208, 257, 258
armigera wheatleyi, *Planorbula*, 207, 208, 257
Armigerus, 264
aroostookense, *Helisoma*, 275
aroostookense, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
Aspidobranchia, 222
asthenes, *Aphastracon*, 92, 96, 97
aterina, *Elimia*, 141, 142
athearni, *Elimia*, 132
athearni, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
Athearnia, 159, 160, 243, 272, 273
 crassa, 243, 272, 273
 crassa anthonyi, 159, 160, 272
 crassa crassa, 159, 160
atkaensis, *Lymnaea*, 173, 174, 248
augustina, *Cincinnatia*, 116
aurea albofilata, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
aurea, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
aureus, *Somatogyrus*, 103, 104, 111
auricularia, *Radix*, 175, 176, 248
Australorbis, 264
bakeri, *Valvata tricarinata*, 84, 224
bakeriana, *Amnicola*, 124, 270
Bakerilymnaea, 172-174, 249-253, 278, 279
 alberta, 172, 252, 279
 bulimoides, 172, 173, 249-252, 279
 bulimoides perplexa, 253, 279
 cockerelli, 172, 173, 252, 279
 cubensis, 173, 174, 249, 252, 253
 dalli, 173, 174, 252, 253, 279
 hendersoni, 174, 252, 279
 perplexa, 174, 252, 279
 perpolita, 174, 251
 sonomaensis, 173, 174, 251, 252, 279
 techella, 173, 174, 252
 vancouverensis, 174, 252
bartschi, *Helisoma*, 275
basalis, *Valvata tricarinata*, 84, 224
bayfieldensis, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
bella, *Helisoma*, 276
bella, *Planorbella*, 276
bellacrenata, *Elimia*, 131, 135
Bellamyinae, 86, 88
bellula, *Elimia*, 140, 143
bentoniensis, *Elimia*, 134
berendti, *Costatella virgata*, 190, 191
berendti, *Physella virgata*, 190, 191
biangulatus, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 105
bicarinata bicarinata, *Valvata*, 81, 225
bicarinata morph *normalis*, *Valvata*, 81, 82, 225
bicarinata, *Valvata*, 82
bicarinata, *Valvata bicarinata* 81, 225
bicarinatum, *Helisoma*, 275
binneyana, *Fontigens*, 126, 270
binneyi, *Helisoma*, 279, 281
binneyi, *Pierosoma*, 202, 279, 281, 283
binneyi, *Planorbella*, 202, 279, 281, 283
binneyi, *Pomatiopsis*, 129, 130, 240
binneyi randolphi, *Helisoma*, 280
binneyi randolphi, *Pierosoma*, 280
binneyi randolphi, *Planorbella*, 280
Biomphalaria, 193, 197, 198, 257
 glabrata, 197, 198, 257
 havanensis, 197, 198, 257
Biomphalarini, 197, 198
Birgella, 109-112, 235
 subglobosa, 109-112, 235
 subglobosa isogona, 110
Bithinia, 264
Bithynia, 92, 93, 230, 231
 tentaculata, 230, 231
 tentaculata magnalacustris, 92, 93, 231
 tentaculata tentaculata, 92
Bithyniidae, 92, 221, 230, 231
bonnevilleensis, *Stagnicola*, 176, 177
Borysthenia, 223
 naticina, 223
bottimeri, *Costatella*, 188, 189
bottimeri, *Paludestrina*, 128, 130
bottimeri, *Physella*, 188, 189
boucardi, *Physella*, 171, 181, 182
Bovillina, 264
boykiniana albanyensis, *Elimia*, 131
boykiniana boykiniana, *Elimia*, 129, 131
boykiniana, *Elimia*, 131
boykiniana, *Elimia boykiniana*, 129, 131
boykiniana viennaensis, *Elimia*, 129, 131
brevis, *Elimia*, 132, 135
brevis, *Io fluviatilis*, 153, 272
brevispira, *Costatella integra*, 190, 192
brevispira, *Leptoxis*, 157
brevispira, *Physella integra*, 190, 192
brevispirum, *Campeloma*, 86, 89, 268
brevispirum, *Hyalopyrgus*, 98, 99, 235
bridgesi, *Pomacea*, 92, 230
brogniartianus, *Menetus*, 201, 202, 257, 276, 283
brogniartianus, *Micromenetus*, 201, 202, 257, 276, 283
browni, *Amnicola*, 124, 127
browni, *Lyogyrus*, 124, 127
brumbyi, *Pleurocera*, 164, 168, 273
Buccinum, 265, 273
 glabra, 265
 palustre, 273

- buchanensis*, Menetus, 276
buchanensis, Menetus dilatatus, 276
buchanensis, Micromenetus, 276
bulbosa, Juga, 151, 152
bulbosa, Oreobasis, 151, 152
Bulimnaea, 264
Bulimnea, 169, 170, 249
 megasoma, 169, 170, 249
bulimoides, Bakerilymnaea, 172, 173, 249-252, 279
bulimoides, Fossaria, 172, 173, 249-252, 279
bulimoides, Lymnaea, 249, 252
bulimoides perplexa, Bakerilymnaea, 253, 279
bulimoides perplexa, Fossaria, 253, 279
Bulimula, 264
Bulimus, 264
Bulinidae, 280
Bulinus, 264
bulula, Elimia, 141, 142
Bythinella, 129, 130, 264
 hemphilli, 129, 130
Bythinia, 264
caelatura caelatura, Elimia, 142, 145
caelatura, Elimia, 271
caelatura, Elimia caelatura, 142, 145
caelatura excellens, Elimia, 144, 145
caelatura georgiana, Elimia, 144, 145
caelatura infusata, Elimia, 144, 146
caelatura leontiana, Elimia, 144
caelatura luteocella, Elimia, 144, 145
caelatura stearnsiana, Elimia, 144-146
cahawbensis, Clappia, 102, 233
cahawbensis, Rhodacmea, 211
cahawbensis, Elimia cahawbensis, 136, 139
cahawbensis, Elimia cahawbensis, 136, 139
cahawbensis, Elimia cahawbensis, 136, 139
cahawbensis, Rhodacmea, 211
cahni, Helisoma, 275
cahni, Helisoma anceps, 275
Calibasis, 151, 152
 acutifilosa, 151
 acutifilosa acutifilosa, 152
 acutifilosa pittensis, 152
 acutifilosa siskiyouensis, 152
 occata, 151, 152
californica, Ferrissia, 215
californica, Pomatiopsis, 129, 130, 240
californiense, Helisoma tenue, 280, 281
californiensis, Fontelicella, 114, 115
californiensis, Pterosoma tenuis, 280, 281
californiensis, Planorbella tenuis, 280, 281
Callina, 264
calliogyptus, Menetus, 275, 276
calliogyptus, Menetus opercularis, 200
calliogyptus, Planorbis, 276
campanulata campanulata, Planorbella, 202, 203, 259, 279
campanulata canadensis, Planorbella, 276, 279
campanulata collinsi, Planorbella, 202, 259, 276, 279
campanulata davisii, Planorbella, 276, 279
campanulata michiganensis, Planorbella, 276, 279
campanulata minor, Planorbella, 276
campanulata multivolvis, Planorbella, 279
campanulata, Planorbella, 276, 279
campanulata, Planorbella campanulata, 202, 203, 259, 279
campanulata rideauensis, Planorbella, 276, 279
campanulata rudentis, Planorbella, 276, 279
campanulata smithi, Planorbella, 276, 279
campanulata wisconsinensis, Planorbella, 276, 279
campanulatum campanulatum, Helisoma, 279
campanulatum, Helisoma, 276, 279
campanulatum, Helisoma campanulatum, 279
campanulatum canadense, Helisoma, 276, 279
campanulatum collinsi, Helisoma, 276, 279
campanulatum davisii, Helisoma, 276, 279
campanulatum michiganense, Helisoma, 276, 279
campanulatum minor, Helisoma, 276
campanulatum multivolvis, Helisoma, 279
campanulatum rideauense, Helisoma, 276, 279
campanulatum rudentis, Helisoma, 276, 279
campanulatum smithi, Helisoma, 276, 279
campanulatum wisconsinense, Helisoma, 276, 279
Campelema, 86, 87, 90, 91, 227-230, 268, 269, 283
 brevispirum, 86, 89, 268
 coarctatum, 283
 crassula, 86, 87, 89, 229, 268
 decampi, 86, 89, 229, 268
 decisum, 86, 87, 89, 230, 268, 269, 283
 exilis, 86, 268
 floridense, 86, 89, 229, 268
 geniculum, 89-91, 229, 268
 gibbum, 86, 89, 268
 integrum, 86, 87, 268
 leptum, 86, 268
 lewisi, 86, 87
 limum, 87, 90, 229, 268
 milesi, 86, 87, 268
 obesum, 89
 parthenum, 90, 91, 230, 268
 regulare, 87, 90, 91, 229, 268, 283
 subsolidum, 89
 tannum, 86, 87, 268
campestris, Planorbula, 207, 208, 257
canadense, Helisoma campanulatum, 276, 279
canadensis, Planorbella campanulata, 276, 279
canadensis, Stagnicola emarginata, 178
canaliculatum alabamense, Pleurocera, 163, 164
canaliculatum canaliculatum, Pleurocera, 162
canaliculatum excuratum, Pleurocera, 164, 165
canaliculatum filum, Pleurocera, 163-165
canaliculatum moriforme, Pleurocera, 164, 165
canaliculatum, Pleurocera, 162
canaliculatum, Pleurocera canaliculatum, 162
canaliculatum undulatum, Pleurocera, 163-165
Cancellariidae, 222

- caperata*, *Hinkleyia*, 179, 180
caperata, *Stagnicola*, 179, 180
capillaris, *Elimia*, 132, 133
carinata carinata, *Leptoxis*, 156, 158, 245
carinata carinata, *Mudalia*, 156, 158, 245
carinata, *Leptoxis*, 158
carinata, *Leptoxis carinata*, 156, 158, 245
carinata, *Mudalia*, 258
carinata, *Mudalia carinata*, 156, 158, 245
carinata nickliniata, *Leptoxis*, 156, 158, 245
carinata nickliniata, *Mudalia*, 156, 158, 245
carinatus, *Neoplanorbis*, 208, 210, 255
carinifera, *Elimia*, 129, 131
cariniferum, *Gyrotoma*, 149, 271, 283
Carinifex, 198-200, 202, 258, 259, 275, 283
 newberryi, 275
 newberryi jacksonense, 199, 202, 259, 283
 newberryi newberryi, 198, 200, 259
 newberryi newberryi ponsonbyi, 200
 newberryi occidentale, 199, 202, 259, 283
carinocostata, *Elimia*, 134
Carnifex, 264
carus, *Promenetus*, 208, 276, 277
castanea, *Elimia laqueata*, 138, 141
castor, *Marstonia*, 113, 115, 118, 236
catascopium, *Lymnaea*, 274
catascopium, *Stagnicola*, 176, 177, 274
catenaria catenaria, *Elimia*, 132, 133
catenaria dislocata, *Elimia*, 132, 133, 135
catenaria, *Elimia*, 132
catenaria, *Elimia catenaria*, 132, 133
catenaria inclinans, *Elimia*, 132
catenaria postelli, *Elimia*, 132, 133
catenaria vanhyningiana, *Elimia*, 132, 133
centervillensis, *Menetus*, 275, 276
centervillensis, *Planorbis*, 276
Ceratodes, 264
Ceriphasia, 264
Ceriphasiidae, 270
Cerithioidea, 219
chacei, *Pomatiopsis*, 130, 240
chalarogyrus, *Aphaestracon*, 92, 96, 97
chautauquense, *Helisoma*, 279
chautauquense, *Helisoma trivolvis*, 282
chautauquensis, *Pierosoma*, 279
chautauquensis, *Pierosoma trivolvis*, 282
chautauquensis, *Planorbella*, 279
chautauquensis, *Planorbella trivolvis*, 282
cheatumi, *Tryonia*, 99-101, 234, 277
Chilocyclus, 264
chiltonensis, *Elimia*, 140, 143
chinensis malleata, *Cipangopaludina*, 86, 88, 227, 283
choctawhatchensis, *Lioplax pilsbryi*, 90, 228, 269, 283
cimex, *Drepanotrema*, 198, 199, 256, 284
cimex, *Fossulorbis*, 198, 199, 256
Cincinnati, 265
Cincinnati, 109-116, 238, 269, 278
augustina, 116
cincinnatiensis, 109-112, 269
comalensis, 109, 110
floridana, 110, 112, 116
fraterna, 110-112
helicogyrus, 110, 112, 115
integra, 110, 269
judayi, 109
mica, 110, 112, 115
monroensis, 110, 112
parva, 110, 112, 115
peracuta, 110, 115
petrifons, 110, 112, 115
ponderosa, 110, 113, 115
vanhyningi, 113, 114, 116
wekiwae, 113-115
cincinnatiensis, *Cincinnati*, 109-112, 269
cincinnatiensis, *Pomatiopsis*, 129, 130, 239
Cipangopaludina, 86, 88, 227, 283
 chinensis malleata, 86, 88, 227, 283
 japonica, 86, 88, 227, 283
circumlineatus, *Promenetus*, 277
circumstriatus, *Gyraulus*, 194, 196, 256
circumstriatus, *Torquus*, 194, 196, 256
clappi, *Clappia*, 101, 103
Clappia, 101-103, 233, 269
 cahabensis, 102, 233
 clappi, 101, 103
 umbilicata, 101-103, 233
clara, *Elimia*, 145, 148, 271
clarkei, *Amnicola*, 124, 270
clathrata, *Tryonia*, 100, 101, 234
clausa, *Elimia*, 137, 138
clavaeformis, *Elimia*, 142, 145
clavaeformis, *Melania*, 271
clavula, *Elimia acuta*, 131
clenchi, *Elimia*, 129, 131
clinchensis, *Io fluviatilis*, 272
clipeata, *Leptoxis*, 154, 155, 244
coarctatum, *Campeloma*, 283
cochlearis, *Elimia*, 132
Cochliopa, 128, 130, 265
 texana, 128, 130
Cochliopina, 101, 102, 231, 232
 riograndensis, 101, 102, 231, 232
cockerelli, *Bakerilymnaea*, 172, 173, 252, 279
cockerelli, *Fossaria*, 172, 173, 252, 279
cockerelli, *Stagnicola*, 252
collinsi, *Helisoma campanulatum*, 276, 279
collinsi, *Planorbella campanulata*, 202, 259, 276, 279
coloradensis, *Acroloxus*, 169, 170, 247
coloradoensis, *Promenetus*, 276
columbiana, *Fluminicola*, 102, 103
columbiana, *Physella*, 181, 182
columbiense, *Helisoma*, 280, 281
columbiensis, *Pierosoma*, 202, 280, 281, 283
columbiensis, *Planorbella*, 202, 280, 281, 283

- columella*, *Pseudosuccinea*, 174, 175, 248
comalensis, *Cincinnati*, 109, 110
comalensis comalensis, *Elimia*, 132, 133
comalensis, *Elimia comalensis*, 132, 133
comalensis fontinalis, *Elimia*, 132, 135
comma, *Elimia*, 131
compacta, *Leptoxis*, 154, 155, 245
conanti, *Helisoma*, 280
conanti, *Planorbella*, 280
conanti, *Seminolina*, 280
Conchylum, 265
concolor, *Costatella virgata*, 190, 191
concolor, *Physella virgata*, 190, 191
conica, *Spilochlamys*, 95, 119-121, 237
Conidae, 222
conoidea, *Costatella*, 171, 188
conoidea, *Physella*, 171, 188
constrictus, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 105
contracta, *Stagnicola*, 176, 177
Conus, 222
cooperi, *Menetus*, 275
cooperi, *Physella*, 181, 182
cooperi planospirus, *Menetus*, 275
coosaensis, *Leptoxis*, 157
coosaensis, *Somatogyrus*, 103, 106, 109, 111, 233, 277
coosaensis, *Tulotoma*, 268
coosaensis, *Walkerella*, 103, 106, 109, 111, 233, 277
cora, *Amnicola*, 123, 124
cornuarietis, *Marisa*, 90, 91, 230
corpulenta corpulenta, *Pierosoma*, 202, 260, 279, 281, 283
corpulenta corpulenta, *Planorbella*, 202, 260, 279, 281, 283
corpulenta, *Leptoxis*, 158
corpulenta, *Mudalia*, 158
corpulenta, *Pierosoma*, 280, 281
corpulenta, *Pierosoma corpulenta*, 202, 260, 279, 281, 283
corpulenta, *Planorbella*, 280, 281
corpulenta, *Planorbella corpulenta*, 202, 260, 279, 281, 283
corpulenta vermilionensis, *Pierosoma*, 202, 260, 279, 283
corpulenta vermilionensis, *Planorbella*, 202, 260, 279, 283
corpulenta whiteavesi, *Pierosoma*, 204, 260, 283
corpulenta whiteavesi, *Planorbella*, 204, 260, 283
corpulentum corpulentum, *Helisoma*, 279, 281
corpulentum, *Helisoma*, 280, 281
corpulentum, *Helisoma corpulentum*, 279, 281
corpulentum, *Pleurocera*, 166, 168
corpulentum, *Strophobasis*, 166, 168
corpulentum vermilionense, *Helisoma*, 279
corrugatum, *Helisoma*, 275
costata, *Costatella*, 187, 188
costata, *Physella*, 187, 188
Costatella, 171, 187-192, 274, 283
acuta, 188, 189
bottimeri, 188, 189
conoidea, 171, 188
costata, 187, 188
cubensis cubensis, 187, 188
cubensis peninsulæ, 187, 188
hendersoni, 188, 189
hendersoni floridana, 274
hendersoni hendersoni, 187, 188
hendersoni hendersoni ariomus, 187, 188
heterostrophalei, 188, 189
heterostrophalei heterostrophalei, 188, 189
heterostrophalei pomila, 188, 189
humerosa, 188, 189
integra brevispira, 190, 192
integra integra, 190, 192
integra integra walkeri, 190, 192
johnsoni, 189, 190
osculans, 189, 190, 274
spelunca, 190, 191
squalida, 190, 191
virgata anatina, 190, 191
virgata berendti, 190, 191
virgata concolor, 190, 191
virgata rhyssa, 190, 191
virgata virgata, 190, 191
virgata virgata parva, 190, 191
Costella, 265
costifera, *Elimia*, 138
costulata, *Elimia laqueata*, 138, 143
crandalli, *Elimia potosiensis*, 148
crassa anthonyi, *Athearnia*, 159, 160, 272
crassa anthonyi, *Leptoxis*, 159, 160, 272
crassa, *Athearnia*, 243, 272, 273
crassa, *Athearnia crassa*, 159, 160
crassa crassa, *Athearnia*, 159, 160
crassa crassa, *Leptoxis*, 159, 160
crassa, *Leptoxis*, 243, 272, 273
crassa, *Leptoxis crassa*, 159, 160
crassilabris, *Menetus*, 275
crassilabris, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 105
crassula, *Campeloma*, 86, 87, 89, 229, 268
crassus, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 105
crenatella, *Elimia*, 132, 133
crispa, *Elimia perstriata*, 134
crista, *Armiger*, 194, 196, 254
crista, *Gyraulus*, 194, 196, 254
crista, *Nautilus*, 266
cryptica, *Fontigens*, 126, 128
cubensis, *Bakerilymnæa*, 173, 174, 249, 252, 253
cubensis, *Costatella cubensis*, 187, 188
cubensis cubensis, *Costatella*, 187, 188
cubensis cubensis, *Physella*, 187, 188
cubensis, *Fossaria*, 173, 174, 249, 252, 253
cubensis, *Lymnaea*, 249
cubensis peninsulæ, *Costatella*, 187, 188, 283
cubensis peninsulæ, *Physella*, 187, 188, 283
cubensis, *Physella cubensis*, 187, 188
culveri, *Antrobia*, 100, 101, 233
curreyana, *Elimia*, 138
currierianum, *Pleurocera*, 164, 168, 273
currierianus, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 105
curta, *Angitrema*, 160, 161

- curta*, *Lithasia*, 160, 161
curtum curtum, *Pleurocera*, 166, 168
curtum curtum, *Strophobasis*, 166, 168
curtum, *Pleurocera curtum*, 166, 168
curtum roanense, *Pleurocera*, 166, 169
curtum roanense, *Strophobasis*, 166, 169
curtum, *Strophobasis curtum*, 166, 168
curvicostata, *Elimia*, 136, 137
Cyclemis, 265
Cyclostoma, 265
cyclostoma, *Fossaria*, 169, 170, 250
cyclostomaformis, *Lioplax*, 87, 90, 228, 269
cylindracea, *Elimia*, 140, 143
cylindrica, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
dacryon, *Rhaphinoma*, 95, 119-121, 236
dallesensis, *Juga hemphilli*, 151, 152
dalli, *Amnicola dalli*, 121, 124, 127
dalli, *Bakerilymnaea*, 173, 174, 252, 253, 279
dalli dalli, *Amnicola*, 121, 124, 127
dalli, *Fossaria*, 173, 174, 252, 253, 279
dalli johnsoni, *Amnicola*, 95, 121-124
danielsi, *Valvata sincera*, 84, 85, 226
Daudebardiella, 270, 278
davisi, *Helisoma campanulatum*, 276, 279
davisi, *Planorbella campanulata*, 276, 279
decampi, *Campeloma*, 86, 89, 229, 268
decampi, *Elimia perstriata*, 133, 134, 271
decampi, *Fossaria*, 170
decipiens, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 105
decisa, *Amnicola*, 123, 124, 270
decisum, *Campeloma*, 86, 89, 230, 268, 269, 283
deflectus, *Gyraulus*, 194, 196, 256, 274, 281
Dentatus, 265
depressa, *Pterosoma occidentalis*, 279
depressa, *Planorbella occidentalis*, 279
depressum, *Helisoma occidentale*, 279
depressus, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 111
depygis, *Lithasia obovata*, 161
deserta, *Fontelicella*, 114, 116
diaboli, *Tryonia*, 100, 101, 234
diaphanus, *Laevapex*, 214, 215, 263
dickinsoni, *Elimia*, 136, 137
dilatata, *Leptoxis*, 156, 158, 245
dilatata, *Mudalia*, 156, 158, 245
dilatatus buehneri, *Menetus*, 276
dilatatus buehneri, *Micromenetus*, 276
dilatatus floridensis, *Menetus*, 276
dilatatus floridensis, *Micromenetus*, 276
dilatatus, *Menetus*, 200-202, 257, 276
dilatatus, *Micromenetus*, 200-202, 257, 276
dilatatus pennsylvanicus, *Menetus*, 276
dilatatus pennsylvanicus, *Micromenetus*, 276
Diotocardia, 222
Discus, 265
dissecta, *Pterosoma subcrenata*, 280
dissecta, *Planorbella subcrenata*, 280
dissectum, *Helisoma subcrenatum*, 280
dislocata, *Elimia catenaria*, 132, 133, 135
disstoni, *Helisoma*, 280
disstoni, *Planorbella*, 280
disstoni, *Seminolina*, 280
Docoglossa, 222
downiei, *Leptoxis*, 155
Drepanotrema, 194, 197-199, 254-256, 274, 284
aeruginosum, 197, 198, 255
cimex, 198, 199, 256, 284
kermatoides, 197, 198, 256
Drepanotrematinae, 274
Drepanotremata, 274
Drepanotremata, 194, 197, 199
duryi duryi, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
duryi duryi, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
duryi duryi, *Seminolina*, 280, 282
duryi eudiscus, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
duryi eudiscus, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
duryi eudiscus, *Seminolina*, 280, 282
duryi, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
duryi, *Helisoma duryi*, 280, 282
duryi intercalare, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
duryi intercalaris, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
duryi intercalaris, *Seminolina*, 280, 282
duryi normale, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
duryi normalis, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
duryi normalis, *Seminolina*, 280, 282
duryi, *Planorbella*, 204, 206, 261, 280, 282
duryi, *Planorbella duryi*, 280, 282
duryi preglabrata, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
duryi preglabrata, *Seminolina*, 280, 282
duryi preglabratum, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
duryi seminole, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
duryi, *Seminolina*, 204, 206, 261, 280, 282
duryi, *Seminolina duryi*, 280, 282
duryi seminolis, *Planorbella*, 206, 280, 282
duryi seminolis, *Seminolina*, 206, 280, 282
duttoniana, *Angitrema*, 161, 162
duttoniana, *Lithasia*, 161, 162
ebenum ebum, *Elimia*, 136, 139
ebenum, *Elimia*, 136
ebenum, *Elimia ebum*, 136, 139
ebenum emeryensis, *Elimia*, 136
eburnea, *Amblostoma*, 264
eburnea, *Ambloxys*, 264
eburnea, *Lymnulus*, 266
edgariana, *Elimia*, 132, 133
effusa, *Parapholix*, 208, 209, 258, 277
effusa, *Vorticifex*, 208, 209, 258, 277
elator, *Rhodacmea*, 211, 212, 262
Elimia, 129, 131-148, 153, 246, 265, 270-272, 278
acuta, 131
acuta acuta, 131
acuta clavula, 131
acutocarinata, 145
alabamensis, 138, 139, 265

- ampla*, 147, 148, 271
annettae, 136, 137
arachnoidea arachnoidea, 129, 132
arachnoidea spinella, 132, 133
aterina, 141, 142
athearni, 132
bellacrenata, 131, 135
bellula, 140, 143
bentonensis, 134
boykiniana, 131
boykiniana albanyensis, 131
boykiniana boykiniana, 129, 131
boykiniana viennaensis, 129, 131
brevis, 132, 135
bullula, 141, 142
caelatura, 271
caelatura caelatura, 142, 145
caelatura excellens, 144, 145
caelatura georgiana, 144, 145
caelatura infuscata, 144, 146
caelatura lecontiana, 144
caelatura luteocella, 144, 145
caelatura stearnsiana, 144-146
cahawbensis cahawbensis, 136, 137
cahawbensis fraterna, 136
capillaris, 132, 133
carinifera, 129, 131
carinocostata, 134
catenaria, 132
catenaria catenaria, 132, 133
catenaria dislocata, 132, 133, 135
catenaria inclinans, 132
catenaria postelli, 132, 133
catenaria vanhyningiana, 132, 133
chiltonensis, 140, 143
clara, 145, 148, 271
clausa, 137, 138
clavaeformis, 142, 145
clenchi, 129, 131
cochilaris, 132
comalensis comalensis, 132, 133
comalensis fontinalis, 132, 135
comma, 131
costifera, 138
crenatella, 132, 133
curreyana, 138
curvicosata, 136, 137
cylindracea, 140, 143
dickinsoni, 136, 137
ebenum, 136
ebenum ebum, 136, 139
ebenum emeryensis, 136
edgariana, 132, 133
fascians, 144, 146
flava, 136, 139
floridensis, 134
fusiformis, 134, 135
gerhardti, 136, 137, 139, 271
gibbera, 140, 143
hartmaniana, 136, 137
haysiana, 138, 139, 141
hydei, 137, 138
impressa, 133, 134
induta, 136
interrupta, 147, 148
interveniens, 138
jonesi, 144, 146
lachryma, 142, 143
laeta, 142, 143
laqueata, 138
laqueata castanea, 138, 141
laqueata costulata, 138, 143
laqueata laqueata, 137, 138, 143
laqueata tortum, 138
livescens, 140
livescens gracilior, 140
livescens haldemani, 140, 141
livescens livescens, 140, 143
macglameriana, 139, 140
murrayensis, 137
mutabilis, 140
mutabilis mutabilis, 139, 140
mutabilis timidus, 140
mutata, 139
nassula, 134, 135
olivula, 140, 142, 143, 265
ornata, 148, 271
osculata, 265
paupercula, 140, 141
perstriata crispa, 134
perstriata decampi, 133, 134, 271
perstriata perstriata, 134
pilsbryi, 141, 142, 271
plicatastriata, 134
porrecta, 134, 139
potosiensis, 148
potosiensis crandalli, 148
potosiensis ozarkensis, 148, 153
potosiensis plebius, 148, 153
potosiensis potosiensis, 147, 148
proxima, 144, 145
pupaeformis, 134, 135
pupoidea, 138, 141
pybasi, 140
pygmaea, 138, 139
rubella, 139
semicarinata, 142
showalteri, 141, 142, 271
simplex, 142, 144, 145
striatula, 133, 134
strigosa, 134, 137
symmetrica, 144, 146
taitiana, 140, 143
teres, 134, 137

- troostiana*, 134, 137
ucheensis, 131, 135
vanuxemiana, 142, 144, 146
varians, 136
variata, 141, 142
virginica, 144, 145
Ellipstoma, 265, 271
 gibbosa, 271
elliptica, *Physella gyrina gyrina*, 183, 184
elodes, *Lymnaeus*, 274
elodes reflexa, *Stagnicola*, 177
elodes, *Stagnicola*, 175-177, 274
elongata, *Aplexa*, 190, 192, 254, 279
elongata tryoni, *Aplexa*, 190, 192
elrodi, *Stagnicola*, 176, 177
elrodiana, *Stagnicola*, 175, 176
emarginata canadensis, *Stagnicola*, 178
emarginata nashotahensis, *Stagnicola*, 178
emarginata, *Paludina*, 269
emarginata serrata, *Stagnicola*, 178, 274
emarginata, *Stagnicola*, 176, 178, 274
emarginatus, *Lymnaeus*, 269
emarginatus, *Stagnicola*, 269
emeryensis, *Elimia ebenum*, 136
Emmericiella, 231
engonatum, *Helisoma*, 275
Epitoniidae, 222
Epitonioidae, 222
Epitonium, 265
erythopoma, *Fluminicola*, 102, 283
esterbrookii, *Pleurocera*, 167
Euammicola, 265
eucosmium, *Helisoma*, 198, 258, 275, 283
eucosmium vughani, *Helisoma*, 198
eudiscus, *Helisoma duryi*, 280, 282
eudiscus, *Planorbella duryi*, 280, 282
eudiscus, *Seminolina duryi*, 280, 282
Eulimidae, 222
Eurycalon, 265, 272
 anthonyi, 272
exacuus, *Promenetus*, 208, 209, 257, 275, 276
excavatus, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 105, 107
excellens, *Elimia caelatura*, 144, 145
excentricus, *Hebetancylus*, 213-215, 263
excisum, *Gyrotoma*, 147-149, 242, 271
excusuratum, *Pleurocera canaliculatum*, 164, 165
exigua, *Fossaria*, 171, 172, 250, 251
exilis, *Campeloma*, 86, 268
exilis, *Stagnicola*, 175, 176
fallax, *Helisoma trivolvis*, 280, 282
fallax, *Pierosoma trivolvis*, 280, 282
fallax, *Planorbella trivolvis*, 280, 282
fascians, *Elimia*, 144, 146
Ferrissia, 212-215, 262, 263
 californica, 215
 fragilis, 212, 215, 263
 mcneilli, 212, 215, 262
 parallelus, 212, 262
 rivularis, 212, 213, 215, 262
 shimeki, 215
 walkerii, 212, 215, 263
Ferrissinae, 212, 213, 215, 261
filosa, *Rhodacmea*, 211-213, 262
filum, *Pleurocera canaliculatum*, 163-165
Fisherola, 179, 180, 247, 264, 267, 274
 lancides, 274
 nuttalli, 247, 264, 267, 274
 nuttalli kootaniensis, 180, 274
 nuttalli lancides, 179, 180, 274
 nuttalli nuttalli, 180, 274
flava, *Elimia*, 136, 139
florentiana, *Lithasia salebrosa*, 160, 161
floridana, *Cincinnatia*, 110, 112, 116
floridana, *Costatella hendersoni*, 274
floridana, *Physella hendersoni*, 274
floridense, *Campeloma*, 86, 89, 229, 268
floridensis, *Elimia*, 134
floridensis, *Menetus*, 276
floridensis, *Menetus dilatatus*, 276
floridensis, *Micromenetus*, 276
floridensis, *Micromenetus dilatatus*, 276
Fluminicola, 101-103, 219, 232, 269, 277, 283
 columbiana, 102, 103
 erythopoma, 102
 fusca, 101, 102
 hindsii, 102
 merriami, 102, 103
 minutissima, 102, 103
 modoci, 102
 nevadensis, 102, 103
 nuttalliana, 101, 102, 219, 283
 seminalis, 102, 283
 turbiniiformis, 102, 103
 virens, 102, 283
fluvialis angitremoides, *Io*, 147, 272
fluvialis brevis, *Io*, 153, 272
fluvialis clinchensis, *Io*, 272
fluvialis fluvialis, *Io*, 272
fluvialis, *Io*, 147, 152, 241, 272
fluvialis, *Io fluvialis*, 272
fluvialis loudonensis, *Io*, 272
fluvialis lytttonensis, *Io*, 272
fluvialis nolicuckyensis, *Io*, 272
fluvialis paulensis, *Io*, 272
fluvialis powellensis, *Io*, 272
fluvialis recta, *Io*, 153, 272
fluvialis spinosa, *Io*, 153, 272
fluvialis turrita, *Io*, 153, 272
fluvialis unakensis, *Io*, 272
fluvialis verrucosa, *Io*, 153, 272
Fonticella, 114-117, 238, 278
 californiensis, 114, 115
 deserta, 114, 116
 hendersoni, 114, 116

- idahoensis* 114, 116, 117
intermedia, 114, 116
micrococcus, 114, 115, 117, 238
neomexicana, 114, 116
pilsbryana, 114
robusta, 114, 115, 117
steamsiana, 114
Fontigens, 123, 126, 128-130, 238, 270, 278
 binneyana, 126, 270
 cryptica, 126, 128
 holsingeri, 126, 128
 nickliniana, 123, 126, 129, 270
 orolibas, 126, 128
 tartarea, 126, 128
 turritella, 126, 128
 weberi, 130, 270
Fontigentinae, 94, 123, 126, 238
fontinalis, *Elimia comalensis*, 132, 135
foremani, *Leptoxis*, 154, 155, 244
foremani, *Pleurocera*, 166, 167
formosa, *Leptoxis*, 154, 244, 278
Fossaria, 169-174, 249-253, 273, 278, 279
 alberta, 172, 252, 279
 bulimoides, 172, 173, 249-252, 279
 bulimoides perplexa, 253, 279
 cockerelli, 172, 173, 252, 279
 cubensis, 173, 174, 249, 252, 253
 cyclostoma, 169, 170, 250
 dalli, 173, 174, 252, 253, 279
 decampi, 170
 exigua, 171, 172, 250, 251
 galbana, 169, 170, 250
 hendersoni, 174, 252, 279
 humilis, 169, 170, 249-251
 modicella, 171, 172, 250, 251
 modicella rustica, 251
 obrusa, 169, 171, 172, 250, 251
 parva, 169, 172, 249, 250, 252
 peninsulae, 171, 172, 250, 251
 perplexa, 174, 252, 279
 perpolita, 174, 251
 rustica, 171, 172, 250, 251
 sonomaensis, 173, 174, 251, 252, 279
 tazewelliana, 169, 172, 250
 techella, 173, 174, 252
 truncatula, 172, 173, 249, 250, 279
 vancouverensis, 173, 174
Fossulorbis, 197-199, 255, 256
 cimex, 198, 199, 256
 kermatoides, 197, 198, 256
fragilis, *Ferrissia*, 212, 215, 263
fraterna, *Cincinnati*, 110-112
fraterna, *Elimia cahawbensis*, 136
fuliginosa, *Lithasia geniculata*, 159, 160, 273
fusca, *Fluminicola*, 101, 102
fuscus, *Laevapex*, 213-215, 263
fustiformis, *Elimia*, 134, 135
gabbi, *Stagnicola*, 178, 180
Galba, 249, 265, 273, 279
 alberta, 279
 pusilla, 249, 265, 273
galbana, *Fossaria*, 169, 170, 250
geniculata, *Anculosa*, 272
geniculata fuliginosa, *Lithasia*, 159, 160, 273
geniculata geniculata, *Lithasia*, 159, 160
geniculata, *Io*, 273
geniculata, *Lithasia*, 272, 273
geniculata, *Lithasia geniculata*, 159, 160
geniculata pinguis, *Lithasia*, 159, 160, 246, 272, 273, 283
geniculum, *Campeloma*, 89-91, 229, 268
georgiana, *Elimia caelatura*, 144, 145
georgianus, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 107
georgianus, *Viviparus*, 84, 88, 229
gerhardti, *Elimia*, 136, 137, 139, 271
gibbera, *Elimia*, 140, 143
gibbosa, *Elliptoma*, 271
gibbosa, *Leptoxis*, 157
gibbum, *Campeloma*, 86, 89, 268
Gillia, 104, 111, 233
 altilis, 104, 111, 233
 glabra, *Buccinum*, 265
 glabrata, *Biomphalaria*, 197, 198, 257
 globosa, *Physella*, 182, 186
 Glottella, 265
Goniobasis, 265, 271, 272
 alabamensis, 265
 olivula, 265
 osculata, 265, 271
 pilsbryi, 271
 umbonata, 272
gouldi, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
gracilior, *Elimia livescens*, 140
gradatum, *Pleurocera*, 164, 167
grana, *Amnicola*, 123, 124, 127
grana, *Lyogyrus*, 123, 124, 127
granifera, *Thiara*, 129, 131, 241
gravis, *Spilochlamys*, 120-122, 237
greggi, *Amnicola*, 124, 125, 127
greggi, *Lyogyrus*, 124, 125, 127
griffithiana, *Leptoxis*, 278
Gundlachia, 265
 ancyliformis, 265
Gymnoglossa, 222
Gyraulus, 194, 196, 254, 256, 274, 281
 arcticus, 274
 circumstriatus, 194, 196, 256
 crista, 194, 196, 254
 deflectus, 194, 196, 256, 274, 281
 hornensis, 194, 196, 256, 274
 parvus, 194, 196, 256
gyrina alba, *Physella*, 184, 185
gyrina ampullacea, *Physella*, 184, 185
gyrina atearni, *Physella*, 184, 185
gyrina aurea albofilata, *Physella*, 184, 185

- gyrina aurea*, *Physella*, 184, 185
gyrina bayfieldensis, *Physella*, 184, 185
gyrina cylindrica, *Physella*, 184, 185
gyrina elliptica, *Physella gyrina*, 183, 184
gyrina gouldi, *Physella*, 184, 185
gyrina gyrina elliptica, *Physella*, 183, 184
gyrina gyrina hildrethiana, *Physella*, 184, 185
gyrina gyrina, *Physella*, 183, 184
gyrina hawni, *Physella*, 184, 185
gyrina hildrethiana, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
gyrina microstoma, *Physella*, 184, 186
gyrina, *Physella gyrina*, 183, 184
gyrina sayi, *Physella*, 184, 186
gyrina smithiana, *Physella*, 184, 186
Gyrotoma, 147-152, 241, 242, 270-272, 283
alabamensis, 149, 271
amplum, 149, 271, 283
cariniferum, 149, 271, 283
excisum, 147-149, 242, 271
hendersoni, 150, 271
incisum, 149, 271, 283
laciniatum, 149, 271
lewisii, 148, 150, 241, 242, 271
pagodum, 148, 150, 242, 271
pumilum, 150, 152, 241, 242, 271
pyramidatum, 150, 152, 242, 271
spillmani, 149, 271, 272
walkeri, 151, 152, 242, 271, 272
halcyon, *Marstonia*, 113, 118, 119, 236
haldemani, *Acella*, 169, 170, 247, 248
haldemani, *Elimia livescens*, 140, 141
Haldemania, 265, 276
Haldemanina, 265
halei, *Costatella heterostropha*, 188, 189
halei, *Physella heterostropha*, 188, 189
hanni, *Lanx*, 171
hami, *Promenetus*, 276
hartmaniana, *Elimia*, 136, 137
hastatum, *Pleurocera uncialis*, 166, 168
Hauftenia, 126, 127, 239, 270, 278
micra, 126, 127, 239, 270, 278
nugax, 270, 278
havanensis, *Ancylus*, 265
havanensis, *Biomphalaria*, 197, 198, 257
hawni, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 185
haysiana, *Elimia*, 138-140
Hebetancylus, 213-215, 263
excentricus, 213-215, 263
helicogyra, *Cincinnati*, 110, 112, 115
Helicosoma, 265
Helisoma, 197-199, 202, 258, 259, 274-276, 279-283
ammon, 279, 281
anceps, 274, 275
anceps anceps, 197, 198, 258, 275, 283
anceps anticostianum, 275
anceps aroostookense, 275
anceps cahni, 275
anceps latchfordi, 275
anceps pericarinarum, 275
anceps politum, 275
anceps portagensis, 275
anceps royalense, 198, 258, 275
anceps rushi, 275
anceps sayi, 275
anceps striatum, 275
anceps uncarinarum, 275
anguistoma, 275
angulata, 275
angulatum, 275
antrosom, 275
aroostookense, 275
bartschi, 275
bella, 276
bicarinarum, 275
binneyi, 279, 281
binneyi randolphi, 280
cahni, 275
campanulatum, 276, 279
campanulatum campanulatum, 279
campanulatum canadense, 276, 279
campanulatum collinsi, 276, 279
campanulatum davisii, 276, 279
campanulatum michiganense, 276, 279
campanulatum minor, 276
campanulatum multivolvis, 279
campanulatum rideauense, 276, 279
campanulatum rudentis, 276, 279
campanulatum smithi, 276, 279
campanulatum wisconsinense, 276, 279
chautauquense, 279
columbiense, 280, 281
conanti, 280
corpulentum, 280, 281
corpulentum corpulentum, 279, 281
corpulentum vermilionense, 279
corrugatum, 275
disstoni, 280
duryi, 280, 282
duryi duryi, 280, 282
duryi eudiscus, 280, 282
duryi intercalare, 280, 282
duryi normale, 280, 282
duryi preglabratum, 280, 282
duryi seminole, 280, 282
engonatum, 275
eucosmium, 198, 258, 275, 283
eucosmium vaughani, 198
horni, 279, 280, 282
idahoense, 275
jordanense, 275
kennicotti, 280, 282
latchfordi, 275
magnificum, 279

- major*, 275
minnesotense, 275
multicostatum multicostatum, 279
multicostatum whiteavesi, 279
multivolvis, 276, 279
newberryi, 275
newberryi jacksonense, 198, 199, 259, 283
newberryi newberryi, 198, 200, 259
newberryi newberryi ponsonbyi, 200
newberryi occidentale, 199, 202, 259, 283
occidentale, 281
occidentale depressum, 279
occidentale occidentale, 279
oregonense, 279
percarinatum, 275
pilsbryi, 281, 282
pilsbryi infracarinatum, 279-282
pilsbryi pilsbryi, 279
pilsbryi preblei, 280, 282
plexatum, 279, 280, 282
politum, 275
portagensis, 275
rushi, 275
sayi, 275
scalare, 280, 282
shellense, 275
striatum, 275
subcrenatum, 281, 282
subcrenatum disiectum, 280
subcrenatum horni, 280
subcrenatum perdisjunctum, 280
subcrenatum plexatum, 280
subcrenatum subcrenatum, 279
tenuae, 281
tenuae californiense, 280, 281
tenuae sinuosum, 280, 281
traski, 280, 281
traskii, 281
trivolis, 280-282
trivolis chautauquense, 282
trivolis fallax, 280, 282
trivolis holstonense, 282
trivolis lentum, 280, 282
trivolis macrostomum, 280, 282
trivolis marshalli, 280, 282
trivolis subcrenatum, 280-282
trivolis trivolis, 280, 282
trivolis turgidum, 280, 282
truncatum, 280
unicarinatum, 275
winslowi, 280-282
Helisomatinae, 280
Helisomini, 197-201, 203, 205-207, 209, 210
hemisphaericus, *Laevapex*, 214
hemphilli, *Bythinella*, 129, 130
hemphilli dallesensis, *Juga*, 151, 152
hemphilli hemphilli, *Juga*, 151, 152
hemphilli, *Juga hemphilli*, 151, 152
hendersoni ariomus, *Costatella hendersoni*, 187, 188
hendersoni ariomus, *Physella hendersoni*, 187, 188
hendersoni, *Bakerilymnaea*, 174, 252, 279
hendersoni, *Costatella*, 188, 189
hendersoni, *Costatella hendersoni*, 187, 188
hendersoni floridana, *Costatella*, 274
hendersoni floridana, *Physella*, 274
hendersoni, *Fontelicella*, 114, 116
hendersoni, *Fossaria*, 174, 252, 279
hendersoni, *Gyrotoma*, 150, 271
hendersoni hendersoni ariomus, *Costatella*, 187, 188
hendersoni hendersoni ariomus, *Physella*, 187, 188
hendersoni hendersoni, *Costatella*, 187, 188
hendersoni hendersoni, *Physella*, 187, 188
hendersoni, *Lymnaea*, 252
hendersoni, *Natricola*, 114, 116
hendersoni, *Physella*, 188, 189
hendersoni, *Physella hendersoni*, 187, 188
hendersoni, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 107
heterostropha, *Costatella heterostropha*, 188, 189
heterostropha halei, *Costatella*, 188, 189
heterostropha halei, *Physella*, 188, 189
heterostropha heterostropha, *Costatella*, 188, 189
heterostropha heterostropha, *Physella*, 188, 189
heterostropha, *Physella heterostropha*, 188, 189
heterostropha pomila, *Costatella*, 188, 189
heterostropha pomila, *Physella*, 188, 189
hildrethiana, *Physella gyrina gyrina*, 184, 185
hindi, *Fluminicola*, 102
hinkleyi, *Pleurocera acuta*, 162
hinkleyi, *Pomatopsis*, 129, 130, 240, 270
hinkleyi, *Rhodacmea*, 211-213, 262
hinkleyi, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 107
hinkleyi, *Stagnicola*, 178, 180
Hinkleyia, 178, 180
caperata, 178, 180
montanensis, 178, 180
pilsbryi, 178, 180
holsingeri, *Fontigens*, 126, 128
holstonense, *Helisoma trivolis*, 282
holstonensis, *Pierosoma trivolis*, 282
holstonensis, *Planorbella trivolis*, 282
horati, *Valvata utahensis*, 84, 225
Horatia, 126, 128, 239, 270, 278
micra, 270, 278
nugax, 126, 128, 239, 270, 278
hordacea, *Physella*, 183, 184
hornensis, *Gyraulus*, 194, 196, 256, 274
hornensis, *Torquis*, 194, 196, 256, 274
horni, *Helisoma*, 279, 280, 282
horni, *Helisoma subcrenatum*, 280
horni, *Pierosoma*, 279, 280, 282
horni, *Pierosoma subcrenata*, 280
horni, *Planorbella*, 279, 280, 282
horni, *Planorbella subcrenata*, 280
Hovia, 93, 98, 234, 277

hirsutus, *Planorbis* = *Gyraulus deflectus*

- sheldoni*, 93, 98, 234, 277
hubrichti, *Angitrema*, 162
hubrichti, *Lithasia*, 162
hudsonicus, *Promenetus*, 276
humeralis, *Valvata*, 81, 82, 226
humerosa, *Costatella*, 188, 189
humerosa, *Paludina*, 268
humerosa, *Physella*, 188, 189
humerosus, *Somatogyrus*, 104, 107
humilis, *Fossaria*, 169, 170, 249-251
humilis, *Lymnaea*, 249
hyalina, *Promenetus*, 276
Hyalopyrgus, 93, 94, 96, 98, 99, 235
aequicostatus, 93, 94, 96, 98, 235
brevissimus, 98, 99, 235
hydei, *Elimia*, 137, 138
Hydrobia, 265
Hydrobiidae, 92, 93, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107-109, 111, 115-117, 119, 122, 123, 125, 127-129, 219, 231, 232, 239, 270
Hydrobiinae, 92-96, 99, 101, 233, 277
Hydrognoma, 265
hypnorum, *Aplexa*, 279
hypohyalina, *Aphaestracon*, 92, 96, 97
Hypsogyra, 265
Ibicornu, 265
idahoense, *Helisoma*, 275
idahoense, *Stagnicola*, 178, 180
idahoensis, *Fontelicella*, 114, 116, 117
idahoensis, *Natricola*, 114, 116, 117
imitator, *Tryonia*, 100, 234
impedita, *Stagnicola*, 177
impressa, *Elimia*, 133, 134
Incilicornu, 265
incisum, *Gyrotoma*, 149, 271, 283
inclinans, *Elimia catenaria*, 132
induta, *Elimia*, 136
infracarinata, *Pierosoma pilsbryi*, 203, 204, 279-284
infracarinata, *Planorbella pilsbryi*, 203, 204, 279-284
infracarinata, *Valvata tricarinata*, 84, 224
infracarinatum, *Helisoma pilsbryi*, 279-282
infuscata, *Elimia caelatura*, 144, 146
insolita, *Amnicola aldrichi*, 124
integra, *Amnicola*, 269
integra brevispira, *Costatella*, 190, 192
integra brevispira, *Physella*, 190, 192
integra, *Cincinnati*, 110, 269
integra, *Costatella integra*, 190, 192
integra integra, *Costatella*, 190, 192
integra integra, *Physella*, 190, 192
integra integra walkeri, *Costatella*, 190, 192
integra integra walkeri, *Physella*, 190, 192
integra, *Melania*, 269
integra, *Paludina*, 268, 269
integra, *Physella integra*, 190, 192
integra, *Somatogyrus*, 106
integra walkeri, *Costatella integra*, 190, 192
integra walkeri, *Physella integra*, 190, 192
integrum, *Campeloma*, 86, 87, 268
intercalare, *Helisoma duryi*, 280, 282
intercalaris, *Planorbella duryi*, 280, 282
intercalaris, *Seminolina duryi*, 280, 282
interioris, *Juga*, 153, 154
interioris, *Oreobasis*, 153, 154
intermedia, *Fontelicella*, 114, 116
interrupta, *Elimia*, 147, 148
intertexta, *Pierosoma trivolvus*, 204, 283
intertexta, *Planorbella trivolvus*, 204, 283
intertextus, *Viviparus*, 84, 88, 228
intervenians, *Elimia*, 138
Io, 147, 152, 153, 241, 270, 272, 273
fluvialis, 147, 152, 241, 272
fluvialis angitremoides, 147, 272
fluvialis brevis, 153, 272
fluvialis clinchensis, 272
fluvialis fluvialis, 272
fluvialis loudonensis, 272
fluvialis lyttonensis, 272
fluvialis nolicchuckensis, 272
fluvialis paulensis, 272
fluvialis powellensis, 272
fluvialis recta, 153, 272
fluvialis spinosa, 153, 272
fluvialis turrita, 153, 272
fluvialis unakensis, 272
fluvialis verrucosa, 153, 272
geniculata, 273
salebrosa, 273
isogona, *Birgella subglobosa*, 110
isogonus, *Somatogyrus*, 277
jacksonense, *Carinifex newberryi*, 198, 199, 259, 283
jacksonense, *Helisoma newberryi*, 198, 199, 259, 283
Janthinidae, 222
japonica, *Cipangopaludina*, 86, 88, 227, 283
jayana, *Angitrema*, 162, 163
jayana, *Lithasia*, 162, 163
jenkinsi, *Potamopyrgus*, 266
jenksii, *Planorbula*, 207
jennesi, *Physa*, 181, 182
johnsoni, *Amnicola dalli*, 95, 121-124
johnsoni, *Costatella*, 189, 190
johnsoni, *Physella*, 189, 190
jolietensis, *Stagnicola*, 175
jonesi, *Elimia*, 144-146
jordanense, *Helisoma*, 275
judayi, *Cincinnati*, 109
Juga, 151-154, 246, 270, 278
acutifilosa, 151
acutifilosa acutifilosa, 152
acutifilosa pittensis, 152
acutifilosa siskiyouensis, 152
bulbosa, 151, 152
hemphilli dallesensis, 151, 152
hemphilli hemphilli, 151, 152
interioris, 153, 154
laurae, 153, 154

- nigrina*, 151, 154
occata, 151, 152
plicifera, 151, 152
silicula, 151, 152
kennicotti, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
kennicotti, *Pierosoma*, 280, 282
kennicotti, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
kermatoides, *Drepanotrema*, 197, 198, 256
kermatoides, *Fossulorbis*, 197, 198, 256
Kincaidilla, 265
kingi, *Stagnicola*, 179
klamathensis, *Lanx*, 181, 182, 247
klamathensis, *Walkerola*, 181, 182, 247
kootaniensis, *Fisherola nuttalli*, 180, 274
labiatus, *Menetus*, 275
lachryma, *Elimia*, 142, 143
laciniatum, *Gyrotoma*, 149, 271
lacustris, *Acroloxus*, 247
lacustris limafodens, *Probythinella*, 269
lacustris, *Probythinella*, 96, 100, 101, 233, 269
laeta, *Elimia*, 142, 143
Laevapexinae, 213-215
Laevapex, 213-215, 263
 diaphanus, 214, 215, 263
 fuscus, 213-215, 263
 hemisphaericus, 214
lancides, *Fisherola*, 274
lancides, *Fisherola nuttalli*, 179, 180, 274
Lancinae, 171, 179-181, 247, 261, 274
Lanx, 171, 180, 181, 247, 274, 278
 alta, 171, 182
 hanni, 171
 klamathensis, 181, 182, 247
 patelloides, 171, 181, 182
 subrotundata, 171, 182
Laphrostoma, 265
lapidaria, *Amnicola*, 269
lapidaria, *Pomatopsis*, 129, 130, 239, 240, 269, 270
laqueata castanea, *Elimia*, 138, 141
laqueata costulata, *Elimia*, 138, 143
laqueata, *Elimia*, 138
laqueata, *Elimia laqueata*, 137, 138, 143
laqueata laqueata, *Elimia*, 137, 138, 143
laqueata tortum, *Elimia*, 138
latchfordi, *Helisoma*, 275
latchfordi, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
latchfordi, *Physella parkeri*, 184, 187
laurae, *Juga*, 153, 154
laurae, *Oreobasis*, 153, 154
laurentiana, *Stagnicola*, 177
lecontiana, *Elimia caelatura*, 144
Lecythoconcha, 265
lens, *Menetus*, 276
lens, *Micromenetus*, 276
lenta, *Pierosoma trivolvis*, 204, 280, 282, 284
lenta, *Planorbella trivolvis*, 204, 280, 282, 284
lenticularis, *Menetus*, 276
lenticularis, *Micromenetus*, 276
lentum, *Helisoma trivolvis*, 280, 282
Lepetidae, 222
Leptolimnea, 265
Leptoxis, 151, 154-160, 165, 242-246, 272, 273, 278
 ampla, 151, 154, 245
 arkansensis, 156, 158, 245
 brevispira, 157
 carinata, 158
 carinata carinata, 156, 158, 245
 carinata nickliniata, 156, 158, 245
 clipeata, 154, 155, 244
 compacta, 154, 155, 245
 coosaensis, 157
 corpulenta, 158
 crassa, 243, 272, 273
 crassa anthonyi, 159, 160, 272
 crassa crassa, 159, 160
 dilatata, 156, 158, 245
 downiei, 155
 foremani, 154, 155, 244
 formosa, 154, 244, 278
 gibbosa, 157
 griffithiana, 278
 ligata, 154, 155, 244
 lirata, 154, 244, 272
 melanoides, 154, 155, 245
 minor, 156, 158, 245
 occultata, 154, 155, 244
 picta, 154, 155, 243
 plicata, 155, 156, 245
 praerosa, 156, 157, 243, 278
 showalteri, 156, 157, 244, 272
 subglobosa, 157, 278
 taeniata, 156, 157, 243, 244, 278
 tintinabulum, 157
 trilineata, 156, 158, 245
 umbilicata, 156, 165, 243
 virgata, 156, 159, 246
 vittata, 156, 157, 244
leptum, *Campeloma*, 86, 268
Lepyrium, 104, 111, 232
 showalteri, 104, 111, 232
letsoni, *Pyrgulopsis*, 148, 150, 242, 271
lewisi, *Campeloma*, 86, 87
lewisi, *Gyrotoma*, 148, 150, 241, 242, 271
lewisi lewisi, *Valvata*, 81, 226
lewisi morph ontarioensis, *Valvata*, 81, 83, 223, 225, 282
lewisi, *Pleurocera acuta*, 162, 163
lewisi, *Valvata*, 83, 282
lewisi, *Valvata lewisi*, 81, 226
ligata, *Leptoxis*, 154, 155, 244
lima, *Angitrema*, 162, 163, 246
lima, *Lithasia*, 162, 163, 246
limafodens, *Probythinella lacustris*, 269
Limnaea, 265
Limnaea, 265

- Limneus*, 265
Limnophila, 217
Limnophysa, 265
limosa, *Amnicola*, 121, 123, 125, 269, 270, 277
limosa, *Amnicola limosa*, 124, 127
limosa limosa, *Amnicola*, 124, 127
limosa, *Paludina*, 269
limosa parva, *Amnicola*, 124
limum, *Campeloma*, 87, 90, 229, 268
Lioplacinae, 86, 87, 89, 91
Lioplax, 87, 90, 91, 227, 228, 269, 283
cyclostomaformis, 87, 90, 228, 269
pilsbryi, 269, 283
pilsbryi choctawhatchensis, 90, 228, 269, 283
pilsbryi pilsbryi, 90, 91, 228, 283
subcarinata, 90, 91, 228, 269
subcarinata occidentalis, 269
sulculosa, 90, 228, 269
talquinensis, 90, 91, 228
lirata, *Leptoxis*, 154, 244, 272
Lithasia, 159-163, 246, 271-273, 278, 283
armigera, 160, 161
curta, 160, 161
duttoniana, 161, 162
geniculata, 272, 273
geniculata fuliginosa, 159, 160, 273
geniculata geniculata, 159, 160
geniculata pinguis, 159, 160, 246, 272, 273, 283
hubrichti, 162
jayana, 162, 163
lima, 162, 163, 246
obovata, 160, 161, 246, 272
obovata depygis, 161
obovata pennsylvanica, 161
obovata sordida, 161
salebrosa, 274
salebrosa florentiana, 160, 161
salebrosa salebrosa, 160, 161
salebrosa subglobosa, 160, 161, 273
showalteri, 271
verrucosa, 162, 163, 273
Lithoglyphinae, 94, 95, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107-112, 232
Lithoglyphus, 265, 269
Lithoparches, 265
Littoridinops, 93-96, 98, 99, 234, 235
monroensis, 93, 94, 96, 98, 235
tenuipes, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 235
livescens, *Elimia*, 140
livescens, *Elimia livescens*, 140, 143
livescens gracilior, *Elimia*, 140
livescens haldemani, *Elimia*, 140, 141
livescens livescens, *Elimia*, 140, 143
lordi, *Physella*, 183, 184
loudonensis, *Io fluviatilis*, 272
lustrica, *Amnicola*, 269, 270
lustrica, *Marstonia*, 113, 117-119, 237, 269
lustrica, *Paludina*, 269, 270
Lutea, 265
luteocella, *Elimia caelatura*, 144, 145
Lymnaea, 173, 174, 248, 249, 252, 273, 274
atkaensis, 173, 174, 248
bulimoides, 249, 252
catascoplum, 274
cubensis, 249
hendersoni, 252
humilis, 249
sonomaensis, 252
techella, 252
stagnalis, 273
stagnalis appressa, 173, 174, 248
stagnalis sanctaemariae, 173, 174, 248
Lymnaeidae, 169-171, 173, 175, 177-179, 181, 221, 247, 253, 261, 273, 274
Lymnaeinae, 169-171, 173, 175, 177-179, 247, 274
Lymnaeioidea, 221
Lymnaeus, 265, 269, 274
elodes, 274
emarginatus, 269
Lymneus, 265
Lymnula, 265
Lymnulus, 266
eburnea, 266
Lymnus, 266
Lyogyrus, 95, 123-128, 239, 270, 278
browni, 124, 127
grana, 123, 124, 127
greggi, 124, 125, 127
pilsbryi, 124, 125, 127
pupoidea, 123, 126, 127
retromargo, 95, 123, 126, 127
walkeri, 123, 126-128
Lythasia, 266
lyttonensis, *Io fluviatilis*, 272
macglameriana, *Elimia*, 139, 140
Macrolimen, 266
macrostoma, *Pierosoma trivolvis*, 280, 282
macrostoma, *Planorbella trivolvis*, 280, 282
macrostomum, *Helisoma trivolvis*, 280, 282
magbimonilifera, *Tulotoma*, 268
magnalacustris, *Bithynia tentaculata*, 92, 93, 231
magnalacustris, *Physella*, 184, 187
magnifica, *Pierosoma*, 204, 205, 260, 279, 283
magnifica, *Planorbella*, 204, 205, 260, 279, 283
magnifica, *Tulotoma*, 84, 88, 227, 279
magnificum, *Helisoma*, 279
major, *Helisoma*, 275
malleata, *Cipangopaludina chinensis*, 86, 88, 227, 283
Marisa, 90, 91, 221, 230
cornuarietis, 90, 91, 230
marmorata, *Stenophysa*, 192, 194, 254
marshalli, *Helisoma trivolvis*, 280, 282
marshalli, *Pierosoma trivolvis*, 280, 282
marshalli, *Planorbella trivolvis*, 280, 282
Marstonia, 113, 115, 117-119, 236, 237, 269, 278

- agarhecta*, 113, 115, 118, 236
arga, 113, 115, 118, 236
castor, 113, 115, 118, 236
halcyon, 113, 118, 119, 236
lustrica, 113, 117-119, 237, 269
ogmorphaphe, 113, 118, 119, 237
olivacea, 117, 118, 237
pachyta, 113, 118, 119, 236
winkleyi mozleyi, 117
Marstoniopsis, 270
maugeriae, *Stenophysa*, 192, 194, 254
meneilli, *Ferrissia*, 212, 215, 262
mediocarinata, *Valvata tricarinata*, 84, 224
Megara, 266
megas, *Promenetus*, 276
megasoma, *Bulinnea*, 169, 170, 249
Megastrophia, 266
Megasytrophia, 266, 275
 newberryi, 275
Melacantha, 266
Melafusus, 266
Melania, 240, 265, 266, 269, 271
 acutocarinata, 271
 alabamensis, 265
 clavaeformis, 271
 integra, 269
 olivula, 265
 showalteri, 271
Melanidia, 266
Melaniidae, 240
Melanoides, 129, 130, 240, 283
 tuberculata, 129, 130, 240, 283
melanoides, *Leptoxis*, 154, 155, 245
Melantho, 266
Melas, 266
Melasma, 266
Melatoma, 266, 272
Menetus, 200-202, 256, 257, 275, 276, 283
 alabamensis, 276
 brogniartianus, 201, 202, 257, 276, 283
 buchanensis, 276
 callioglyptus, 275, 276
 centervillensis, 275, 276
 cooperi, 275
 cooperi planospirius, 275
 crassilabris, 275
 dilatatus, 200-202, 257, 276
 dilatatus buchanensis, 276
 dilatatus floridensis, 276
 dilatatus pennsylvanicus, 276
 floridensis, 276
 labiatus, 275
 lens, 276
 lenticularis, 276
 opercularis, 200, 202, 257, 275, 276
 opercularis callioglyptus, 200
 opercularis multilineatus, 275
 opercularis oregonensis, 275, 276
 pennsylvanicus, 276
 planulatus, 275, 276
 portlandensis, 275
 sampsoni, 201, 202, 256, 276
mergella, *Valvata*, 81, 83, 223
merriami, *Fluminicola*, 102, 103
Meseschiza, 266
Meseshiza, 266
Mesogastropoda, 217, 222
 miamiensis, *Pomacea*, 230
mica, *Cincinnati*, 110, 112, 115
michiganense, *Helisoma campanulatum*, 276, 279
michiganensis, *Planorbella campanulata*, 276, 279
micra, *Hauffenia*, 126, 127, 239, 270, 278
micra, *Horatia*, 270, 278
micra nugax, *Valvata*, 270, 278
micra, *Valvata*, 270, 278
Microamnicola, 114, 115, 117, 238
 micrococcus, 114, 115, 117, 238
micrococcus, *Fontelicella*, 114, 115, 117, 238
micrococcus, *Microamnicola*, 114, 115, 117, 238
Micromelaniidae, 92, 97, 219, 231
Micromenetus, 200-202, 256, 257, 276, 283
 alabamensis, 276
 brogniartianus, 201, 202, 257, 276, 283
 buchanensis, 276
 dilatatus, 200-202, 257, 276
 dilatatus buchanensis, 276
 dilatatus floridensis, 276
 dilatatus pennsylvanicus, 276
 floridensis, 276
 lens, 276
 lenticularis, 276
 pennsylvanicus, 276
 sampsoni, 201, 202, 256, 276
microstoma, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 186
microstriata, *Physella*, 183, 184
mighelsi, *Stagnicola*, 178, 180, 249
milesi, *Campeloma*, 86, 87, 268
minnesotense, *Helisoma*, 275
minor, *Helisoma campanulatum*, 276
minor, *Leptoxis*, 156, 158, 245
minor, *Mudalia*, 156, 158, 245
minor, *Planorbella campanulata*, 276
minutissima, *Fluminicola*, 102, 103
missouriensis, *Amnicola*, 124, 270
modestum, *Pleurocera*, 165
modicella, *Fossaria*, 171, 172, 250, 251
modicella rustica, *Fossaria*, 251
modoci, *Fluminicola*, 102
monas, *Aphaestracon*, 92, 96, 97
moniliferum, *Pleurocera*, 165
monroensis, *Cincinnati*, 110, 112
monroensis, *Littoridinops*, 93, 94, 96, 98, 235
montanensis, *Hinkleyia*, 178, 180
montanensis, *Stagnicola*, 178, 180

- moriforme*, *Pleurocera canaliculatum*, 164, 165
mozleyi, *Marstonia winkleyi*, 117
Mudalia, 156, 158, 159, 243, 245, 246, 270, 272, 278
 arkansensis, 156, 158, 245
 carinata, 258
 carinata carinata, 156, 158, 245
 carinata nickliniana, 156, 158, 245
 corpulenta, 258
 dilatata, 156, 158, 245
 minor, 156, 158, 245
 trilineata, 156, 158, 245
 virgata, 156, 159, 246
multicostata multicostata, *Pterosoma*, 279
multicostata multicostata, *Planorbella*, 279
multicostata, *Pterosoma multicostata*, 279
multicostata, *Planorbella multicostata*, 279
multicostata whiteavesi, *Pterosoma*, 279
multicostata whiteavesi, *Planorbella*, 279
multicostatum, *Helisoma multicostatum*, 279
multicostatum multicostatum, *Helisoma*, 279
multicostatum whiteavesi, *Helisoma*, 279
multilineatus, *Menetus opercularis*, 275
multivolvis, *Helisoma*, 276, 279
multivolvis, *Helisoma campanulatum*, 279
multivolvis, *Planorbella*, 202, 203, 259, 276, 279
multivolvis, *Planorbella campanulata*, 279
murrayensis, *Elimia*, 137
mutabilis, *Elimia*, 140
mutabilis, *Elimia mutabilis*, 139, 140
mutabilis mutabilis, *Elimia*, 139, 140
mutabilis timidus, *Elimia*, 140
mutata, *Elimia*, 139
nana, *Stiobia*, 120, 121, 127, 235
nanus, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 107
nashotahensis, *Stagnicola emarginata*, 178
nasoni, *Stagnicola*, 179
Nasonia, 249, 266
nassula, *Elimia*, 134, 135
naticina, *Borysthenia*, 223
naticoides, *Paludina*, 269
Natricola, 114-117, 238, 278
 hendersoni, 114, 116
 idahoensis, 114, 116, 117
 robusta, 114, 115, 117
Nauta, 266
Nautilus, 266
 crista, 266
Neogastropoda, 222
neomexicana, *Fontelicella*, 114, 116
neopalustris, *Stagnicola*, 175, 176
Neoplanorbinae, 208-210,
Neoplanorbis, 208-210, 212, 255, 277
 carinatus, 208, 210, 255
 smithi, 210, 212, 255
 tantillus, 209, 212, 255
 umbilicatus, 210, 212, 255
Nerita, 266, 268
Neritidae, 217, 222, 223, 268, 288
Neritina, 81, 82, 223, 268
 reclivata, 223
 reclivata palmae, 81, 223
 reclivata reclivata, 81, 82
 reclivata sphaera, 81, 223
Neritacea, 217, 222
Neritina, 267, 268
Neritiniidae, 81, 82, 268
Neritinoidea, 217
nevadensis, *Fluminicola*, 102, 103
nevadensis nevadensis, *Pyrgulopsis*, 120, 122
nevadensis paucica, *Pyrgulopsis*, 120
nevadensis, *Pyrgulopsis*, 119, 238
nevadensis, *Pyrgulopsis nevadensis*, 120, 122
newberryi, *Carinifex*, 275
newberryi, *Carinifex newberryi*, 198, 200, 259
newberryi, *Helisoma*, 275
newberryi, *Helisoma newberryi*, 198, 200, 259
newberryi jacksonense, *Carinifex*, 199, 202, 259
newberryi jacksonense, *Helisoma*, 199, 202, 259
newberryi, *Megasystropha*, 275
newberryi newberryi, *Carinifex*, 198, 200, 259
newberryi newberryi, *Helisoma*, 198, 200, 259
newberryi newberryi ponsonbyi, *Carinifex*, 200
newberryi newberryi ponsonbyi, *Helisoma*, 200
newberryi occidentale, *Carinifex*, 199, 202, 259
newberryi occidentale, *Helisoma*, 199, 202, 259
newberryi, *Planorbis*, 275
newberryi ponsonbyi, *Carinifex newberryi*, 200
newberryi ponsonbyi, *Helisoma newberryi*, 200
newfoundlandensis, *Stagnicola*, 177
nickliniana, *Fontigens*, 123, 126, 129, 270
nickliniana, *Leptoxis carinata*, 156, 158, 245
nickliniana, *Mudalia carinata*, 156, 158, 245
nigrina, *Juga*, 151, 154
nigrina, *Oreobasis*, 151, 154
Nitocris, 266, 278
nobile nobile, *Pleurocera*, 164, 168
nobile nodosa, *Pleurocera*, 164, 165
nobile, *Pleurocera nobile*, 164, 168
nodosa, *Pleurocera nobile*, 164, 165
nolichuckyensis, *Io fluviatilis*, 272
normale, *Helisoma duryi*, 280, 282
normalis, *Planorbella duryi*, 280, 282
normalis, *Seminolina duryi*, 280, 282
normalis, *Valvata bicarinata*, 81, 82, 225
Notogillia, 95, 118, 119, 121, 237
 sathon, 95, 118, 119, 237
 wetherbyi, 118, 119, 121, 237
nugax, *Hauffenia*, 270, 278
nugax, *Horatia*, 126, 128, 239, 270, 278
nugax, *Valvata micra*, 270, 278
nuttalli, *Fisherola*, 247, 264, 267, 274
nuttalli, *Fisherola nuttalli*, 180, 274
nuttalli kootaniensis, *Fisherola*, 180, 274
nuttalli lancides, *Fisherola*, 179, 180, 274

- nuttalli nuttalli*, *Fisherola*, 180, 274
nuttalli, *Physella propinqua*, 186, 188
nuttalli triticea, *Physella propinqua*, 186, 188
nuttalli venusta, *Physella propinqua*, 186, 188
nuttalliana, *Fluminicola*, 101, 102, 219, 283
nuttallii, *Ancylus*, 267
nuttallii, *Velletea*, 267
nylanderi, *Valvata sincera*, 84, 226, 282
Nymphophilinae, 94, 95, 109-113, 115-117, 119, 121, 122, 127, 128, 233
obesum, *Campeloma*, 89
obovata depygis, *Lithasia*, 161
obovata, *Lithasia*, 160, 161, 246, 272
obovata pennsylvanica, *Lithasia*, 161
obovata sordida, *Lithasia*, 161
obrussa, *Fossaria*, 169, 171, 172, 250, 251
obtusa, *Paludina*, 126, 270
obtusa, *Valvata piscinalis*, 83, 84, 226
obtus, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 107
occata, *Calibasis*, 151, 152
occata, *Juga*, 151, 152
occidentale, *Carinifex newberryi*, 199, 200, 259
occidentale depressum, *Helisoma*, 279
occidentale, *Helisoma*, 281
occidentale, *Helisoma newberryi*, 199, 202, 259, 283
occidentale, *Helisoma occidentale*, 279
occidentale occidentale, *Helisoma*, 279
occidentalis depressa, *Pterosoma*, 279
occidentalis depressa, *Planorbella*, 279
occidentalis, *Lioplax subcarinata*, 269
occidentalis occidentalis, *Pterosoma*, 279
occidentalis occidentalis, *Planorbella*, 279
occidentalis, *Pterosoma*, 204, 205, 281, 283
occidentalis, *Pterosoma occidentalis*, 279
occidentalis, *Planorbella*, 204, 205, 281, 283
occidentalis, *Planorbella occidentalis*, 279
occultata, *Leptoxis*, 154, 155, 244
ogmophaphe, *Marstonia*, 113, 118, 119, 237
olivacea, *Marstonia*, 117, 118, 237
olivula, *Elimia*, 140, 142, 143, 265
olivula, *Goniobasis*, 265
olivula, *Melania*, 265
Omphemis, 266
Omphiscola, 266
Oncomelania, 239
ontarioensis, *Valvata lewisi*, 81, 83, 223, 225, 282
opercularis callioglyptus, *Menetus*, 200
opercularis, *Menetus*, 200, 202, 257, 275, 276
opercularis multilineatus, *Menetus*, 275
opercularis oregonensis, *Menetus*, 275, 276
opercularis oregonensis, *Planorbis*, 276
optima, *Parapholix* *solida*, 210
optima, *Vorticifex solida*, 210
oregonense, *Helisoma*, 279
oregonensis, *Menetus opercularis*, 275, 276
oregonensis, *Pterosoma*, 204, 259, 279, 284
oregonensis, *Planorbella*, 204, 259, 279, 284
oregonensis, *Planorbis opercularis*, 276
Oreobasis, 151-154
bulbosa, 151, 152
interioris, 153, 154
laurae, 153, 154
nigrina, 151, 154
ornata, *Elimia*, 148, 271
orolibas, *Fontigens*, 126, 128
oronoensis, *Stagnicola*, 178, 180
Orygoceras, 117, 118, 235
osculans, *Costatella*, 189, 190, 274
osculans, *Physella*, 189, 190, 274
osculata, *Elimia*, 265
osculata, *Goniobasis*, 265, 271
Oxytrema, 266
ozarkensis, *Elimia potosiensis*, 148, 153
ozarkensis, *Pyrgulopsis*, 120, 238, 269
Pachychilidae, 270
Pachychilus, 270
pachynotus, *Aphaostracon*, 96-98
pachyta, *Marstonia*, 113, 118, 119, 236
pagodum, *Gyrotoma*, 148, 150, 242, 271
paiutica, *Pyrgulopsis nevadensis*, 120
pallida, *Amnicola*, 125
palmae, *Neritina reclinata*, 81, 223
Paludestrina, 128, 130, 266
bottimeri, 128, 130
Paludina, 126, 266, 268-270, 280
emarginata, 269
humerosa, 268
integra, 268, 269
limosa, 269
lustrica, 269, 270
naticoides, 269
obtusa, 126, 270
porata, 269, 270
scalaris, 280
Paludomidae, 270
Paludomus, 270
paludosa, *Pomacea*, 92, 93, 230
palustre, *Buccinum*, 273
palustris, *Stagnicola*, 273, 274
Paradines, 266
parallelus, *Ferrissia*, 212, 262
Parapholix, 208-210, 258, 277
effusa, 208, 209, 258, 277
solida, 208, 258, 277
solida optima, 210
parkeri latchfordi, *Physella*, 184, 187
parkeri parkeri, *Physella*, 184, 187
parkeri, *Physella parkeri*, 184, 187
parthenum, *Campeloma*, 90, 91, 230, 268
parva, *Amnicola limosa*, 124
parva, *Cincinnati*, 110, 112, 115
parva, *Costatella virgata virgata*, 190, 191
parva, *Fossaria*, 169, 172, 249, 250, 252
parva, *Physella virgata virgata*, 190, 191

- parvulus*, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 107
parvum, *Pleurocera*, 164, 165
parvus, *Gyraulus*, 194, 196, 256
parvus, *Torquis*, 194, 196, 256
 Patelloidae, 222
 Patelloidea, 222
patelloides, *Lanx*, 171, 181, 182
paulensis, *Io fluviatilis*, 272
paupercula, *Elimia*, 140, 141
peninsulae, *Costatella cubensis*, 187, 188
peninsulae, *Fossaria*, 171, 172, 250, 251
peninsulae, *Physella cubensis*, 187, 188, 283
pennsylvanica, *Lithasia obovata*, 161
pennsylvanicus, *Menetus*, 276
pennsylvanicus, *Menetus dilatatus*, 276
pennsylvanicus, *Micromenetus*, 276
pennsylvanicus, *Micromenetus dilatatus*, 276
pennsylvanicus, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 108, 233
peracuta, *Cincinnati*, 110, 115
percarinatum, *Helisoma*, 275
percarinatum, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
perconfusa, *Valvata tricarinata*, 84, 225
perdepressa, *perdepressa*, *Valvata*, 84, 226
perdepressa, *Valvata*, 83, 84
perdepressa, *Valvata perdepressa*, 84, 226
perdepressa form *walkeri*, *Valvata*, 84, 225
perdisjuncta, *Pterosoma subcrenata*, 280
perdisjuncta, *Planorbella subcrenata*, 280
perdisjunctum, *Helisoma subcrenatum*, 280
perplexa, *Bakerilymnaea*, 174, 252, 279
perplexa, *Bakerilymnaea bulimoides*, 253, 279
perplexa, *Fossaria*, 174, 252, 279
perplexa, *Fossaria bulimoides*, 253, 279
perpolita, *Bakerilymnaea*, 174, 251
perpolita, *Fossaria*, 174, 251
perstriata, *crispa*, *Elimia*, 134
perstriata, *decampi*, *Elimia*, 133, 134, 271
perstriata, *Elimia perstriata*, 134
perstriata, *perstriata*, *Elimia*, 134
petoskeyensis, *Stagnicola*, 178, 180
petricola, *Acorbis*, 274
petrifons, *Cincinnati*, 110, 112, 115
Petrophysa, 190, 192, 254
zionis, 190, 192, 254
Phreatomenetus, 266, 277
Physa, 181, 182, 253, 280
jennessi, 181, 182
skinneri, 181, 182
Physella, 171, 181-192, 253, 254, 274, 283
acuta, 188, 189
ancillaria, 182, 186, 274
bottimeri, 188, 189
boucardi, 171, 181, 182
columbiana, 181, 182
conoidea, 171, 188
cooperi, 181, 182
costata, 187, 188
cubensis cubensis, 187, 188
cubensis peninsulae, 187, 188, 283
globosa, 182, 186
gyrina alba, 184, 185
gyrina ampullacea, 184, 185
gyrina athearni, 184, 185
gyrina aurea, 184, 185
gyrina aurea albofilata, 184, 185
gyrina bayfieldensis, 184, 185
gyrina cylindrica, 184, 185
gyrina gouldi, 184, 185
gyrina gyrina, 183, 184
gyrina gyrina elliptica, 183, 184
gyrina gyrina hildrethiana, 184, 185
gyrina hawni, 184, 185
gyrina microstoma, 184, 186
gyrina sayi, 184, 186
gyrina smithiana, 184, 186
hendersoni, 188, 189
hendersoni floridana, 274
hendersoni hendersoni, 187, 188
hendersoni hendersoni ariomus, 187, 188
heterostrophalei, 188, 189
heterostrophalei heterostrophalei, 188, 189
heterostrophalei pomila, 188, 189
hordacea, 183, 184
humerosa, 188, 189
integra brevispira, 190, 192
integra integra, 190, 192
integra integra walkeri, 190, 192
johnsoni, 189, 190
lordi, 183, 184
magnalacustris, 184, 187
microstriata, 183, 184
osculans, 189, 190, 274
parkeri latchfordi, 184, 187
parkeri parkeri, 184, 187
propinqua nuttalli, 187, 188
propinqua nuttalli triticea, 186, 188
propinqua nuttalli venusta, 186, 188
propinqua propinqua, 184, 186
spelunca, 190, 191
squalida, 190, 191
traski, 183, 188
utahensis, 183, 188
vinosa, 187, 188
virgata anatina, 190, 191
virgata berendti, 190, 191
virgata concolor, 190, 191
virgata rhyssa, 190, 191
virgata virgata, 190, 191
virgata virgata parva, 190, 191
virginea, 183, 188
zionis, 190, 192, 254
 Physidae, 171, 181-192, 221, 247, 253, 274, 279
 Physinae, 266
 Physinae, 181-183, 185-187, 189, 191, 192

- Physodon*, 266
picta, *Leptoxis*, 154, 155, 243
Pterosoma, 202-206, 258-261, 279-284
ammon, 202, 203, 260, 279, 281, 283
binneyi, 202, 279, 281, 283
binneyi randolphi, 280
chautauquensis, 279
columbiensis, 202, 280, 281, 283
corpulenta, 280, 281
corpulenta corpulenta, 202, 260, 279, 281, 283
corpulenta vermillionensis, 204, 260, 279, 283
corpulenta whiteavesi, 204, 260, 283
horni, 279, 280, 282
kennicotti, 280, 282
magnifica, 204, 205, 260, 279, 283
multicostata multicostata, 279
multicostata whiteavesi, 279
occidentalis, 204, 205, 281, 283
occidentalis depressa, 279
occidentalis occidentalis, 279
oregonensis, 204, 259, 279, 284
pilsbryi, 204, 260, 281-284
pilsbryi infracarinata, 203, 204, 279-284
pilsbryi pilsbryi, 204, 279, 284
pilsbryi preblei, 280, 282
pilsbryi winslowi, 284
plexata, 279, 280, 282
pseudotrivolis, 204
subcrenata, 204, 205, 281-283
subcrenata disjuncta, 280
subcrenata horni, 280
subcrenata perdisjuncta, 280
subcrenata plexata, 280
subcrenata subcrenata, 279
tenuis, 204, 205, 281, 283, 284
tenuis californiensis, 280, 281
tenuis sinuosa, 280, 281
traski, 280, 281, 284
trivolis, 261, 280-282
trivolis chautauquensis, 282
trivolis fallax, 280, 282
trivolis holstonensis, 282
trivolis intertexta, 204, 283
trivolis lenta, 280, 282, 284
trivolis macrostoma, 280, 282
trivolis marshalli, 280, 282
trivolis subcrenata, 260, 280-284
trivolis trivolis, 204, 206, 280, 282, 284
trivolis turgida, 280, 282-284
truncata, 204, 206, 260, 280, 283, 284
winslowi, 280-282
- Pila*, 264
pilsbryana, *Fontelicella*, 114
pilsbryanus, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 108
pilsbryi, *Amnicola*, 124, 125, 127
pilsbryi choctawhatchensis, *Lioplax*, 90, 228, 269, 283
pilsbryi, *Elimia*, 141, 142, 271
pilsbryi, *Goniobasis*, 271
pilsbryi, *Helisoma*, 281, 282
pilsbryi, *Helisoma pilsbryi*, 279, 284
pilsbryi, *Hinkleyia*, 178, 180
pilsbryi infracarinata, *Pterosoma*, 203, 204, 279-284
pilsbryi infracarinata, *Planorbella*, 203, 204, 279-284
pilsbryi infracarinata, *Helisoma*, 279-282
pilsbryi, *Lioplax*, 269, 283
pilsbryi, *Lioplax pilsbryi*, 90, 91, 228, 283
pilsbryi, *Lyogyrus*, 124, 125, 127
pilsbryi, *Pterosoma*, 260, 281-284
pilsbryi, *Pterosoma pilsbryi*, 204, 279, 284
pilsbryi pilsbryi, *Helisoma*, 279
pilsbryi pilsbryi, *Lioplax*, 90, 91, 228, 283
pilsbryi pilsbryi, *Pterosoma*, 204, 279, 284
pilsbryi pilsbryi, *Planorbella*, 204, 279, 284
pilsbryi, *Planorbella*, 260, 281-284
pilsbryi, *Planorbella pilsbryi*, 204, 279, 284
pilsbryi preblei, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
pilsbryi preblei, *Pterosoma*, 280, 282
pilsbryi preblei, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
pilsbryi, *Stagnicola*, 178, 180
pilsbryi winslowi, *Pterosoma*, 284
pilsbryi winslowi, *Planorbella*, 284
pinguis, *Lithasia geniculata*, 159, 160, 246, 272, 273, 283
piscinalis form obtusa, *Valvata*, 83, 84, 226
pittensis, *Calibasis acutifilosa*, 152
pittensis, *Juga acutifilosa*, 152
planogyrum, *Pleurocera*, 167
Planorbella, 202-206, 258-261, 276, 279-284
ammon, 202, 203, 260, 279, 281, 283
bella, 276
binneyi, 202, 279, 281, 283
binneyi randolphi, 280
campanulata, 276, 279
campanulata campanulata, 202, 203, 259, 279
campanulata canadensis, 276, 279
campanulata collinsi, 202, 259, 276, 279
campanulata davis, 276, 279
campanulata michiganensis, 276, 279
campanulata minor, 276
campanulata multivolis, 279
campanulata rideauensis, 276, 279
campanulata rudentis, 276, 279
campanulata smithi, 276, 279
campanulata wisconsinensis, 276, 279
chautauquensis, 279
columbiensis, 202, 280, 281, 283
conanti, 280
corpulenta, 280, 281
corpulenta corpulenta, 202, 260, 279, 281, 283
corpulenta vermillionensis, 204, 260, 279, 283
corpulenta whiteavesi, 204, 260, 283
dissoni, 280
duryi, 204, 206, 261, 280, 282
duryi duryi, 280, 282
duryi eudiscus, 280, 282

- durii intercalaris*, 280, 282
durii normalis, 280, 282
durii preglabrata, 280, 282
durii seminolis, 206, 280, 282
horni, 279, 280, 282,
kennicotti, 280, 282
magnifica, 204, 205, 260, 279, 283
multicostata multicostata, 279
multicostata whiteavesi, 204, 279
multivolvis, 202, 203, 259, 276, 279
occidentalis, 204, 205, 281, 283
occidentalis depressa, 279
occidentalis occidentalis, 279
oregonensis, 259, 279, 284
pilsbryi, 260, 281-284
pilsbryi infracarinata, 203, 204, 279-284
pilsbryi pilsbryi, 204, 279, 284
pilsbryi preblei, 280, 282
pilsbryi winslowi, 284
plexata, 279, 280, 282
pseudotrivolis, 204
scalaris, 204, 206, 261, 280, 282, 283
subcrenata, 204, 205, 281-283
subcrenata disjuncta, 280
subcrenata horni, 280
subcrenata perdisjuncta, 280
subcrenata plexata, 280
subcrenata subcrenata, 279
tenuis, 204, 205, 281, 283, 284
tenuis californiensis, 280, 281
tenuis sinuosa, 280, 281
traski, 280, 281, 284
trivolis, 261, 280-282
trivolis chautauquensis, 282
trivolis fallax, 280, 282
trivolis holstonensis, 282
trivolis intertexta, 204, 283
trivolis lenta, 280, 282, 284
trivolis macrostoma, 280, 282
trivolis marshalli, 280, 282
trivolis subcrenata, 260, 280-284
trivolis trivolis, 204, 206, 280, 282, 284
trivolis turgida, 280, 282-284
truncata, 204, 206, 260, 280, 283, 284
winslowi, 280-282
 Planorbidae, 194, 196, 197, 199-201, 203, 205-207, 209,
 210, 221, 247, 253, 254, 261, 277
Planorbina, 266
Planorbinae, 194, 196, 197, 199-201, 203, 205-210
Planorbini, 194, 196
Planorbis, 266, 275, 276
callioglyptus, 276
centervillensis, 276
newberryi, 275
opercularis oregonensis, 276
planulatus, 276
umbilicatus, 276
wheatleyi, 276
Planorbula, 207, 208, 255, 257, 258, 276, 284
armigera armigera, 207, 208, 257, 258
armigera wheatleyi, 207, 208, 257
campestris, 207, 208, 257
jenksii, 207
wheatleyi, 257, 276
Planorbulina, 266
planospirus, Menetus cooperi, 275
planulatus, Menetus, 275, 276
planulatus, Planorbis, 276
platyrachis, Pyrgophorus, 95, 100, 101, 235
plebius, Elimia potosiensis, 148, 153
Pleurocera, 162-169, 246, 270-273, 278
acuta, 162, 271
acuta acuta, 162, 163
acuta hinkleyi, 162
acuta lewisi, 162, 163
alveare, 162, 163, 165
annuliferum, 166-168
brumbyi, 164, 168, 273
canaliculatum, 162
canaliculatum alabamense, 163, 164
canaliculatum canaliculatum, 162
canaliculatum excuratum, 164, 165
canaliculatum filum, 163-165
canaliculatum moriforme, 164, 165
canaliculatum undulatum, 163-165
corpulentum, 166, 168
currierianum, 164, 168, 273
curtum curtum, 166, 168
curtum roanense, 166, 169
esterbrookii, 167
foremani, 166, 167
gradatum, 164, 167
modestum, 165
moniliferum, 165
nobile nobile, 164, 168
nobile nodosa, 164, 165
parvum, 164, 165
planogyrum, 167
ponderosum, 165
postelli, 164, 167
praspinatum, 166, 167
pyrenellum, 164, 167, 168, 273
showalteri, 166, 167
striatum, 163
trochiformis, 164, 168
unciale, 166, 167
unciale hastatum, 166, 168
unciale unciale, 166-168
vestitum, 166-168
viridulum, 166, 168, 273
walkerii, 166, 169
 Pleuroceridae, 129-141, 143, 145-147, 149-151, 153, 155-
 161, 163, 165, 167-169, 219, 240, 241, 270, 272
Pleurovalvata, 266
plexata, *Pierosoma*, 279, 280, 282
plexata, *Pierosoma subcrenata*, 280
plexata, *Planorbella*, 279, 280, 282
plexata, *Planorbella subcrenata*, 280

- plexatum*, *Helisoma*, 279, 280, 282
plexatum, *Helisoma subcrenatum*, 280
plicata, *Leptoxis*, 155, 156, 245
plicatastriata, *Elimia*, 134
plicifera, *Juga*, 151, 152
politum, *Helisoma*, 275
politum, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
Pomacea, 92, 93, 221, 230
 bridgesi, 92, 230
 miamiensis, 230
 paludosa, 92, 93, 230
Pomatias, 265
Pomatiopsidae, 129, 130, 219, 239
Pomatiopsis, 129, 130, 239, 240, 269, 270
 binneyi, 129, 130, 240
 californica, 129, 130, 240
 chacei, 130, 240
 cincinnatiensis, 129, 130, 239
 hinkleyi, 129, 130, 239, 270
 lapidaria, 129, 130, 239, 240, 269, 270
pomila, *Costatella heterostropha*, 188, 189
pomila, *Physella heterostropha*, 188, 189
Pompholycodea, 266
Pompholyx, 266
Pomus, 266
ponderosa, *Cincinnatia*, 110, 113, 115
ponderosum, *Pleurocera*, 165
ponsonbyi, *Carinifex newberryi newberryi*, 200
ponsonbyi, *Helisoma newberryi newberryi*, 200
porata, *Amnicola*, 125, 269, 270
porata, *Paludina*, 269, 270
porrecta, *Elimia*, 134, 139
portagensis, *Helisoma*, 275
portagensis, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
portlandensis, *Menetus*, 275
postelli, *Elimia catenaria*, 132, 133
postelli, *Pleurocera*, 164, 167
Potamopyrgus, 266
 jenkinsi, 266
potosiensis crandalli, *Elimia*, 148
potosiensis, *Elimia*, 148
potosiensis, *Elimia potosiensis*, 147, 148
potosiensis ozarkensis, *Elimia*, 148, 153
potosiensis plebius, *Elimia*, 148, 153
potosiensis potosiensis, *Elimia*, 147, 148
powellensis, *Io fluviatilis*, 272
praerosa, *Anculosa*, 278
praerosa, *Leptoxis*, 156, 157, 243, 278
praspinatum, *Pleurocera*, 166, 167
preblei, *Helisoma pilsbryi*, 280
preblei, *Pierosoma pilsbryi*, 280, 282
preblei, *Planorbella pilsbryi*, 280, 282
preglabrata, *Planorbella duryi*, 280, 282
preglabrata, *Seminolina duryi*, 280, 282
preglabratum, *Helisoma duryi*, 280, 282
Probythinella, 96, 100, 101, 233, 269
 lacustris, 96, 100, 101, 233, 269
 lacustris limafodens, 269
producta, *Pseudisidora*, 247
Promenetus, 208, 209, 257, 275-277
 carus, 208, 276, 277
 circumlineatus, 277
 coloradoensis, 276
 exacuous, 208, 209, 257, 275, 276
 harni, 276
 hudsonicus, 276
 hyalina, 276
 megas, 276
 rubellus, 276
 umbilicatus, 208, 209, 257, 276, 277
 umbilicatus, 276
propinqua nuttalli, *Physella*, 186, 188
propinqua nuttalli triticea, *Physella*, 186, 188
propinqua nuttalli venusta, *Physella*, 186, 188
propinqua, *Physella propinqua*, 184, 186
propinqua propinqua, *Physella*, 184, 186
proserpina, *Amnicola*, 124, 270
Prosobranchia, 217, 222, 253
protea, *Tryonia*, 100, 101, 234
proxima, *Elimia*, 144, 145
Pseudisidora, 247
 producta, 247
Pseudogalba, 249, 266
Pseudosuccinea, 174, 175, 248
 columella, 174, 175, 248
pseudotrivolis, *Pierosoma*, 204
pseudotrivolis, *Planorbella*, 204
Ptenoglossa, 222
Pulmonata, 217
pumilis, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 108
pumilum, *Gyrotoma*, 150, 152, 241, 242, 271
pupaeformis, *Elimia*, 134, 135
pupoidea, *Amnicola*, 123, 126, 127, 270
pupoidea, *Elimia*, 138, 141
pupoidea, *Lyogyrus*, 123, 126, 127
pusilla, *Galba*, 249, 265, 273
pybasi, *Elimia*, 140
pycnus, *Aphaestracon*, 96-98
pygmaea, *Elimia*, 138, 139
pygmaeus, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 108
pyramidatum, *Gyrotoma*, 150, 152, 242, 271
Pyramidellidae, 222
pyrenellum, *Pleurocera*, 164, 167, 168, 273
Pyrgophorus, 95, 99-101, 234, 235, 277
 platyrachis, 95, 100, 101, 235
 spinosis, 99, 100, 234
Pyrgula, 267
Pyrgulopsis, 118-122, 238, 269
 archimedis, 118, 119, 238
 letsoni, 118, 121, 238, 269
 nevadensis, 119, 238
 nevadensis nevadensis, 120, 122
 nevadensis pautica, 120
 ozarkensis, 120, 238, 269
 scalariformis, 120, 122, 238, 269
 wabashensis, 269

- quadratus*, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 108
Rachiglossa, 222
radiatus, *Ancylus*, 265
Radix, 175, 176, 248
 auricularia, 174, 176, 248
randolphi, *Helisoma binneyi*, 280
randolphi, *Pterosoma binneyi*, 280
reclivata, *Neritina*, 223
reclivata, *Neritina reclivata*, 81, 82
reclivata palmae, *Neritina*, 81, 223
reclivata reclivata, *Neritina*, 81, 82
reclivata sphaera, *Neritina*, 81, 223
recta, *Io fluvialis*, 153, 272
reflexa, *Stagnicola elodes*, 177
regulare, *Campeloma*, 87, 90, 91, 229, 268, 283
retromargo, *Amnicola*, 95, 123, 126, 127
retromargo, *Lyogyrus*, 95, 123, 126, 127
rhadinus, *Aphaestracon*, 93, 96, 98
Rhapinema, 95, 119-121, 236, 278
 dacryon, 95, 119-121, 236
Rhipidoglossa, 222
rhodacme, *Rhodacmea*, 211, 213
Rhodacmea, 211, 212
 cahawbensis, 211
 elatiior, 211, 212
 filosa, 211-213
 hinkleyi, 211-213
 rhodacme, 211, 213
Rhodocephala, 267
rhombostoma, *Amnicola*, 121, 124, 127
rhyssa, *Costatella virgata*, 190, 191
rhyssa, *Physella virgata*, 190, 191
rideauense, *Helisoma campanulatum*, 276, 279
rideauensis, *Planorbella campanulata*, 276, 279
riograndensis, *Cochliopina*, 101, 102, 231, 232
Rissooidea, 219
rivularis, *Ferrissia*, 212, 213, 215
roanense, *Pleurocera curtum*, 166, 169
roanense, *Strophobasis curtum*, 166, 169
robusta, *Fonticella*, 114, 115, 117
robusta, *Natricola*, 114, 115, 117
royalense, *Helisoma anceps*, 258, 275
rubella, *Elimia*, 139
rubellus, *Promenetus*, 276
rudentis, *Helisoma campanulatum*, 276, 279
rudentis, *Planorbella campanulata*, 276, 279
rushi, *Helisoma*, 275
rushi, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
rustica, *Fossaria*, 171, 172, 250, 251
rustica, *Fossaria modicella*, 251
salebrosa florentiana, *Lithasia*, 160, 161
salebrosa, *Io*, 274
salebrosa, *Lithasia*, 274
salebrosa, *Lithasia salebrosa*, 160, 161
salebrosa salebrosa, *Lithasia*, 160, 161
salebrosa subglobosa, *Lithasia*, 160, 161, 274
sampsoni, *Menetus*, 201, 202, 256, 276
sampsoni, *Micromenetus*, 201, 202, 256, 276
sanctaemariae, *Lymnaea stagnalis*, 173, 174, 248
sargenti, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 108
sathon, *Notogillia*, 95, 118, 119, 237
sayi, *Helisoma*, 275
sayi, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
sayi, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 186
scalare, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
scalariformis, *Pyrgulopsis*, 120, 122, 238, 269
scalaris, *Paludina*, 280
scalaris, *Planorbella*, 204, 206, 261, 280, 282, 283
scalaris, *Seminolina*, 204, 206, 261, 280, 282, 283
Scalidae, 222
Scaphe, 267
Schizochilus, 267
Schizostoma, 267, 272
scissura, *Apella*, 272
Segmentinae, 274
Segmentina, 267
semicarinata, *Elimia*, 142
seminalis, *Fluminicola*, 102, 283
seminole, *Helisoma duryi*, 280, 282
seminolis, *Planorbella duryi*, 206, 280, 282
seminolis, *Seminolina duryi*, 206, 280, 282
shellenae, *Helisoma*, 275
Seminolina, 204, 206, 259, 280, 282
 conanti, 280
 disstoni, 280
 duryi, 204, 206, 261, 280, 282
 duryi duryi, 280, 282
 duryi eudiscus, 280, 282
 duryi intercalaris, 280, 282
 duryi normalis, 280, 282
 duryi preglabrata, 280, 282
 duryi seminolis, 206, 280, 282
 scalaris, 204, 261, 280, 282, 283
serrata, *Stagnicola emarginata*, 178, 274
sheldoni, *Hoya*, 93, 98, 234, 277
shimeki, *Ferrissia*, 215
showalteri, *Elimia*, 141, 142, 271
showalteri, *Leptoxis*, 156, 157, 244, 272
showalteri, *Lepyrium*, 104, 111, 232
showalteri, *Lithasia*, 271
showalteri, *Melania*, 271
showalteri, *Pleurocera*, 166, 167
silicula, *Juga*, 151, 152
simplex, *Elimia*, 142, 144, 145
simplex, *Valvata tricarinata*, 84, 225
Simpsonia, 249, 267
sincera form *danieli*, *Valvata*, 84, 85, 226
sincera nylanderi, *Valvata*, 84, 226
sincera sincera, *Valvata*, 84, 85, 224, 226
sincera, *Valvata sincera*, 84, 85, 224, 226
sinuosa, *Pterosoma tenuis*, 280, 281
sinuosa, *Planorbella tenuis*, 280, 281
sinosum, *Helisoma tenue*, 280, 281

- siskiyouensis*, *Calibasis acutifilosa*, 152
siskiyouensis, *Juga acutifilosa*, 152
skinneri, *Physa*, 181, 182
smithi, *Helisoma campanulatum*, 276, 279
smithi, *Neoplanorbis*, 210, 212, 255
smithi, *Planorbella campanulata*, 276, 279
smithiana, *Physella gyrina*, 184, 186
solida optima, *Parapholux*, 210
solida optima, *Vorticifex*, 210
solida, *Parapholux*, 208, 258, 277
solida, *Vorticifex*, 208, 258, 277
Somatogyrus, 95, 103, 104, 105, 106-112, 233, 269, 277
 alcoviensis, 104
 aldrichi, 103
 amnicoloides, 103, 104
 aureus, 103, 104, 111
 biangulatus, 104, 105
 constrictus, 104, 105
 coosaensis, 103, 106, 109, 111, 233, 277
 crassilabris, 104, 105
 crassus, 104, 105
 currierianus, 104, 105
 decipiens, 104, 105
 depressus, 104, 111
 excavatus, 104, 105, 107
 georgianus, 104, 107
 hendersoni, 104, 107
 hinkleyi, 104, 107
 humerosus, 104, 107
 integra, 106
 isogonus, 277
 nanus, 106, 107
 obtus, 106, 107
 parvulus, 106, 107
 pennsylvanicus, 106, 108, 233
 pilsbryanus, 106, 108
 pumilus, 106, 108
 pygmaeus, 106, 108
 quadratus, 106, 108
 sargenti, 106, 108
 strengi, 106, 108
 substriatus, 106, 109
 tenax, 95, 106, 111, 112, 233, 277
 tennesseensis, 106, 109
 trothis, 106
 tryoni, 106, 269
 virginicus, 109, 110, 233, 269
 walkerianus, 106, 109
 wheeleri, 106, 109
sonomaensis, *Bakerilymnaea*, 173, 174, 251, 252, 279
sonomaensis, *Fossaria*, 173, 174, 251, 252, 279
sonomaensis, *Lymnaea*, 252
sordida, *Lithasia obovata*, 161
spelunca, *Costatella*, 190, 191
spelunca, *Physella*, 190, 191
sphaera, *Neritina reclinata*, 81, 223
spillmani, *Gyrotoma*, 149, 271, 272
Spilochlamys, 95, 119-122, 237
 conica, 95, 119-121, 237
 gravis, 120-122, 237
 turgida, 119, 120, 237
spinella, *Elimia arachnoidea*, 132, 133
spinosa, *Io fluviatilis*, 153, 272
spinosus, *Pyrgophorus*, 99, 100, 234
spiralis, *Antroselates*, 92, 97, 231
Spirodon, 267
squalida, *Costatella*, 190, 191
squalida, *Physella*, 190, 191
stagnalis appressa, *Lymnaea*, 173, 174, 248
stagnalis, *Lymnaea*, 273
stagnalis sanctaemariae, *Lymnaea*, 173, 174, 248
Stagnicola, 175-180, 248, 249, 252, 269, 273, 274, 278, 279
 alpenensis, 175
 apicina, 176
 arctica, 176, 177
 bonnevilleensis, 176, 177
 caperata, 179, 180
 catascopium, 176, 177, 274
 cockerelli, 252
 contracta, 176, 177
 elodes, 175-177, 274
 elodes reflexa, 177
 elrodi, 176, 177
 elrodiana, 175, 176
 emarginata, 176, 178, 274
 emarginata canadensis, 178
 emarginata nashotahensis, 178
 emarginata serrata, 178, 274
 emarginatus, 269
 exilis, 175, 176
 gabbi, 178, 180
 hinkleyi, 178, 180
 idahoense, 178, 180
 impedita, 177
 jolietensis, 175
 kingi, 179
 laurentiana, 177
 mighelsi, 178, 180, 249
 montanensis, 179, 180
 nasoni, 179
 neopalustris, 175, 176
 newfoundlandensis, 177
 oronoensis, 178, 180
 palustris, 273, 274
 petoskeyensis, 178, 180
 pilsbryi, 179, 180
 traski, 175, 176
 utahensis, 179, 180
 walkeriana, 179, 180
 woodruffi, 179, 180
 wyomingensis, 177
stearnsiana, *Elimia caelatura*, 144-146

- stearnsiana*, *Fontelicella*, 114
Stenoglossa, 222
Stenophysa, 192, 194, 253, 254, 274, 279
 marmorata, 192, 194, 254
 mauergeriae, 192, 194, 254
Stimpsonia, 267
Stiobia, 120, 121, 127, 235
 nana, 120, 121, 127, 235
strengi, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 108
Strepobasis, 166, 168, 169
 corpulentum, 166, 168
 curtum curtum, 166, 168
 curtum roanense, 166, 168, 169
 walkerii, 166, 169
Strepoma, 267
Streptomatidae, 270
striatula, *Elimia*, 133, 134
striatum, *Helisoma*, 275
striatum, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
striatum, *Pleurocera*, 163
strigosa, *Elimia*, 134, 137
stygia, *Amnicola*, 124, 125
 subcarinata, *Lioplax*, 90, 91, 228, 269
 subcarinata occidentalis, *Lioplax*, 269
 subcrenata disjecta, *Pierosoma*, 280
 subcrenata disjecta, *Planorbella*, 280
 subcrenata horni, *Pierosoma*, 280
 subcrenata horni, *Planorbella*, 280
 subcrenata perdisjuncta, *Pierosoma*, 280
 subcrenata perdisjuncta, *Planorbella*, 280
 subcrenata, *Pierosoma*, 204, 205, 281, 282
 subcrenata, *Pierosoma subcrenata*, 279
 subcrenata, *Pierosoma trivolis*, 260, 280-284
 subcrenata, *Planorbella*, 204, 205, 281, 282
 subcrenata, *Planorbella subcrenata*, 279
 subcrenata, *Planorbella trivolis*, 269, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284
 subcrenata plexata, *Pierosoma*, 280
 subcrenata plexata, *Planorbella*, 280
 subcrenata subcrenata, *Pierosoma*, 279
 subcrenata subcrenata, *Planorbella*, 279
 subcrenatum disjectum, *Helisoma*, 280
 subcrenatum, *Helisoma*, 281, 282
 subcrenatum, *Helisoma subcrenatum*, 279
 subcrenatum, *Helisoma trivolis*, 280-282
 subcrenatum horni, *Helisoma*, 280
 subcrenatum perdisjunctum, *Helisoma*, 280
 subcrenatum plexatum, *Helisoma*, 280
 subcrenatum subcrenatum, *Helisoma*, 279
 subglobosa, *Anculosa*, 278
 subglobosa, *Birgella*, 109-112, 235
 subglobosa isogona, *Birgella*, 110
 subglobosa, *Leptoxis*, 157, 278
 subglobosa, *Lithasia salebrosa*, 160, 161, 273
 subpurpureus, *Viviparus*, 86, 88, 229
 subrotundata, *Lanx*, 171, 182
 subsolidum, *Campelema*, 89
 substriatus, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 109
 sulculosa, *Lioplax*, 90, 228, 269
 symmetrica, *Elimia*, 144, 146
 taeniata, *Leptoxis*, 156, 157, 243, 244, 278
 Taenioglossa, 222
 taitiana, *Elimia*, 140, 143
 talquinensis, *Lioplax*, 90, 91, 228
 tannum, *Campelema*, 86, 89, 268
 tantillus, *Neoplanorbis*, 209, 212, 255
 Taphius, 267
 tartarea, *Fontigens*, 126, 128
 tazewelliana, *Fossaria*, 169, 172, 250
 techella, *Bakerilymnaea*, 173, 174, 252
 techella, *Fossaria*, 173, 174, 252
 techella, *Lymnaea*, 174
 Telescopella, 267
 tenax, *Somatogyrus*, 95, 106, 111, 112, 233, 277
 tenax, *Walkerella*, 95, 106, 111, 112, 233, 277
 tennesseensis, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 109
 tentaculata, *Bithynia*, 230, 231
 tentaculata, *Bithynia tentaculata*, 92
 tentaculata magnalacustris, *Bithynia*, 92, 93, 231
 tentaculata tentaculata, *Bithynia*, 92
 tenue californiense, *Helisoma*, 280, 281
 tenue, *Helisoma*, 281
 tenue sinuosum, *Helisoma*, 280, 281
 tenuipes, *Littoridinops*, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 235
 tenuis californiensis, *Pierosoma*, 280, 281
 tenuis californiensis, *Planorbella*, 280, 281
 tenuis, *Pierosoma*, 204, 205, 281, 283, 284
 tenuis, *Planorbella*, 204, 205, 281, 283, 284
 tenuis sinuosa, *Pierosoma*, 280, 281
 tenuis sinuosa, *Planorbella*, 280, 281
 teres, *Elimia*, 134, 137
 texana, *Cochliopa*, 128, 130
 theiocrenetus, *Aphaestracon*, 96, 98, 99
 Thiara, 129, 131, 240, 241
 granifera, 129, 131, 241
 Thiaridae, 129, 130, 219, 240
 Thomsonia, 267
 Tiara, 267
 timidus, *Elimia mutabilis*, 140
 tintinabulum, *Leptoxis*, 157
 Torquis, 194, 196, 256, 274
 circumstriatus, 194, 196, 256
 hornensis, 194, 196, 256, 274
 parvus, 194, 196, 256
 tortum, *Elimia laqueata*, 138
 Toxoglossa, 222
 traski, *Helisoma*, 280, 281
 traski, *Physella*, 183, 188
 traski, *Pierosoma*, 280, 281, 284
 traski, *Planorbella*, 280, 281, 284
 traski, *Stagmicola*, 175, 176
 traskii, *Helisoma*, 281
 tricarinata morph bakeri, *Valvata*, 84, 224
 tricarinata morph basalis, *Valvata*, 84, 224

- tricarinata* morph *infracarinata*, *Valvata*, 84, 224
tricarinata morph *mediocarinata*, *Valvata*, 84, 224
tricarinata morph *perconfusa*, *Valvata*, 84, 225
tricarinata morph *simplex*, *Valvata*, 84, 225
tricarinata morph *tricarinata*, *Valvata*, 84, 224, 225
tricarinata morph *unicarinata*, *Valvata*, 84, 224
tricarinata, *Valvata*, 84, 85, 223
tricarinata, *Valvata tricarinata*, 84, 224, 225
trilineata, *Leptoxis*, 156, 158, 245
trilineata, *Mudalia*, 156, 158, 245
triticea, *Physella propinqua nuttalli*, 186, 188
trivolis chautauquense, *Helisoma*, 282
trivolis chautauquensis, *Pterosoma*, 282
trivolis chautauquensis, *Planorbella*, 282
trivolis fallax, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
trivolis fallax, *Pterosoma*, 280, 282
trivolis fallax, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
trivolis, *Helisoma*, 280-282
trivolis, *Helisoma trivolis*, 280, 282
trivolis holstonense, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
trivolis holstonensis, *Pterosoma*, 280, 282
trivolis holstonensis, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
trivolis intertexta, *Pterosoma*, 204, 283
trivolis intertexta, *Planorbella*, 204, 283
trivolis lenta, *Pterosoma*, 280, 282, 284
trivolis lenta, *Planorbella*, 280, 282, 284
trivolis lentum, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
trivolis macrostoma, *Pterosoma*, 280, 282
trivolis macrostoma, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
trivolis macrostomum, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
trivolis marshalli, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
trivolis marshalli, *Pterosoma*, 280, 282
trivolis marshalli, *Planorbella*, 280, 282
trivolis, *Pterosoma*, 261, 280-282
trivolis, *Pterosoma trivolis*, 204, 206, 280, 282, 284
trivolis, *Planorbella*, 261, 280-282
trivolis, *Planorbella trivolis*, 204, 206, 280, 282, 284
trivolis subcrenata, *Pterosoma*, 260, 280-284
trivolis subcrenata, *Planorbella*, 260, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284
trivolis subcrenatum, *Helisoma*, 280-282
trivolis trivolis, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
trivolis trivolis, *Pterosoma*, 206, 280, 282, 284
trivolis trivolis, *Planorbella*, 206, 280, 282, 284
trivolis turgida, *Pterosoma*, 280, 282-284
trivolis turgida, *Planorbella*, 280, 282-284
trivolis turgidum, *Helisoma*, 280, 282
trochiformis, *Pleurocera*, 164, 168
troostiana, *Elimia*, 134, 137
Tropidina, 267
trothis, *Somatogyrus*, 106
truncata, *Pterosoma*, 204, 206, 260, 280, 283
truncata, *Planorbella*, 204, 206, 260, 280, 283
Truncatelloidea, 219
truncatula, *Fossaria*, 172, 173, 249, 250, 279
truncatum, *Helisoma*, 280
tryoni, *Aplexa elongata*, 190, 192
tryoni, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 269
tryoni, *Vorticifex*, 277
Tryonia, 99-101, 234, 277
cheatumi, 99-101, 234, 277
clathrata, 100, 101, 234
diaboli, 100, 101, 234
imitator, 100, 234
protea, 100, 101, 234
Trypanostoma, 267
tuberculata, *Melanoides*, 129, 130, 240, 283
Tulotoma, 84, 88, 227, 279
angulata, 88, 268
coosaensis, 268
magbimonilifera, 268
magnifica, 84, 88, 227, 279
turbiniiformis, *Fluminicola*, 102, 103
turgida, *Pterosoma trivolis*, 280, 282-284
turgida, *Planorbella trivolis*, 280, 282-284
turgida, *Spilochlamys*, 119, 120, 237
turgidum, *Helisoma trivolis*, 280, 282
Turridae, 222
turrita, *Io fluvialis*, 153, 272
turritella, *Fontigens*, 126, 128
Tylotoma, 267
ucheensis, *Elimia*, 131, 135
umbilicata, *Clappia*, 101-103, 233
umbilicata, *Leptoxis*, 156, 165, 243
umbilicatus, *Promenetus*, 208, 209, 257, 276, 277
umbilicatus, *Neoplanorbis*, 210, 212, 255
umbilicatus, *Planorbis*, 276
umbilicatus, *Promenetus*, 276
umbonata, *Goniobasis*, 272
unakensis, *Io fluvialis*, 272
unciale hastatum, *Pleurocera*, 166, 168
unciale, *Pleurocera*, 166, 167
unciale, *Pleurocera unciala*, 166-168
unciale unciala, *Pleurocera*, 166-168
undulatum, *Pleurocera canaliculatum*, 163-165
unicarinata, *Valvata tricarinata*, 84, 224
unicarinatum, *Helisoma*, 275
unicarinatum, *Helisoma anceps*, 275
utahensis horati, *Valvata*, 84, 225
utahensis, *Physella*, 183, 188
utahensis, *Stagnicola*, 179, 180
utahensis utahensis, *Valvata*, 84, 225
utahensis, *Valvata*, 84, 85
utahensis, *Valvata utahensis*, 84, 225
Valvata, 81-85, 87, 223-226, 270, 278, 282
bicarinata, 82
bicarinata bicarinata, 81, 225
bicarinata morph *normalis*, 81, 82, 225
humeralis, 81, 82, 226
lewisi, 83, 282
lewisi lewisi, 81, 226
lewisi morph *ontarioensis*, 81, 83, 223, 225, 282
mergella, 81, 83, 223
micra, 270, 278
micra nugax, 270, 278
perdepressa, 83, 84

- perdepressa perdepressa*, 84, 226
perdepressa form *walkeri*, 84, 225
piscinalis form *obtusata*, 83, 84, 226
sincera form *danieli*, 84, 85, 226
sincera nylanderi, 84, 226, 282
sincera sincera, 84, 85, 224, 226
tricarinata, 84, 85, 223
tricarinata morph *bakeri*, 84, 224
tricarinata morph *basalis*, 84, 224
tricarinata morph *infracarinata*, 84, 224
tricarinata morph *mediocarinata*, 84, 224
tricarinata morph *perconfusa*, 84, 225
tricarinata morph *simplex*, 84, 225
tricarinata morph *tricarinata*, 84, 224, 225
tricarinata morph *unicarinata*, 84, 224
utahensis, 84, 85
utahensis morph *horati*, 84, 225
utahensis utahensis, 84, 225
virens, 84, 85, 226
winnebagoensis, 84, 87, 225
Valvatidae, 81-83, 85, 87, 217, 223, 224, 282
Valvatoidea, 217
Vancleaveia, 267
vancouverensis, *Bakeri*ymnaea, 174, 252
vancouverensis, *Fossaria*, 174, 252
vanhyningi, *Cincinnati*, 113, 114, 116
vanhyningiana, *Elimia catenaria*, 132, 133
vanuxemiana, *Elimia*, 142, 144, 146
varians, *Elimia*, 136
variata, *Elimia*, 141, 142
vaughani, *Helisoma eucosmum*, 198
Velleia, 267
nuttalli, 267
Velleia, 267
venusta, *Physella propinqua nuttalli*, 186, 188
Vermetoidea, 219
vermillionense, *Helisoma corpulentum*, 279
vermillionensis, *Pierosoma corpulenta*, 204, 260, 279
vermillionensis, *Planorbella corpulenta*, 204, 260, 279
verrucosa, *Angitrema*, 162, 163, 273
verrucosa, *Io fluviatilis*, 153, 272
verrucosa, *Lithasia*, 162, 163, 273
vestitum, *Pleurocera*, 166-168
viennaensis, *Elimia boykiniana*, 129, 131
vinosa, *Physella*, 187, 188
virens, *Fluminicola*, 283
virens, *Valvata*, 84, 85, 226
virgata anatina, *Costatella*, 190, 191
virgata anatina, *Physella*, 190, 191
virgata berendti, *Costatella*, 190, 191
virgata berendti, *Physella*, 190, 191
virgata concolor, *Costatella*, 190, 191
virgata concolor, *Physella*, 190, 191
virgata, *Costatella virgata*, 190, 191
virgata, *Leptoxis*, 156, 159, 246
virgata, *Mudalia*, 156, 159, 246
virgata parva, *Costatella virgata*, 190, 191
virgata parva, *Physella virgata*, 190, 191
virgata Physella virgata, 190, 191
virgata rhyssa, *Costatella*, 190, 191
virgata rhyssa, *Physella*, 190, 191
virgata virgata, *Costatella*, 190, 191
virgata virgata parva, *Costatella*, 190, 191
virgata virgata parva, *Physella*, 190, 191
virgata virgata, *Physella*, 190, 191
virginica, *Physella*, 183, 188
virginica, *Elimia*, 144, 145
virginicus, *Somatogyrus*, 109, 110, 233, 269
virginicus, *Walkerella*, 109, 110, 233
viridulum, *Pleurocera*, 166, 168, 273
Vitta, 267
vittata, *Leptoxis*, 156, 157, 244
Vivipara, 267
Viviparella, 267
Viviparidae, 84, 87, 88, 89, 91, 221, 227, 268
Viviparinae, 84, 88
Viviparoidea, 219, 231
Viviparus, 84, 86, 88, 227-229
georgianus, 84, 88, 229
intertextus, 84, 88, 228
subpurpureus, 86, 88, 229
Vorticifex, 208-210, 258, 277
effusa, 208, 209, 258, 277
solida, 208, 258, 277
solida optima, 210
tryoni, 277
wabashensis, *Pyrgulopsis*, 269
walkeri, *Amnicola*, 123, 126-128, 270
walkeri, *Costatella integra integra*, 190, 192
walkeri, *Ferrissia*, 212, 215
walkeri, *Gyrotoma*, 151, 152, 242, 271, 272
walkeri, *Lyogyrus*, 123, 126-128
walkeri, *Physella integra integra*, 190, 192
walkeri, *Pleurocera*, 166, 169
walkeri, *Strebobasis*, 166, 169
walkeri, *Valvata perdepressa*, 84, 225
walkeriana, *Stagnicola*, 179, 180
walkerianus, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 109
Walkerella, 95, 103, 106, 109-112, 233, 269, 277
coosaensis, 103, 106, 109, 111, 233, 277
tenax, 95, 106, 111, 112, 233, 277
virginicus, 109, 110, 233
Walkerella, 181, 182, 247
klamathensis, 181, 182, 247
weberi, *Fontigens*, 130, 270
wekiwa, *Cincinnati*, 113-115
wetherbyi, *Notogillia*, 118, 119, 121, 237
wheatleyi, *Planorbis*, 276
wheatleyi, *Planorbula*, 276
wheatleyi, *Planorbula armigera*, 207, 208, 257
wheeleri, *Somatogyrus*, 106, 109
whiteavesi, *Helisoma multicostatum*, 279
whiteavesi, *Pierosoma corpulenta*, 204
whiteavesi, *Pierosoma multicostata*, 279

whiteavesi, *Planorbella corpulenta*, 204, 260
whiteavesi, *Planorbella multicostata*, 279
winkleyi mozleyi, *Marstonia*, 117
winnebagoensis, *Valvata*, 84, 87, 225
winslowi, *Helisoma*, 280-282
winslowi, *Pterosoma*, 280-282
winslowi, *Pterosoma pilsbryi*, 284
winslowi, *Planorbella*, 280-282
winslowi, *Planorbella pilsbryi*, 284

wisconsinense, *Helisoma campanulatum*, 276, 277
wisconsinensis, *Planorbella campanulata*, 276, 277
woodruffi, *Stagnicola*, 179, 180
wyomingensis, *Stagnicola*, 177
xynoelictus, *Aphaostracon*, 96, 98, 99
zionis, *Petrophysa*, 190, 192, 254
zionis, *Physella*, 190, 192, 254
Zygobranchia, 222

