

serological relationships in the African genus *Bylinus*, J. B. Burch and Gene K. Lindsay. Progress in surf clam research, 1965, Robert M. Yancey. Instant Oysters, Bill Shaw. Salinity tolerance and distribution of *Spisula solidissima*, *Mulinia lateralis* and *Rangia cuneata* (Family Mactridae), Michael Castagna and Paul Chauley. What is the true *Spisula similis* (Say)?, Morris K. Jacobson (read by title). Land and freshwater mollusks from the outer banks of North Carolina, Dorothy E. Beetle. Population sexuality in *Anodonta* (Pelecypoda: Unionidae), William H. Heard. Preliminary report on a study of the Illinois River, William C. Starrett and Gerald Root. Some nudibranch names, Henry D. Russell.

There was a mid-week break for field trips, one group going to sea on Duke University's research vessel Eastwind, while another beach-combed and a third sought land and freshwater species in the vicinity of Durham and Raleigh. There were two informal evening sessions and the annual banquet with Scotch bonnet motif was greatly enjoyed.

The following officers were elected to serve in 1967 at which time the thirty-third annual meeting will be held in August at the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada:

President, Leo G. Hertlein. Vice-president, Arthur H. Clarke. 2nd Vice-president, Gale G. Sphon, Jr. Secretary, Margaret C. Teskey. Treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Baker. Publications Editor, Morris Karl Jacobson. Councillors-at-Large, J. Frances Allen, Emile A. Malek, William E. Old, Jr., Robert Robertson.

NOTES AND NEWS

UNIONID INTRODUCTION IN MASSACHUSETTS: Results. — In 1958 and 1959 an experiment was begun to determine if hybridization could be brought about between *Elliptio complanata* and *E. dilatata* and between *Anodonta grandis* and *A. cataraeta*, and also to observe the effects of semi-controlled gene flow between *Lampsilis radiata radiata* and *L. r. siliquoidea* (see Nautilus 73 (1): 36-37, 1959).

Between September 5 and 8, 1958, I transferred 7 living specimens of *Elliptio dilatata*, 16 of *Anodonta grandis*, and 70 of *Lampsilis radiata siliquoidea* from Base Line Lake, Livingston Co., Michigan to a newly created reservoir-lake in the Putnamville section of Danvers, Massachusetts. On July 21, 1959, 9 living

specimens of *Elliptio* Mass., and 14 of *Anodonta radiata*, both from W also introduced at the tured and classed for t As a control, on Septe *quioidea* from line ric Lake, Wilmington, M. criteria for recognizin result from exposure water and for separati result from genetic ir ton lakes are in the

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specimens of *Elliptio complanata* from Silver Lake, Wilmington, Mass., and 14 of *Anodonta grandis* and 24 of *Lampsilis radiata*, both from Wakebee-Mashpee Pond, Mashpee, Mass., were also introduced at the Danvers locality. All specimens were measured and classed for morphological characters before introduction. As a control, on September 8, 1958, 66 living specimens of *L. r. siliquoidea* from lime-rich Base Line Lake were also placed in Silver Lake, Wilmington, Mass. This was done in the hope of providing criteria for recognizing any phenotypic modifications which might result from exposure to lime-poor northeastern Massachusetts water and for separating such modifications from those which might result from genetic interchange. Both the Danvers and Wilmington lakes are in the Ipswich River System.

High water in northeastern Massachusetts prevented inspection of the Danvers specimens in the fall of 1959. The Wilmington locality was more accessible, however, and brief examination of the area of introduction revealed 8 living specimens and 3 pairs of empty valves of *L. r. siliquoidea*. The living specimens were immediately replaced. They all appeared to be paler in color than when they were first introduced.

On July 1, 1964, the Danvers locality was revisited. Although water was low and visibility was good, during two hours of careful searching no living unionids were found. Only one corroded valve of *Elliptio complanata* was seen. On May 22, 1966, the Wilmington locality was also revisited and no *L. r. siliquoidea* was found; only the native *E. complanata* and a few *A. cataraeta* were found. *L. r. siliquoidea* appears now to be absent from Silver Lake.

Water samples were also taken from both localities on May 22 and tested for hardness. The Danvers water measured only 40 p.p.m. CaCO_3 and the Wilmington water only 35 p.p.m. Water from Base Line Lake, Livingston Co., Michigan, sampled on June 5, 1966, measured 260 p.p.m. CaCO_3 , however.

Apparently the attempted introduction of the Michigan species *E. dilatata*, *A. grandis*, and *L. r. siliquoidea* into the Ipswich River System has failed and those species have not survived there. Both of the Massachusetts localities support abundant fish populations (*Perca fluviatilis flavescens*, *Esox americanus*, *Lepomis* spp., etc.) and seem to be physically suitable for unionids. Excessively soft water in these lakes appears to be the most probable cause of the

failure although it does not explain why even native Massachusetts species apparently did not survive in the Danvers reservoir. Further experiments in hybridization would be of interest.

I wish to thank Mr. John Tottenham, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, for kindly collecting the water sample from Base Line Lake. — A. H. CLARKE, JR.

NITOCRIS. — Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature*: 123 [Palermo] stated simply: "37. Nitocris R. Nomia Latr." Was this "substitution" in the sense of article 16 (a) (iii) of the code? According to (b) (ii) it apparently did not "constitute an indication," even though the usual order of synonymy was reversed. — H. B. B.

PEDRO DE MESA. — With much regret, we hear that this well known collector died Nov. 17, 1966, at the age of 86, in Manila, Philippines.

INTRODUCED SLUGS STILL SPREADING. — Through repeated collections in the same localities over a period of several years, it has been possible to observe the gradual distribution of various mollusks.

When our collecting began here in 1958, the only record of *Limax marginatus* Müller was in Shreveport, Louisiana by H. Harry in 1948. An attempt to collect more from that locality in 1949 failed. The following new records now exist: 1961: Pineville Cemetery, Pineville, Louisiana; 1962: Texas Cemetery, Shreveport, Louisiana; City Cemetery, Vicksburg, Mississippi; 1963: Vienna Cemetery, Vienna, Louisiana; vacant lot on river road near downtown Natchez, Mississippi; 1965: Delhi Cemetery, Delhi, Louisiana; Hattiesburg Cemetery, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Otherwise *Limax marginatus* Müller is known from: *Virginia*: Danville; Gretna; Richmond. *Arizona*: Tucson. *California*: 21 localities throughout the state. *Colorado*: Boulder. *Missouri*: greenhouse in St. Louis.

In addition, *Milax gagates* (Draparnaud) now occurs in City Cemetery in Vicksburg, *Mississippi*. Previously it was known from: *California*: 22 localities. *Virginia*: Danville. *Colorado*: Boulder greenhouse. *New Jersey*: Clifton.

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