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## Zoology

NEW SERIES, NO. 24

### The Distributions of the Native Land Mollusks of the Eastern United States

Leslie Hubricht

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CROAT, T. B. 1978. Flora of Barro Colorado Island. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif., 943 pp.

GRUBB, P. J., J. R. LLOYD, AND T. D. PENNINGTON. 1963. A comparison of montane and lowland rain forest in Ecuador. I. The forest structure, physiognomy, and floristics. *Journal of Ecology*, **51**: 567-601.

LANGDON, E. J. M. 1979. Yagé among the Siona: Cultural patterns in visions, pp. 63-80. In Browman, D. L., and R. A. Schwarz, eds., *Spirits, Shamans, and Stars*. Mouton Publishers, The Hague, Netherlands.

MURRA, J. 1946. The historic tribes of Ecuador, pp. 785-821. In Steward, J. H., ed., *Handbook of South American Indians*. Vol. 2. The Andean Civilizations. Bulletin 143, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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**Leslie Hubricht**

*4026 35th Street  
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## Table of Contents

Abstract .....	1
Introduction .....	1
Acknowledgments .....	1
Materials and Methods .....	1
Recommendations for Future Work .....	2
List of Taxa .....	3
Papers from Which Distribution Records Were Obtained .....	50
Distribution Maps .....	55
Index .....	173

## List of Maps

1. <i>Hendersonia occulta</i> (Say) .....	55	37. <i>Pupilla blandi</i> Morse .....	68
2. <i>Helicina orbiculata</i> (Say) .....	55	38. <i>Pupoides albilabris</i> (C. B. Adams) ....	69
3. <i>Helicina clappi</i> Pilsbry .....	56	39. <i>Pupoides hordaceus</i> (Gabb) .....	69
4. <i>Lucidella tantilla</i> (Pilsbry) .....	56	40. <i>Pupoides modicus</i> (Gould) .....	69
5. <i>Chondropoma dentatum</i> (Say) .....	56	41. <i>Pupoides inornatus</i> Vanatta .....	69
6. <i>Truncatella pulchella</i> Pfeiffer .....	56	42. <i>Gastrocopta contracta</i> (Say) .....	70
7. <i>Truncatella floridana</i> Hubricht .....	56	43. <i>Gastrocopta similis</i> (Sterki) .....	70
8. <i>Truncatella scalaris clathrus</i> Lowe ...	56	44. <i>Gastrocopta armifera</i> (Say) .....	71
9. <i>Truncatella regina</i> Hubricht .....	56	45. <i>Gastrocopta rupicola</i> (Say) .....	71
10. <i>Truncatella subcylindrica</i> (Linné) ....	56	46. <i>Gastrocopta procera</i> (Gould) .....	72
11. <i>Pomatiopsis lapidaria</i> (Say) .....	57	47. <i>Gastrocopta cristata</i> (Pilsbry & Vanatta) .....	72
12. <i>Pomatiopsis cincinnatiensis</i> (I. Lea) ..	57	48. <i>Gastrocopta holzingeri</i> (Sterki) .....	73
13. <i>Veronicella floridana</i> (Leidy) .....	58	49. <i>Gastrocopta pellucida</i> (Pfeiffer) .....	73
14. <i>Carychium mexicanum</i> Pilsbry .....	58	50. <i>Gastrocopta abbreviata</i> (Sterki) .....	74
15. <i>Carychium clappi</i> Hubricht .....	58	51. <i>Gastrocopta ruidosensis</i> (Cockerell) ...	74
16. <i>Carychium stygium</i> Call .....	58	52. <i>Gastrocopta riparia</i> Hubricht .....	74
17. <i>Carychium exiguum</i> (Say) .....	59	53. <i>Gastrocopta corticaria</i> (Say) .....	75
18. <i>Carychium nannodes</i> Clapp .....	59	54. <i>Gastrocopta paracristata</i> Franzen & Leonard .....	75
19. <i>Carychium riparium</i> Hubricht .....	59	55. <i>Gastrocopta scaevoscala</i> Taylor .....	75
20. <i>Carychium exile exile</i> H. C. Lea .....	60	56. <i>Gastrocopta chauliodonta</i> Taylor ....	75
21. <i>Carychium exile canadense</i> Clapp ...	60	57. <i>Gastrocopta tappaniana</i> (C. B. Adams) .....	76
22. <i>Cochlicopa lubricella</i> (Porro) .....	61	58. <i>Gastrocopta servilis</i> (Gould) .....	76
23. <i>Cochlicopa nitens</i> (Gallenstein) .....	61	59. <i>Gastrocopta falcis</i> Leonard .....	76
24. <i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müller) .....	62	60. <i>Gastrocopta sterkiana</i> Pilsbry .....	76
25. <i>Cochlicopa morseana</i> (Doherty) .....	62	61. <i>Gastrocopta pentodon</i> (Say) .....	77
26. <i>Vallonia pulchella</i> (Müller) .....	63	62. <i>Gastrocopta riograndensis</i> (Pilsbry & Vanatta) .....	77
27. <i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müller) .....	63	63. <i>Gastrocopta venusta</i> Leonard .....	77
28. <i>Vallonia parvula</i> Sterki .....	64	64. <i>Gastrocopta clappi</i> (Sterki) .....	77
29. <i>Vallonia cyclophorella</i> Sterki .....	65	65. <i>Vertigo milium</i> (Gould) .....	78
30. <i>Vallonia excentrica</i> Sterki .....	65	66. <i>Vertigo oscariana</i> (Sterki) .....	78
31. <i>Vallonia gracilicosta</i> Reinhardt .....	66	67. <i>Vertigo ovata</i> Say .....	79
32. <i>Planogyra asteriscus</i> (Morse) .....	66	68. <i>Vertigo rugosula</i> Sterki .....	79
33. <i>Vallonia perspectiva</i> Sterki .....	67	69. <i>Vertigo elatior</i> Sterki .....	80
34. <i>Zoogenetes harpa</i> (Say) .....	67	70. <i>Vertigo oralis</i> Sterki .....	80
35. <i>Pupilla muscorum muscorum</i> (Linné) .....	68	71. <i>Vertigo ventricosa</i> (Morse) .....	81
36. <i>Pupilla muscorum sinistra</i> Franzen ...	68	72. <i>Vertigo teskeyae</i> Hubricht .....	81
		73. <i>Vertigo tridentata</i> Wolf .....	82
		74. <i>Vertigo hubrichti</i> Pilsbry .....	82
		75. <i>Vertigo gouldi</i> (A. Binney) .....	83
		76. <i>Vertigo modesta modesta</i> (Say) .....	83
		77. <i>Vertigo morsei</i> Sterki .....	84
		78. <i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud) .....	84
		79. <i>Vertigo nylanderi</i> Sterki .....	84
		80. <i>Vertigo paradoxa</i> Sterki .....	84
		81. <i>Vertigo parvula</i> Sterki .....	84
		82. <i>Vertigo clappi</i> Brooks & Hunt .....	85
		83. <i>Vertigo hannai</i> Pilsbry .....	85
		84. <i>Vertigo bollesiana</i> (Morse) .....	85

85. <i>Vertigo alpestris oughtoni</i> Pilsbry	85	136. <i>Catinella hubrichti</i> Grimm	98
86. <i>Vertigo binneyana</i> Sterki	85	137. <i>Catinella wandae</i> (Webb)	99
87. <i>Vertigo perryi</i> Sterki	85	138. <i>Catinella pugilator</i> Hubricht	99
88. <i>Vertigo meramecensis</i> Van Devender	86	139. <i>Catinella vagans</i> (Pilsbry)	99
89. <i>Vertigo brierensis</i> Leonard	86	140. <i>Catinella gelida</i> (F. C. Baker)	99
90. <i>Vertigo occulta</i> Leonard	86	141. <i>Catinella aprica</i> Hubricht	99
91. <i>Vertigo arthuri</i> von Martens	86	142. <i>Catinella exile</i> (Leonard)	99
92. <i>Vertigo concinnula</i> Cockerell	86	143. <i>Philomycus carolinianus</i> (Bosc)	100
93. <i>Vertigo alabamensis</i> Clapp	86	144. <i>Philomycus togatus</i> (Gould)	100
94. <i>Vertigo conecuhensis</i> Clapp	86	145. <i>Philomycus venustus</i> Hubricht	101
95. <i>Vertigo hebaridi</i> Vanatta	86	146. <i>Philomycus virginicus</i> Hubricht	101
96. <i>Columella columella alticola</i> (Ingersoll)	87	147. <i>Philomycus sellatus</i> Hubricht	101
97. <i>Columella simplex</i> (Gould)	87	148. <i>Philomycus flexuolaris</i> Rafinesque	101
98. <i>Pupisoma dioscoricola</i> (C. B. Adams)	88	149. <i>Pallifera dorsalis</i> (A. Binney)	101
99. <i>Pupisoma macneilli</i> (Clapp)	88	150. <i>Megapallifera mutabilis</i> (Hubricht)	102
100. <i>Columella hasta</i> (Hanna)	88	151. <i>Pallifera secreta</i> (Cockerell)	102
101. <i>Bothriopupa variolosa</i> (Gould)	88	152. <i>Pallifera marmorea</i> Pilsbry	102
102. <i>Sterkia eyriesi rhoadsii</i> (Pilsbry)	88	153. <i>Pallifera hemphilli</i> (W. G. Binney)	102
103. <i>Strobilops labyrinthica</i> (Say)	89	154. <i>Pallifera varia</i> Hubricht	102
104. <i>Strobilops texasiana</i> Pilsbry & Ferriss	89	155. <i>Megapallifera wetherbyi</i> (W. G. Binney)	102
105. <i>Strobilops aenea</i> Pilsbry	90	156. <i>Pallifera fosteri</i> F. C. Baker	103
106. <i>Strobilops affinis</i> Pilsbry	90	157. <i>Megapallifera ragsdalei</i> (Webb)	103
107. <i>Strobilops sparsicostata</i> F. C. Baker	91	158. <i>Anguispira alternata</i> (Say)	104
108. <i>Cerion incanum</i> (A. Binney)	91	159. <i>Anguispira strongylodes</i> (Pfeiffer)	104
109. <i>Strobilops hubbardi</i> A. D. Brown	91	160. <i>Anguispira mordax</i> (Shuttleworth)	105
110. <i>Oxyloma retusa</i> (I. Lea)	91	161. <i>Anguispira kochi</i> (Pfeiffer)	105
111. <i>Oxyloma groenlandica</i> (Möller)	92	162. <i>Anguispira fergusonii</i> (Bland)	105
112. <i>Oxyloma peoriensis</i> (Wolf in Walker)	92	163. <i>Anguispira rugoderma</i> Hubricht	106
113. <i>Oxyloma effusa</i> (Pfeiffer)	92	164. <i>Anguispira knoxensis</i> (Pilsbry)	106
114. <i>Oxyloma salleana</i> (Pfeiffer)	92	165. <i>Anguispira jessica</i> Kutchka	106
115. <i>Oxyloma subeffusa</i> Pilsbry	92	166. <i>Anguispira cumberlandiana</i> (I. Lea)	106
116. <i>Oxyloma haydeni</i> (W. G. Binney)	92	167. <i>Anguispira alabama</i> (Clapp)	106
117. <i>Succinea indiana</i> Pilsbry	93	168. <i>Anguispira picta</i> (Clapp)	106
118. <i>Succinea ovalis</i> Say	94	169. <i>Discus shimeki</i> (Pilsbry)	106
119. <i>Succinea forsheyi</i> I. Lea	94	170. <i>Discus nigrimontanus</i> (Pilsbry)	106
120. <i>Succinea unicolor</i> Tryon	95	171. <i>Discus cronkhitei</i> (Newcomb)	107
121. <i>Succinea greeri</i> Tryon	95	172. <i>Discus catskillensis</i> (Pilsbry)	108
122. <i>Succinea grosvenori</i> I. Lea	95	173. <i>Discus macclintocki</i> (F. C. Baker)	108
123. <i>Succinea luteola</i> Gould	96	174. <i>Discus patulus</i> (Deshayes)	109
124. <i>Succinea paralia</i> Hubricht	96	175. <i>Discus bryanti</i> (Harper)	109
125. <i>Succinea chittenangoensis</i> Pilsbry	96	176. <i>Discus clappi</i> (Pilsbry)	109
126. <i>Succinea campestris</i> Say	97	177. <i>Polygyrisus virginianus</i> (P. R. Burch)	109
127. <i>Succinea wilsoni</i> I. Lea	97	178. <i>Helicodiscus notius notius</i> Hubricht	109
128. <i>Succinea putris</i> (Linné)	97	179. <i>Helicodiscus singleyanus</i> (Pilsbry)	110
129. <i>Succinea bakeri</i> Hubricht	97	180. <i>Helicodiscus eigenmanni eigenmanni</i> Pilsbry	110
130. <i>Succinea solastra</i> Hubricht	97	181. <i>Helicodiscus roundyi</i> (Morrison)	110
131. <i>Succinea urbana</i> Hubricht	97	182. <i>Helicodiscus tridens</i> (Morrison)	110
132. <i>Succinea floridana</i> Pilsbry	97	183. <i>Helicodiscus hadenoecus</i> Hubricht	110
133. <i>Succinea barberi</i> (Marshall)	97	184. <i>Helicodiscus notius specus</i> Hubricht	110
134. <i>Catinella avara</i> (Say)	98	185. <i>Helicodiscus parallelus</i> (Say)	111
135. <i>Catinella oklahomarum</i> (Webb)	98	186. <i>Helicodiscus shimeki</i> Hubricht	111

187.	<i>Helicodiscus inermis</i> H. B. Baker	112	235.	<i>Glyphyalinia praecox</i> (H. B. Baker)	122
188.	<i>Helicodiscus nummus</i> (Vanatta)	112	236.	<i>Glyphyalinia sculptilis</i> (Bland)	122
189.	<i>Helicodiscus diadema</i> Grimm	112	237.	<i>Mesomphix inornatus</i> (Say)	122
190.	<i>Helicodiscus lirellus</i> Hubricht	112	238.	<i>Mesomphix perlaevis</i> (Pilsbry)	122
191.	<i>Helicodiscus triodus</i> Hubricht	113	239.	<i>Mesomphix friabilis</i> (W. G. Binney)	123
192.	<i>Helicodiscus fimbriatus</i> Wetherby	113	240.	<i>Mesomphix globosus</i> (MacMillan)	123
193.	<i>Helicodiscus bonamicus</i> Hubricht	113	241.	<i>Mesomphix andrewsae</i> (Pilsbry)	123
194.	<i>Helicodiscus hexodon</i> Hubricht	113	242.	<i>Mesomphix subplanus</i> (A. Binney)	123
195.	<i>Helicodiscus saludensis</i> (Morrison)	113	243.	<i>Mesomphix rugeli</i> (W. G. Binney)	123
196.	<i>Helicodiscus aldrichianus</i> (Clapp)	113	244.	<i>Mesomphix cupreus</i> (Rafinesque)	124
197.	<i>Helicodiscus multidentis</i> Hubricht	113	245.	<i>Mesomphix latior</i> (Pilsbry)	124
198.	<i>Helicodiscus barri</i> Hubricht	113	246.	<i>Mesomphix vulgatus</i> H. B. Baker	124
199.	<i>Helicodiscus punctatellus</i> Morrison	113	247.	<i>Mesomphix anurus</i> Hubricht	124
200.	<i>Punctum minutissimum</i> (I. Lea)	114	248.	<i>Mesomphix pilsbryi</i> (Clapp)	124
201.	<i>Punctum vitreum</i> H. B. Baker	114	249.	<i>Vitrinizonites latissimus</i> (Lewis)	124
202.	<i>Deroceras laeve</i> (Müller)	115	250.	<i>Mesomphix capnodes</i> (W. G. Binney)	125
203.	<i>Deroceras aenigma</i> Leonard	115	251.	<i>Paravitrea multidentata</i> (A. Binney)	125
204.	<i>Punctum smithi</i> Morrison	115	252.	<i>Paravitrea significans</i> (Bland)	126
205.	<i>Nesovitrea electrina</i> (Gould)	116	253.	<i>Paravitrea conecuhensis</i> (Clapp)	126
206.	<i>Nesovitrea binneyana</i> (Morse)	116	254.	<i>Paravitrea lamellidens</i> (Pilsbry)	126
207.	<i>Punctum blandianum</i> Pilsbry	116	255.	<i>Paravitrea clappi</i> (Pilsbry)	126
208.	<i>Punctum parvulum</i> Leonard	116	256.	<i>Paravitrea variabilis</i> H. B. Baker	126
209.	<i>Nesovitrea dalliana</i> (Pilsbry & Simpson)	116	257.	<i>Paravitrea umbilicaris</i> (Ancey)	126
210.	<i>Nesovitrea suzannae</i> Pratt	117	258.	<i>Paravitrea andrewsae</i> (W. G. Binney)	126
211.	<i>Glyphyalinia virginica</i> (Morrison)	117	259.	<i>Paravitrea dentilla</i> Hubricht	126
212.	<i>Glyphyalinia vanattai</i> (Pilsbry & Walker)	117	260.	<i>Paravitrea capsella</i> (Authors)	127
213.	<i>Glyphyalinia wheatleyi</i> (Bland)	117	261.	<i>Paravitrea petrophila</i> (Bland)	127
214.	<i>Glyphyalinia lewisiana</i> (Clapp)	118	262.	<i>Paravitrea varidens</i> Hubricht	127
215.	<i>Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana</i> (Clapp)	118	263.	<i>Paravitrea mira</i> Hubricht	127
216.	<i>Glyphyalinia clingmani</i> (Dall)	118	264.	<i>Paravitrea ternaria</i> Hubricht	127
217.	<i>Glyphyalinia speciosa</i> Hubricht	118	265.	<i>Paravitrea tridens</i> Pilsbry	127
218.	<i>Glyphyalinia raderi</i> (Dall)	118	266.	<i>Paravitrea reesei</i> Morrison	127
219.	<i>Glyphyalinia floridana</i> (Morrison)	118	267.	<i>Paravitrea amicalola</i> Hubricht	127
220.	<i>Glyphyalinia pentadelphica</i> (Pilsbry)	118	268.	<i>Paravitrea septadens</i> Hubricht	128
221.	<i>Glyphyalinia ocoae</i> Hubricht	118	269.	<i>Paravitrea subtilis</i> Hubricht	128
222.	<i>Glyphyalinia indentata</i> (Authors)	119	270.	<i>Paravitrea bidens</i> Hubricht	128
223.	<i>Glyphyalinia rhoadsi</i> (Pilsbry)	119	271.	<i>Paravitrea seradens</i> Hubricht	128
224.	<i>Glyphyalinia roemeri</i> (Pilsbry & Ferriss)	119	272.	<i>Paravitrea toma</i> Hubricht	128
225.	<i>Glyphyalinia solida</i> (H. B. Baker)	120	273.	<i>Paravitrea lacteodens</i> (Pilsbry)	128
226.	<i>Glyphyalinia cryptomphala</i> (Clapp)	120	274.	<i>Paravitrea calcicola</i> H. B. Baker	128
227.	<i>Glyphyalinia caroliniensis</i> (Cockerell)	120	275.	<i>Paravitrea placentula</i> (Shuttleworth)	128
228.	<i>Glyphyalinia pecki</i> Hubricht	120	276.	<i>Paravitrea blarina</i> Hubricht	128
229.	<i>Glyphyalinia rimula</i> Hubricht	120	277.	<i>Paravitrea pilsbryana</i> (Clapp)	129
230.	<i>Glyphyalinia luticola</i> Hubricht	121	278.	<i>Paravitrea tiara</i> Hubricht	129
231.	<i>Glyphyalinia umbilicata</i> (Singley in Cockerell)	121	279.	<i>Paravitrea aethia</i> Hubricht	129
232.	<i>Glyphyalinia latebricola</i> Hubricht	121	280.	<i>Paravitrea bellona</i> Hubricht	129
233.	<i>Glyphyalinia junaluskana</i> (Clench & Banks)	121	281.	<i>Paravitrea ceres</i> Hubricht	129
234.	<i>Glyphyalinia picea</i> Hubricht	121	282.	<i>Paravitrea diana</i> Hubricht	129
			283.	<i>Paravitrea hera</i> Hubricht	129
			284.	<i>Paravitrea tantilla</i> Hubricht	129
			285.	<i>Paravitrea metallacta</i> Hubricht	129
			286.	<i>Paravitrea lapilla</i> Hubricht	129
			287.	<i>Paravitrea pontis</i> H. B. Baker	129
			288.	<i>Paravitrea simpsoni</i> (Pilsbry)	129

289. <i>Hawaiiia minuscula</i> (A. Binney) . . . . .	130	339. <i>Haplotrema kendeighi</i> Webb . . . . .	144
290. <i>Hawaiiia alachuana</i> (Dall) . . . . .	131	340. <i>Euglandina rosea</i> (Férussac) . . . . .	144
291. <i>Paravitrea aulacogyra</i> (Pilsbry & Ferriss) . . . . .	132	341. <i>Euglandina texasiana</i> (Pfeiffer) . . . . .	144
292. <i>Pilsbryna aurea</i> H. B. Baker . . . . .	132	342. <i>Euglandina singleyana</i> (W. G. Binney) . . . . .	144
293. <i>Pilsbryna castanea</i> H. B. Baker . . . . .	132	343. <i>Variella gracillima</i> (Pfeiffer) . . . . .	144
294. <i>Gastrodonta interna fonticula</i> Wurtz . . . . .	132	344. <i>Lacteoluna selenina</i> (Gould) . . . . .	145
295. <i>Gastrodonta interna interna</i> (Say) . . . . .	132	345. <i>Thysanophora horni</i> (Gabb) . . . . .	145
296. <i>Ventridens pilsbryi</i> Hubricht . . . . .	132	346. <i>Thysanophora plagioptycha</i> (Shuttleworth) . . . . .	145
297. <i>Ventridens decussatus</i> (Walker & Pilsbry) . . . . .	132	347. <i>Hojeda inaguensis</i> (Weinland) . . . . .	145
298. <i>Ventridens monodon</i> Hubricht . . . . .	132	348. <i>Cochlodinella poeyana</i> (Orbigny) . . . . .	145
299. <i>Ventridens coelaxis</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	132	349. <i>Microceramus pontificus</i> (Gould) . . . . .	145
300. <i>Ventridens gularis</i> (Say) . . . . .	133	350. <i>Microceramus texanus</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	145
301. <i>Ventridens cerinoideus</i> (Anthony) . . . . .	133	351. <i>Holospira goldfussi</i> (Menke) . . . . .	145
302. <i>Ventridens lasmodon</i> (Phillips) . . . . .	133	352. <i>Metastoma roemeri</i> (Pfeiffer) . . . . .	145
303. <i>Ventridens percallosus</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	133	353. <i>Rabdotus mooreanus</i> (Pfeiffer) . . . . .	146
304. <i>Ventridens eutropis</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	133	354. <i>Rabdotus alternatus</i> (Say) . . . . .	146
305. <i>Ventridens collisella</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	133	355. <i>Rabdotus dealbatus dealbatus</i> (Say) . . . . .	146
306. <i>Ventridens theloides</i> (Walker & Pilsbry) . . . . .	133	356. <i>Rabdotus dealbatus ragsdalei</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	146
307. <i>Ventridens suppressus</i> (Say) . . . . .	134	357. <i>Drymaeus dominicus</i> (Reeve) . . . . .	146
308. <i>Ventridens virginicus</i> (Vanatta) . . . . .	134	358. <i>Drymaeus dormani</i> (W. G. Binney) . . . . .	146
309. <i>Ventridens demissus</i> (A. Binney) . . . . .	134	359. <i>Drymaeus multilineatus</i> (Say) . . . . .	147
310. <i>Ventridens lawae</i> (W. G. Binney) . . . . .	134	360. <i>Orthalicus floridensis</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	147
311. <i>Ventridens arcellus</i> Hubricht . . . . .	134	361. <i>Orthalicus reses</i> (Say) . . . . .	147
312. <i>Ventridens ligera</i> (Say) . . . . .	135	362. <i>Liguus fasciatus</i> (Müller) . . . . .	147
313. <i>Ventridens brittsi</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	135	363. <i>Polygyra cereolus</i> (Muhlfeld) . . . . .	147
314. <i>Ventridens volusiae</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	135	364. <i>Polygyra uvulifera</i> (Shuttleworth) . . . . .	147
315. <i>Ventridens acerra</i> (Lewis) . . . . .	135	365. <i>Polygyra septemvolva</i> Say . . . . .	147
316. <i>Ventridens intertextus</i> (A. Binney) . . . . .	136	366. <i>Polygyra auriculata</i> Say . . . . .	147
317. <i>Zonitoides elliotti</i> (Redfield) . . . . .	136	367. <i>Polygyra auriformis</i> (Bland) . . . . .	148
318. <i>Zonitoides patuloides</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	136	368. <i>Polygyra postelliana</i> (Bland) . . . . .	148
319. <i>Zonitoides limatulus</i> (W. G. Binney) . . . . .	136	369. <i>Polygyra subclausa</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	148
320. <i>Zonitoides lateumbilicatus</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	136	370. <i>Polygyra peninsulae</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	148
321. <i>Zonitoides arboreus</i> (Say) . . . . .	137	371. <i>Polygyra haesmani</i> Jackson . . . . .	148
322. <i>Zonitoides nitidus</i> (Müller) . . . . .	138	372. <i>Polygyra delecta</i> Hubricht . . . . .	148
323. <i>Striatura meridionalis</i> (Pilsbry & Ferriss) . . . . .	138	373. <i>Polygyra texasiana</i> (Moricand) . . . . .	148
324. <i>Striatura milium</i> (Morse) . . . . .	139	374. <i>Polygyra avara</i> Say . . . . .	148
325. <i>Striatura exigua</i> (Stimpson) . . . . .	139	375. <i>Polygyra triodontoides</i> (Bland) . . . . .	149
326. <i>Zonitoides kirbyi</i> Fullington . . . . .	140	376. <i>Polygyra polita</i> Pilsbry & Hinkley . . . . .	149
327. <i>Striatura ferrea</i> Morse . . . . .	140	377. <i>Polygyra tamaulipasensis</i> (I. Lea) . . . . .	149
328. <i>Euconulus chersinus</i> (Say) . . . . .	140	378. <i>Polygyra leporina</i> (Gould) . . . . .	149
329. <i>Vitrina alaskana</i> Dall . . . . .	140	379. <i>Polygyra pustuloides</i> (Bland) . . . . .	149
330. <i>Vitrina limpida</i> Gould . . . . .	140	380. <i>Polygyra pustula</i> (Férussac) . . . . .	150
331. <i>Euconulus fulvus</i> (Müller) . . . . .	141	381. <i>Polygyra plicata</i> (Say) . . . . .	150
332. <i>Euconulus trochulus</i> (Reinhardt) . . . . .	141	382. <i>Polygyra troostiana</i> (I. Lea) . . . . .	150
333. <i>Euconulus dentatus</i> (Sterki) . . . . .	142	383. <i>Polygyra fatigiata</i> (Say) . . . . .	150
334. <i>Guppya sterkii</i> (Dall) . . . . .	142	384. <i>Polygyra peregrina</i> Rehder . . . . .	150
335. <i>Euconulus polygyratus</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	143	385. <i>Polygyra jacksoni</i> (Bland) . . . . .	150
336. <i>Haplotrema concavum</i> (Say) . . . . .	143	386. <i>Polygyra deltoidea</i> (Simpson) . . . . .	150
337. <i>Dryachloa dauca</i> Thompson & Lee . . . . .	144	387. <i>Polygyra simpsoni</i> Pilsbry & Ferriss . . . . .	150
338. <i>Guppya gundlachi</i> (Pfeiffer) . . . . .	144	388. <i>Polygyra hippocrepis</i> (Pfeiffer) . . . . .	150
		389. <i>Polygyra mooreana</i> (W. G. Binney) . . . . .	150

390. <i>Polygyra tholus</i> (W. G. Binney) . . . . .	151	438. <i>Praticolella mobiliana</i> (I. Lea) . . . . .	158
391. <i>Polygyra gracilis</i> Hubricht . . . . .	151	439. <i>Mesodon inflectus</i> (Say) . . . . .	159
392. <i>Polygyra lithica</i> Hubricht . . . . .	151	440. <i>Mesodon approximans</i> (Clapp) . . . . .	159
393. <i>Polygyra dorfeuilliana</i> (I. Lea) . . . . .	151	441. <i>Mesodon smithi</i> (Clapp) . . . . .	159
394. <i>Stenotrema spinosum</i> (I. Lea) . . . . .	151	442. <i>Mesodon edentatus</i> (Sampson) . . . . .	159
395. <i>Stenotrema edgarianum</i> (I. Lea) . . . . .	151	443. <i>Mesodon magazinensis</i> (Pilsbry & Ferriss) . . . . .	159
396. <i>Stenotrema barbigerum</i> (Redfield) . . . . .	152	444. <i>Mesodon subpalliatum</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	159
397. <i>Stenotrema edwardsi</i> (Bland) . . . . .	152	445. <i>Mesodon sargentianus</i> (Johnson & Pilsbry) . . . . .	159
398. <i>Stenotrema waldense</i> Archer . . . . .	152	446. <i>Mesodon appressus</i> (Say) . . . . .	159
399. <i>Stenotrema pilsbryi</i> (Ferriss) . . . . .	152	447. <i>Mesodon panselenus</i> Hubricht . . . . .	159
400. <i>Stenotrema labrosum</i> (Bland) . . . . .	152	448. <i>Mesodon wetherbyi</i> (Bland) . . . . .	159
401. <i>Stenotrema altispira</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	152	449. <i>Mesodon zaletus</i> (A. Binney) . . . . .	160
402. <i>Stenotrema depilatum</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	152	450. <i>Mesodon chillhoweensis</i> (Lewis) . . . . .	160
403. <i>Stenotrema florida</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	152	451. <i>Mesodon indianorum</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	160
404. <i>Stenotrema calvescens</i> Hubricht . . . . .	152	452. <i>Mesodon jonesianus</i> (Archer) . . . . .	160
405. <i>Stenotrema barbatum</i> (Clapp) . . . . .	153	453. <i>Mesodon binneyanus</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	160
406. <i>Stenotrema stenotrema</i> (Pfeiffer) . . . . .	153	454. <i>Mesodon clenchi</i> (Rehder) . . . . .	160
407. <i>Stenotrema angellum</i> Hubricht . . . . .	154	455. <i>Mesodon kiowaensis</i> (Simpson) . . . . .	160
408. <i>Stenotrema magnifumosum</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	154	456. <i>Mesodon leatherwoodi</i> Pratt . . . . .	160
409. <i>Stenotrema simile</i> Grimm . . . . .	154	457. <i>Mesodon ferrissi</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	160
410. <i>Stenotrema pilula</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	154	458. <i>Mesodon clausus clausus</i> (Say) . . . . .	161
411. <i>Stenotrema morosum</i> Hubricht . . . . .	154	459. <i>Mesodon orestes</i> Hubricht . . . . .	161
412. <i>Stenotrema exodon</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	154	460. <i>Mesodon wheatleyi</i> (Bland) . . . . .	161
413. <i>Stenotrema hirsutum</i> (Say) . . . . .	154	461. <i>Mesodon rugeli</i> (Shuttleworth) . . . . .	161
414. <i>Stenotrema turbinella</i> (Clench & Archer) . . . . .	154	462. <i>Mesodon perigraptus</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	161
415. <i>Stenotrema deceptum</i> (Clapp) . . . . .	154	463. <i>Mesodon clingmanicus</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	161
416. <i>Stenotrema blandianum</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	155	464. <i>Mesodon christyi</i> (Bland) . . . . .	161
417. <i>Stenotrema unciferum</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	155	465. <i>Mesodon clausus trossulus</i> Hubricht . . . . .	161
418. <i>Stenotrema brevipila</i> (Clapp) . . . . .	155	466. <i>Mesodon thyroidus</i> (Say) . . . . .	162
419. <i>Stenotrema cohuttense</i> (Clapp) . . . . .	155	467. <i>Mesodon sayanus</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	162
420. <i>Stenotrema maxillatum</i> (Gould) . . . . .	155	468. <i>Mesodon clarki</i> (I. Lea) . . . . .	162
421. <i>Stenotrema leai cheatumi</i> Fullington . . . . .	155	469. <i>Mesodon andrewsae</i> W. G. Binney . . . . .	162
422. <i>Stenotrema wichitorum</i> Branson . . . . .	155	470. <i>Mesodon elevatus</i> (Say) . . . . .	163
423. <i>Stenotrema hubrichti</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	155	471. <i>Mesodon laevior</i> Hubricht . . . . .	163
424. <i>Stenotrema fraternum montanum</i> Archer . . . . .	155	472. <i>Mesodon pennsylvanicus</i> (Green) . . . . .	163
425. <i>Stenotrema fraternum imperforatum</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	155	473. <i>Mesodon mitchellianus</i> (I. Lea) . . . . .	163
426. <i>Stenotrema leai leai</i> (A. Binney) . . . . .	156	474. <i>Mesodon roemeri</i> (Pfeiffer) . . . . .	163
427. <i>Stenotrema leai aliciae</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	156	475. <i>Mesodon normalis</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	163
428. <i>Stenotrema fraternum fraternum</i> (Say) . . . . .	157	476. <i>Mesodon downieanus</i> (Bland) . . . . .	163
429. <i>Praticolella griseola</i> (Pfeiffer) . . . . .	157	477. <i>Mesodon kalmianus</i> Hubricht . . . . .	164
430. <i>Praticolella pachyloma</i> (Menke in Pfeiffer) . . . . .	157	478. <i>Mesodon sanus</i> (Clench & Archer) . . . . .	164
431. <i>Praticolella candida</i> Hubricht . . . . .	157	479. <i>Mesodon archeri</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	164
432. <i>Praticolella berlandieriana</i> (Moricand) . . . . .	158	480. <i>Triodopsis fulciden</i> Hubricht . . . . .	164
433. <i>Praticolella trimatrix</i> Hubricht . . . . .	158	481. <i>Triodopsis rugosa</i> Brooks & MacMillan . . . . .	164
434. <i>Praticolella taeniata</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	158	482. <i>Triodopsis anteridon</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	164
435. <i>Praticolella jejuna</i> (Say) . . . . .	158	483. <i>Triodopsis fraudulenta</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	164
436. <i>Praticolella bakeri</i> Vanatta . . . . .	158	484. <i>Triodopsis pendula</i> Hubricht . . . . .	164
437. <i>Praticolella lawae</i> (Lewis) . . . . .	158	485. <i>Triodopsis picea</i> Hubricht . . . . .	164
		486. <i>Triodopsis neglecta</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	164
		487. <i>Triodopsis claibornensis</i> Lutz . . . . .	164
		488. <i>Triodopsis vulgata</i> Pilsbry . . . . .	165



489. <i>Triodopsis discoidea</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	165	508. <i>Triodopsis palustris</i> Hubricht . . . . .	168
490. <i>Triodopsis tennesseensis</i> (Walker & Pilsbry) . . . . .	165	509. <i>Triodopsis occidentalis</i> (Pilsbry & Ferriss) . . . . .	168
491. <i>Triodopsis alabamensis</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	165	510. <i>Triodopsis tridentata</i> (Say) . . . . .	169
492. <i>Triodopsis juxtidentis</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	165	511. <i>Triodopsis hopetonensis</i> (Shuttleworth) . . . . .	169
493. <i>Triodopsis denotata</i> (Férussac) . . . . .	166	512. <i>Triodopsis cragini</i> Call . . . . .	169
494. <i>Triodopsis vultuosa</i> (Gould) . . . . .	166	513. <i>Triodopsis fallax</i> (Say) . . . . .	169
495. <i>Triodopsis vannostrandii</i> (Bland) . . . . .	166	514. <i>Triodopsis dentifera</i> (A. Binney) . . . . .	170
496. <i>Triodopsis complanata</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	166	515. <i>Triodopsis multilineata</i> (Say) . . . . .	170
497. <i>Triodopsis burchi</i> Hubricht . . . . .	166	516. <i>Triodopsis alleni</i> (Wetherby in Sampson) . . . . .	170
498. <i>Triodopsis platysayoides</i> (Brooks) . . . . .	166	517. <i>Triodopsis divesta</i> (Gould) . . . . .	170
499. <i>Triodopsis henriettae</i> (Mazyck) . . . . .	166	518. <i>Triodopsis lioderma</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	170
500. <i>Triodopsis albolabris</i> (Say) . . . . .	167	519. <i>Allogona profunda</i> (Say) . . . . .	171
501. <i>Triodopsis major</i> (A. Binney) . . . . .	167	520. <i>Oreohelix strigosa cooperi</i> (W. G. Binney) . . . . .	172
502. <i>Triodopsis messana</i> Hubricht . . . . .	167	521. <i>Cepolis varians</i> (Menke) . . . . .	172
503. <i>Triodopsis obsoleta</i> (Pilsbry) . . . . .	167	522. <i>Triodopsis caroliniensis</i> (I. Lea) . . . . .	172
504. <i>Triodopsis fosteri</i> (F. C. Baker) . . . . .	168	523. <i>Cepaea hortensis</i> (Müller) . . . . .	172
505. <i>Triodopsis soelneri</i> (Henderson) . . . . .	168		
506. <i>Triodopsis affinis</i> Hubricht . . . . .	168		
507. <i>Triodopsis obstricta</i> (Say) . . . . .	168		

# The Distributions of the Native Land Mollusks of the Eastern United States

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## Abstract

Distribution maps of the 523 native species and subspecies of land mollusks from the eastern United States are presented, based upon the monograph of Pilsbry (1939–1948), collections by the author throughout this region, examination of materials in major museum collections, and identifications performed by the author for other workers.

Systematic and nomenclatural changes since the publication of Pilsbry's *Land Mollusca of North America (North of Mexico)* are documented. Notes on habitat preferences and significant patterns of variation are included.

## Introduction

This work consists of maps showing the known distributions of all the recognized species of native land snails found east of a line comprising the western borders of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and that part of Texas lying east of the Pecos River. A native species is here defined as one which was not introduced through the agency of man. Thus, any species for which there is evidence for its presence in pre-Columbian times is considered native and included in this survey. Species known only from the Pleistocene are included, but Pliocene taxa are not. Mexican species recorded from the United States only in beach drift from southern Texas are listed, but their distributions are not mapped.

## Acknowledgments

I am grateful to the many curators who over the years have aided my study of materials in collections under their charge; to the many fellow students and collectors who have sent me material for identification and shared knowledge of various taxa; and to Alan Solem, Field Museum of Natural History, for his editorial help during the publication process. My thanks to Tanisse Bezin for the arduous task of preparing and mounting the original maps for publication.

## Materials and Methods

The maps are based primarily upon the data presented in H. A. Pilsbry's *Land Mollusca of North America (North of Mexico)*, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Monographs, No. 3, volumes 1 and 2, published in four parts between 1939 and 1948 (hereafter abbreviated as LMNA), and material in the collection of the author. The latter amounts to about 43,000 lots with perhaps 500,000 specimens. This material has been accumulated over 55 years of collecting activity throughout most of this region. Over the last 20 years, land mollusks from the eastern United States in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History (Washington, D.C.), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), Field Museum of Natural History, University of Michigan Museum

of Zoology, and Carnegie Museum (Pittsburgh) have been studied to verify published records. Material that I have identified for others is incorporated, and records from local lists that fill in county records within an area known to be inhabited by a species have been utilized. In numerous places, however, suggested synonymies that I consider to be incorrect are indicated by “[ ]” as being erroneous. Reported range extensions that seem doubtful, and for which I have been unable to consult the specimens on which they are based, also have not been recorded.

This is thus a record of distributions that I have been able to confirm directly or that have been extracted from comprehensive monographic data. The scale of the maps is such that a county is the basic distributional unit. Three symbols are used to indicate the nature of the record:

1. Where a species is known to be living in a county, the county has been blacked in
2. Where a species is known only as a fossil, an “×” has been placed in the county
3. Where a species is known only from river drift, an “○” has been placed in the county

The last category is subject to the greatest degree of error. The fact that specimens were taken from creek or river drift rarely is recorded on either the museum label or in published reports, yet dead shells can be transported considerable distances by flood waters. It is not always possible to recognize drift material by examination of museum specimens as contrasted with dead shells collected in situ.

The order of families basically follows that of Zilch's *Euthyneura* section of the *Handbuch der Palaeozoologie*, published in 1959 and 1960. Generic order within families is a compromise between Zilch and Pilsbry's LMNA; species order within genera follows Pilsbry and/or my opinion as to species relationships.

Limited use has been made of subspecific categories. None of the many “forms” and “varieties” of such taxa as *Liguus fasciatus* is listed, and subspecies based originally on size alone are not recognized. Usually these have been found to intergrade completely when adequate material is available. Only such subspecies as show a rather sharp differentiation from each other are mapped separately. Where supposed subspecies have been found to occur sympatrically without intergradation, probable speciation is indicated. The evidence for changes in rank for taxa on which I have

not published previously will be published elsewhere. This distributional paper was deemed an inappropriate place to present justification of such taxonomic decisions.

The list of species provides a reference to LMNA, and then to subsequent literature in which taxonomic changes have been suggested. If such nomenclatural or rank changes are not valid in my opinion, I have enclosed them in “[ ]”. For species described subsequent to LMNA, or not recorded in that monograph, the original description and subsequent faunistic records are provided.

Some remarks on variation have been included, when necessary, and habitat notes indicate the more usual places in which a species occurs. No attempt has been made to list all the known habitats, but only the preferred ones.

Since many species reach their limits of distribution on the fringes of the area covered by this report, notes on extralimital distributions have been provided where appropriate.

## Recommendations for Future Work

Much faunistic and revisionary work remains to be done on the land mollusks of the eastern United States. The recorded distributions for such widely distributed species as *Zonitoides arboreus* (Say) (map 321), *Discus cronkhitei* (Newcomb) (map 171), or *Carychium exiguum* (Say) (map 17) demonstrate that the records are not uniformly complete. Some states will have most counties filled in, while others show only a few records. Ranges that end at a state line are almost certain indicators of differential collecting effort. Michigan is probably the best collected state, and it is doubtful that further collecting there would add any significant range extensions, especially for the larger species. Other states in which collecting effort has been intensive are Alabama, Maryland, Illinois, Kansas, and Oklahoma. The states most in need of faunistic surveys are North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. Indiana, Pennsylvania, and all the New England states have scattered records. Western Tennessee and southern Georgia also are very poorly known. There thus exists a set of challenges to local naturalists of these areas—to extend known ranges and fill in (or confirm) distributional gaps.

It is equally evident that knowledge of different families is uneven. Particularly in the northern United States, records are sparse for several fam-

ilies. This is in part the result of comparatively little collecting effort in these areas in recent years, in part reflecting the effects of deforestation, and in part patchy distributions caused by postglacial colonization. It also reflects difficulty in making identifications for many species. Specific comments follow.

### Philomycidae

Most collectors of land snails ignore slugs. Furthermore, the slug collections in several institutions have been neglected. Specimens have been allowed to dry out, which prevents meaningful study. In former years, specimens were killed by drowning and then preserved without fixation. Many such specimens are practically unidentifiable. Thus, records for the Philomycidae are based primarily on the collections of the author.

### Succineidae

While some species can be identified from the shell only, most species must be dissected for positive identification. Most museum sets consist of shells only and thus cannot be identified with accuracy. Older records for such species as *Succinea "grosvenori"* and "*avara*" are worthless.

### Zonitidae

In many instances, it is necessary to dissect specimens of the *indentata* group of *Glyphyalinia*, the "*capsella*" group of *Paravitrea*, and the *vulgata* group of *Mesomphix* for positive identification. In the absence of any anatomical material, many museum records cannot be used.

### Pupillidae

Especially in *Vertigo*, there is a very high incidence of mixed lots and misidentifications in museum collections. Time has not been available for me to sort out and reidentify this very extensive material, so that the records for this family are based primarily on my own collections and Pilsbry's monograph.

It is intended that this volume be a working document—that new records be added to the maps, and taxonomic changes inserted as knowledge advances.

## List of Taxa

Class GASTROPODA  
Subclass PROSOBRANCHIATA  
Order ARCHAEOGASTROPODA  
Superfamily NERITACEA  
Family HELICINIDAE

### *Helicina orbiculata* (Say, 1818) Map 2

*Helicina orbiculata* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1082.

*Helicina orbiculata tropica* Pfeiffer, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1084.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Prefers sunny situations, roadsides, and glades. It sometimes occurs in woods, but is not as abundant in such habitats. In Texas and Florida, it is sometimes semiarboreal.

VARIATION—In the western part of its range, Texas to Missouri, the lip is usually much thickened (*H. o. tropica*); however, I have found colonies with thin lips in central Texas and colonies with thickened lips in central Kentucky.

### *Helicina clappi* Pilsbry, 1909 Map 3

*Helicina clappi* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1080.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Semiarboreal. Climbs about on shrubbery and the trunks of trees in wet weather, but may be found on the ground.

VARIATION—The shell is whitish or pale yellow, frequently with reddish brown bands or flecking on the upper surface.

### *Helicina chrysocheila* Binney, 1851

*Helicina chrysocheila* Binney, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1081.

HABITAT—Widely distributed in eastern Mexico, but in the United States is known only from beach drift in southern Texas.

### *Helicina fragilis elata* Shuttleworth, 1852

*Helicina fragilis elata* Shuttleworth, Hubricht, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 83.

REMARKS—Another Mexican species known only from beach drift in southern Texas.

### *Hendersonia occulta* (Say, 1831) Map 1

*Hendersonia occulta* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1087.

HABITAT—A calciphile. In the unglaciated area in southwestern Wisconsin and northeastern Iowa,

this species is usually found on floodplains; but in the southern Appalachians, it is found on river bluffs, talus slopes, in ravines, and on mountainsides. In dry weather it is found in leaf litter; in wet weather it is found crawling on leaves, logs, and rocks. What is probably the largest colony in existence is near the northern end of Shenandoah National Park. This colony is at least 15 miles long and extends from near the base of the mountain to well above the Skyline Drive.

VARIATION—The shell is usually reddish brown, but may be pale yellow. There is no difference between specimens from the unglaciated area and the southern Appalachians, despite the long separation of these populations.

**Lucidella tantilla** (Pilsbry, 1902) Map 4

*Lucidella tantilla* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1085.

HABITAT—Found in hammocks crawling on leaves, logs, and trunks of trees in wet weather. Also found in eastern Cuba.

**Lucidella lirata** (Pfeiffer, 1847)

*Lucidella lirata* (Pfeiffer), Hubricht, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 83.

REMARKS—A widely distributed Central American species occasionally found in beach drift in southern Texas.

Order MESOGASTROPODA  
Suborder TAENIOGLOSSA  
Superfamily LITTORINACEA  
Family POMATIASIDAE

**Chondropoma dentatum** (Say, 1825) Map 5

*Chondropoma dentatum* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1076.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found crawling on rocks and tree trunks in wet weather, frequently in pairs, the larger female pursued by the smaller male.

Superfamily RISSOACEA  
Family POMATIOPSIDAE

**Pomatiopsis lapidaria** (Say, 1817) Map 11

*Cyclostoma lapidaria* Say, 1817, J. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1: 13.  
*Pomatiopsis lapidaria* (Say), Binney, 1865, Land & Freshwater Shells North America, III: 93.  
*Pomatiopsis hinkleyi* Pilsbry, 1896, Nautilus, 10: 37.

*Pomatiopsis scalaris* F. C. Baker, 1927, Nautilus, 40: 119.

*Pomatiopsis praelonga* Brooks & MacMillan, 1940, Nautilus, 53: 96.

HABITAT—A calciphile. This species has often been referred to as amphibious or even aquatic. But, having collected it at more than 300 localities, it is my opinion that, were it not for its aquatic affinities, it would have been accepted as a land snail without question. Found crawling on damp mud on floodplains, but usually above the normal high-water line; also on talus slopes, in ravines, and on mountainsides. During winter floods it may be washed into streams, where it may live for some time. During warmer weather it may climb up on plants and tree trunks to escape the water. It can close its operculum tightly enough to survive 24 hours in alcohol.

VARIATION—In dry habitats it may have a more slender, thicker shell; in very wet habitats it may have a more obese, thinner shell. This difference is rather insignificant, although it has been the basis for two specific names.

**Pomatiopsis cincinnatiensis** (I. Lea, 1840)

Map 12

*Cyclostoma cincinnatiensis* I. Lea, 1840, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1: 289.

*Pomatiopsis cincinnatiensis* (I. Lea), Walker, 1918, Misc. Pub. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 6: 148.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found on shaded, muddy stream banks, usually a foot or more above the normal low-water line. It occurs closer to the stream than *P. lapidaria* normally does, but there is overlap, and the two species sometimes occur together. The distribution records for this species are somewhat scattered, but this is probably due to poor collecting, rather than to rarity. Because of its peculiar habitat, one must look especially for it.

Family TRUNCATELLIDAE

**Truncatella pulchella** Pfeiffer, 1839 Map 6

*Truncatella bilabiata* Pfeiffer, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1069.

*Truncatella pulchella* Pfeiffer, Torre, 1960, Nautilus, 73: 83.

HABITAT—The most abundant species of the genus in southern Florida. Found in and under seaweed in the strand at or above high-tide line, usually in rocky places. I have never found it on sandy beaches. A common West Indian species.

VARIATION—An extremely variable species, ranging from nearly smooth, with only traces of the costae in the sutures, to strongly costate.

**Truncatella floridana** Hubricht, 1983 Map 7

*Truncatella floridana* Hubricht, 1983, *Gastropodia*, 2: 19.

HABITAT—This species is sometimes found in the high-tide strand where the dead seaweed is lapped by the sea at high tide, but it is also found in the storm-strand, which may be 100 ft or more back from the high-tide strand, and is the debris washed in by severe storms. This debris has the salt leached out by rains and dries out during dry weather. *Truncatella floridana* is the only species which can survive in this habitat.

**Truncatella scalaris clathrus** Lowe, 1830 Map 8

*Truncatella clathrus* Lowe, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, 2: 1069.

*Truncatella scalaris clathrus* Lowe, Torre, 1960, *Nautilus*, 73: 86.

HABITAT—Found in the strand associated with *T. pulchella* and *T. subcylindrica*. Common on the Florida Keys. The only places on the Florida mainland where I have found it are at Flamingo, in the Everglades National Park, and on the Rick-enbacher Causeway, in Miami. A West Indian species.

VARIATION—Unlike *T. pulchella* and *T. subcylindrica*, this species in Florida usually shows little variation in the development of the costae. On Little Torch Key, there is a colony in which some shells are smooth, but show dark streaks on the shell where the costae should be.

**Truncatella regina** Hubricht, 1983 Map 9

*Truncatella regina* Hubricht, 1983, *Gastropodia*, 2: 18.

HABITAT—Found associated with *T. pulchella*, *T. subcylindrica*, and *T. scalaris clathrus* on the Florida Keys.

**Truncatella subcylindrica** (Linné, 1767) Map 10

*Truncatella pulchella* Pfeiffer, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, 2: 1070.

*Truncatella caribaeensis* "Sowerby" Reeve, Torre, 1960, *Nautilus* 73: 84.

*Truncatella subcylindrica* (Linnaeus), Hubricht, 1983, *Gastropodia*, 2: 19.

HABITAT—Usually found with *T. pulchella*, but sometimes occurs alone.

VARIATION—This species, like *T. pulchella*, shows great variation in the development of the costae, but the variation in the number of the costae is not as great. A common West Indian species.

Subclass PULMONATA

Superorder SYSTELLOMMATOPHORA

Order SOLEOLIFERA

Superfamily VERONICELLACEA

Family VERONICELLIDAE

**Veronicella floridana** (Leidy, 1851) Map 13

*Veronicella floridana* (Leidy), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, 2: 1063.

HABITAT—Found in a variety of habitats in Florida; in hammocks, along roadsides and railroads, and in gardens in urban areas, wherever there is adequate cover. I have never seen it in large numbers. It is native to Florida and introduced into Louisiana. Common in Cuba.

Superorder BASOMMATOPHORA

Superfamily ELLOBIACEA

Family CARYCHIIDAE

**Carychium clappi** Hubricht, 1959 Map 15

*Carychium costatum* Hubricht, 1951, *Nautilus*, 65: 59 [not *C. costatum* Freyer, 1856].

*Carychium clappi* Hubricht, 1959, *Nautilus*, 73: 36.

HABITAT—Usually found in deep pockets of leaves on wooded hillsides and talus slopes, where leaves have blown up against the side of a log or in "tree graves."

**Carychium exile exile** H. C. Lea, 1842 Map 20

*Carychium exile* H. C. Lea, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, 2: 1058.

HABITAT—Found in much the same habitat as *C. clappi*, but the two species are rarely found together.

**Carychium exile canadense** Clapp, 1906 Map 21

*Carychium exile canadense* Clapp, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, 2: 1059.

*Carychium canadense* Clapp, Leonard, Frye, & Johnson, 1971, *Ill. State Geol. Surv.*, *Circ.* 461: 11.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *C. exile*.

**Carychium mexicanum** Pilsbry, 1891 Map 14

*Carychium floridanum* G. H. Clapp, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1056.

*Carychium exile mexicanum* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1060.

*Carychium mexicanum* Pilsbry, Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 33.

**HABITAT**—Found in wetter habitats than *C. exile*, although they are sometimes found together. In Florida it is usually found in swamps. Common in eastern Mexico.

**Carychium stygium** Call, 1897 Map 16

*Carychium stygium* Call, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1054.

**HABITAT**—Known only from the total darkness of caves, where it feeds on the guano of the cave cricket.

**Carychium exiguum** (Say, 1822) Map 17

*Carychium exiguum* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1052.

*Carychium perexiguum* F. C. Baker, 1938, Nautilus, 51: 128; Taylor, 1960, U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper, 337: 51.

[*Carychium exile* H. C. Lea, Branson, 1961, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 41: 61.]

**HABITAT**—Usually found in wetter situations than *C. exile*, although they are sometimes found together.

**Carychium riparium** Hubricht, 1978 Map 19

*Carychium riparium* Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 50.

**HABITAT**—Found in leaf litter on the floodplains of streams. It is probably more widely distributed than the records on the map would indicate.

**Carychium nannodes** Clapp, 1905 Map 18

*Carychium nannodes* Clapp, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1055.

**HABITAT**—Found in the same habitat as *C. clappi*, with which it is frequently found. It is sometimes found with *C. exile*, but not nearly as often as with *C. clappi*.

Superorder STYLOMMATOPHORA  
Order ORTHURETHRA  
Superfamily COCHLICOPACEA  
Family COCHLICOPIDAE

The following treatment uses contemporary European nomenclature and cites a standard field guide for illustrations and further data.

**Cochlicopa morseana** (Doherty, 1878) Map 25

*Cionella lubrica morseana* Doherty, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1049.

*Cionella morseana* Doherty, Hubricht, 1961, Sterkiana, 3: 12.

**HABITAT**—A secretive species; found in moist upland woods. In dry weather and in the winter, it is found on the ground under pockets of deep leaves, its aperture closed with a white epiphragm. During wet weather it crawls about in the leaf litter. It is rarely found on the surface of the leaves.

**Cochlicopa lubrica** (Müller, 1774) Map 24

*Cionella lubrica* (Müller), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1047.

**HABITAT**—Found in meadows and along roadsides, a species of moderately wet grassy situations. I have never found it in woods. In northern New York, it is found in concrete culverts. A Holarctic species.

**Cochlicopa lubricella** (Porro, 1838) Map 22

*Bulimus lubricus* var. *lubricella* Porro, 1838, Malacologia terrestre e fluviale della Provincia Comasca, pp. 53–54.

*Cionella lubrica* form *exigua* (Menke), Hubricht, 1962, Sterkiana, 7: 1.

*Cochlicopa lubricella* (Porro), Kerney & Cameron, 1979, Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe, Collins, London, p. 62, pl. 1, fig. 10.

**HABITAT**—Found in the same habitat as *C. lubrica* and frequently found with it. A Holarctic species.

**Cochlicopa nitens** (Gallenstein, 1848) Map 23

*Bulimus nitens* Gallenstein, 1848, Systematisches Verzeichniss der in der Provinz Kärnten bisher entdeckten Land- & Süßwasser-Conchylien, mit Angabe der wichtigsten Fundorte, nebst einer kurzen Anleitung für angehende Conchylien-Sammler, p. 10.

*Cochlicopa nitens* (Gallenstein), Kerney & Cameron, 1979, Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe, Collins, London, p. 62, p. 1, fig. 12.

**HABITAT**—Usually found in wetter habitats than those of *C. lubrica*, but sometimes found with it. Also found in central and eastern Europe.



Superfamily PUPILLACEA  
Family VALLONIIDAE

**Vallonia pulchella** (Müller, 1774) Map 26

*Vallonia pulchella* (Müller), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1023.

HABITAT—A species of grassy places, roadsides, meadows, and lawns. Common in concrete culverts in northern New York.

VARIATION—This and other species of *Vallonia* occur in two forms: one with a round umbilicus and one with an eccentric umbilicus. The form with the round umbilicus is usually larger than the form with the eccentric umbilicus. A Holarctic species.

**Vallonia excentrica** Sterki, 1893 Map 30

*Vallonia excentrica* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1025.

*Vallonia pulchella* form *excentrica* Sterki, Hubricht, 1950, Nautilus, 64: 35.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *V. pulchella* and frequently found with it. A Holarctic species.

**Vallonia costata** (Müller, 1774) Map 27

*Vallonia costata* (Müller), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1026.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *V. pulchella* and *V. excentrica* and frequently found with them. A Holarctic species.

**Vallonia gracilicosta** Reinhardt, 1883 Map 31

*Vallonia gracilicosta* Reinhardt, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1028.

*Vallonia albula* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1031.

HABITAT—Most records for this species in the eastern United States are of Pleistocene fossils. I have never collected it alive. Common in the western United States, except for the coastal states.

**Vallonia parvula** Sterki, 1893 Map 28

*Vallonia parvula* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1027.

HABITAT—Found in grassy situations, but in dryer habitats than those of *V. pulchella*.

**Vallonia cyclophorella** Sterki, 1892 Map 29

*Vallonia cyclophorella* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1035.

HABITAT—The only lot of this species which I collected alive was found under leaf litter in an

aspen grove at high elevations in the Wasatch Mountains of Utah. Common in mountain areas of the western United States.

**Vallonia perspectiva** Sterki, 1892 Map 33

*Vallonia perspectiva* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1033.

HABITAT—A calciphile. A species of wooded talus slopes and along railroads; also western United States and Mexico.

**Planogyra asteriscus** (Morse, 1857) Map 32

*Planogyra asteriscus* (Morse), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1038.

HABITAT—A species of wet places. Found in swamps and about the edges of marshes.

**Zoogenetes harpa** (Say, 1824) Map 34

*Zoogenetes harpa* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1043.

HABITAT—A species of low wet places; in leaf litter and moss near the margins of lakes and swamps.

Family PUPILLIDAE  
Subfamily PUPILLINAE

**Pupilla blandi** Morse, 1865 Map 37

*Pupilla blandi* Morse, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 929.

HABITAT—Most or all of the records from east of the Rocky Mountains are either Pleistocene fossils or river drift (probably washed from Pleistocene deposits). Common in the Rocky Mountain region from Alberta to New Mexico.

**Pupilla muscorum muscorum** (Linné, 1758) Map 35

*Pupilla muscorum* (Linné), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 933.

[*Pupilla muscorum sinistra* Franzen, Bequaert, & Miller, 1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 80.]

HABITAT—A calciphile. A species of grassy roadsides and meadows. Found in concrete culverts in northern New York. A Holarctic species.

**Pupilla muscorum sinistra** Franzen, 1946 Map 36

*Pupilla muscorum sinistra* Franzen, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 935.

*Pupilla sinistra* Franzen, Tuthill, Laird, & Frye, 1964, Proc. North Dakota Acad. Sci., 18: 145.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

**Pupoides albilabris** (C. B. Adams, 1821) Map 38

*Pupoides albilabris* (C. B. Adams), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 921.

[*Pupoides modicus* (Gould), Bequaert & Miller, 1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 177.]

HABITAT—A species of bare ground, roadsides, old quarries, glades, and waste ground, usually in calcareous areas. Found crawling on the ground or up the stems of plants in wet weather.

VARIATION—Apparently due to some diseased condition, one sometimes finds specimens with fewer whorls than normal. Such specimens have been confused with *P. modicus*.

**Pupoides modicus** (Gould, 1848) Map 40

*Pupoides modicus* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 923.

HABITAT—Found in much the same habitats as *P. albilabris*, but restricted to peninsular Florida and the Bahamas.

**Pupoides hordaceus** (Gabb, 1866) Map 39

*Pupoides hordaceus* (Gabb), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 924.

REMARKS—All records from east of its main range in the Rocky Mountains are either Pleistocene fossils or river drift (probably washed from Pleistocene deposits).

**Pupoides inornatus** Vanatta, 1915 Map 41

*Pupoides inornatus* Vanatta, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 926.

REMARKS—All, or most, of the records from east of its main range in the Rocky Mountains are either Pleistocene fossils or river drift (probably washed from Pleistocene deposits).

Subfamily GASTROCOPTINAE

**Gastrocopta armifera** (Say, 1821) Map 44

*Gastrocopta armifera* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 874.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found in sunny situations, roadsides, along railroads, in cedar glades. Sometimes found in open woods.

**Gastrocopta abbreviata** (Sterki, 1909) Map 50

*Gastrocopta armifera abbreviata* (Sterki), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 877.

*Gastrocopta abbreviata* (Sterki), Hubricht, 1972, Nautilus, 85: 74.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in the same habitat as *G. armifera*, with which it is sometimes found.

**Gastrocopta similis** (Sterki, 1909) Map 43

*Gastrocopta armifera* form *similis* (Sterki), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 877.

*Gastrocopta armifera* form *affinis* (Sterki), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 877.

*Gastrocopta similis* (Sterki), Hubricht, 1972, Nautilus, 85: 75.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in the same habitat as *G. armifera*, with which it is sometimes found.

**Gastrocopta ruidosensis** (Cockerell, 1909) Map 51

*Gastrocopta armifera ruidosensis* (Cockerell), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 877.

*Gastrocopta proarmifera* Leonard, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 878; Hubricht, 1972, Nautilus, 85: 76.

*Gastrocopta tridentata* (Leonard), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 880; Hubricht, 1972, Nautilus, 85: 76.

*Gastrocopta ruidosensis* (Cockerell), Hubricht, 1972, Nautilus, 85: 75.

HABITAT—In our area it is known only as a Pleistocene fossil or as river drift which was washed from Pleistocene deposits. A western species.

**Gastrocopta clappi** (Sterki, 1909) Map 64

*Gastrocopta armifera clappi* (Sterki), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 878.

*Gastrocopta clappi* (Sterki), Hubricht, 1962, Sterkiana, 7: 1.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in the same habitat as *G. armifera*, with which it is sometimes found.

**Gastrocopta contracta** (Say, 1822) Map 42

*Gastrocopta contracta* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 880.

*Gastrocopta contracta climeana* (Vanatta), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 881; Hubricht, 1965, Sterkiana, 17: 4.

HABITAT—This species is found in so many habitats that it seems impossible to pinpoint its requirements. It is found in low, wet places, as well as places which are quite dry. It is also found in sunny roadsides and along railroads and in leaf litter in deep woods. It appears to be a calciphile.

**Gastrocopta holzingeri** (Sterki, 1889) Map 48

*Gastrocopta holzingeri* (Sterki), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 883.

*Gastrocopta holzingeri agna* (Pilsbry & Vanatta), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 884; Branson, 1961, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 41: 56.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found on talus slopes in semishady situations.

**Gastrocopta venusta** Leonard, 1972 Map 63

*Gastrocopta venusta* Leonard, 1972, Nautilus, 85: 80.

HABITAT—Known only as Pleistocene fossils.

**Gastrocopta falcis** Leonard, 1946 Map 59

*Gastrocopta falcis* Leonard, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 885.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

**Gastrocopta pentodon** (Say, 1821) Map 61

*Gastrocopta pentodon* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 886.

*Gastrocopta carnegiei* (Sterki), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 890; Hubricht, 1968, Sterkiana, 32: 6.

[*Gastrocopta tappaniana* (C. B. Adams), Bequaert & Miller, 1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 88.]

HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found in upland woods in rather dry situations, but is sometimes found in low, wet places in company with *G. tappaniana*.

VARIATION—The number of teeth in the aperture varies from 5 to 9, with 5 or 6 being the most frequent number. In *G. tappaniana* 7 and 8 are the most usual numbers of teeth. However, the real difference between *G. pentodon* and *G. tappaniana* is in the larger size of the latter. *Gastrocopta tappaniana* normally has a larger shell, having about twice the volume of *G. pentodon*.

**Gastrocopta tappaniana** (C. B. Adams, 1842)

Map 57

*Gastrocopta tappaniana* (C. B. Adams), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 889.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found in wet places, margins of ponds, floodplains of streams, and marshes. In the southeastern United States, it is found on the undersides of palmetto leaves. Often found in the company of *Vertigo ovata*.

**Gastrocopta corticaria** (Say, 1816) Map 53

*Gastrocopta corticaria* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 894.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found crawling on logs and tree trunks in wet weather. Rarely found in large numbers.

**Gastrocopta rupicola** (Say, 1821) Map 45

*Gastrocopta rupicola* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 905.

*Gastrocopta rupicola matecumbensis* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 906; Cheatum & Fullington, 1973, Dallas Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull. 1: 22.

HABITAT—Found under old ties along railroads, on roadsides, about logs in woods, and on the undersides of palmetto leaves in swamps.

**Gastrocopta procera** (Gould, 1840) Map 46

*Gastrocopta procera* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 907.

[*Gastrocopta procera sterkiana* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 908; Cheatum & Fullington, 1973, Dallas Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull. 1: 19.]

*Gastrocopta procera mcclungi* (Hanna & Johnston), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 910; Cheatum & Fullington, 1973, Dallas Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull. 1: 19.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found on rather dry ground with sparse vegetation. Frequently found with *Pupoides albilabris*.

**Gastrocopta sterkiana** Pilsbry, 1912 Map 60

*Gastrocopta procera sterkiana* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 908; Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 50.

HABITAT—Found in drier habitats than those of *G. procera*.

**Gastrocopta riparia** Hubricht, 1978 Map 52

*Gastrocopta procera* form *riparia* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 908; Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 50.

HABITAT—Usually found in wetter habitats than those of *G. procera*; low woods, in urban areas, and along railroads.

**Gastrocopta riograndensis** (Pilsbry & Vanatta, 1892) Map 62

*Gastrocopta riograndensis* (Pilsbry & Vanatta), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 911.

HABITAT—Known only from river drift in Texas. A Mexican species.

**Gastrocopta servilis** (Gould, 1843) Map 58

*Pupa servilis* Gould, 1843, Boston J. Nat. Hist., 4: 356. *Gastrocopta servilis* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1916, Man. Conch., (2), 24: 70; Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 50.

**HABITAT**—A calciphile. Usually found in open, grassy places, along railroads, dumps, and lawns. A Neotropical species that has been widely dispersed by commerce.

**Gastrocopta cristata** (Pilsbry & Vanatta, 1900) Map 47

*Gastrocopta cristata* (Pilsbry & Vanatta), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 911.

**HABITAT**—A calciphile. Most records are from river drift or fossils. It is a species of grassy places, often where it is quite dry. The species has been introduced into eastern Maryland. Its main range is Texas and Oklahoma west to Arizona.

**Gastrocopta chauliodonta** Taylor, 1954 Map 56

*Gastrocopta chauliodonta* Taylor, 1954, Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool., Occas. Pap., 557: 12.

**HABITAT**—Known only as Pleistocene fossils.

**Gastrocopta scaevoscala** Taylor, 1960 Map 55

*Gastrocopta scaevoscala* Taylor, 1960, U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper, 337: 70.

**HABITAT**—Known only as Pleistocene and Pliocene fossils.

**Gastrocopta paracristata** Franzen & Leonard, 1947 Map 54

*Gastrocopta paracristata* Franzen & Leonard, 1947, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 31: 346.

**HABITAT**—Known only as Pleistocene and Pliocene fossils.

**Gastrocopta pellucida** (Pfeiffer, 1841) Map 49

*Gastrocopta pellucida hordeacella* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 913.

*Gastrocopta pellucida* (Pfeiffer), Branson, 1961, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 41: 59.

**HABITAT**—Usually found in open, grassy places or in open woods; often in dry, sandy places. In Florida it is sometimes found on the undersides of palmetto leaves.

#### Subfamily VERTIGININAE

**Vertigo milium** (Gould, 1840) Map 65

*Vertigo milium* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 944.

**HABITAT**—Usually found in wet places in company with *V. ovata*, but sometimes found crawling

on the leaves in upland woods in wet weather. Also found on the undersides of palmetto leaves.

**Vertigo oscariana** (Sterki, 1890) Map 66

*Vertigo oscariana* (Sterki), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 946.

**HABITAT**—Usually found in leaf litter in ravines and on talus slopes. Also found on the undersides of palmetto leaves.

**Vertigo rugosula** Sterki, 1890 Map 68

*Vertigo rugosula* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 948.  
*Vertigo wheeleri* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 979;  
Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 33.

**HABITAT**—A species of grassy roadsides and cedar glades; often in rather dry situations.

**Vertigo oralis** Sterki, 1898 Map 70

*Vertigo rugosula oralis* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 950.  
*Vertigo oralis* Sterki, Hubricht, 1964, Sterkiana, 16: 10.

**HABITAT**—Usually found in low, wet woods, either crawling on the ground or on logs, and on the undersides of palmetto leaves.

**Vertigo alabamensis** Clapp, 1915 Map 93

*Vertigo alabamensis* Clapp, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 950.

**HABITAT**—Found under rotting leaves in a ravine.

**Vertigo conecuhensis** Clapp, 1915 Map 94

*Vertigo alabamensis conecuhensis* Clapp, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 951.

**HABITAT**—Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides.

**Vertigo clappi** Brooks & Hunt, 1936 Map 82

*Vertigo clappi* Brooks & Hunt, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 951.

**HABITAT**—Found in leaf litter and moss on wooded hillsides.

**Vertigo morsei** Sterki, 1894 Map 77

*Vertigo morsei* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 952.

**HABITAT**—Found in wet places, margins of ponds, and marshes.

- Vertigo teskeyae** Hubricht, 1961                      Map 72  
*Vertigo teskeyae* Hubricht, 1961, *Nautilus*, 75: 62.  
 HABITAT—An inhabitant of wet places, margins of ponds, and swamps. Often found associated with *V. ovata*.
- Vertigo ovata** Say, 1822                                      Map 67  
*Vertigo ovata* Say, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 952.  
*Vertigo ovata diaboli* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 953.  
 [*Vertigo teskeyae* Hubricht, Bequaert & Miller, 1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 92.]  
 HABITAT—Usually found in wet places near ponds and in swamps. It is also found on the undersides of palmetto leaves.
- Vertigo binneyana** Sterki, 1890                      Map 86  
*Vertigo binneyana* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 955.  
 HABITAT—Known only from river drift in our area. A species of the western United States and Canada.
- Vertigo elatior** Sterki, 1894                              Map 69  
*Vertigo elatior* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 956.  
 HABITAT—The only specimens of this species which I have collected alive were found in wet woods.
- Vertigo ventricosa** (Morse, 1865)                      Map 71  
*Vertigo ventricosa* (Morse), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 957.  
 HABITAT—Found in marshes and low wet woods; also in upland woods in leaf litter.
- Vertigo pygmaea** (Draparnaud, 1801)                      Map 78  
*Vertigo pygmaea* (Draparnaud), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 961.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in low, grassy places. Common in concrete culverts in northern New York and Ohio. A Holarctic species.
- Vertigo tridentata** Wolf, 1870                              Map 73  
*Vertigo tridentata* Wolf, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 965.  
 HABITAT—Found crawling on herbs in low, sunny places. I found it abundant on mint near a spring at Fern Glen, Missouri. It did not occur on any other species of plant.
- Vertigo perryi** Sterki, 1905                              Map 87  
*Vertigo perryi* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 966.  
 HABITAT—This species was collected at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in the vicinity of cranberry bogs.
- Vertigo alpestris oughtoni** Pilsbry, 1948                      Map 85  
*Vertigo alpestris oughtoni* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 968.  
 HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil in the United States. A Canadian species.
- Vertigo parvula** Sterki, 1890                              Map 81  
*Vertigo parvula* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 969.  
 HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in upland woods and crawling on logs in wet weather.
- Vertigo nylanderi** Sterki, 1909                              Map 79  
*Vertigo nylanderi* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 970.  
 HABITAT—I have never collected this primarily Canadian species.
- Vertigo gouldi** (A. Binney, 1843)                              Map 75  
*Vertigo gouldi* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 971.  
 HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in upland woods.
- Vertigo paradoxa** Sterki, 1900                              Map 80  
*Vertigo gouldi paradoxa* Sterki, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 972.  
 HABITAT—Similar to that of *V. gouldi* and sometimes found with it.
- Vertigo hubrichti** Pilsbry, 1934                              Map 74  
*Vertigo gouldi hubrichti* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 973.  
*Vertigo hubrichti* Pilsbry, Leonard & Frye, 1960, Ill. State Geol. Surv., Circ. 304: 9.  
 HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.
- Vertigo hannai** Pilsbry, 1919                              Map 83  
*Vertigo hannai* Pilsbry, 1919, Man. Conch., (2)25: 114.  
*Vertigo gouldi hannai* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 976.  
 HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.
- Vertigo meramecensis** Van Devender, 1979                      Map 88  
*Vertigo meramecensis* Van Devender, 1979, *Nautilus*, 93: 71.

HABITAT—Found living among lichens on a cliff.

**Vertigo brierensis** Leonard, 1972 Map 89

*Vertigo brierensis* Leonard, 1972, *Nautilus*, **85**: 79.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

**Vertigo occulta** Leonard, 1972 Map 90

*Vertigo occulta* Leonard, 1972, *Nautilus*, **85**: 78.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

**Vertigo arthuri** von Martens, 1884 Map 91

*Vertigo arthuri* von Martens, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 977.

HABITAT—Known only from river drift.

**Vertigo concinnula** Cockerell, 1897 Map 92

*Vertigo concinnula* Cockerell, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 978.

HABITAT—I have never collected this species of the western United States.

**Vertigo hebaridi** Vanatta, 1912 Map 95

*Vertigo hebaridi* Vanatta, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 980.

HABITAT—I have never collected this species, but it is probably arboreal. All of the museum material that I have seen was collected dead.

**Vertigo bollesiana** (Morse, 1865) Map 84

*Vertigo bollesiana* (Morse), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 981.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded hill-sides and in marshes.

**Vertigo modesta modesta** (Say, 1824) Map 76

*Vertigo modesta* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 982.

HABITAT—All of the definite records I have seen are of Pleistocene fossils, but it has been reported from the New England states. A primarily Canadian species.

**Columella columella alticola** (Ingersoll, 1875)

Map 96

*Columella alticola* (Ingersoll), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 1003.

*Columella columella alticola* (Ingersoll), Bequaert & Miller, 1973, *Moll. Arid Southwest*, p. 190.

HABITAT—In our area it is known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

**Columella simplex** (Gould, 1841) Map 97

*Pupa simplex* Gould, 1841, *Boston J. Nat. Hist.*, **3**: 403.

[*Columella edentula* (Draparnaud), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 1002.]

*Columella simplex* (Gould), Hubricht, 1971, *Sterkiana*, **42**: 45.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in moist woods, talus slopes, and ravines.

REMARKS—This is at least two species, probably three.

**Columella hasta** (Hanna, 1911) Map 100

*Columella hasta* (Hanna), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 1005.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

REMARKS—This is possibly only an aberrant specimen of *Gastrocopta armifera*.

#### Subfamily NESOPUPINAE

**Pupisoma dioscoricola** (C. B. Adams, 1845)

Map 98

*Pupisoma dioscoricola* (C. B. Adams), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 1007.

HABITAT—An arboreal species. Most frequently found on the undersides of palmetto leaves, but also on orange and magnolia leaves.

REMARKS—The slime of species of this genus is much more adhesive than that of other land snails. They are not as likely to be dislodged by storms as other arboreal species would be. A widely distributed Neotropical species.

**Pupisoma macneilli** (Clapp, 1918) Map 99

*Pupisoma macneilli* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 1010.

*Pupisoma minus* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 1008.

HABITAT—An arboreal species. Usually found crawling on the trunks of ironwood and other smooth-barked trees in wet weather. Rarely found on the undersides of palmetto leaves.

**Bothriopupa variolosa** (Gould, 1848) Map 101

*Bothriopupa variolosa* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 1011.

HABITAT—Unknown. I have never collected this species. Also reported from Yucatan.

**Sterkia eyriesi rhoadsi** (Pilsbry, 1899) Map 102

*Sterkia eyriesi rhoadsi* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1016.

HABITAT—The only specimen which I have collected was found crawling on a log after a shower.

REMARKS—When this form is better known, it may prove to be specifically distinct from *S. eyriesi*, a widely distributed Neotropical species.

Family STROBILOPSIDAE

**Strobilops labyrinthica** (Say, 1817) Map 103

*Strobilops labyrinthica* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 854.

[*Strobilops labyrinthica texasiana* Pilsbry & Ferriss, Branson, 1961, Proc. La. Acad. Sci., 24: 29.]

HABITAT—Found crawling on logs in wet weather and in leaf litter in dry weather.

**Strobilops texasiana** Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1906

Map 104

*Strobilops texasiana* Pilsbry & Ferriss, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 856.

*Strobilops texasiana floridana* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 858.

*Strobilops labyrinthica* form *parietalis* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 856.

*Strobilops aenea spiralis* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 865.

*Strobilops parietalis* Pilsbry, Hubricht, 1971, Sterkiana, 42: 45.

*Strobilops lonsdalei* Ho & Leonard, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 43.

HABITAT—Often found in wetter habitats than those of *S. labyrinthica*. I have never found the two species together.

**Strobilops sparsicostata** F. C. Baker, 1938.

Map 107

*Strobilops sparsicostata* F. C. Baker, 1938, Nautilus, 51: 127.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene or Pliocene fossil.

**Strobilops affinis** Pilsbry, 1893 Map 106

*Strobilops affinis* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 860.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *S. labyrinthica*.

**Strobilops aenea** Pilsbry, 1926 Map 105

*Strobilops aenea* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 862.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *S. labyrinthica*, with which it frequently occurs. It is found on the Atlantic Coastal Plain, where *S. labyrinthica* does not occur.

**Strobilops hubbardi** A. D. Brown, 1861 Map 109

*Strobilops hubbardi* A. D. Brown, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 865.

HABITAT—Found in low woods crawling on logs in wet weather.

Order MESURETHRA  
Superfamily CLAUSILICEA  
Family CERIONIDAE

**Cerion incanum** (A. Binney, 1851) Map 108

*Cerion incanum* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 162.

HABITAT—Usually found attached to grass stems, shrubs, and tree trunks near the beach, but there is a thriving colony in the very center of Big Pine Key.

Order SIGMURETHRA  
Suborder AULACOPODA  
Superfamily SUCCINEACEA  
Family SUCCINEIDAE

**Oxyloma groenlandica** (Möller, 1841) Map 111

*Oxyloma groenlandica* (Möller), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 776.

*Oxyloma verrilli* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 777; Harris & Hubricht, 1982, Can. J. Zool., 60: 1608.

HABITAT—In the United States, it is known only from below Chittenango Falls, New York. Recorded from Iceland, Greenland, and Canada.

**Oxyloma retusa** (I. Lea, 1834) Map 110

*Oxyloma retusa* (I. Lea), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 785.

*Oxyloma decampi* (Tryon), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 779; Grimm, 1971, Sterkiana, 41: 56.

*Oxyloma decampi gouldi* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 782.

HABITAT—Found in low, wet places in marshes and the margins of ponds, crawling on the mud or on plants such as cattails.



**Oxyloma peoriensis** (Wolf, in Walker, 1892) Map 112

*Oxyloma decampi peoriensis* (Walker), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 784.

*Oxyloma deprimida* Franzen, 1973, Nautilus, 87: 66; Hubricht, 1983, Gastropodia, 2: 16.

HABITAT—Crawling on cattails in wet weather; aestivating and laying eggs in the sheaths.

**Oxyloma effusa** (Pfeiffer, 1853) Map 113

*Oxyloma effusa* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 788.

HABITAT—Found on the undersides of *Sagittaria* leaves, crawling on plants, and sometimes on the ground.

**Oxyloma subeffusa** Pilsbry, 1948 Map 115

*Oxyloma effusa subeffusa* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 790.

*Oxyloma subeffusa* Pilsbry, Grimm, 1971, Sterkiana, 41: 55.

HABITAT—Found crawling on the mud near ponds, rivers, and marshes.

REMARKS—The shell of this species does not appear separable from that of *O. salleana* and may represent introductions of that species. It needs to be compared anatomically.

**Oxyloma salleana** (Pfeiffer, 1849) Map 114

*Oxyloma salleana* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 792.

HABITAT—Similar to that of *O. retusa*.

**Oxyloma haydeni** (W. G. Binney, 1858) Map 116

*Oxyloma haydeni* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 797.

HABITAT—Similar to that of *O. retusa*. A western species.

**Succinea barberi** (Marshall, 1926) Map 133

*Lymnaea barberi* Marshall, 1926, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 68(11): 1.

*Oxyloma sanibelensis* (Rehder), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 793.

*Oxyloma barberi* (Marshall), Taylor, 1966, Malacologia, 4: 114.

*Succinea barberi* (Marshall), Hubricht, 1968, Nautilus, 82: 68.

HABITAT—Found on the dead leaves of grasses growing in the water.

**Succinea paralia** Hubricht, 1983 Map 124

*Succinea paralia* Hubricht, 1983, Gastropodia, 2: 15.

HABITAT—Found in brackish marshes, crawling on the mud and herbs in wet weather.

**Succinea wilsoni** I. Lea, 1864 Map 127

*Succinea wilsoni* I. Lea, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 823.

*Succinea pronophobus* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 809; Grimm, 1971, Sterkiana, 41: 56.

*Succinea bayardi* Vanatta, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 814; Grimm, 1975, Nautilus, 89: 39.

*Succinea crisfieldi* Jackson, 1958, Md. Natur. 28: 17; Grimm, 1975, Nautilus, 89: 39.

*Succinea pyrites* Hubricht, 1960, Nautilus, 73: 113; Grimm, 1975, Nautilus, 89: 39.

?[*Succinea forsheyi* I. Lea, 1862, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., p. 109; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 33.]

HABITAT—Found in brackish marshes, usually on the ground, but sometimes climbing on stems of plants.

REMARKS—F. W. Grimm examined the holotype of *S. wilsoni* and concluded that it was the same as *S. pronophobus*. I examined this holotype and concluded that it was the same as *S. forsheyi*. It will probably be necessary to re-collect it and study the animal to be sure of its identity. I once tried to find it at Darien, Georgia, the type locality, but was not successful.

**Succinea ovalis** Say, 1817 Map 118

*Succinea ovalis* Say, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 801.

*Succinea ovalis optima* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 805.

HABITAT—Commonly found in the vicinity of water, but also found on wooded hillsides and, in the southern Appalachians, on mountaintops, where it is found on *Veratrum* plants.

**Succinea chittenangoensis** Pilsbry, 1908 Map 125

*Succinea ovalis chittenangoensis* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 807.

*Succinea ovalis pleistocenica* F. C. Baker, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 808.

*Succinea chittenangoensis* Pilsbry, Hubricht, 1972, Sterkiana, 45: 33.

*Succinea ovalis* form *chittenangoensis* Pilsbry, Solem, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 108.

HABITAT—Known from a ravine below a waterfall in New York and on mountaintops farther south.

**Succinea campestris** Say, 1817                      Map 126

*Succinea campestris* Say, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 826.

HABITAT—Usually found on the dunes along the beaches, climbing or aestivating on the grasses.

**Succinea floridana** Pilsbry, 1905                      Map 132

*Succinea luteola floridana* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 831.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found crawling on the ground, where the vegetation is sparse in sunny situations, usually near the coast, where the water is somewhat brackish.

**Succinea luteola** Gould, 1848                      Map 123

*Succinea luteola* Gould, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 828.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found crawling on bare ground after rains. Prefers full sun.

**Succinea urbana** Hubricht, 1961                      Map 131

*Succinea urbana* Hubricht, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 33.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found crawling on the ground or on the stems of plants in wet weather. Aestivates on the stems of grasses in dry weather.

**Succinea indiana** Pilsbry, 1905                      Map 117

*Succinea indiana* Pilsbry, 1905, Nautilus, 19: 28; Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, 75: 123.

[*Succinea aurea* Lea, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 815.]  
*Succinea vaginacontorta* Lee, 1951, Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool., Occas. Pap., 533: 2; Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, 75: 123.

HABITAT—Usually found in rather dry, sunny situations on bare ground.

REMARKS—Because *S. indiana* must be dissected for identification, there are not enough records to determine its true range.

**Succinea unicolor** Tryon, 1866                      Map 120

*Succinea unicolor* Tryon, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 817.

[*Succinea concordialis* Gould, Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 76: 135.]

HABITAT—Found in marshy places, usually near lakes or along streams. It prefers sunny situations.

**Succinea forsheyi** I. Lea, 1864                      Map 119

*Succinea forsheyi* I. Lea, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., p. 109; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 33.

[*Succinea concordialis* Gould, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 833.]

[*Succinea unicolor* Tryon, Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 76: 135.]

*Succinea witteri* Shimek, Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 76: 136; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 33.

HABITAT—Usually found on the banks of small creeks and on gravel bars.

**Succinea grosvenori** I. Lea, 1857                      Map 122

*Succinea grosvenori* I. Lea, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 819.

*Succinea (Desmosuccinea) pseudavara* Webb, 1954, Gastropodia, 1: 18; Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 76: 135.

[*Succinea bakeri* Hubricht, Browne & Bruder, 1968, Bull. Amer. Paleontol., 54: 141.]

HABITAT—Usually found in sunny situations, where the vegetation is sparse, and the ground remains damp after rains.

REMARKS—*Succinea grosvenori* has been used in the past as a catchall for any succineid which could not be as readily identified as some other species. As a result most published records could not be used. The species can be identified only from a study of the genitalia. Thus, records are widely scattered, and the true range of the species is not known.

**Succinea bakeri** Hubricht, 1963                      Map 129

*Succinea bakeri* Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 76: 136.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

**Succinea greeri** Tryon, 1866                      Map 121

*Succinea greeri* Tryon, 1866, Amer. J. Conchol., 2: 232; Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 76: 136.

HABITAT—One of our most xerophilous land snails. Found on loess banks with a southern exposure, on bare ground in full sun, and in Oklahoma on the bare face of a cliff with a southern exposure. Because of its confusion with *S. grosvenori*, its true range is not known.

**Succinea solastra** Hubricht, 1961                      Map 130

*Succinea solastra* Hubricht, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 30.

HABITAT—Found crawling on bare ground after rains, frequently in the company of *S. luteola*.

**Succinea putris** (Linné, 1758)                      Map 128

*Succinea pennsylvanica* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 809.

*Succinea putris* (Linné), Grimm, 1977, Bull. Amer. Malacol. Union, 1976: 53.

HABITAT—Common in marshes, skunk cabbage

swamps, and along roadsides, wherever there is sufficient moisture. A very common species within its range. I found no other species of Succineidae with it. It appears to crowd out all other species. A European-Asian species.

**Catinella avara** (Say, 1824) Map 134

*Succinea avara* Say, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 837 (in part).

*Succinea vermata* Say, 1829, New Harmony Disseminator, 2: 230.

*Quickella oklahomarum loculosa* Webb, 1954, Gastropodia, 1: 20.

*Quickella vermata* (Say), Hubricht, 1958, Nautilus, 72: 60.

*Catinella vermata* (Say), Grimm, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 12.

*Catinella texana* Hubricht, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 61.

*Catinella avara* (Say), Burch, 1962, How To Know the Land Snails. Wm. C. Brown Co., Dubuque, Iowa, p. 67 (in part).

[*Quickella wandae* Webb, Branson, 1963, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 43: 80.]

*Catinella parallela* Franzen, 1979, Nautilus, 93: 63.

*Catinella waccamawensis* Franzen, 1981, Nautilus, 95: 116.

*Catinella protracta* Franzen, 1983, Nautilus, 97: 138.

HABITAT—Usually found on wet ground in low, wet places, floodplains, margins of ponds, marshes, and swamps in both shady and sunny situations.

**Catinella gelida** (F. C. Baker, 1927) Map 140

*Succinea grosvenori gelida* F. C. Baker, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 823.

*Catinella gelida* (F. C. Baker), Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 76: 137.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

**Catinella exile** (Leonard, 1972) Map 142

*Succinea exile* Leonard, 1972, Nautilus, 85: 82.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

**Catinella oklahomarum** (Webb, 1953) Map 135

*Quickella oklahomarum* Webb, 1953, J. Tenn. Acad. Sci., 28: 220.

*Catinella pinicola* Grimm, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 11; Grimm, 1968, Nautilus 81: 84.

[*Catinella vagans* (Pilsbry), Branson, 1963, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 43: 79.]

HABITAT—Usually found in the leaf litter of wooded hillsides or in pine woods on the coastal plain. Usually on acid soil. I have never found it abundant.

**Catinella aprica** Hubricht, 1968 Map 141

*Catinella aprica* Hubricht, 1968, Nautilus, 82: 68.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found crawling on the ground litter after rains, where there are calcareous rocks and full sun.

**Catinella wandae** (Webb, 1953) Map 137

*Quickella wandae* Webb, 1953, J. Tenn. Acad. Sci., 28: 216.

HABITAT—Found in the leaf litter on well-drained wooded slopes in deciduous forest.

**Catinella vagans** (Pilsbry, 1900) Map 139

*Quickella vagans* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 843.

*Catinella vagans* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 50.

HABITAT—Found crawling on the mud around the margins of ponds.

**Catinella pugilator** Hubricht, 1961 Map 138

*Catinella pugilator* Hubricht, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 61.

HABITAT—Found on the ground near the margins of brackish or freshwater marshes in weedy places.

**Catinella hubrichti** Grimm, 1960 Map 136

*Catinella hubrichti* Grimm, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 9.

HABITAT—Climbing on plants in brackish marshes.

Superfamily ARIONACEA

Family PHILOMYCIDAE

**Philomycus carolinianus** (Bosc, 1802) Map 143

*Philomycus carolinianus* (Bosc), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 753.

*Eumelus nebulosus* Rafinesque, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 770; Hubricht, 1952, Nautilus, 66: 46.

*Eumelus lividus* Rafinesque, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 770; Hubricht, 1952, Nautilus, 66: 47.

*Philomycus quadrilus* Rafinesque, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 770; Hubricht, 1952, Nautilus, 66: 46.

*Philomycus batchi* Branson, 1968, Nautilus, 81: 129; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 33.

HABITAT—Found in floodplain woods over most of its range, but becomes an upland species in the mountains. It does not occur much above 2,000 ft. To be looked for under the loose bark of logs and crawling on the trunks of smooth-barked trees at night and during wet weather.

**Philomycus togatus** (Gould, 1841) Map 144

- Limax togata* Gould, Gould, 1841, Invert. of Mass., p. 3.  
*Philomycus carolinianus collinus* Hubricht, 1951, Nautilus, 65: 21.  
*Philomycus carolinianus togatus* (Gould), Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 70: 16.  
*Philomycus togatus* (Gould), Hubricht, 1968, Sterkiana, 32: 5.

HABITAT—An upland species found on wooded hillsides and ravines, under loose bark of logs, and crawling on the trunks of smooth-barked trees at night and in wet weather.

**Philomycus flexuolaris** Rafinesque, 1820  
Map 148

- Philomycus carolinianus flexuolaris* Rafinesque, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 756.  
*Philomycus flexuolaris* Rafinesque, Hubricht, 1951, Nautilus, 65: 21.

HABITAT—Found in upland woods up to more than 5,000 ft in the Smoky Mountains. Occurring in much the same habitat as *P. togatus*.

**Philomycus virginicus** Hubricht, 1953 Map 146

- Philomycus virginicus* Hubricht, 1953, Nautilus, 66: 80.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. togatus*.

**Philomycus venustus** Hubricht, 1953 Map 145

- Philomycus venustus* Hubricht, 1953, Nautilus, 66: 79.  
*Philomycus bisdosus* Branson, 1968, Nautilus, 81: 127; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 33.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. flexuolaris* and frequently found with it.

**Philomycus sellatus** Hubricht, 1972 Map 147

- Philomycus sellatus* Hubricht, 1972, Nautilus, 86: 17.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. togatus*.

**Megapallifera wetherbyi** (W. G. Binney, 1874)  
Map 155

- Pallifera wetherbyi* W. G. Binney, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 769.  
*Eumelus wetherbyi* (W. G. Binney), Webb, 1951, Nautilus, 65: 35.  
*Megapallifera wetherbyi* (W. G. Binney), Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 106.

HABITAT—Found on rocks and on the trunks of smooth-barked trees at night and in wet weather. A species of river bluffs and ravines.

**Megapallifera ragsdalei** (Webb, 1951) Map 157

- Eumelus wetherbyi ragsdalei* Webb, 1950, Trans. Amer. Microscop. Soc., 69: 56.  
*Pallifera ragsdalei* (Webb), Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 126.  
[*Pallifera mutabilis* Hubricht, Branson, 1962, Trans. Kan. Acad. Sci., 65: 114.]  
*Megapallifera ragsdalei* (Webb), Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 106.

HABITAT—Found in rock slides, cliffs, and the mouths of caves. Sometimes found on smooth-barked trees.

**Megapallifera mutabilis** (Hubricht, 1951)  
Map 150

- [*Eumelus lividus* Rafinesque, Webb, 1950, Trans. Amer. Microscop. Soc., 69: 56.]  
*Pallifera mutabilis* Hubricht, 1951, Nautilus, 65: 57.  
*Megapallifera mutabilis* Hubricht, Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 106.

HABITAT—Usually found in upland woods, crawling on the trunks of smooth-barked trees at night and in wet weather. It is also an urban slug, found in lawns and on shade trees. In Montgomery, Alabama, I found it in an old cemetery feeding on the lichens growing on the tombstones.

**Pallifera dorsalis** (A. Binney, 1842) Map 149

- Pallifera dorsalis* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 760.  
*Pallifera ohioensis* (Sterki), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 763.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in upland woods.

**Pallifera varia** Hubricht, 1953 Map 154

- Pallifera varia* Hubricht, 1953, Nautilus, 66: 78.

HABITAT—Found crawling on the ground in wet weather in upland woods.

**Pallifera hemphilli** (W. G. Binney, 1885)  
Map 153

- Pallifera hemphilli* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 765.

HABITAT—Found crawling on the ground in wet weather in the spruce-fir forests at elevations above 5,000 ft.

**Pallifera marmorea** Pilsbry, 1948 Map 152

- Pallifera hemphilli marmorea* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 766.  
*Pallifera marmorea* Pilsbry, Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 125.

*Pallifera tornescalis* Branson, 1968, *Southwest. Natur.*, **13**: 457; Hubricht, 1974, *Malacol. Rev.*, **7**: 33.

HABITAT—Found in pockets of damp leaves in upland woods.

**Pallifera secreta** (Cockerell, 1900) Map 151

*Philomycus secretus* Cockerell, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 767.

*Pallifera secreta* (Cockerell), Hubricht, 1951, *Nautilus*, **64**: 102.

*Pallifera hemphilli secreta* (Cockerell), Beetle, 1977, *Sterkiana*, **49**: 28.

HABITAT—Found in deep pockets of wet leaves in upland woods; up to 5,000 ft in the mountains.

**Pallifera fosteri** F. C. Baker, 1939 Map 156

*Pallifera fosteri* F. C. Baker, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 768.

*Pallifera fosteri oughtoni* Webb, 1952, *Gastropodia*, **1**: 6.

*Pallifera megaphallica* Grimm, 1961, *Nautilus*, **74**: 104; Hubricht, 1974, *Malacol. Rev.*, **7**: 33.

HABITAT—An adaptable species found in a variety of habitats; in floodplain as well as upland woods, in leaf litter and about logs, from near sea level to above 5,000 ft. It has been found associated with *P. hemphilli*.

Family DISCIDAE

**Anguispira alternata** (Say, 1816) Map 158

*Anguispira alternata* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 568.

*Anguispira clarki* Vanatta, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 585; Hubricht, 1974, *Malacol. Rev.*, **7**: 33.

HABITAT—A species with a wide habitat tolerance. Found in woods about logs, hollow trees, and rocks; in weedy roadsides and along railroads; in urban areas in vacant lots and gardens.

VARIATION—There is considerable variation in the degree of angulation of the periphery. This angulation is most pronounced in the region about the northern end of the range of *A. mordax* and appears to be the result of introgression from that species.

**Anguispira jessica** Kutchka, 1938 Map 165

*Anguispira alternata jessica* Kutchka, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 577.

*Anguispira jessica* Kutchka, Hubricht, 1965, *Sterkiana*, **17**: 3.

HABITAT—Usually found at high elevations in

the mountains, but is sometimes found at low elevations.

**Anguispira fergusonii** (Bland, 1861) Map 162

*Anguispira alternata fergusonii* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 575.

*Anguispira fergusonii* (Bland), Jeffries, 1952, *Nautilus*, **65**: 127.

HABITAT—A species of the Atlantic Coastal Plain which has moved up the floodplains of the larger rivers into the Piedmont area. Usually found about logs, hollow trees, and in the leaf litter in deciduous woods. Also a common urban snail.

**Anguispira knoxensis** (Pilsbry, 1901) Map 164

*Anguispira alternata knoxensis* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 584.

[*Anguispira rugoderma* Hubricht, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 585.]

*Anguispira knoxensis* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1954, *Nautilus*, **67**: 92.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *A. alternata*.

**Anguispira rugoderma** Hubricht, 1938 Map 163

*Anguispira rugoderma* Hubricht, 1938, *Nautilus*, **51**: 131.

*Anguispira alternata rugoderma* Hubricht, MacMillan, 1940, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.*, **27**: 390.

HABITAT—Found about old logs on the north side of Pine Mountain, Kentucky.

**Anguispira strongyloides** (Pfeiffer, 1854) Map 159

*Anguispira alternata strongyloides* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 577.

*Anguispira alternata crassa* Walker, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 579.

*Anguispira alternata macneilli* Walker, Pilsbry, 1948, *LMNA*, **2**: 576; Hubricht, 1974, *Malacol. Rev.*, **7**: 33.

*Anguispira crassa* Walker, Hubricht, 1953, *Nautilus*, **66**: 125.

*Anguispira strongyloides* (Pfeiffer), Hubricht, 1960, *Nautilus*, **74**: 82.

*Anguispira macneilli* Walker, Hubricht, 1965, *Sterkiana*, **17**: 3.

HABITAT—Found in much the same habitats as *A. alternata* and sometimes found with it.

VARIATION—The shells are rather coarsely striate in the northern part of its range, where the range overlaps that of *A. alternata*; but in the southern part of the range, the striae become weaker (*macneilli*).

**Anguispira mordax** (Shuttleworth, 1852)

Map 160

*Anguispira alternata mordax* (Shuttleworth), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 581.

*Anguispira alternata lawae* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 578.

*Anguispira alternata paucicostata* Kutchka, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 581.

*Anguispira alternata smithi* Walker, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 583.

*Anguispira cumberlandiana columba* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 588.

*Anguispira smithi* Walker, Hubricht, 1965, Sterkiana, 17: 3.

*Anguispira columba* (Clapp), Hubricht, 1965, Sterkiana, 17: 3.

*Anguispira mordax* (Shuttleworth), Hubricht, 1968, Sterkiana, 32: 5.

*Anguispira paucicostata* Kutchka, Hubricht, 1972, Sterkiana, 45: 33.

*Anguispira mordax paucicostata* Kutchka, Hubricht, 1973, Sterkiana, 49: 15.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *A. alternata* and *A. strongyloides*, with which it hybridizes.

VARIATION—*Anguispira mordax* apparently occurs pure only in the mountains of North Carolina. West of the mountains, it hybridizes with *A. alternata* in the northern part of its range and with *A. strongyloides* in the southern part. Through introgression with *A. alternata*, it produced the form *angulata* of that species. In the southern part of its range through hybridization with *A. strongyloides*, it produced *A. smithi* and *A. columba*. There has been very little introgression into *A. strongyloides*. Hybrid colonies have remained local, with very little spread of genes into the surrounding populations. *Anguispira lawae* appears to be a population of *A. mordax* with a small amount of *A. alternata* in it.

**Anguispira cumberlandiana** (I. Lea, 1840)

Map 166

*Anguispira cumberlandiana* (I. Lea), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 586.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found climbing on rocky ledges and cliffs at night and in wet weather.

**Anguispira alabama** (Clapp, 1920) Map 167

*Anguispira cumberlandiana alabama* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 588.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *A. cumberlandiana*, but never found with it.

**Anguispira picta** (Clapp, 1920) Map 168

*Anguispira cumberlandiana picta* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 589.

*Anguispira picta* (Clapp), Hubricht, 1972, Sterkiana, 45: 33.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *A. cumberlandiana*, but never found with it.

**Anguispira kochi** (Pfeiffer, 1845) Map 161

*Anguispira kochi* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 594.

*Anguispira kochi strontiana* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 594.

*Anguispira kochi roseoapicata* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 594.

HABITAT—Usually found on river bluffs, crawling about on the ground in wet weather, or under the leaves in dry weather. Also found in ravines and upland woods, sometimes in rather dry situations.

**Discus cronkhitei** (Newcomb, 1865) Map 171

*Discus cronkhitei* (Newcomb), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 600.

[*Discus cronkhitei catskillensis* (Pilsbry), Branson, 1964, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 44: 33.]

HABITAT—A species of low, wet places; meadows, roadsides, and margins of marshes. A frequent urban snail.

**Discus catskillensis** (Pilsbry, 1898) Map 172

*Discus cronkhitei catskillensis* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 605.

*Discus catskillensis* (Pilsbry), Muchmore, 1959, Nautilus, 72: 86.

HABITAT—Usually found in upland woods, in leaf litter, about logs, etc. Occasionally found in low ground with *D. cronkhitei*.

**Discus macclintocki** (F. C. Baker, 1928)

Map 173

*Discus macclintocki* (F. C. Baker), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 606.

*Discus macclintocki angulata* (F. C. Baker), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 607.

HABITAT—The only known locality where this species is found alive is at the mouth of a cave, where a blast of cold air provides a Pleistocene habitat. All other records are of Pleistocene fossils.

**Discus patulus** (Deshayes, 1830) Map 174

*Discus patulus* (Deshayes), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 608.

*Discus bryantwalkeri* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 611; Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 77: 62.  
*Discus patulus brooksi* Kutchka, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 610; Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 77: 62.

HABITAT—Usually found under logs in upland woods, but sometimes found in deep pockets of moist leaves.

**Discus nigrimontanus** (Pilsbry, 1924) Map 170

*Discus bryanti nigrimontanus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 613.  
*Discus patulus* form *edentulus* Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 610.  
*Discus patulus edentulus* Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 77: 63.  
*Discus nigrimontanus* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 77: 63.

HABITAT—Usually found in rocky upland woods, where the leaf litter is rather thin.

REMARKS—*Discus nigrimontanus* sometimes hybridizes with *D. patulus*. Some of these hybrids reached the mountains of western Arkansas during the Pleistocene, producing *edentulus*. These have become quite uniform and are very common there.

**Discus bryanti** (Harper, 1881) Map 175

*Discus bryanti* (Harper), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 612.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in rocky upland woods.

**Discus clappi** (Pilsbry, 1924) Map 176

*Discus clappi* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 615.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter on rocky wooded hillsides. In Franklin County, Tennessee, found under bark fallen from a dead tree.

**Discus shimeki** (Pilsbry, 1890) Map 169

*Discus shimeki* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 617.

HABITAT—With the exception of one record from South Dakota, all of our records are for Pleistocene fossils. In South Dakota it was found “on the underside of moist boulders at the bottom of a large pile along the edge of the flats of Spearfish Creek” (H. B. Baker). A species of western North America.

Family HELICODISCIDAE

**Polygyriscus virginianus** (P. R. Burch, 1947)  
Map 177

*Polygyra virginiana* P. R. Burch, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1097.

*Polygyriscus virginianus* (P. R. Burch), Solem, 1957, Fieldiana: Zool., 41: 9; Solem, 1975, Nautilus, 89(3): 80.

HABITAT—A calciphile. A burrowing species. The series which I collected was found deep down in a rock pile.

**Helicodiscus multidentis** Hubricht, 1962 Map 197

*Helicodiscus multidentis* Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, 75: 102.  
*Helicodiscus enneodon* Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 79: 6; Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 106.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under rocks and leaf litter on river bluffs; also in caves.

**Helicodiscus diadema** Grimm, 1967 Map 189

*Helicodiscus diadema* Grimm, 1967, Nautilus, 80: 119.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in limestone rubble at the base of a hill.

**Helicodiscus lirellus** Hubricht, 1975 Map 190

*Helicodiscus lirellus* Hubricht, 1975, Nautilus, 89: 10.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in limestone rubble at the base of a hill.

**Helicodiscus triodus** Hubricht, 1958 Map 191

*Helicodiscus triodus* Hubricht, 1958, Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci., 19: 75.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under leaves and in limestone rubble on wooded hillsides; also in caves.

**Helicodiscus tridens** (Morrison, 1935) Map 182

*Pilsbryna tridens* Morrison, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 393.  
*Helicodiscus tridens* (Morrison), Hubricht, 1964, Nautilus, 78: 28.

HABITAT—All of the material I have seen is either Pleistocene fossils or river drift. Some of the latter appears to be Recent. It should be looked for around the roots of grasses.

**Helicodiscus fimbriatus** Wetherby, 1881  
Map 192

*Helicodiscus fimbriatus* Wetherby, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 628.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and under rocks on wooded hillsides.



**Helicodiscus bonamicus** Hubricht, 1978  
Map 193

*Helicodiscus bonamicus* Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev.,  
10: 49.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on a wooded hill-  
side.

**Helicodiscus hexodon** Hubricht, 1966 Map 194

*Helicodiscus hexodon* Hubricht, 1966, Nautilus, 80:  
55.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in low woods.

**Helicodiscus saludensis** (Morrison, 1937)  
Map 195

*Clappiella saludensis* Morrison, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA,  
2: 433.

*Helicodiscus saludensis* (Morrison), Hubricht, 1962,  
Nautilus, 75: 105.

HABITAT—Found under leaf litter in an oak-  
pine woods.

**Helicodiscus aldrichianus** (Clapp, 1907)  
Map 196

*Clappiella aldrichiana* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA,  
2: 431.

*Helicodiscus aldrichiana* (Clapp), Hubricht, 1964,  
Nautilus, 78: 28.

HABITAT—A burrowing species. Found on the  
undersides of stones, in chert rubble, and in deep  
pockets of leaves.

**Helicodiscus eigenmanni eigenmanni** Pilsbry,  
1900 Map 180

*Helicodiscus eigenmanni* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948,  
LMNA, 2: 630.

[*Helicodiscus eigenmanni arizonensis* Pilsbry & Fer-  
riss, Bequaert & Miller, 1973, Moll. Arid Southwest,  
p. 86.]

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under leaf litter  
in ravines and on river bluffs; also a common cave  
snail. Common in western United States and Mex-  
ico.

**Helicodiscus notius notius** Hubricht, 1962  
Map 178

*Helicodiscus notius* Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, 75: 104.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded hill-  
sides and ravines. Occasionally found in caves.  
Usually found in dryer habitats than those of *H.*  
*parallelus*.

**Helicodiscus notius specus** Hubricht, 1962  
Map 184

*Helicodiscus notius specus* Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus,  
75: 105.

HABITAT—Known only from the total darkness  
of caves, where it feeds on cave cricket guano.

**Helicodiscus shimeki** Hubricht, 1962 Map 186

*Helicodiscus shimeki* Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, 75:  
103.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in upland woods,  
often on very acid soil.

**Helicodiscus parallelus** (Say, 1817) Map 185

*Helicodiscus parallelus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA,  
2: 625.

[*Helicodiscus multidentis* Hubricht, Branson, 1964, Proc.  
Okla. Acad. Sci., 44: 34.]

[*Helicodiscus eigenmanni* Pilsbry, Branson, 1964, Proc.  
Okla. Acad. Sci., 44: 34.]

[*Helicodiscus notius* Hubricht, Branson, 1964, Proc.  
Okla. Acad. Sci., 44: 34.]

[*Helicodiscus diadema* Grimm, Bequaert & Miller,  
1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 86.]

[*Helicodiscus triodus* Hubricht, Bequaert & Miller,  
1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 86.]

[*Helicodiscus saludensis* Morrison, Bequaert & Miller,  
1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 86.]

HABITAT—Found on floodplains, as well as up-  
land woods, in leaf litter, under trash on roadsides,  
under old ties along railroads, and on vacant lots in  
urban areas. Unlike *H. notius*, I have never  
found *H. parallelus* living in a cave.

**Helicodiscus roundyi** (Morrison, 1935)  
Map 181

*Paravitrea* (?) *roundyi* Morrison, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA,  
2: 387.

*Helicodiscus roundyi* (Morrison), Hubricht, 1963,  
Serkiana, 9: 23.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil  
or from river drift.

**Helicodiscus barri** Hubricht, 1962 Map 198

*Helicodiscus barri* Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, 75: 105.

HABITAT—Known only from the total darkness  
of caves, where it feeds on the guano of the cave  
cricket.

**Helicodiscus hadenoecus** Hubricht, 1962  
Map 183

*Helicodiscus hadenoecus* Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, 75:  
106.

HABITAT—Usually found in the total darkness of caves, where it feeds on the guano of the cave cricket, but has also been found burrowing in soil and deep in rock slides.

**Helicodiscus punctatellus** Morrison, 1942  
Map 199

*Helicodiscus punctatellus* Morrison, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 640.

HABITAT—Known only from dead but recent shells from a cave and Pleistocene fossils from a talus deposit.

**Helicodiscus singleyanus** (Pilsbry, 1890)  
Map 179

*Helicodiscus singleyanus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 636.

[*Helicodiscus singleyanus inermis* H. B. Baker, Bequaert & Miller, 1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 87.]  
[*Helicodiscus intermedius* Morrison, Bequaert & Miller, 1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 87.]

HABITAT—A species of open, grassy places, roadsides, along railroads, and meadows.

**Helicodiscus inermis** H. B. Baker, 1929  
Map 187

*Helicodiscus singleyanus inermis* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 637.

*Helicodiscus inermis* H. B. Baker, Hubricht, 1968, Nautilus, 82: 68.

*Helicodiscus intermedius* Morrison, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 638; Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, 82: 68.

HABITAT—Found in open, grassy situations, roadsides, along railroads, meadows, and old fields; also in caves.

**Helicodiscus nummus** (Vanatta, 1899) Map 188

*Helicodiscus nummus* (Vanatta), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 639.

HABITAT—Known only from river drift or as fossils.

#### Family PUNCTIDAE

**Punctum minutissimum** (I. Lea, 1841) Map 200

*Punctum minutissimum* (I. Lea), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 644.

HABITAT—Found in deep pockets of leaf litter, where leaves have blown up against logs or into depressions in the ground.

**Punctum parvulum** Leonard, 1972 Map 208

*Punctum parvulum* Leonard, 1972, Nautilus, 85: 84.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene fossil.

**Punctum blandianum** Pilsbry, 1900 Map 207

*Punctum blandianum* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 645.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. minutissimum*.

**Punctum vitreum** H. B. Baker, 1930 Map 201

*Punctum vitreum* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 649.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. minutissimum*, but is not as common.

**Punctum smithi** Morrison, 1935 Map 204

*Punctum smithi* Morrison, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 654.

*Punctum lamellatum* Hubricht, 1951, Nautilus, 65: 58; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 33.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. minutissimum* and usually found with it.

#### Superfamily LIMACACEA Family LIMACIDAE Subfamily LIMACINAE

**Deroceras laeve** (Müller, 1774) Map 202

*Deroceras laeve* (Müller), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 539.

*Philomycus oxyurus* Rafinesque, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 770; Hubricht, 1952, Nautilus, 66: 46.

*Philomycus fuscus* Rafinesque, Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 770; Hubricht, 1952, Nautilus, 66: 46.

HABITAT—A species of open ground, meadows, roadsides, and clearings. Common in urban areas. I have never found it in deep woods. A Holarctic species.

REMARKS—Believed by some to be an introduced species, but the presence of its plates in Pleistocene deposits establishes it as native. It is quite probable that European strains have been introduced into urban areas.

**Deroceras aenigma** Leonard, 1950 Map 203

*Deroceras aenigma* Leonard, 1950, Kan. Univ. Paleontol. Contrib., 8: 38.

HABITAT—Known only as Pliocene and Pleistocene fossils.

Family ZONITIDAE  
Subfamily ZONITINAE

**Nesovitrea electrina** (Gould, 1841) Map 205

*Retinella electrina* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 256.

*Nesovitrea electrina* (Gould), Zilch, 1959, Handb. Paläozool., 6(2): 246.

*Nesovitrea hammonis electrina* (Gould), Bequaert & Miller, 1973, Moll. Arid Southwest, p. 145.

HABITAT—A species of low, wet ground; floodplains, meadows, and margins of ponds and marshes.

**Nesovitrea binneyana** (Morse, 1864) Map 206

*Retinella binneyana* (Morse), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 259.

*Nesovitrea binneyana* (Morse), Hubricht, 1962, Sterkiana, 7: 4.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in upland woods.

**Nesovitrea dalliana** (Pilsbry & Simpson, 1888)  
Map 209

*Retinella dalliana* (Pilsbry & Simpson), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 262.

*Nesovitrea dalliana* (Pilsbry & Simpson), Hubricht, 1964, Sterkiana, 16: 7

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under leaf litter, logs, and rocks; usually in low, wet places, margins of swamps, etc.

**Nesovitrea suzannae** Pratt, 1978 Map 210

*Nesovitrea suzannae* Pratt, 1978, Nautilus, 92: 19.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in live-oak woods.

**Glyphyalinia virginica** (Morrison, 1937)  
Map 211

*Retinella virginica* Morrison, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 265.

*Glyphyalinia virginica* (Morrison), Hubricht, 1971, Sterkiana, 42: 42.

HABITAT—Found in pockets of deep leaf litter on mountainsides.

REMARKS—Mature shells of this species are extremely fragile. Picking them up, unless extreme care is used, will cause them to break.

**Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana** (Clapp, 1919)  
Map 215

*Retinella cumberlandiana* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 269.

*Retinella cumberlandiana roanensis* H. B. Baker, Pils-

bry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 271; Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 78: 133.

*Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana* (Clapp), Hubricht, 1964, Sterkiana, 16: 7.

*Glyphyalinia roanensis* (H. B. Baker), Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 78: 133; Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 105.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter in ravines, sinks, and hillsides, usually in rocky places.

**Glyphyalinia wheatleyi** (Bland, 1883) Map 213

*Retinella wheatleyi* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 272.

*Retinella burringtoni* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 266.

*Retinella circumstriata* (Taylor), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 271.

*Glyphyalinia circumstriata* (Taylor), Hubricht, 1963, Sterkiana, 10: 2.

*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi* (Bland), Hubricht, 1964, Sterkiana, 13: 12.

*Retinella zikmundi* Branson, 1964, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 44: 27; Hubricht, 1967, Nautilus, 81: 66.

*Glyphyalinia burringtoni* (Pilsbry), Zilch, 1959, Handb. Paläozool., 6(2): 253; Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 105.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides, in ravines, etc.

**Glyphyalinia vanattai** (Pilsbry & Walker, 1902)  
Map 212

*Retinella vanattai* (Pilsbry & Walker), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 273.

*Glyphyalinia vanattai* (Pilsbry & Walker), Hubricht, 1970, Sterkiana, 39: 13.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter in ravines and on wooded mountainsides.

**Glyphyalinia clingmani** (Dall, 1890) Map 216

*Retinella clingmani* (Dall), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 275.

*Retinella approxima* (Walker & Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 276; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 34.

*Glyphyalinia clingmani* (Dall), Hubricht, 1970, Sterkiana, 39: 13.

HABITAT—Found under logs and rocks and under moist leaf litter at high elevations in the Black Mountains.

**Glyphyalinia roemeri** (Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1906)  
Map 224

*Retinella roemeri* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 277.

*Glyphyalinia roemeri* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Zilch, 1959, Handb. Paläozool., 6(2): 253.

HABITAT—Found under rocks and in moist

leaves on wooded talus slopes, in ravines, and in caves.

**Glyphyalinia lewisiana** (Clapp, 1908) Map 214

*Retinella lewisiana* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 279.

*Glyphyalinia lewisiana* (Clapp), Hubricht, 1962, Sterkiana, 18: 3.

HABITAT—A calciphile. A burrowing species, usually found on the undersides of stones.

**Glyphyalinia specus** Hubricht, 1965 Map 217

*Glyphyalinia specus* Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 79: 5.

HABITAT—Known only from the total darkness of caves, where it feeds on cave cricket guano.

**Glyphyalinia raderi** (Dall, 1898) Map 218

*Retinella raderi* (Dall), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 281.  
*Glyphyalinia raderi* (Dall), Grimm, 1971, Sterkiana, 41: 53.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Probably a burrower. The few specimens which have been collected were found amongst rocks.

**Glyphyalinia floridana** (Morrison, 1937) Map 219

*Retinella floridana* Morrison, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 283.

HABITAT—Known only as a fossil.

**Glyphyalinia pentadelphia** (Pilsbry, 1900) Map 220

*Retinella pentadelphia* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 284.

*Glyphyalinia pentadelphia* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1973, Sterkiana, 49: 13.

HABITAT—Found in pockets of moist leaves in upland woods.

**Glyphyalinia rhoadsi** (Pilsbry, 1899) Map 223

*Retinella rhoadsi* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 286.

*Retinella rhoadsi austrina* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 287.

*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi* (Pilsbry), Zilch, 1959, Handb. Paläozool., 6(2): 253.

*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi austrina* (H. B. Baker), Beetle, 1973, Sterkiana, 49: 29.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in upland woods.

**Glyphyalinia indentata** (Authors) Map 222

*Retinella indentata* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 288.

*Retinella indentata paucilirata* (Morelet), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 291; Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 78: 133.  
*Glyphyalinia indentata* (Say), Zilch, 1959, Handb. Paläozool., 6(2): 253.

HABITAT—Found in a variety of habitats, most commonly in leaf litter in woods, but also along roadsides and railroads, meadows, and urban areas.

REMARKS—What has been called *Glyphyalinia indentata* (Say, 1823) is a series of anatomical species, with little or no shell differences. Until specimens from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the type locality, have been dissected, it will not be possible to identify the true *G. indentata* and to describe the others.

**Glyphyalinia ocoae** Hubricht, 1978 Map 221

*Glyphyalinia ocoae* Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 39.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Glyphyalinia caroliniensis** (Cockerell, 1890) Map 227

*Retinella caroliniensis* (Cockerell), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 292.

*Glyphyalinia caroliniensis* (Cockerell), Hubricht, 1968, Sterkiana, 32: 3.

HABITAT—Usually found under moist leaf litter on river bluffs, but sometimes found on mountainsides.

**Glyphyalinia cryptomphala** (Clapp, 1915) Map 226

*Retinella cryptomphala* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 295.

*Glyphyalinia cryptomphala* (Clapp), Hubricht, 1964, Sterkiana, 16: 7.

HABITAT—Usually found in moist leaf litter on river bluffs and ravines. Sometimes found in caves.

**Glyphyalinia solida** (H. B. Baker, 1930) Map 225

*Retinella cryptomphala solida* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 298.

*Glyphyalinia solida* (H. B. Baker), Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 78: 134.

HABITAT—Usually found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and ravines.

**Glyphyalinia pecki** Hubricht, 1966 Map 228

*Glyphyalinia pecki* Hubricht, 1966, Nautilus, 80: 55.

HABITAT—Known only from the total darkness of caves.

**Glyphyalinia rimula** Hubricht, 1968 Map 229

*Glyphyalinia rimula* Hubricht, 1968, *Nautilus*, **82**: 63.

HABITAT—Usually found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and ravines; also in kudzu banks. Sometimes found in caves.

**Glyphyalinia latebricola** Hubricht, 1968

Map 232

*Glyphyalinia latebricola* Hubricht, 1968, *Nautilus*, **82**: 64.

HABITAT—Found on the undersides of stones on a rocky wooded hillside.

**Glyphyalinia luticola** Hubricht, 1966 Map 230

*Glyphyalinia luticola* Hubricht, 1966, *Nautilus*, **80**: 54.

HABITAT—Found crawling on the muddy ground in wet weather in floodplain woods. Also found in waste ground in urban areas.

**Glyphyalinia umbilicata** (Singley, in Cockerell)

Map 231

*Zonites indentatus* var. *umbilicatus* 1893, Singley, in Cockerell, *Brit. Natur.*, **3**: 81.

*Glyphyalinia umbilicata* (Singley), Hubricht, 1976, *Nautilus*, **90**: 105.

HABITAT—Usually found under logs and leaf litter in the woods bordering streams. Also found on waste ground in urban areas.

**Glyphyalinia praecox** (H. B. Baker, 1930)

Map 235

*Retinella praecox* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 299.

*Glyphyalinia praecox* (H. B. Baker), Hubricht, 1964, *Sterkiana*, **16**: 7.

HABITAT—Found under leaf litter on talus slopes or on floodplains.

**Glyphyalinia junaluskana** (Clench & Banks, 1932) Map 233

*Retinella sculptilis junaluskana* Clench & Banks, Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 304.

*Glyphyalinia junaluskana* (Clench & Banks), Hubricht, 1962, *Nautilus*, **75**: 125.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter in deciduous woods on mountainsides.

**Glyphyalinia picea** Hubricht, 1976 Map 234

*Glyphyalinia picea* Hubricht, 1976, *Malacol. Rev.*, **9**: 127.

HABITAT—Usually found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides.

**Glyphyalinia sculptilis** (Bland, 1858) Map 236

*Retinella sculptilis* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 300.

*Retinella sculptilis subdola* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 303; Hubricht, 1965, *Nautilus* **78**: 134.

*Glyphyalinia sculptilis* (Bland), Zilch, 1959, *Handb. Paläozool.*, **6**(2): 253.

HABITAT—Usually found under moist leaf litter in upland woods.

**Mesomphix inornatus** (Say, 1821) Map 237

*Mesomphix inornatus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 307.

HABITAT—Found about logs and in leaf litter in upland woods. A common species within its range.

**Mesomphix andrewsae** (Pilsbry, 1895) Map 241

*Mesomphix andrewsae* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 310.

*Mesomphix andrewsae montivagus* (Pilsbry), 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 312.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter on mountainsides.

**Mesomphix subplanus** (A. Binney, 1842)

Map 242

*Mesomphix subplanus* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 312.

*Mesomphix subplanus planus* Banks, Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 315.

HABITAT—Found about logs and in moist leaf litter, from about 2,000 ft to the summits of the mountains.

REMARKS—*Mesomphix s. planus* represents one extreme of variation. Some other mountaintop populations are intermediate between it and typical *M. subplanus*.

**Mesomphix rugeli** (W. G. Binney, 1879)

Map 243

*Mesomphix rugeli* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 318.

*Mesomphix rugeli oxycoccus* (Vanatta), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 318.

HABITAT—Found under leaf litter on wooded hillsides or on mountains.

**Mesomphix globosus** (MacMillan, 1940)

Map 240

*Mesomphix pilsbryi globosus* (MacMillan), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, **2**: 343; Hubricht, 1962, *Nautilus*, **76**: 6.

- Mesomphix ruidus* Hubricht, 1958, Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci., **19**: 74; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., **7**: 34.
- HABITAT—Usually found in leaf litter on low ground, floodplains, and swamps.
- Mesomphix lator** (Pilsbry, 1900) Map 245
- Mesomphix lator* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 321.
- Mesomphix lator monticola* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 322; Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, **76**: 5.
- HABITAT—Found under leaf litter on wooded hillsides.
- Mesomphix perlaevis** (Pilsbry, 1900) Map 238
- Mesomphix perlaevis* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 319.
- HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *M. lator*, but I have never found them together.
- Mesomphix vulgatus** H. B. Baker, 1933 Map 246
- Mesomphix vulgatus* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 324.
- Mesomphix derochetus* Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, **76**: 4; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., **7**: 34.
- HABITAT—Found under leaf litter on wooded hillsides, ravines, and sinks.
- Mesomphix anurus** Hubricht, 1962 Map 247
- Mesomphix anurus* Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, **76**: 2.
- HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *M. vulgatus*, but I have never found them together.
- Mesomphix friabilis** (W. G. Binney, 1857) Map 239
- Mesomphix friabilis* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 328.
- HABITAT—Usually found on floodplains under leaf litter, but sometimes found on river bluffs and in ravines.
- Mesomphix cupreus** (Rafinesque, 1831) Map 244
- Mesomphix cupreus* (Rafinesque), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 333.
- Mesomphix cupreus politus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 338.
- HABITAT—Found under leaf litter in upland woods.
- Mesomphix capnodes** (W. G. Binney, 1857) Map 250
- Mesomphix capnodes* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 339; Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, **78**: 134.
- HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found under leaf litter in upland woods.
- Mesomphix pilsbryi** (Clapp, 1904) Map 248
- Mesomphix pilsbryi* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 342.
- HABITAT—Found on floodplains, as well as in upland woods, under leaf litter. Also found in waste ground and gardens in urban areas.
- Vitrinizonites latissimus** (Lewis, 1875) Map 249
- Vitrinizonites latissimus* (Lewis), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 345.
- Vitrinizonites uidermis* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 347; Hubricht, 1961, Nautilus, **74**: 166.
- HABITAT—Found under leaf litter or crawling on the ground in wet weather. Usually found above 2,000 ft in the mountains, but may occur below 1,000 ft in the outlying hills.
- Paravitrea multidentata** (A. Binney, 1840) Map 251
- Paravitrea multidentata* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 352.
- HABITAT—Found in pockets of deep, moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.
- REMARKS—This species may have either radial rows of small teeth or oblique lamellae, with the former being more common. Shells from the northern part of the range (north of Pennsylvania) have the periphery rounded. South of Pennsylvania the shells have an angulate periphery. I have not seen enough material from Pennsylvania to determine whether these two forms intergrade or remain distinct.
- Paravitrea lamellidens** (Pilsbry, 1898) Map 254
- Paravitrea lamellidens* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 358.
- HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *P. multidentata*, but also occurs at higher elevations.
- Paravitrea clappi** (Pilsbry, 1898) Map 255
- Paravitrea clappi* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 359.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter, usually above 5,000 ft.

**Paravitrea variabilis** H. B. Baker, 1929  
Map 256

*Paravitrea variabilis* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 363.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *P. multidentata*, but I have never found the two species together.

**Paravitrea umbilicaris** (Ancey, 1887) Map 257

*Paravitrea walkeri* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 362; Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 106.  
*Paravitrea umbilicaris* (Ancey), Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 106.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *P. multilineata*, but does not occur with it.

REMARKS—This species has a character which I have not seen in any other species of *Paravitrea* and which is not mentioned in any description that I have seen. On the base next to the umbilicus, there is a spiral lamella which is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  whorl long. In the lamellate form of the species, this spiral lamella is well developed; in the dentate form, it is well developed only near the rows of teeth, becoming obsolete between.

**Paravitrea andrewsae** (W. G. Binney, 1879)  
Map 258

*Paravitrea andrewsae* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 367.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter on wooded mountainsides.

**Paravitrea dentilla** Hubricht, 1978 Map 259

*Paravitrea dentilla* Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 41.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on river bluffs.

**Paravitrea varidens** Hubricht, 1978 Map 262

*Paravitrea varidens* Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 43.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded mountainsides. On the summit of Roan Mountain, it was found in a bramble patch.

**Paravitrea mira** Hubricht, 1975 Map 263

*Paravitrea mira* Hubricht, 1975, Nautilus, 89: 1.

HABITAT—Found under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Paravitrea ternaria** Hubricht, 1978 Map 264  
*Paravitrea ternaria* Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 41.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *P. mira*.

**Paravitrea tridens** Pilsbry, 1946 Map 265

*Paravitrea capsella tridens* Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 375.  
*Paravitrea tridens* Pilsbry, Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 78: 134.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides.

**Paravitrea reesei** Morrison, 1937 Map 266

*Paravitrea reesei* Morrison, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 373.

HABITAT—Found under moist leaf litter or rocks on river bluffs or ravines.

**Paravitrea amicalola** Hubricht, 1976 Map 267

*Paravitrea amicalola* Hubricht, 1976, Malacol. Rev., 9: 129.

HABITAT—Found in pockets of deep, moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides.

**Paravitrea septadens** Hubricht, 1978 Map 268

*Paravitrea septadens* Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 39.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. multidentata* and usually found with it.

**Paravitrea subtilis** Hubricht, 1978 Map 269

*Paravitrea subtilis* Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 40.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Paravitrea bidens** Hubricht, 1963 Map 270

*Paravitrea bidens* Hubricht, 1963, Nautilus, 76: 140.

HABITAT—Found in pockets of deep, wet leaves on wooded hillsides.

REMARKS—This species becomes mature in mid-winter and dies off during the forepart of April.

**Paravitrea seradens** Hubricht, 1972 Map 271

*Paravitrea seradens* Hubricht, 1972, Nautilus, 86: 16.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

- Paravitrea toma** Hubricht, 1975      Map 272  
*Paravitrea toma* Hubricht, 1975, *Nautilus*, **89**: 2.  
 HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. seradens*.
- Paravitrea lacteodens** (Pilsbry, 1903)      Map 273  
*Paravitrea capsella lacteodens* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 376.  
 HABITAT—Unknown, but probably in leaf litter on a mountainside.
- Paravitrea significans** (Bland, 1866)      Map 252  
*Paravitrea significans* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 380.  
 HABITAT—Found under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.
- Paravitrea calcicola** H. B. Baker, 1931      Map 274  
*Paravitrea calcicola* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 378.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under moist leaf litter on rocky wooded hillsides and in ravines.
- Paravitrea conecuhensis** (Clapp, 1917)      Map 253  
*Paravitrea conecuhensis* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 384.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under moist leaf litter on wooded floodplains and talus slopes.
- Paravitrea placentula** (Shuttleworth, 1852)      Map 275  
*Paravitrea placentula* (Shuttleworth), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 369.  
*Paravitrea placentula lithodora* Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 371; Hubricht, 1968, *Sterkiana*, **32**: 4.  
*Paravitrea lithodora* Pilsbry, Branson & Batch, 1968, *Sterkiana*, **32**: 13.  
 HABITAT—Found under leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.
- Paravitrea pilsbryana** (Clapp, 1919)      Map 277  
*Paravitrea pilsbryana* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 379.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under moist leaf litter on rocky wooded hillsides and in ravines.
- Paravitrea capsella** (Authors)      Map 260  
*Paravitrea capsella* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, **2**: 374 (in part).  
 [ *Paravitrea placentula* (Shuttleworth), Hubricht, 1974, *Malacol. Rev.*, **7**: 34.]  
 REMARKS—What has been called *P. capsella* by Pilsbry and others is not that species, but a complex of anatomically distinct species with little or no shell differences. It will be necessary to re-collect all of the lots that have been labeled *P. capsella* and dissect them to make a positive identification.
- Paravitrea tiara** Hubricht, 1978      Map 278  
*Paravitrea tiara* Hubricht, 1978, *Malacol. Rev.*, **10**: 44.  
 HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides.
- Paravitrea aethia** Hubricht, 1978      Map 279  
*Paravitrea aethia* Hubricht, 1978, *Malacol. Rev.*, **10**: 44.  
 HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in a wooded ravine.
- Paravitrea bellona** Hubricht, 1978      Map 280  
*Paravitrea bellona* Hubricht, 1978, *Malacol. Rev.*, **10**: 46.  
 HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded river bluffs and in ravines.
- Paravitrea ceres** Hubricht, 1978      Map 281  
*Paravitrea ceres* Hubricht, 1978, *Malacol. Rev.*, **10**: 46.  
 HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on a wooded hillside.
- Paravitrea diana** Hubricht, 1983      Map 282  
*Paravitrea diana* Hubricht, 1983, *Gastropodia* **2**: 14.  
 HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on a wooded hillside.
- Paravitrea hera** Hubricht, 1983      Map 283  
*Paravitrea hera* Hubricht, 1983, *Gastropodia*, **2**: 15.  
 HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on river bluffs.
- Paravitrea blarina** Hubricht, 1963      Map 276  
*Paravitrea blarina* Hubricht, 1963, *Nautilus*, **76**: 141.  
 HABITAT—Found under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.
- Paravitrea tantilla** Hubricht, 1963      Map 284  
*Paravitrea tantilla* Hubricht, 1963, *Nautilus*, **76**: 141.



HABITAT—Found under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Paravitrea metallacta** Hubricht, 1963 Map 285

*Paravitrea metallacta* Hubricht, 1963, *Nautilus*, 76: 142.

HABITAT—Found under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Paravitrea lapilla** Hubricht, 1965 Map 286

*Paravitrea lapilla* Hubricht, 1965, *Nautilus*, 79: 5.

HABITAT—Found under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Paravitrea pontis** H. B. Baker, 1928 Map 287

*Paravitrea pontis* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 381.

*Paravitrea grimmi* Hubricht, 1968, *Nautilus*, 82: 66.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Paravitrea simpsoni** (Pilsbry, 1889) Map 288

*Paravitrea simpsoni* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 383.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Paravitrea petrophila** (Bland, 1883) Map 261

*Paravitrea petrophila* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 385.

*Paravitrea smithi* (Walker), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 384; Hubricht, 1976, *Nautilus*, 90: 106.

HABITAT—Found under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Paravitrea aulacogyra** (Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1906)

Map 291

*Paravitrea aulacogyra* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 387.

REMARKS—To the best of my knowledge, this species is known only from the original collection, a single dead shell. The large size (8 mm diameter) and the few whorls (5½) distinguish it from any other species of *Paravitrea*. This large size and few whorls suggest that it may not belong in that genus. Until living, mature specimens are collected and dissected, its status will be in doubt.

**Pilsbryna aurea** H. B. Baker, 1929 Map 292

*Pilsbryna aurea* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 389.

*Paravitrea (Pilsbryna) aurea* (H. B. Baker), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 52.

HABITAT—Found in pockets of deep, wet leaves on wooded hillsides.

**Pilsbryna castanea** H. B. Baker, 1931 Map 293

*Pilsbryna castanea* H. B. Baker, Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 391.

*Paravitrea (Pilsbryna) castanea* (H. B. Baker), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 52.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. aurea*.

**Hawaiiia minuscula** (A. Binney, 1840) Map 289

*Hawaiiia minuscula* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 420.

[*Hawaiiia minuscula alachuana* (Dall), Bequaert & Miller, 1973, *Moll. Arid Southwest*, p. 145.]

HABITAT—A species of bare ground. I have never found it in leaf litter. Found crawling on the bare ground on floodplains, meadows, roadsides, along railroads, and on waste ground in urban areas.

**Hawaiiia alachuana** (Dall, 1885) Map 290

*Hawaiiia minuscula alachuana* (Dall), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 424.

*Helicodiscus jacksoni* Hubricht, 1962, *Nautilus*, 75: 106.

*Helicodiscus alachuana* (Dall, 1885), Hubricht, 1978, *Malacol. Rev.*, 10: 48.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter in deciduous woods.

**Gastrodonta interna interna** (Say, 1822)

Map 295

*Gastrodonta interna* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 428.

HABITAT—Found in and about rotting logs or in deep pockets of wet leaf litter.

**Gastrodonta interna fonticula** Wurtz, 1948

Map 294

*Gastrodonta fonticula* Wurtz, 1948, *Nautilus*, 61: 86.  
*Gastrodonta interna fonticula* Wurtz, Beetle, 1973, *Sterkiana*, 49: 30.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as the typical subspecies.

REMARKS—The diameter of the umbilicus varies considerably in *G. i. interna*. It may be essentially closed to distinctly open. In specimens from Lauderdale County, Mississippi, the umbilicus is

intermediate between typical *interna* and *fonticula*. There is no intergradation, however, between *interna* and *fonticula* in the area where their ranges join. The range of *fonticula* appears to be distinct from that of typical *interna*.

**Ventridens collisella** (Pilsbry, 1896) Map 305

*Ventridens collisella* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 450.

*Zonitoides (Ventridens) collisella* (Pilsbry), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines. Found only at low elevations, usually below 1,000 ft.

**Ventridens decussatus** (Walker & Pilsbry, 1902)  
Map 297

*Ventridens gularis decussatus* (Walker & Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 448.

*Ventridens decussatus* (Walker & Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1964, Malacologia, 1: 420.

*Zonitoides (Ventridens) decussatus* (Walker & Pilsbry), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.

HABITAT—Found at higher elevations in leaf litter in oak woods, usually above 3,000 ft.

**Ventridens pilsbryi** Hubricht, 1964 Map 296

*Ventridens pilsbryi* Hubricht, 1964, Malacologia, 1: 418.

*Zonitoides (Ventridens) pilsbryi* (Hubricht), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.

HABITAT—A species of wooded hillsides and in ravines, where it is found under leaf litter and around logs. Usually found on limestone, but also occurs on sandstone.

**Ventridens theloides** (Walker & Pilsbry, 1902)  
Map 306

*Ventridens gularis theloides* (Walker & Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 447.

*Ventridens gularis* form *nodus* Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 447.

*Ventridens theloides* (Walker & Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1964, Malacologia, 1: 420.

*Ventridens nodus* Pilsbry, Branson & Batch, 1971, Sterkiana, 43: 6.

*Zonitoides (Ventridens) theloides* (Walker & Pilsbry), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *V. pilsbryi*, but rarely found with it.

**Ventridens monodon** Hubricht, 1964 Map 298

*Ventridens monodon* Hubricht, 1964, Malacologia, 1: 420.

*Zonitoides (Ventridens) monodon* (Hubricht), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Ventridens lawae** (W. G. Binney, 1892)  
Map 310

*Ventridens lawae* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 453.

*Ventridens lawae cumberlandicus* Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 455; Hubricht, 1964, Malacologia, 1: 422.

*Zonitoides (Ventridens) lawae* (W. G. Binney), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *V. pilsbryi*, but rarely found with it.

**Ventridens coelaxis** (Pilsbry, 1899) Map 299

*Ventridens coelaxis* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 456.

*Zonitoides (Ventridens) coelaxis* (Pilsbry), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on mountainsides, usually at higher elevations.

**Ventridens lasmodon** (Phillips, 1841) Map 302

*Ventridens lasmodon* (Phillips), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 457.

*Zonitoides (Ventridens) lasmodon* (Phillips), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 22.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *V. pilsbryi*, but rarely found with it.

**Ventridens gularis** (Say, 1822) Map 300

*Ventridens gularis* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 443.

*Ventridens suppressus magnidens* Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 442; Hubricht, 1964, Malacologia, 1: 424. [*Ventridens gularis cerinoideus* (Anthony), Grimm, 1971, Sterkiana, 41: 54.]

*Zonitoides (Ventridens) gularis* (Say), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines; also on floodplains and on roadsides.

**Ventridens cerinoideus** (Anthony, 1865)  
Map 301

*Ventridens cerinoideus* (Anthony), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 451.

- Ventridens gularis cerinoideus* (Anthony), Grimm, 1971, *Sterkiana*, 41: 54.
- Zonitoides (Ventridens) cerinoideus* (Anthony), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.
- HABITAT—A species of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Found under litter in swamps and marshes, floodplains, and on roadsides.
- Ventridens suppressus** (Say, 1829) Map 307
- Ventridens suppressus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 438.
- Ventridens suppressus divisidens* Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 442; Hubricht, 1964, *Malacologia*, 1: 424.
- Zonitoides (Ventridens) suppressus* (Say), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.
- HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in upland woods, often in rocky places.
- Ventridens virginicus** (Vanatta, 1936) Map 308
- Ventridens suppressus virginicus* (Vanatta), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 440.
- Ventridens virginicus* (Vanatta), Hubricht, 1964, *Malacologia*, 1: 425.
- Zonitoides (Ventridens) virginicus* Vanatta, Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 21.
- HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *V. suppressus*, but not found with it.
- Ventridens demissus** (A. Binney, 1843) Map 309
- Ventridens demissus* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 459.
- Zonitoides (Ventricallus) demissus* (Binney), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 19.
- HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides, in ravines, and on floodplains. Also a frequent urban snail.
- Ventridens arcellus** Hubricht, 1976 Map 311
- Ventridens arcellus* Hubricht, 1976, *Malacol. Rev.*, 9: 129.
- Zonitoides (Ventricallus) arcellus* (Hubricht), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 20.
- HABITAT—Found at higher elevations (above 3,000 ft) in the mountains. Usually found in litter or crawling about in wet weather.
- Ventridens brittsi** (Pilsbry, 1892) Map 313
- Ventridens demissus brittsi* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 460.
- Ventridens brittsi* (Pilsbry), Dundee, 1955, *Nautilus*, 69: 17.
- Zonitoides (Ventricallus) demissus* ssp? *brittsi* (Pilsbry), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 19.
- HABITAT—Found on mountainsides and in ravines, under rocks and logs, and in leaf litter.
- Ventridens percallosus** (Pilsbry, 1898) Map 303
- Ventridens percallosus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 465.
- Zonitoides (Ventricallus) percallosus* (Pilsbry), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 20.
- HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *V. demissus*.
- Ventridens acerra** (Lewis, 1870) Map 315
- Ventridens acerra* (Lewis), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 463 (in part).
- Zonitoides (Ventricallus) acerra* (Lewis), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 20.
- HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines, usually in rocky places. A species of lower elevations, below 2,000 ft.
- Ventridens ligera** (Say, 1821) Map 312
- Ventridens ligera* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 465.
- Zonitoides (Ventricallus) ligerus* (Say), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 20.
- HABITAT—A species of wet, weedy, open ground; meadows, roadsides, railroads, etc., but sometimes found in low woods.
- Ventridens intertextus** (A. Binney, 1841) Map 316
- Ventridens intertextus* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 468.
- Zonitoides (Ventricallus) intertextus* (Binney), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 20.
- HABITAT—Found under leaf litter in woods, often where the soil is quite acid.
- Ventridens eutropis** Pilsbry, 1946 Map 304
- Ventridens intertextus eutropis* Pilsbry, 1946, *LMNA*, 2: 470.
- Ventridens eutropis* Pilsbry, Hubricht, 1965, *Nautilus*, 78: 135.
- Zonitoides (Ventricallus) eutropis* (Pilsbry), Riedel, 1980, *Genera Zonitidarum*, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 20.
- HABITAT—Found under leaf litter in upland oak woods.

**Ventridens volusiae** (Pilsbry, 1900) Map 314

*Ventridens intertextus volusiae* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 471.

*Ventridens volusiae* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 78: 135.

*Zonitoides (Ventricallus) volusiae* (Pilsbry), Riedel, 1980, Genera Zonitidarum, Backhuys, Rotterdam, p. 20.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in litter in rather wet places in the St. Johns River drainage.

**Zonitoides elliotti** (Redfield, 1856) Map 317

*Ventridens elliotti* (Redfield), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 471.

*Zonitoides elliotti* (Redfield), MacMillan, 1949, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 31: 179.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and about rotting logs on mountainsides and in ravines.

REMARKS—Placed in the genus *Ventridens* by Pilsbry because of its size and thickness and the presence of a basal callus on its peristome. In its shape it resembles *Zonitoides patuloides*, which also has a thin basal callus on its peristome.

**Zonitoides patuloides** (Pilsbry, 1895) Map 318

*Zonitoides patuloides* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 485.

HABITAT—Found in pockets of deep, moist leaves on mountainsides and in ravines.

**Zonitoides limatulus** (W. G. Binney, 1840)

Map 319

*Zonitoides limatulus* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 484.

HABITAT—Found in floodplain woods, crawling on muddy ground in wet weather.

**Zonitoides lateumbilicatus** (Pilsbry, 1895)

Map 320

*Zonitoides lateumbilicatus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 486.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines in eastern Kentucky. In northeastern Alabama it is found in places which are unusually cool, such as northern hillsides near large springs.

**Zonitoides nitidus** (Müller, 1774) Map 322

*Zonitoides nitidus* (Müller), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 476.

HABITAT—A species of low ground. Found about

logs and litter on floodplains, marshes, and wet roadsides. A Holarctic species.

**Zonitoides arboreus** (Say, 1816) Map 321

*Zonitoides arboreus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 480.

HABITAT—Usually found on rotting logs and in floodplains, as well as upland woods. It is also found on roadsides and along railroads and is a common urban snail.

**Zonitoides kirbyi** Fullington, 1974 Map 326

*Zonitoides kirbyi* Fullington, 1974, Nautilus, 88: 91.

HABITAT—Originally described from a cave, but has since been found to be an epigeal species also. Found under logs, along railroads, and about the mouths of caves.

**Striatura milium** (Morse, 1859) Map 324

*Striatura milium* (Morse), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 495.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter, usually in upland woods.

**Striatura meridionalis** (Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1906) Map 323

*Striatura meridionalis* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 493.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines. Occasionally found on floodplains.

**Striatura exigua** (Stimpson, 1847) Map 325

*Striatura exigua* (Stimpson), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 490.

HABITAT—Found in swampy woods in the north, but in moist leaf litter in the Appalachian Mountains.

**Striatura ferrea** Morse, 1864 Map 327

*Striatura ferrea* Morse, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 497.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in upland woods.

Family VITRINIDAE

**Vitrina limpida** Gould, 1850 Map 330

*Vitrina limpida* Gould, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 497.  
*Vitrina angelicae limpida* Gould, Forcart, 1955, Arch. Molluskenk., 84: 155.

HABITAT—A species of open, grassy places; meadows, roadsides, etc. It becomes mature in early winter and dies off in March.

**Vitrina alaskana** Dall, 1905 Map 329

*Vitrina alaskana* Dall, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 503.

HABITAT—Found both in woodland and grassy situations. Common in western United States and Canada.

Superfamily ARIOPHANTACEA

Family HELICARIONIDAE

**Euconulus fulvus** (Müller, 1774) Map 331

*Euconulus fulvus* (Müller), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 235 (in part).

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines. A Holarctic species.

**Euconulus chersinus** (Say, 1821) Map 328

*Euconulus chersinus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 239 (in part).

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Euconulus polygyratus** (Pilsbry, 1899) Map 335

*Euconulus chersinus polygyratus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 240.

*Euconulus polygyratus* (Pilsbry), Grimm, 1971, Sterkiana, 41: 53.

HABITAT—Found in much the same habitats as *E. fulvus*.

**Euconulus trochulus** (Reinhardt, 1883) Map 332

*Euconulus chersinus trochulus* (Reinhardt), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 241.

*Euconulus trochulus* (Reinhardt), Hubricht, 1983, Gastropodia, 2: 13.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *E. chersinus*.

**Euconulus dentatus** (Sterki, 1893) Map 333

*Euconulus chersinus dentatus* (Sterki), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 242.

*Euconulus dentatus* (Sterki), Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 79: 5.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter, but usually in dryer situations than those of *E. chersinus* and *E. trochulus*.

REMARKS—Because *E. dentatus* becomes ma-

ture in winter and dies off in April, it is not collected as often as *E. chersinus* and *E. trochulus*.

**Dryachloa dauca** Thompson & Lee, 1981

Map 337

*Dryachloa dauca* Thompson & Lee, 1981, Malacol. Rev., 13: 37.

HABITAT—Found in lawns and along roadsides. Possibly an introduced species.

**Guppya gundlachi** (Pfeiffer, 1840) Map 338

*Guppya gundlachi* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 244.

*Guppya miamiensis* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 244; Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 105.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in swamps and other wet places and on the undersides of palmetto leaves. Common in Central America and the West Indies.

**Guppya sterkii** (Dall, 1888) Map 334

*Guppya sterkii* (Dall), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 245.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

Suborder HOLOPODOPES  
Superfamily RHYTIDACEA  
Family HAPLOTREMATIDAE

**Haplotrema concavum** (Say, 1821) Map 336

*Haplotrema concavum* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 208.

[*Haplotrema kendeighi* Webb, Branson, 1964, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 44: 29.]

HABITAT—Usually found in leaf litter in upland woods.

REMARKS—Reputed to be a carnivorous snail, but I have found it feeding on dead shells more often than on living ones. This suggests that it is more interested in the lime than in food.

**Haplotrema kendeighi** Webb, 1951 Map 339

*Haplotrema concavum kendeighi* Webb, 1951, Trans. Kan. Acad. Sci., 54: 78.

*Haplotrema kendeighi* Webb, Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 126.

HABITAT—Found on mountainsides in leaf litter or crawling on the ground in wet weather. Usually found at higher elevations (above 2,000 ft), frequently in company with *H. concavum*.

Superfamily OLEACINACEA  
Family OLEACINIDAE

**Euglandina rosea** (Férussac, 1818) Map 340

*Euglandina rosea* (Férussac), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 194.  
*Euglandina rosea bullata* Gould, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 194.

HABITAT—Found in a variety of habitats; in woods, roadsides, the edges of marshes, and waste ground and gardens in urban areas.

REMARKS—Shells from peninsular Florida are more slender than those from other parts of its range. In Florida there is a race in which the shell is quite small. This small shell size appears to be genetic, as this race lays a smaller, more elongated egg.

**Euglandina texasiana** (Pfeiffer, 1857) Map 341

*Euglandina texasiana* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 195.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in rather low places, where it is damp and there is cover. Also found climbing on the sides of buildings in urban areas in wet weather. Found in Mexico as far south as San Luis Potosí.

**Euglandina singleyana** (W. G. Binney, 1892)  
Map 342

*Euglandina singleyana* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 197.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found under and near rocks on stream bluffs. Also found in concrete culverts.

**Varicella gracillima** (Pfeiffer, 1839) Map 343

*Varicella gracillima floridana* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 200.  
*Varicella gracillima* (Pfeiffer), Hubricht, 1983, Gastropodia, 2: 13.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter or under rocks, usually in hammocks, but sometimes under sea grape above the beaches. Climbs up the trunks of trees in wet weather. Common in western Cuba.

Family SAGDIDAE  
Subfamily SAGDINAE

**Lacteoluna selenina** (Gould, 1848) Map 344

*Lacteoluna selenina* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 981.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found on the undersides of rocks, logs, old palm fronds, and other litter; in hammocks or other woodlands. The shells are usually heavily coated with fine, dead plant material arranged to give the shell a carinated appearance. Common in the West Indies.

Subfamily THYSANOPHORINAE

**Thysanophora horni** (Gabb, 1866) Map 345

*Thysanophora horni* (Gabb), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 986.

HABITAT—Found under logs, dead palm fronds, and trash; usually in woods, but also in rather open scrubland. Common in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico.

**Thysanophora plagiopycha** (Shuttleworth, 1854)  
Map 346

*Thysanophora plagiopycha* (Shuttleworth), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 989.

HABITAT—Found on the undersides of palm leaves, either living or dead on the ground; also under stones. Usually in rather wet places. Common in West Indies and Central America.

**Hojeda inaguensis** (Weinland, 1880) Map 347

*Hojeda inaguensis* (Weinland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 983.

HABITAT—Found in moist leaf litter in hammocks. Also found in the Bahamas.

Superfamily ACHATINACEA  
Family ACHATINIDAE  
Subfamily SUBULININAE

**Lamellaxis mexicanum** (Pfeiffer, 1866)

*Lamellaxis mexicanum* (Pfeiffer), Hubricht, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 82.

HABITAT—A Mexican species known from beach drift in southern Texas.

**Beckianum beckianum** (Pfeiffer, 1846)

*Synopeas beckianum* (Pfeiffer), Hubricht, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 82.  
*Beckianum beckianum* (Pfeiffer), Baker, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 84.

HABITAT—Known from beach drift in southern Texas. Ranges throughout most of Neotropica.

Superfamily BULIMULACEA  
Family UROCOPTIDAE  
Subfamily UROCOPTINAE

**Cochlodinella poeyana** (Orbigny, 1841) Map 348

*Cochlodinella poeyana* (Orbigny), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 105.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under stones, usually in sunny situations, but also in hammocks. The main range of this species is in western Cuba.

Subfamily MICRO CERAMINAE

**Microceramus pontificus** (Gould, 1848)

Map 349

*Microceramus pontificus* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 109.

*Microceramus floridanus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 110; Hubricht, 1977, Malacol. Rev., 10: 37.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under stones, usually in hammocks, climbing up the trunks of trees in wet weather, but also along railroads and in dumps.

**Microceramus texanus** (Pilsbry, 1898) Map 350

*Microceramus texanus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 110.

HABITAT—Found on or around rocks, usually on wooded bluffs along streams.

Subfamily HOLOSPIRINAE

**Holospira goldfussi** (Menke, 1847) Map 351

*Holospira goldfussi* (Menke), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 115.

*Holospira goldfussi anacachensis* Bartsch, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 117.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found on or near rocks in the hill country above the Balcones Escarpment.

**Holospira montivaga** Pilsbry, 1946

*Holospira montivaga* Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 123.

HABITAT—Known from beach drift in southern Texas; main range in Guadalupe Mountains of New Mexico.

**Metastoma roemeri** (Pfeiffer, 1848) Map 352

*Holospira roemeri* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 114.

*Holospira roemeri brevissima* Pilsbry, 1950, Nautilus, 64: 56.

*Metastoma roemeri* (Pfeiffer), Thompson, 1971, Bull. Fla. State Mus., Biol. Sci., 15: 300.

*Metastoma roemeri brevissima* (Pilsbry), Cheatum & Fullington, 1973, Dallas Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull. 1: 43.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found on or near rocks and ledges on stream bluffs, mountainsides, and in ravines. Also found in New Mexico.

Family BULIMULIDAE

Subfamily BULIMULINAE

**Rabdotus alternatus** (Say, 1830)

Map 354

*Bulimulus alternatus mariae* (Albers), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 14.

*Bulimulus alternatus* (Say), Hubricht, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 68.

*Rabdotus alternatus alternatus* (Say), Pratt, 1969, Amer. Malacol. Union, Ann. Rep., 1969: 47.

*Rabdotus alternatus hesperius* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Pratt, 1969, Amer. Malacol. Union, Ann. Rep., 1969: 47.

HABITAT—A semiariboreal species. Found on shrubs, fenceposts, etc., in upland scrub. Also found in concrete culverts. Common in eastern Mexico.

**Rabdotus mooreanus** (Pfeiffer, 1868)

Map 353

*Bulimulus dealbatus mooreanus* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 12.

*Bulimulus dealbatus jonesi* Clench, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 10; Hubricht, 1962, Nautilus, 75: 166.

*Bulimulus schiedeanus pecosensis* Pilsbry & Ferriss, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 17.

*Bulimulus mooreanus* (Pfeiffer), Hubricht, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 69.

*Bulimulus mooreanus pecosensis* Pilsbry & Ferriss, Hubricht, 1960, Nautilus, 74: 69.

*Rabdotus mooreanus* (Pfeiffer), Pratt, 1969, Amer. Malacol. Union, Ann. Rep., 1969: 47.

*Rabdotus mooreanus jonesi* (Clench), Pratt, 1974, Bull. Amer. Malacol. Union, 1973: 25.

HABITAT—A semiariboreal species. Found on grasses and shrubs, usually in open country.

**Rabdotus dealbatus dealbatus** (Say, 1821)

Map 355

*Bulimulus dealbatus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 7.

*Bulimulus dealbatus ozarkensis* Pilsbry & Ferriss, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 10; Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 75.

*Rabdotus dealbatus dealbatus* (Say), Pratt, 1969, Amer. Malacol. Union, Ann. Rep., 1969: 47.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found crawling on the ground or on low vegetation in wet weather. Found in concrete culverts in Texas.

**Rabdatus dealbatus ragsdalei** (Pilsbry, 1890) Map 356

*Bulimulus dealbatus ragsdalei* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 11.

*Rabdatus dealbatus ragsdalei* (Pilsbry), Pratt, 1969, Amer. Malacol. Union, Ann. Rep., 1969: 47.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as the typical subspecies, but in a drier region.

**Drymaeus dominicus** (Reeve, 1850) Map 357

*Drymaeus dominicus* (Reeve), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 24.

HABITAT—An arboreal species. Found on the outer twigs of trees or on the undersides of palm fronds.

**Drymaeus dormani** (W. G. Binney, 1857) Map 358

*Drymaeus dormani* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 23.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *D. dominicus*, but I have never seen them together.

**Drymaeus multilineatus** (Say, 1825) Map 359

*Drymaeus multilineatus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 26.

HABITAT—Found on the twigs of trees and shrubs, rarely more than 6 ft above the ground. Also found on brick walls and the sides of houses. Reported from Central America, Mexico, and northern South America.

#### Subfamily ORTHALICINAE

**Orthalicus floridensis** Pilsbry, 1899 Map 360

*Orthalicus floridensis* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 35.

HABITAT—An arboreal species. Found on the larger branches of smooth-barked trees.

**Orthalicus reses** (Say, 1830) Map 361

*Orthalicus reses* (Say), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 32.  
*Orthalicus reses nesodryas* Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 33.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *O. floridensis*.

**Liguus fasciatus** (Müller, 1774) Map 362

*Liguus fasciatus* (Müller), Pilsbry, 1946, LMNA, 2: 53–101. (No attempt will be made here to list all of the “subspecies” and color varieties reviewed by Pilsbry.)

HABITAT—An arboreal species. Found on the trunks and larger limbs of smooth-barked trees in the hammocks. Also lives in Cuba.

#### Superfamily POLYGYRACEA Family POLYGYRIDAE Subfamily POLYGYRINAE

**Polygyra cereolus** (Muhlfeld, 1818) Map 363

*Polygyra cereolus* (Muhlfeld), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 582.

*Polygyra cereolus floridana* Hemphill, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 586; Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 105.

*Polygyra septemvolva volvoxis* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 590; Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 105.

*Polygyra septemvolva febigeri* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 591; Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 105.

[*Polygyra septemvolva* (Say), Hubricht, 1953, Nautilus, 66: 116.]

HABITAT—Found in low ground in sunny situations. In peninsular Florida it is generally distributed, but elsewhere it is confined to coastal regions, above the high strand and on the margins of salt marshes. In Lauderdale County, Mississippi, it is found in an area where the well water is salty.

**Polygyra septemvolva** Say, 1818 Map 365

*Polygyra septemvolva* Say, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 587.

HABITAT—Usually found in wetter habitats than those of *P. cereolus*, but sometimes found with it.

**Polygyra uvulifera** (Shuttleworth, 1852) Map 364

*Polygyra uvulifera* (Shuttleworth), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 593.

*Polygyra uvulifera striata* Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 596.

*Polygyra uvulifera margueritae* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 597.

*Polygyra uvulifera bicornuta* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 597.

HABITAT—Found in grassy places, usually in sunny situations; also in lawns in urban areas, climbing the grass stems in wet weather, and in the litter in dry weather.



**Polygyra auriculata** Say, 1818                      Map 366

*Polygyra auriculata* Say, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 598.  
*Daedalochila auriculata* (Say), Zilch, 1959, Handb. Paläozool., 6(2): 579.

HABITAT—Found in wet, weedy places, usually in sunny situations, but sometimes in swamps.

**Polygyra auriformis** (Bland, 1859)                      Map 367

*Polygyra auriformis* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 599.

HABITAT—Found in rather wet, grassy places, usually in sunny situations.

**Polygyra postelliana** (Bland, 1828)                      Map 368

*Polygyra postelliana* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 601.

*Polygyra postelliana carolina* Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 603; Hubricht, 1953, Nautilus, 66: 116.

*Polygyra postelliana espiloca* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 604.

HABITAT—Found in much the same habitats as *P. auriformis*, but is also a common urban snail.

**Polygyra subclausa** Pilsbry, 1899                      Map 369

*Polygyra postelliana subclausa* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 605.

HABITAT—Found in open, grassy situations, usually near water.

**Polygyra peninsulae** Pilsbry, 1940                      Map 370

*Polygyra postelliana peninsulae* Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 605.

HABITAT—Found in wet, weedy, usually sunny situations.

**Polygyra hausmani** Jackson, 1948                      Map 371

*Polygyra postelliana hausmani* Jackson, 1948, Nautilus, 62: 41.

HABITAT—Found in sunny, grassy places along roadsides and railroads.

**Polygyra delecta** Hubricht, 1976                      Map 372

*Polygyra delecta* Hubricht, Hubricht, 1976, Malacol. Rev., 9: 126.

HABITAT—Found in wet, weedy places, usually in sunny situations.

**Polygyra avara** Say, 1818                      Map 374

*Polygyra avara* Say, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 605.

HABITAT—Found in low, wet places, the margins of lakes and streams, etc.

**Polygyra oppilata** (Morelet, 1849)

*Polygyra oppilata* (Morelet), Pilsbry & Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 94.

HABITAT—A Mexican species that has been collected from beach drift in southern Texas.

**Polygyra implicata** (von Martens, 1865)

*Polygyra implicata* (von Martens), Pilsbry & Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 94.

HABITAT—A Mexican species that has been collected from beach drift in southern Texas.

**Polygyra rhoadsi** Pilsbry, 1899

*Polygyra rhoadsi* Pilsbry, Pilsbry & Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 94.

HABITAT—A Mexican species that has been found in beach drift in southern Texas.

**Polygyra ariadnae** (Pfeiffer, 1848)

*Polygyra ariadnae* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry & Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 94.

HABITAT—A Mexican species that has been found in beach drift in southern Texas.

**Polygyra texasiana** (Moricand, 1833)                      Map 373

*Polygyra texasiana* (Moricand), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 617.

[*Polygyra triodontoides* (Bland), Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 67.]

[*Polygyra tamaulipasensis* Lea, Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 67.]

[*Polygyra scintilla* Pilsbry & Hubricht, Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 67.]

[*Polygyra polita* Pilsbry & Hinkley, Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 67.]

*Polygyra rexroadensis* Taylor, 1960, U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper, 337: 82; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 34.

HABITAT—Usually found on low ground under litter. May be found both in woodland or in prairie.

REMARKS—There are two clines of variation in this species. Along the Texas coast, the species is radially striate above and below; in the central part of its range, the base becomes smooth, and only the upper part is striate. In the western part of its range, it is smooth above and below, and the lip teeth are close together. Eastward these teeth become gradually further part. In the eastern part of its range, it may be confused with *P. triodontoides*, but the teeth do not become as far apart as those in that species.

- Polygyra triodontoides** (Bland, 1861) Map 375  
*Polygyra triodontoides* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 616.  
 HABITAT—Found in the litter in low, wet ground near ponds and lakes and along rivers.
- Polygyra polita** Pilsbry & Hinkley, 1907 Map 376  
*Polygyra polita* Pilsbry & Hinkley, 1907, Nautilus, 21: 38.  
*Polygyra scintilla* Pilsbry & Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 94.  
 HABITAT—Common in parts of Mexico. At the only known locality within the United States, it is found in an open, grassy place along a railroad.
- Polygyra tamaulipasensis** (I. Lea, 1857) Map 377  
*Helix tamaulipasensis* I. Lea, 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1857: 102.  
*Polygyra texasiana texasensis* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 619 (in part).  
*Polygyra texasensis* Pilsbry, Pilsbry & Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 94.  
*Polygyra texasiana tamaulipasensis* I. Lea, Pilsbry & Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 95.  
*Polygyra tamaulipasensis* (I. Lea), Hubricht, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 27.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in rock piles and under fallen yucca on high ground in semiarid situations.
- Polygyra pustula** (Férussac, 1822) Map 380  
*Polygyra pustula* (Férussac), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 608.  
*Daedalochila pustula* (Férussac), Zilch, 1959, Handb. Paläozool. 6(2): 580.  
*Lobosculum pustula* (Férussac), Pilsbry, 1930, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 82: 320.  
 HABITAT—Usually found in sandy woods, under logs and dead palm fronds, and in leaf litter.
- Polygyra pustuloides** (Bland, 1851) Map 379  
*Polygyra pustuloides* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 610.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found in rocky woods, about logs and rocks, and in leaf litter.
- Polygyra leporina** (Gould, 1848) Map 378  
*Polygyra leporina* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 611.  
 HABITAT—A species of low, wet places; in floodplain woods, meadows, near springs, etc.
- Polygyra plicata** (Say, 1821) Map 381  
*Polygyra plicata* Say, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 626.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter on dry, wooded hillsides and in cedar glades.
- Polygyra troostiana** (I. Lea, 1839) Map 382  
*Polygyra troostiana* I. Lea, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 630.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in the same habitats as *P. plicata*, but never found with it.
- Polygyra fatigiata** (Say, 1820) Map 383  
*Polygyra fatigiata* Say, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 628.  
*Polygyra fatigiata internuntia* Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 629.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found crawling on bare ground in open, sunny situations after rains.
- Polygyra peregrina** Rehder, 1932 Map 384  
*Polygyra peregrina* Rehder, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 631.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in rocky, sunny situations and crawling about in wet weather on cliffs and rocks.
- Polygyra jacksoni** (Bland, 1866) Map 385  
*Polygyra jacksoni* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 631.  
 HABITAT—Found on wooded hillsides under stones.
- Polygyra deltoidea** (Simpson, 1889) Map 386  
*Polygyra jacksoni deltoidea* (Simpson), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 632.  
*Polygyra deltoidea* (Simpson), Branson, 1962, Sterkiana, 7: 5.  
 [ *Polygyra jacksoni simpsoni* (Pilsbry), Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 69.]  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in the same habitat as *P. jacksoni*, but not found with it.
- Polygyra simpsoni** (Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1907) Map 387  
*Polygyra jacksoni simpsoni* Pilsbry & Ferriss, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 633.  
 HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in the same habitat as *P. jacksoni* and *P. deltoidea*, but never found with them.

**Polygyra hippocrepis** (Pfeiffer, 1848) Map 388

*Polygyra hippocrepis* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 638.

*Daedalochila hippocrepis* (Pfeiffer), Zilch, 1960, Handb. Paläozool., 6(2): 580.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under rocks on rocky, wooded hillsides.

**Polygyra mooreana** (W. G. Binney, 1857)

Map 389

*Polygyra mooreana* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 622.

HABITAT—Found under leaf litter, rocks, and logs from river bluffs to hilltops, usually in wooded areas.

**Polygyra tholus** (W. G. Binney, 1857) Map 390

*Polygyra tholus* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 624.

HABITAT—Known only from river drift and beach drift.

**Polygyra gracilis** Hubricht, 1961 Map 391

*Polygyra gracilis* Hubricht, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 26.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on stream bluffs, in ravines, and on floodplains.

**Polygyra lithica** Hubricht, 1961 Map 392

*Polygyra lithica* Hubricht, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 28.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under logs, rocks, and leaf litter in dry, upland woods.

**Polygyra dorfeuilliana** (I. Lea, 1838) Map 393

*Polygyra dorfeuilliana* I. Lea, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 634.

*Polygyra dorfeuilliana sampsoni* Wetherby, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 636.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *P. lithica* but never found with it.

**Stenotrema spinosum** (I. Lea, 1830) Map 394

*Stenotrema spinosum* (I. Lea), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 643.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found about rotting logs in rocky woods.

**Stenotrema edgarianum** (I. Lea, 1841) Map 395

*Stenotrema edgarianum* (I. Lea), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 644.

HABITAT—Found on logs and in leaf litter on wooded hillsides. Never found in numbers.

**Stenotrema barbigerum** (Redfield, 1856)

Map 396

*Stenotrema barbigerum* (Redfield), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 645.

HABITAT—Found on logs on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Stenotrema edwardsi** (Bland, 1856) Map 397

*Stenotrema edwardsi* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 646.

HABITAT—Found on logs and in leaf litter in rocky woods.

**Stenotrema waldense** Archer, 1938 Map 398

*Stenotrema waldense* Archer, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 648.

HABITAT—A calciphile. The two places where I found it alive were near stone walls along a road.

**Stenotrema pilsbryi** (Ferriss, 1900) Map 399

*Stenotrema pilsbryi* (Ferriss), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 650.

HABITAT—Found crawling on a rock slide on a wooded mountainside in wet weather.

**Stenotrema labrosum** (Bland, 1862) Map 400

*Stenotrema labrosum* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 650.

*Stenotrema glassi* Branson, 1964, Nautilus, 66: 100; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 34.

*Stenotrema abaddon* Branson, 1964, Nautilus, 77: 103; Hubricht, 1967, Nautilus, 81: 65.

HABITAT—Found under leaf litter, rocks, and logs on wooded hillsides or in ravines.

**Stenotrema altispira** (Pilsbry, 1894) Map 401

*Stenotrema altispira* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 652.

HABITAT—Found about logs and in leaf litter at higher elevations in the mountains.

**Stenotrema depilatum** (Pilsbry, 1895) Map 402

*Stenotrema depilatum* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 654.

*Stenotrema altispira depilatum* (Pilsbry), Archer, 1948, Geol. Surv. Ala., Mus. Paper, 28: 33.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitat as *S. altispira* and sometimes found with it.

**Stenotrema florida** Pilsbry, 1940      Map 403

*Stenotrema florida* Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 655.

HABITAT—Found under and about logs and in leaf litter on wooded stream bluffs and floodplains.

**Stenotrema calvescens** Hubricht, 1961      Map 404

*Stenotrema calvescens* Hubricht, 1961, Nautilus, 75: 28.

HABITAT—Found in open, grassy places, clearings, roadsides, and along railroads.

**Stenotrema barbatum** (Clapp, 1904)      Map 405

*Stenotrema hirsutum barbatum* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 665.

*Stenotrema barbatum* (Clapp), Archer, 1948, Geol. Surv. Ala., Mus. Paper, 28: 30.

HABITAT—Usually found under logs and leaf litter in floodplain woods, but becomes an upland species in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

**Stenotrema angellum** Hubricht, 1958      Map 407

*Stenotrema angellum* Hubricht, 1958, Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci., 19: 70.

HABITAT—Found under logs and leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Stenotrema stenotrema** (Pfeiffer, 1819)      Map 406

*Stenotrema stenotrema* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 655.

*Stenotrema stenotrema voluminosum* Clench & Banks, Archer, 1948, Geol. Surv. Ala., Mus. Paper, 28: 37.

HABITAT—Found in a variety of habitats. Usually found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines, but may be found along roadsides, in old pastures, and in clearings.

**Stenotrema magnifumosum** (Pilsbry, 1920)

Map 408

*Stenotrema magnifumosum* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 660.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on mountainsides from about 1,000 to 4,500 ft.

**Stenotrema simile** Grimm, 1971      Map 409

*Stenotrema simile* Grimm, 1971, Nautilus, 85: 12.

HABITAT—Found under logs and leaf litter on rocky wooded hillsides.

**Stenotrema pilula** (Pilsbry, 1900)      Map 410

*Stenotrema pilula* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 661.

HABITAT—Found under logs and in leaf litter on rather dry, wooded hillsides.

**Stenotrema morosum** Hubricht, 1978      Map 411

*Stenotrema morosum* Hubricht, 1978, Malacol. Rev., 10: 37.

HABITAT—Known only as a Pleistocene to Recent fossil within a cave.

**Stenotrema hirsutum** (Say, 1817)      Map 413

*Stenotrema hirsutum* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 662.

*Stenotrema burringtoni* Grimm, 1971, Nautilus, 85: 14; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 34.

HABITAT—Found under logs and in leaf litter in rather dry upland woods.

**Stenotrema exodon** (Pilsbry, 1900)      Map 412

*Stenotrema exodon* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 666.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found on and about rocks on wooded hillsides.

**Stenotrema turbinella** (Clench & Archer, 1933)  
Map 414

*Stenotrema exodon turbinella* (Clench & Archer), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 668.

*Stenotrema turbinella* (Clench & Archer), Hubricht, 1965, Sterkiana, 17: 1.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter and on logs on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Stenotrema deceptum** (Clapp, 1905)      Map 415

*Stenotrema deceptum* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 668.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter and about logs on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Stenotrema blandianum** (Pilsbry, 1903)      Map 416

*Stenotrema blandianum* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 669.

HABITAT—Found under and about rocks on river bluffs and in ravines.

**Stenotrema unciferum** (Pilsbry, 1900)      Map 417

*Stenotrema unciferum* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 670.

*Stenotrema unciferum caddoensis* (Archer), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 671.

*Stenotrema caddoensis* (Archer), Archer, 1948, Geol. Surv. Ala., Mus. Paper, 28: 47; Hubricht, 1972, Sterkiana, 46: 15.

HABITAT—Found on and around logs on wooded mountainsides.

**Stenotrema brevipila** (Clapp, 1907) Map 418  
*Stenotrema brevipila* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 672.

HABITAT—Found in rocky places on and under rocks and in leaf litter.

**Stenotrema cohuttense** (Clapp, 1914) Map 419  
*Stenotrema cohuttense* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 673.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Stenotrema maxillatum** (Gould, 1848) Map 420  
*Stenotrema maxillatum* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 674.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and about rocks and logs on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Stenotrema leai leai** (A. Binney) Map 426  
*Stenotrema monodon* (Rackett), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 676.

*Stenotrema leai* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1099.

HABITAT—A species of low, wet places, marshes and swamps, floodplains, meadows, and roadsides.

**Stenotrema leai aliciae** (Pilsbry, 1893) Map 427  
*Stenotrema monodon aliciae* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 676.

*Stenotrema leai aliciae* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 125.

[*Stenotrema fraternum imperforatum* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 71.]

HABITAT—Usually found in meadows, along roadsides, and near springs, but also found in floodplain woods.

**Stenotrema leai cheatumi** Fullington, 1974  
Map 421

*Stenotrema leai cheatumi* Fullington, 1974, Nautilus, 88: 92.

HABITAT—Found under logs and dead palmetto fronds in a palmetto swamp. Known only from the type locality.

**Stenotrema wichitorum** Branson, 1972 Map 422  
*Stenotrema wichitorum* Branson, 1972, Southwest Natur., 16: 311.

HABITAT—Known only from the Wichita Mountains of Oklahoma.

**Stenotrema hubrichti** Pilsbry, 1940 Map 423  
*Stenotrema hubrichti* Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 687.

HABITAT—Found in crevices of shaded cliffs, often more than 20 ft above the ground.

**Stenotrema fraternum fraternum** (Say, 1824)  
Map 428

*Stenotrema fraternum* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 681.

*Stenotrema fraternum cavum* (Pilsbry & Vanatta), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 684.

HABITAT—Usually found about logs and in leaf litter in upland woods.

**Stenotrema fraternum montanum** Archer, 1939  
Map 424

*Stenotrema fraternum montanum* Archer, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 685.

*Stenotrema fraternum fasciatum* Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 686.

*Stenotrema fasciatum* Pilsbry, Archer, 1948, Geol. Surv. Ala., Mus. Paper, 28: 56.

HABITAT—Found on logs, in leaf litter, and under stones on mountainsides and in ravines.

**Stenotrema fraternum imperforatum** (Pilsbry, 1900)  
Map 425

*Stenotrema fraternum imperforatum* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 686.

HABITAT—Found under logs and rocks on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Praticolella griseola** (Pfeiffer, 1841) Map 429

*Praticolella griseola* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 690.

*Praticolella campi* Clapp & Ferriss, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 693; Hubricht, 1983, Veliger, 25: 244.

HABITAT—Found in open weedy places near the coast or where there is some salt in the soil, aestivating on the stems of plants. A common Central American species.

**Praticolella pachyloma** (Menke, in Pfeiffer)  
Map 430

*Praticolella berlandieriana pachyloma* (Menke), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 697.

*Praticolella pachyloma* (Menke), Pilsbry & Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 96.

HABITAT—Found in either open or wooded

places, usually in sandy soil, hiding under litter or burrowing in the sand in dry weather.

**Praticolella candida** Hubricht, 1983    Map 431

*Praticolella candida* Hubricht, 1983, *Veliger*, **25**: 246.

**HABITAT**—Found in open, grassy places, aestivating on the stems of plants. A frequent urban snail.

**Praticolella berlandieriana** (Moricand, 1833)    Map 432

*Praticolella berlandieriana* (Moricand), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 694.

**HABITAT**—Usually found in woods near streams, but also found in open places. It aestivates on the stems of plants.

**Praticolella trimatrix** Hubricht, 1983    Map 433

*Praticolella trimatrix* Hubricht, 1983, *Veliger*, **25**: 248.

**HABITAT**—Usually found in open, low, wet places. A common urban snail.

**Praticolella taeniata** Pilsbry, 1940    Map 434

*Praticolella berlandieriana taeniata* Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 696.

[*Praticolella berlandieriana campi* Clapp & Ferriss, Hubricht, 1961, *Nautilus* **75**: 29.]

*Praticolella taeniata* Pilsbry, 1940, Hubricht, 1983, *Veliger*, **25**: 248.

**HABITAT**—Usually found in open, grassy places. An abundant urban snail, where it is found in lawns and vacant lots. Aestivates on the stems of grasses. Also in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

**Praticolella jejuna** (Say, 1821)    Map 435

*Praticolella jejuna* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 697.

**HABITAT**—Found under logs and leaf litter in upland woods, both pine and hardwoods, and sometimes in tropical hammocks. Also found along roadsides and railroads. Usually found where other species of land snails are scarce.

**Praticolella bakeri** Vanatta, 1915    Map 436

*Praticolella bakeri* Vanatta, Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 699.

**HABITAT**—Found under logs on sandy soil in open pine woods and along railroads and roadsides.

**Praticolella lawae** (Lewis, 1874)    Map 437

*Praticolella lawae* (Lewis), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 699.

*Praticolella lawae tallulahensis* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 700.

**HABITAT**—A species of open pine woods, clearings, and glades, usually on sandy soil.

**Praticolella mobiliana** (I. Lea, 1841)    Map 438

*Praticolella mobiliana* (I. Lea), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 701.

*Praticolella mobiliana floridana* Vanatta, Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 702.

**HABITAT**—A species of open pine woods on sandy soil.

**Mesodon rugeli** (Shuttleworth, 1852)    Map 461

*Mesodon rugeli* (Shuttleworth), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 767.

**HABITAT**—Found under and about logs and rocks and in leaf litter in upland woods.

**Mesodon inflectus** (Say, 1821)    Map 439

*Mesodon inflectus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 770.

*Mesodon inflectus mobilensis* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 775; Hubricht, 1965, *Sterkiana*, **17**: 2.

[*Mesodon inflectus edentatus* (Sampson), Branson, 1962, *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, **42**: 66.]

**HABITAT**—A common species, found in a variety of habitats. Found under logs, rocks, and leaf litter in woods; under old ties along railroads and on roadsides; under trash in waste ground and gardens in urban areas.

**REMARKS**—*Mesodon inflectus* and *M. rugeli* will hybridize and there is some introgression, so that the outer tooth of *M. inflectus* is often a little wider and slightly immersed within the range of *M. rugeli*. Whereas outside the range of *M. rugeli*, the outer and basal teeth are nearly the same.

**Mesodon approximans** (Clapp, 1905)    Map 440

*Mesodon inflectus approximans* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 774.

*Mesodon approximans* (Clapp), Hubricht, 1965, *Sterkiana*, **17**: 2.

**HABITAT**—Found under rocks and logs on wooded hillsides and in ravines; also under trash on waste ground in urban areas.

**Mesodon smithi** (Clapp, 1905)    Map 441

*Mesodon smithi* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 769.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under logs and rocks on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Mesodon edentatus** (Sampson, 1889) Map 442

*Mesodon inflectus edentatus* (Sampson), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 776.

*Mesodon edentatus* (Sampson), Hubricht, 1949, Nautilus, 62: 99.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under rocks and logs on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Mesodon magazinensis** (Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1893)  
Map 443

*Mesodon magazinensis* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 777.

HABITAT—Found on and around the rock slides on the north side of Magazine Mountain, Arkansas.

**Mesodon subpalliatum** (Pilsbry, 1893) Map 444

*Mesodon subpalliatum* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 760.

*Mesodon verus* Hubricht, 1954, Nautilus, 68: 65; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 34.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and around logs and rocks in the mountains above 2,000 ft.

**Mesodon appressus** (Say, 1821) Map 446

*Mesodon appressus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 749.

HABITAT—Usually found in rocky places, river bluffs and roadsides, but also found in urban areas.

**Mesodon laevior** Hubricht, 1968 Map 471

*Mesodon appressus* form *laevior* Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 753.

*Mesodon laevior* Pilsbry, Hubricht, 1968, Nautilus, 82: 25.

HABITAT—Usually found in rocky places, but also about logs, on river bluffs, and in ravines. A common urban snail, which has been widely introduced into cities and towns.

**Mesodon sargentianus** (Johnson & Pilsbry, 1892)  
Map 445

*Mesodon sargentianus* (Johnson & Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 753.

[*Triodopsis obstricta occidentalis* Pilsbry, Vagvolgyi, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 210.]

HABITAT—A calciphile. Most common about the mouths of caves, but also found about rocks in cool ravines and northern hillsides.

**Mesodon perigraptus** (Pilsbry, 1894) Map 462

*Mesodon perigraptus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 755.

HABITAT—Found on and about logs and in leaf litter in upland woods. Also occurs as an urban snail.

**Mesodon panselenus** Hubricht, 1976 Map 447

*Mesodon panselenus* Hubricht, 1976, Malacol. Rev., 9: 127.

HABITAT—Found under rocks and logs on wooded floodplains, hillsides, and ravines.

**Mesodon wetherbyi** (Bland, 1873) Map 448

*Mesodon wetherbyi* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 757.

HABITAT—Found under logs and in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Mesodon jonesianus** (Archer, 1938) Map 452

*Mesodon jonesianus* (Archer), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 759.

HABITAT—Found crawling on the leaf litter in wet weather in the beech woods at about 5,000 ft elevation. I never found it in the leaf litter in dry weather, so it may burrow into the ground at such times.

**Mesodon sayanus** (Pilsbry, 1906) Map 467

*Mesodon sayanus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 762.

HABITAT—Usually found in moist leaf litter or near logs on wooded hillsides.

**Mesodon chilhoweensis** (Lewis, 1870) Map 450

*Mesodon chilhoweensis* (Lewis), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 764.

HABITAT—Found under leaf litter or in rock piles or crawling on the ground or on the boles of trees in wet weather.

REMARKS—This species is rarely found in numbers. Where it occurs, one frequently finds broken shells on the ground. Other large *Mesodon* may be present in greater numbers, but one does not find as many of their broken shells. The shell of *M. chilhoweensis* is thinner and more easily broken by birds, so that more members of this species are killed in this way. This is probably the reason it is not more common than it is.

- Mesodon indianorum** (Pilsbry, 1899) Map 451  
*Mesodon indianorum* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 739.  
 [ *Mesodon indianorum lioderma* (Pilsbry), Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 64.]  
 [ *Mesodon binneyanus* (Pilsbry), Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 64.]  
 HABITAT—Usually found in leaf litter in rather dry upland woods.
- Mesodon binneyanus** (Pilsbry, 1899) Map 453  
*Mesodon binneyanus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 742.  
*Mesodon binneyanus chastatensis* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 743.  
 HABITAT—Usually found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.
- Mesodon clenchi** (Rehder, 1932) Map 454  
*Mesodon clenchi* (Rehder), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 743.  
 HABITAT—Found in dry, rocky places with a southern exposure.
- Mesodon kiowaensis** (Simpson, 1888) Map 455  
*Mesodon kiowaensis* (Simpson), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 744.  
 HABITAT—Found under rocks and leaf litter in dry upland woods with a southern exposure.
- Mesodon roemeri** (Pfeiffer, 1848) Map 474  
*Mesodon roemeri* (Pfeiffer), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 745.  
 HABITAT—Found under rocks, leaf litter, and logs on wooded slopes near streams.
- Mesodon leatherwoodi** Pratt, 1971 Map 456  
*Mesodon leatherwoodi* Pratt, 1971, Veliger, 13: 342.  
 HABITAT—Found in rocky, shaded places; active at night.
- Mesodon ferrissi** (Pilsbry, 1897) Map 457  
*Mesodon ferrissi* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 736.  
*Mesodon ferrissi sericius* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 738.  
 HABITAT—Found at elevations above 2,000 ft under rock ledges, in rock piles, and about logs; active at night.
- Mesodon orestes** Hubricht, 1975 Map 459  
*Mesodon orestes* Hubricht, 1975, Nautilus, 89: 1.  
 HABITAT—Found in crevices in rock ledges or crawling on the ground in wet weather. Lives at high elevations in the Plott Balsam Mountains.
- Mesodon wheatleyi** (Bland, 1860) Map 460  
*Mesodon wheatleyi* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 734.  
 HABITAT—Found under rocks, logs, and in leaf litter from about 2,000 ft to the summits of the mountains.
- Mesodon clingmanicus** (Pilsbry, 1904) Map 463  
*Mesodon wheatleyi clingmanicus* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 736.  
 HABITAT—Found from about 2,000 ft to the summits of the mountains under rocks, logs, and in leaf litter.  
 REMARKS—There are two distinct anatomies found in *M. clingmanicus* without any detectable shell differences. One has a rather short, stout penis, and the other has a long, slender one. Both types appear to have the same ranges. They are probably two species, but there is not enough anatomical material available to clarify this problem.
- Mesodon christyi** (Bland, 1860) Map 464  
*Mesodon christyi* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 733.  
 HABITAT—Usually found in leaf litter in upland oak woods.
- Mesodon archeri** Pilsbry, 1940 Map 479  
*Mesodon archeri* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 732.  
 HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and under rock ledges in a ravine.
- Mesodon clarki** (I. Lea, 1858) Map 468  
*Mesodon clarki* (I. Lea), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 730.  
*Mesodon clarki nantahala* (Clench & Banks), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 731.  
 HABITAT—Found under leaf litter, or crawling about during wet weather, on mountainsides.
- Mesodon elevatus** (Say, 1821) Map 470  
*Mesodon elevatus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 727.  
 HABITAT—A species of river bluffs, where it is found crawling on the ground in wet weather.



**Mesodon pennsylvanicus** (Green, 1827) Map 472

*Mesodon pennsylvanicus* (Green), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 726.

HABITAT—Usually found on wooded hillsides or in ravines, under leaf litter or under stones. Also found on grassy roadsides.

**Mesodon zaletus** (A. Binney, 1837) Map 449

*Mesodon zaletus* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 722.

*Mesodon zaletus ozarkensis* Pilsbry & Ferriss, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 725; Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 63.

HABITAT—Most common on river bluffs, but also found in ravines and on mountainsides. Found up to about 5,000 ft elevation.

**Mesodon normalis** (Pilsbry, 1900) Map 475

*Mesodon andrewsae normalis* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 720.

*Mesodon normalis* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1956, Nautilus, 69: 140.

HABITAT—A species of noncalcareous soils. Found crawling on the ground in wet weather, in ravines, and on mountainsides up to about 5,000 ft elevation.

REMARKS—Despite its large size, *Mesodon normalis* is an annual species. Specimens which are born in the spring become mature the following spring, lay their eggs then, and die during the early summer. Those born in the fall become mature the following fall, lay eggs then and again the following spring, and also die during early summer. I never saw a living mature snail during August.

**Mesodon andrewsae** W. G. Binney, 1879

Map 469

*Mesodon andrewsae* W. G. Binney, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 717.

*Mesodon andrewsae intermedius* (Walker), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 719.

*Mesodon andrewsae altivaga* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 721.

HABITAT—Found crawling on the ground at high elevations in the southern Appalachians.

REMARKS—There are six forms of this species on Clingmans Dome in the Smokies. There is the widespread olive-green shelled form, a form with a reddish band above the periphery, and a form which is all red. These three color forms may have a parietal tooth, or it may be absent. I have not seen this variation at any other locality.

**Mesodon downieanus** (Bland, 1861) Map 476

*Mesodon downieanus* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 716.

[*Mesodon mitchellianus downieanus* (Bland), Hubricht, 1950, Nautilus, 64: 7.]

HABITAT—Usually found in leaf litter on the summits of flat-topped mountains, where the soil is somewhat acid.

**Mesodon kalmianus** Hubricht, 1965 Map 477

*Mesodon kalmianus* Hubricht, 1965, Nautilus, 79: 4.

HABITAT—Usually found in open, grassy places, meadows, and roadsides, but also in kudzu banks.

**Mesodon mitchellianus** (I. Lea, 1839) Map 473

*Mesodon mitchellianus* (I. Lea), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 715.

*Mesodon mitchellianus downieanus* (Bland), Hubricht, 1950, Nautilus, 64: 7.

*Mesodon burringtoni* Hubricht, 1958, Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci., 19: 71; Hubricht, 1974, Malacol. Rev., 7: 34.

HABITAT—A species of meadows, roadsides, and floodplains. Found crawling on the ground in wet weather or under litter when it is dry.

**Mesodon sanus** (Clench & Archer, 1933)

Map 478

*Mesodon sanus* (Clench & Archer), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 714.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Mesodon clausus clausus** (Say, 1821) Map 458

*Mesodon clausus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 712.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found in low, open, weedy places, meadows, roadsides, and along railroads. Sometimes found in woods.

**Mesodon clausus trossulus** Hubricht Map 465

*Mesodon clausus trossulus* Hubricht, 1966, Nautilus, 80: 53.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found crawling about after rains on wooded hillsides.

**Mesodon thyroidus** (Say, 1816) Map 466

*Mesodon thyroidus* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 706.

*Mesodon thyroidus sanctisimonis* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 712.

HABITAT—Found in a wide variety of habitats.

Usually found in floodplain woods under leaf litter, but also found on hillsides and in ravines, on roadsides and along railroads, in meadows and marshes, and in waste ground and in gardens in urban areas.

#### Subfamily TRIODOPSINAE

**Triodopsis fulciden** Hubricht, 1952      Map 480

*Triodopsis fulciden* Hubricht, 1952, *Nautilus*, **65**: 81.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and about logs in upland oak woods.

**Triodopsis rugosa** Brooks & MacMillan, 1940  
Map 481

*Triodopsis rugosa* Brooks & MacMillan, Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 802.

[*Triodopsis rugosa anteridon* Pilsbry, Vagvolgyi, 1968, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **136**: 161.]

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and about logs in ravines and on wooded hillsides.

**Triodopsis anteridon** Pilsbry, 1940      Map 482

*Triodopsis rugosa anteridon* Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 803.

*Triodopsis anteridon* Pilsbry, Grimm, 1975, *Bull. Amer. Malacol. Union*, **1974**: 24.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and about logs on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Triodopsis fraudulenta** (Pilsbry, 1894) Map 483

*Triodopsis fraudulenta* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 804.

[*Triodopsis picea* Hubricht, Vagvolgyi, 1968, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **136**: 181.]

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and about logs on wooded hillsides and in ravines; also on roadsides and in old pastures.

**Triodopsis vulgata** Pilsbry, 1940      Map 488

*Triodopsis fraudulenta vulgata* Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 805.

*Triodopsis vulgata* Pilsbry, Hubricht, 1954, *Nautilus*, **67**: 91.

*Triodopsis neglecta vulgata* Pilsbry, Vagvolgyi, 1968, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **136**: 175.

[*Triodopsis hopetonensis claibornensis* Lutz, Vagvolgyi, 1968, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **136**: 175.]

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and about logs in ravines and on wooded hillsides.

**Triodopsis pendula** Hubricht, 1952      Map 484

*Triodopsis pendula* Hubricht, 1952, *Nautilus*, **65**: 82.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and about logs in upland oak woods.

**Triodopsis picea** Hubricht, 1958      Map 485

*Triodopsis picea* Hubricht, 1958, *Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci.*, **19**: 73.

HABITAT—Found in rocky woods, in leaf litter, and about rocks and logs, usually at higher elevations.

**Triodopsis neglecta** (Pilsbry, 1899)      Map 486

*Triodopsis neglecta* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 807.

HABITAT—Usually found on river bluffs and in ravines, under stones and logs, and in leaf litter.

**Triodopsis claibornensis** Lutz, 1950      Map 487

*Triodopsis hopetonensis claibornensis* Lutz, 1950, *Nautilus*, **63**: 121.

*Triodopsis claibornensis* Lutz, Hubricht, 1973, *Sterkiana*, **49**: 13.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter in rocky woods and on roadsides.

**Triodopsis juxtidentis** (Pilsbry, 1894)      Map 492

*Triodopsis tridentata juxtidentis* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 798.

*Triodopsis juxtidentis* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1953, *Nautilus*, **66**: 117.

*Triodopsis juxtidentis stenomphala* Vagvolgyi, 1968, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **136**: 169.

HABITAT—Found under leaf litter, logs, and rocks on wooded hillsides and in ravines. Also found along roadsides, in pastures, and on waste ground in urban areas.

**Triodopsis discoidea** (Pilsbry, 1904)      Map 489

*Triodopsis tridentata discoidea* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 799.

*Triodopsis juxtidentis discoidea* (Pilsbry), Vagvolgyi, 1968, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **136**: 171.

HABITAT—Found under rocks, logs, and leaf litter on river bluffs.

**Triodopsis tridentata** (Say, 1816)      Map 510

*Triodopsis tridentata* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 792.

*Triodopsis tridentata edentilabris* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, *LMNA*, **1**: 797; Vagvolgyi, 1968, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **136**: 151.

**HABITAT**—Found in a variety of habitats, but usually found in upland woods in leaf litter and under logs and rocks; also along roadsides, railroads, and old pastures; and on waste ground in urban areas.

**Triodopsis tennesseensis** (Walker & Pilsbry, 1902) Map 490

*Triodopsis tridentata tennesseensis* (Walker), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 797.

*Triodopsis tennesseensis* (Walker), Hubricht, 1950, Nautilus, 64: 8.

**HABITAT**—Found under leaf litter and logs on wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Triodopsis complanata** (Pilsbry, 1898) Map 496

*Triodopsis tridentata complanata* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 801.

*Triodopsis complanata* (Pilsbry), Vagvolgyi, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 157.

[*Triodopsis tridentata tennesseensis* (Walker), Vagvolgyi, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 157.]

**HABITAT**—Found in leaf litter and about logs on the bluffs along the south side of the Cumberland River in the vicinity of Lake Cumberland.

**Triodopsis burchi** Hubricht, 1950 Map 497

*Triodopsis tennesseensis burchi* Hubricht, 1950, Nautilus, 64: 8.

*Triodopsis burchi* Hubricht, Hubricht, 1958, Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci., 19: 72.

**HABITAT**—Found in leaf litter and under logs in upland oak woods, in ravines, and on mountainsides.

**Triodopsis platysayoides** (Brooks, 1933) Map 498

*Triodopsis platysayoides* (Brooks), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 801.

*Triodopsis complanata platysayoides* (Brooks), Vagvolgyi, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 159.

**HABITAT**—Found in deep, moist leaf litter just below the summit escarpment (sandstone). Known only from the type locality.

**Triodopsis henriettae** (Mazyck, 1877) Map 499

*Triodopsis vultuosa henriettae* (Mazyck), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 821.

*Triodopsis henriettae* (Mazyck), Cheatum & Fullington, 1971, Dallas Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull., 1(1): 45.

**HABITAT**—Found in leaf litter and under logs in dry upland woods.

**Triodopsis vultuosa** (Gould, 1848) Map 494

*Triodopsis vultuosa* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 818.

*Triodopsis vultuosa copei* (Wetherby), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 820; Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 73.

*Polygyra latispira* Pilsbry, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 622; Hubricht, 1976, Nautilus, 90: 105.

*Triodopsis copei* (Wetherby), Vagvolgyi, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 199.

[*Triodopsis vultuosa henriettae* (Mazyck), Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 73.]

**HABITAT**—Found in similar habitats to *T. henriettae*.

**Triodopsis cragini** Call, 1886 Map 512

*Triodopsis cragini* Call, Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 821.

*Triodopsis vultuosa cragini* Call, Branson, 1962, Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 42: 72.

*Triodopsis copei cragini* Call, Vagvolgyi, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 201.

**HABITAT**—Found in leaf litter and about logs in dry upland woods.

**Triodopsis fallax** (Say, 1825) Map 513

*Triodopsis fallax* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 809.

**HABITAT**—A species of open ground. I have never found it in the woods. Found in clearings, along roadsides, and railroads, and on waste ground in urban areas.

**Triodopsis messana** Hubricht, 1952 Map 502

*Triodopsis messana* Hubricht, 1952, Nautilus, 65: 80.

*Triodopsis fallax messana* Hubricht, Grimm, 1975, Bull. Amer. Malacol. Union, 1974: 26.

**HABITAT**—Found on the Atlantic Coastal Plain in usually open situations, roadsides, along railroads, and on waste ground in urban areas.

**Triodopsis obsoleta** (Pilsbry, 1894) Map 503

*Triodopsis hopetonensis obsoleta* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 814.

*Triodopsis hopetonensis chincoteagensis* Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 813; Hubricht, 1953, Nautilus, 66: 121.

*Triodopsis obsoleta* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1952, Nautilus, 65: 80.

*Triodopsis fallax obsoleta* (Pilsbry), Vagvolgyi, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 187.

[*Triodopsis palustris* Hubricht, Vagvolgyi, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 187.]

**HABITAT**—A species of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, where it is restricted to Pleistocene land. Found on low, wet ground and in swamps. A common urban snail.

**Triodopsis soelneri** (J. B. Henderson, 1907)

Map 505

*Triodopsis soelneri* (J. B. Henderson), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 814.

HABITAT—Found about logs and under litter in swamps, but also occurs under trash in pine woods.

REMARKS—Typically this species is without teeth on the lip, but shells from pine woods have a small but distinct tooth in the outer lip. It is probable that this tooth and the ability to survive in the pine woods is due to introgression from *T. mesana*.

**Triodopsis affinis** Hubricht, 1954 Map 506

*Triodopsis fallax affinis* Hubricht, 1954, Nautilus, 68: 28.

HABITAT—An urban snail. Found on vacant lots and in gardens in urban areas and where trash had been dumped near the roadside in rural areas.

REMARKS—*Triodopsis affinis* is a population resulting from hybridization between *T. fallax* and *T. alabamensis*. Despite its hybrid origin, it is remarkably uniform, which would indicate that it is being strongly selected to fit its peculiar habitat. It probably originated in some town in western South Carolina, where the ranges of *T. fallax* and *T. alabamensis* join, and has since been spread by commerce through the towns in the Piedmont of North and South Carolina.

**Triodopsis alabamensis** (Pilsbry, 1902) Map 491

*Triodopsis vannostrandii alabamensis* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 818.

*Triodopsis fallax alabamensis* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1954, Nautilus, 68: 29.

*Triodopsis alabamensis* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1964, Sterkiana, 16: 6.

HABITAT—Found in leaf litter and about logs in upland woods, either pine or oak. Rarely found as an urban snail.

**Triodopsis vannostrandii** (Bland, 1875) Map 495

*Triodopsis vannostrandii* (Bland), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 815.

*Triodopsis vannostrandii goniosoma* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 817; Hubricht, 1953, Nautilus, 66: 118.

*Triodopsis fallax vannostrandii* (Bland), Grimm, 1975, Bull. Amer. Malacol. Union, 1974: 26.

HABITAT—A species of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Found in the dryer woods, in both pine and oak, under leaf litter and about logs. Also found along roadsides and railroads and in urban areas on waste ground.

**Triodopsis hopetonensis** (Shuttleworth, 1852)

Map 511

*Triodopsis hopetonensis* (Shuttleworth), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 811.

*Triodopsis fallax hopetonensis* (Shuttleworth), Beetle, 1973, Sterkiana, 49: 31.

HABITAT—Found in moderately wet places in either woodland or open ground. A very common urban snail. Widely introduced into Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Tennessee, where it occurs as an urban snail or in roadside dumps.

**Triodopsis palustris** Hubricht, 1958 Map 508

*Triodopsis palustris* Hubricht, 1958, Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci., 19: 74.

HABITAT—Found about logs and in leaf litter in low, wet, floodplain woods.

**Triodopsis denotata** (Férussac, 1821) Map 493

*Triodopsis notata* (Deshayes), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 824.

*Triodopsis denotata* (Férussac), Pilsbry, 1948, LMNA, 2: 1100.

*Xolotrema denotata* (Férussac), Webb, 1952, Gastropodia, 1: 8.

*Triodopsis obstricta denotata* (Férussac), Vagvolgyi, 1948, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 206.

HABITAT—Found on or about logs usually on wooded hillsides, but sometimes on floodplains.

**Triodopsis obstricta** (Say, 1821) Map 507

*Triodopsis obstricta* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 827.

[*Triodopsis caroliniensis* (Lea), Vagvolgyi, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 136: 209.]

HABITAT—A calciphile. Usually found on rocky river bluffs near logs.

**Triodopsis occidentalis** (Pilsbry & Ferriss, 1907)

Map 509

*Triodopsis obstricta occidentalis* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 829.

*Triodopsis occidentalis* (Pilsbry & Ferriss), Hubricht, 1972, Sterkiana, 45: 33.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found under rocks on rocky wooded hillsides and in ravines.

**Triodopsis caroliniensis** (I. Lea, 1834) Map 522

*Triodopsis caroliniensis* (I. Lea), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 829.

HABITAT—Found about logs on wooded floodplains and hillsides.

**Triodopsis fosteri** (F. C. Baker, 1932) Map 504

*Triodopsis fosteri* (F. C. Baker), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 831.

*Triodopsis fosteri hubrichti* (F. C. Baker), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 833.

*Xolotrema fosteri* (F. C. Baker), Webb, 1952, Gastropodia, 1: 8.

*Triodopsis hubrichti* (F. C. Baker), Leonard & Frye, 1960, Ill. State Geol. Surv., Circ., 304: 9.

HABITAT—Found in a variety of habitats; under leaf litter, logs, and rocks; on floodplains, hillsides, and in ravines; on roadsides and along railroads; and in urban gardens and waste ground.

**Triodopsis albolabris** (Say, 1816) Map 500

*Triodopsis albolabris* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 835.

*Xolotrema albolabris albolabris* (Say), Webb, 1952, Gastropodia, 1: 8.

HABITAT—Found on wooded hillsides and in ravines, under logs and rocks, in leaf litter, and along roadsides and railroads; and on waste ground in urban areas.

**Triodopsis alleni** (Wetherby, in Sampson, 1883)

Map 516

*Triodopsis albolabris alleni* ('Wetherby' Sampson), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 840.

*Triodopsis albolabris fuscolabris* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 842.

*Xolotrema albolabris alleni* ('Wetherby' Sampson), Webb, 1952, Gastropodia, 1: 8.

*Triodopsis alleni* (Wetherby), Hubricht, 1965, Sterkiana, 17: 2.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *T. albolabris*, but not found with it.

**Triodopsis major** (A. Binney, 1837) Map 501

*Triodopsis albolabris major* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 843.

*Xolotrema albolabris major* (A. Binney), Webb, 1952, Gastropodia, 1: 8.

*Triodopsis major* (A. Binney), Hubricht, 1965, Sterkiana, 17: 2.

HABITAT—Found in the same habitats as *T. albolabris*, but not found with it.

**Triodopsis dentifera** (A. Binney, 1837) Map 514

*Triodopsis dentifera* (A. Binney), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 844.

HABITAT—Found under leaf litter and about logs and rocks on wooded mountainsides, often where the soil is quite acid.

**Triodopsis multilineata** (Say, 1821) Map 515

*Triodopsis multilineata* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 847.

*Xolotrema multilineata* (Say), Webb, 1952, Gastropodia, 1: 7.

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*Triodopsis altonensis* (F. C. Baker), Leonard & Frye, 1960, Ill. State Geol. Surv., Circ., 304: 9.

*Triodopsis algonquinensis* (Nason), Leonard & Frye, 1960, Ill. State Geol. Surv., Circ., 304: 9.

HABITAT—Found in low, wet places, in marshes, floodplains, meadows, and margins of lakes and ponds, under litter and drift.

**Triodopsis divesta** (Gould, 1851) Map 517

*Triodopsis divesta* (Gould), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 851.

HABITAT—Found on rocky wooded hillsides under rocks, logs, and leaf litter.

**Triodopsis lioderma** (Pilsbry, 1902) Map 518

*Mesodon indianorum lioderma* (Pilsbry), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 741.

*Triodopsis lioderma* (Pilsbry), Hubricht, 1967, Nautilus, 81: 65.

HABITAT—Found under stones on river bluffs.

**Allogona profunda** (Say, 1821) Map 519

*Allogona profunda* (Say), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 877.

*Allogona profunda strontiana* (Clapp), Pilsbry, 1940, LMNA, 1: 880.

HABITAT—Found under leaf litter on wooded floodplains, hillsides, and in ravines.

Superfamily HELICACEA  
Family OREOHELICIDAE

**Oreohelix strigosa cooperi** (W. G. Binney, 1858)  
Map 520

*Oreohelix strigosa cooperi* (W. G. Binney), Pilsbry, 1939, LMNA, 1: 443.

HABITAT—Found in forest above 3,700 ft. Other subspecies in various parts of the western United States and Canada.

Family HELMINTHOGLYPTIDAE  
Subfamily CEPOLIINAE

**Cepolis varians** (Menke, 1829) Map 521

*Cepolis varians* (Menke), Pilsbry, 1939, LMNA, 1: 28.

HABITAT—An arboreal species. Found on the outer twigs of trees near the beach on the Florida Keys. Now nearly extinct. Common in the Bahamas.

### Family HELICIDAE

*Cepaea hortensis* (Müller, 1774) Map 523

*Cepaea hortensis* (Müller), Pilsbry, 1939, LMNA, 1: 6.

HABITAT—A calciphile. Found on the offshore islands along the New England Coast. Introduced into urban areas. Main distribution in western and central Europe.

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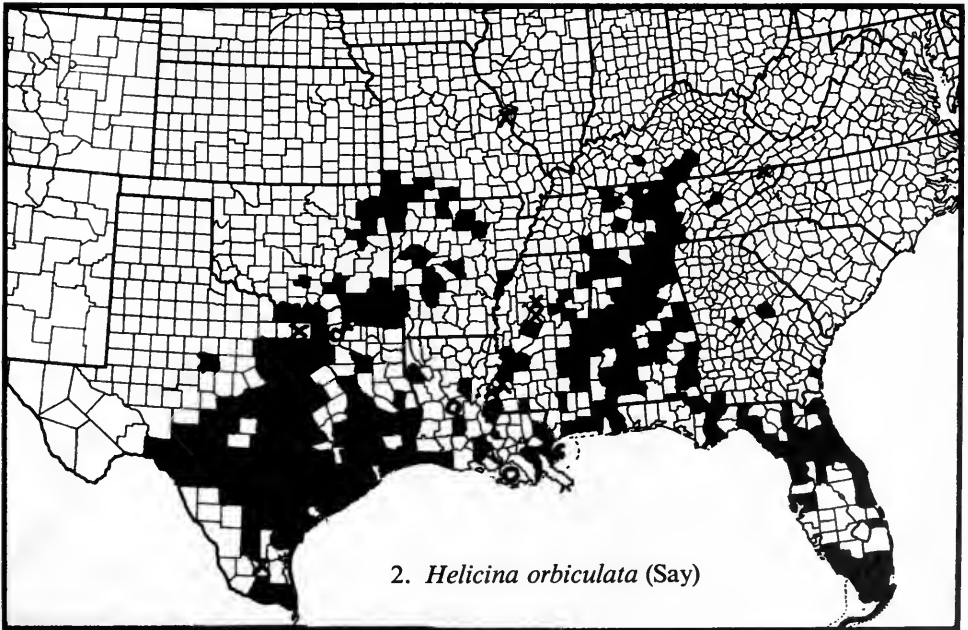
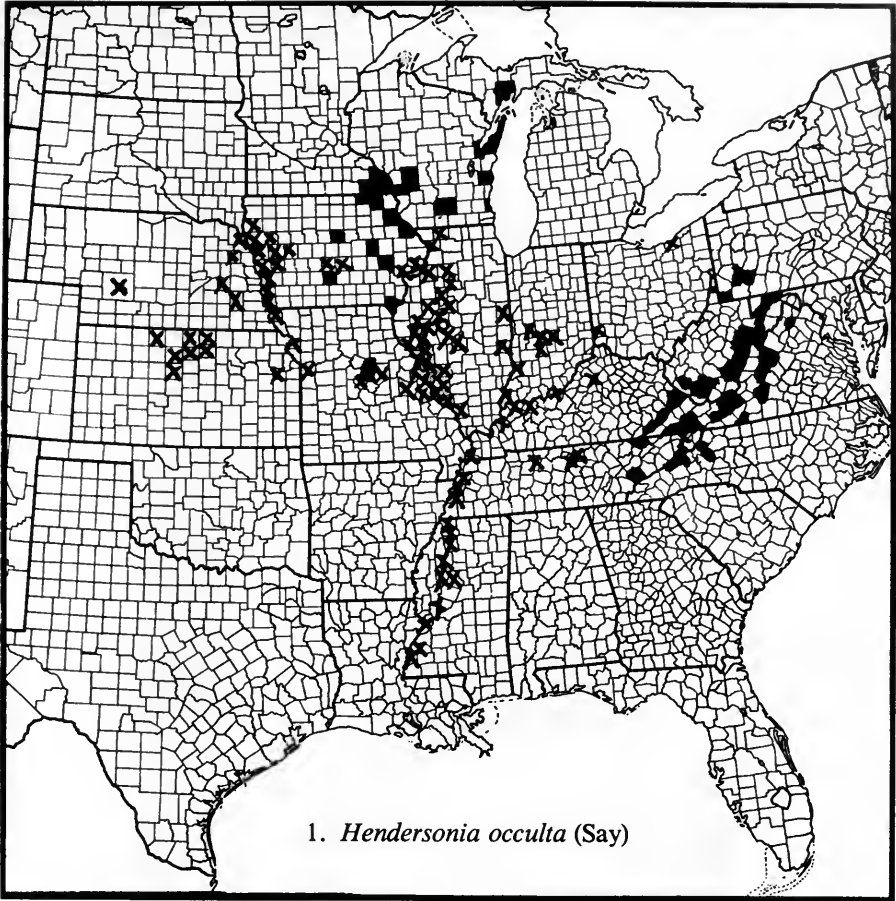
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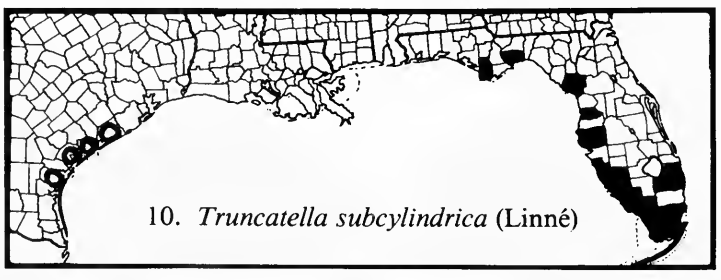
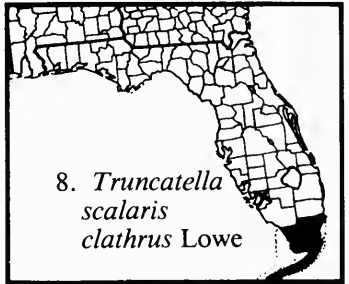
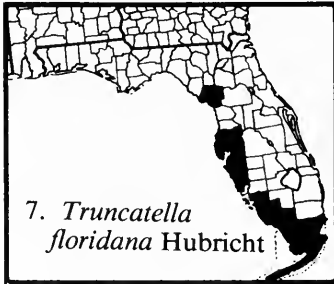
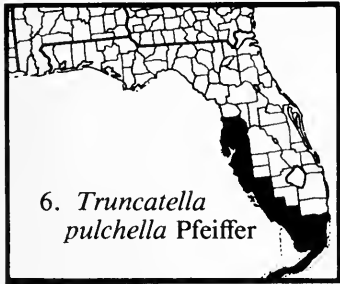
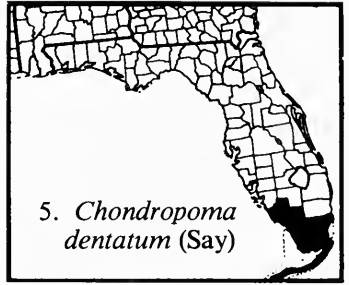
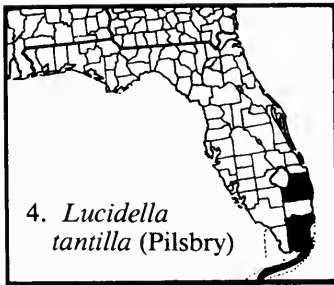
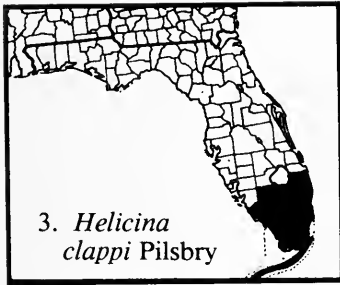
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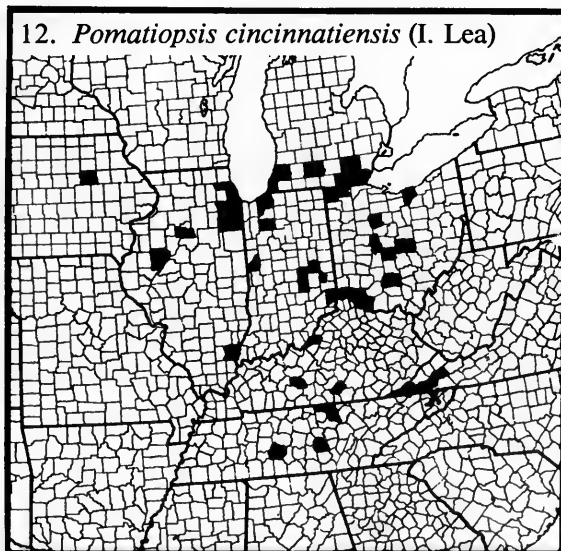
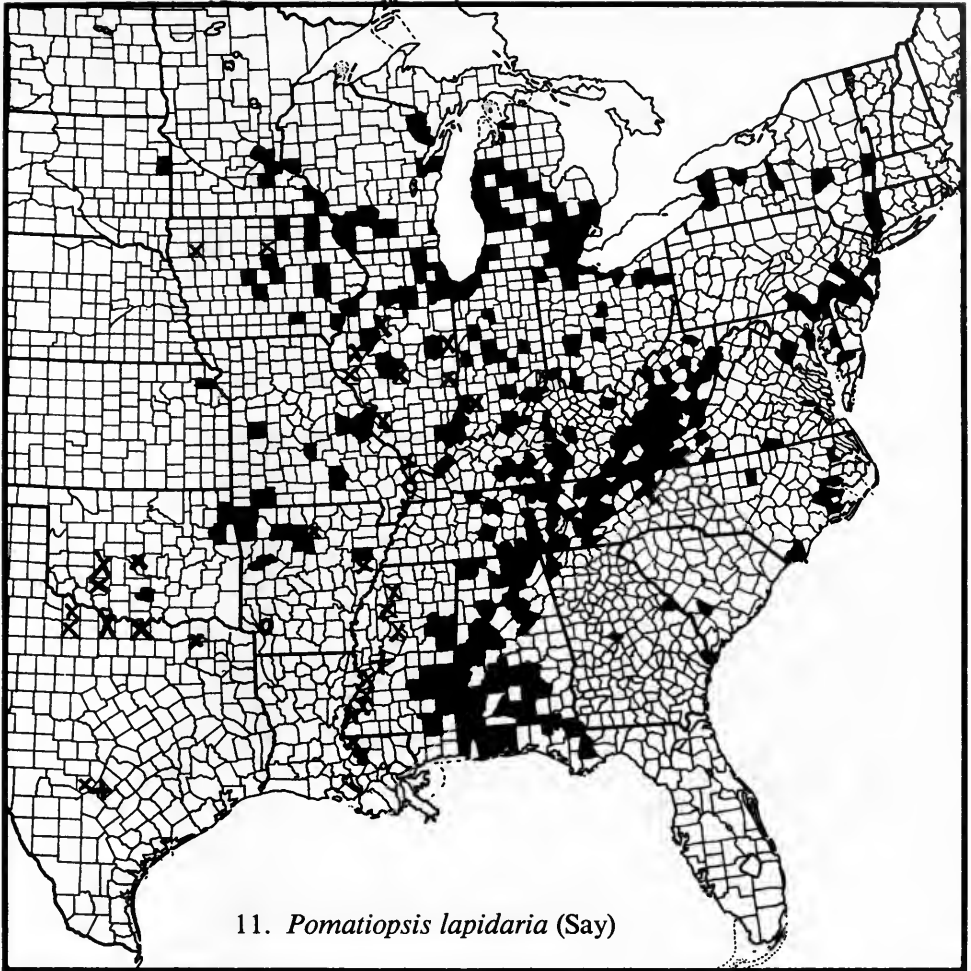


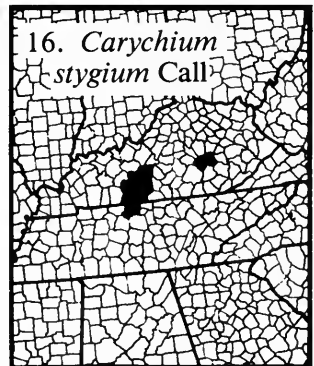
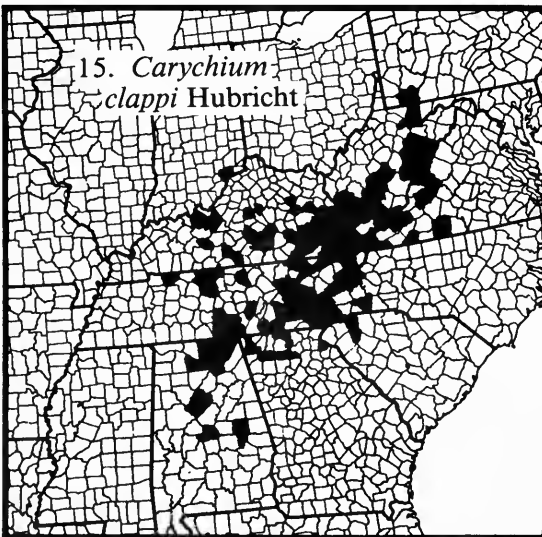
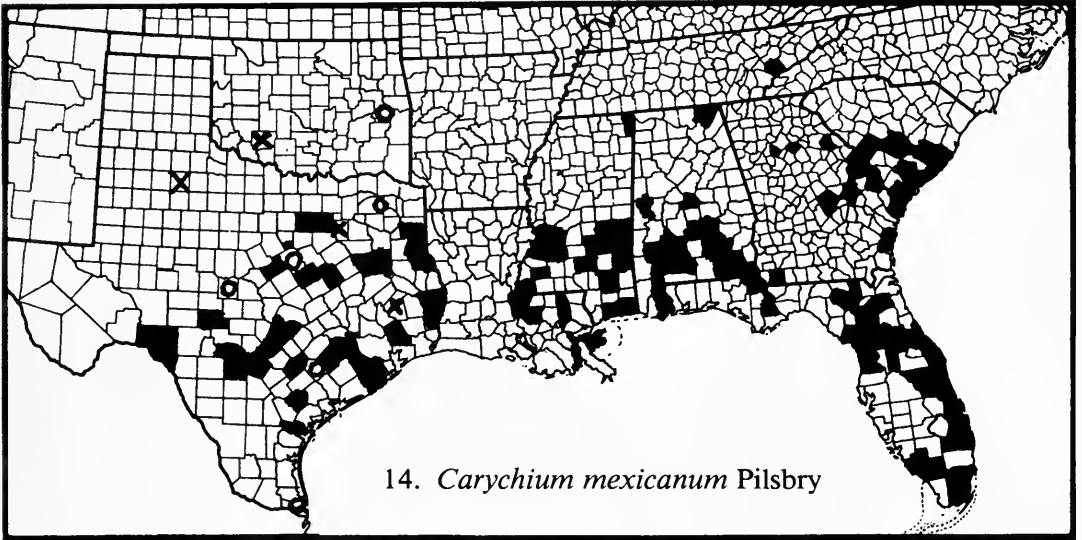
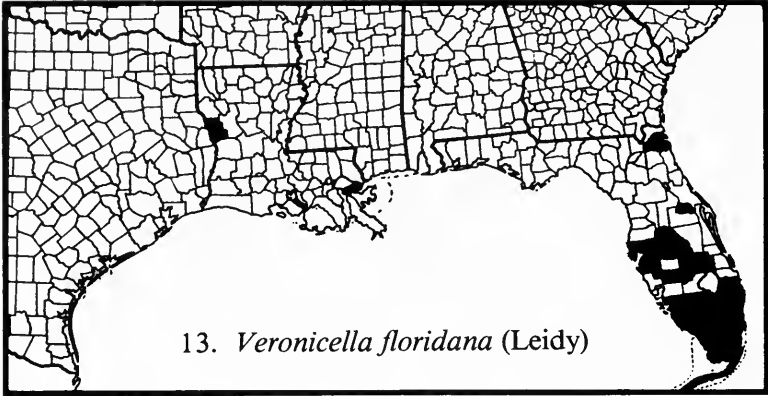
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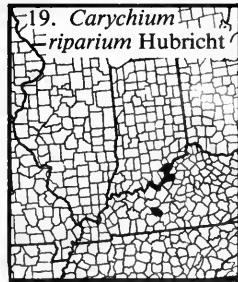
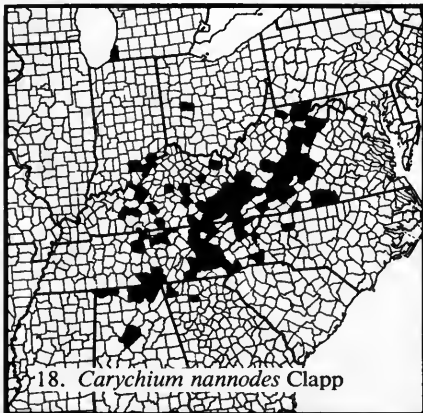
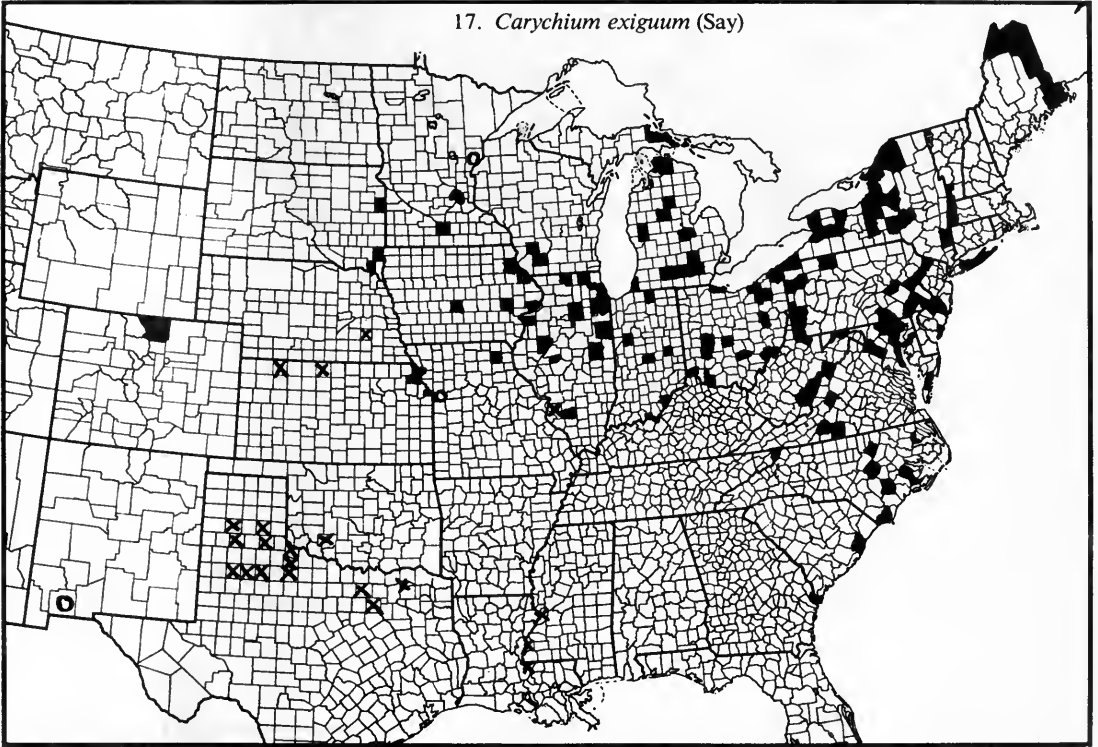




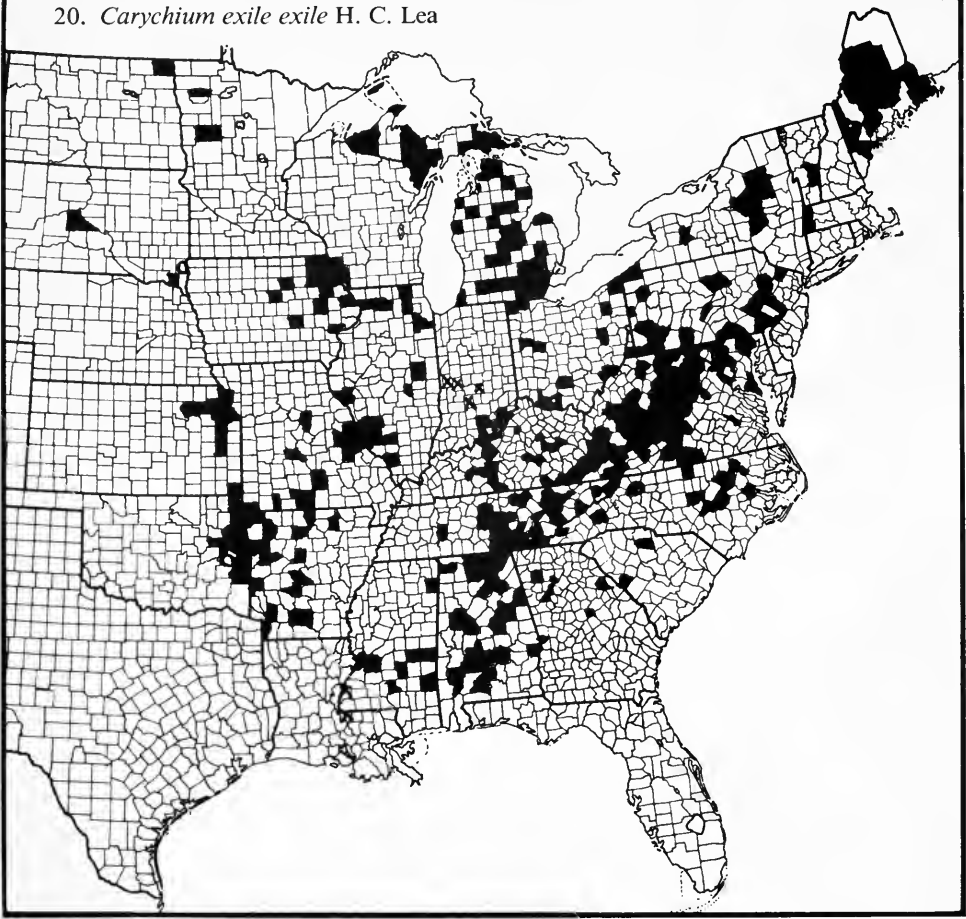




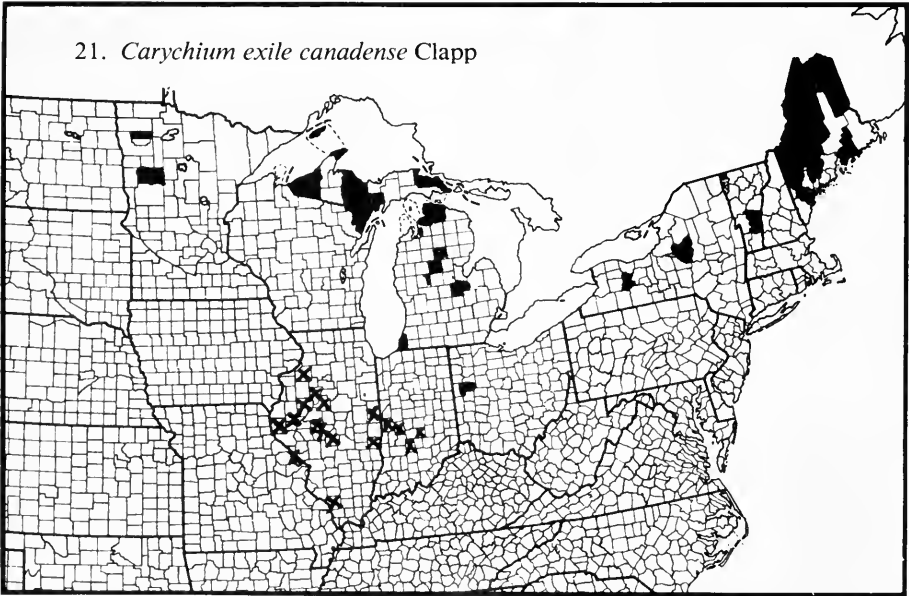
17. *Carychium exiguum* (Say)



20. *Carychium exile exile* H. C. Lea

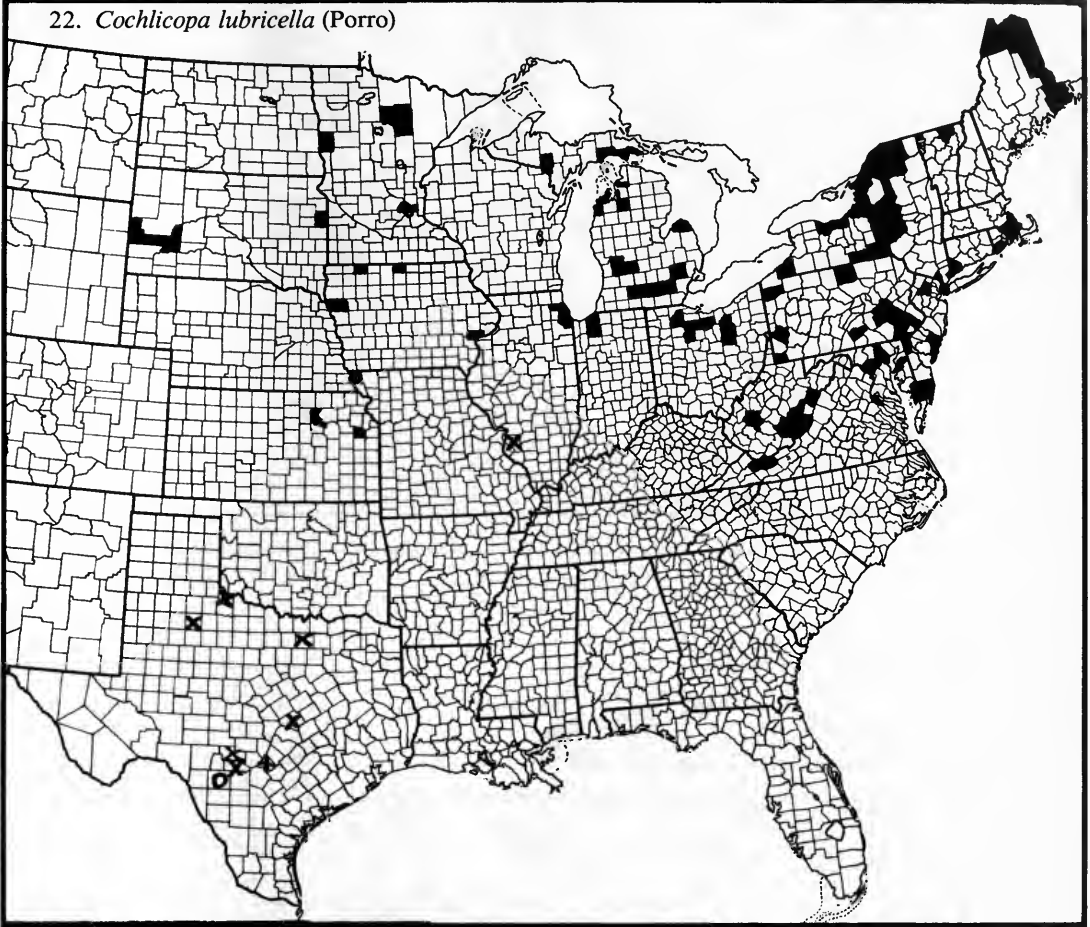


21. *Carychium exile canadense* Clapp

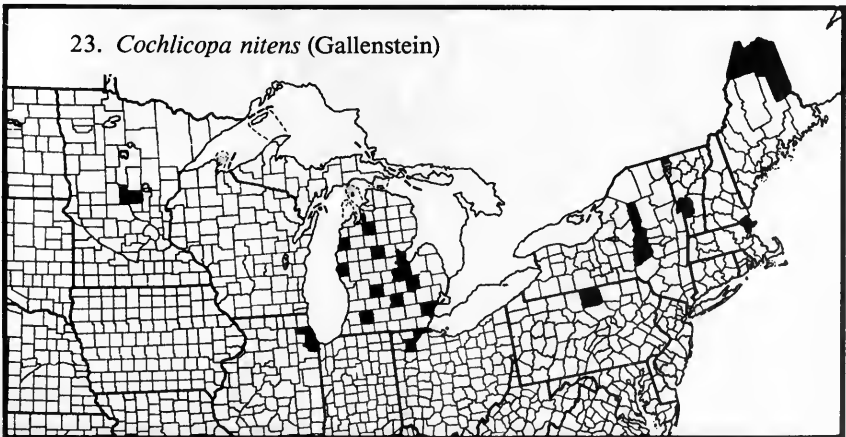




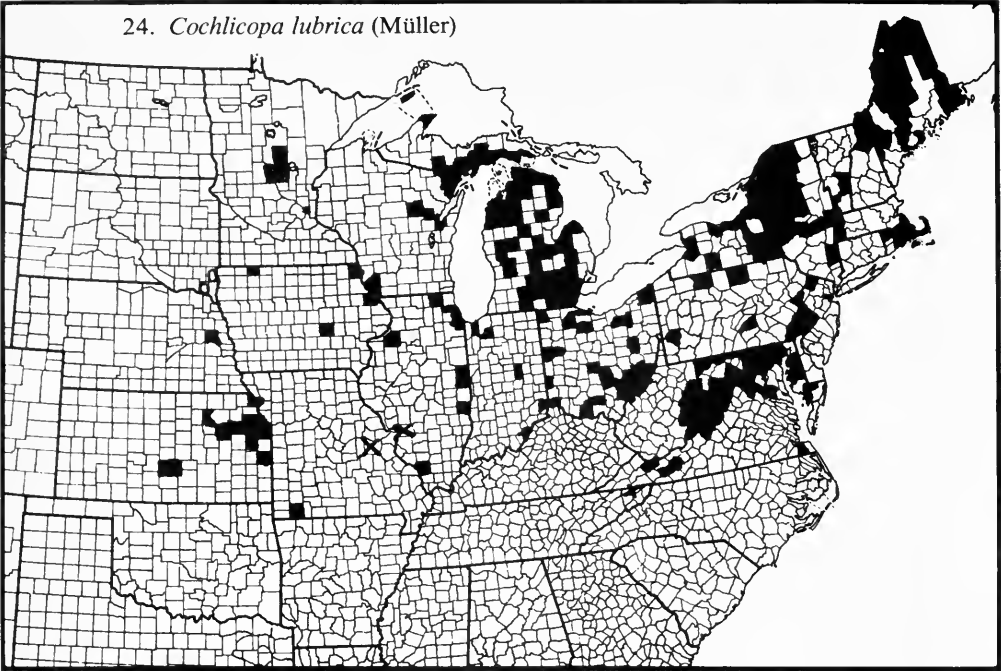
22. *Cochlicopa lubricella* (Porro)



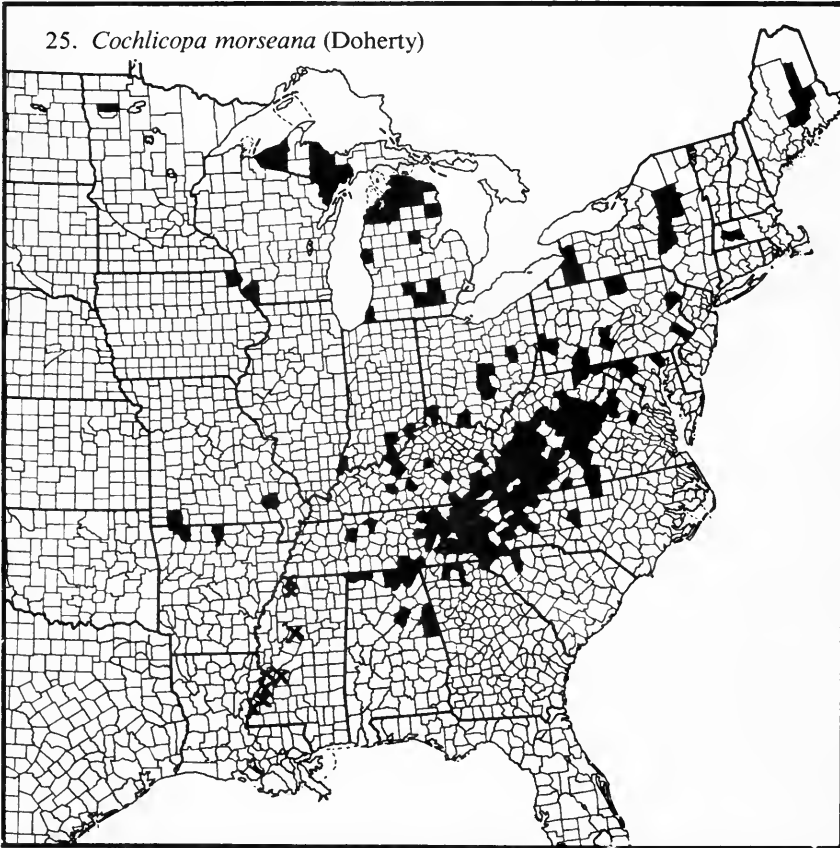
23. *Cochlicopa nitens* (Gallenstein)



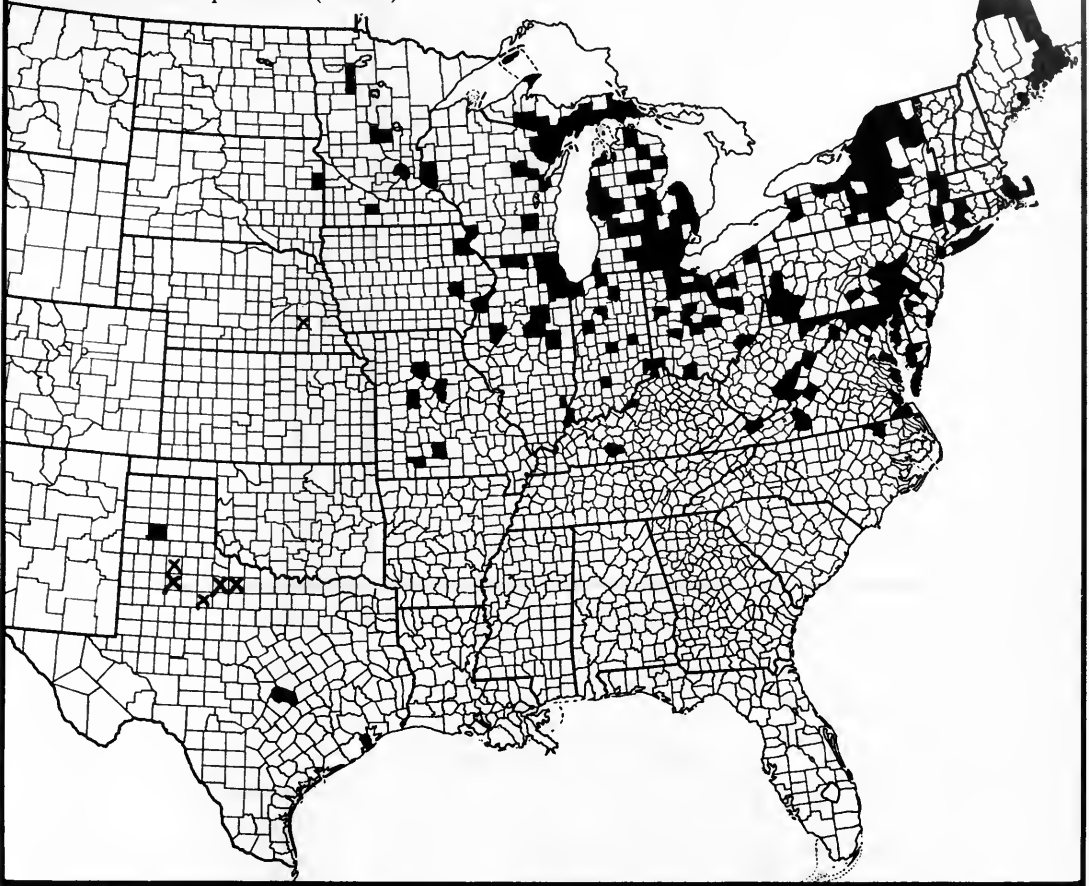
24. *Cochlicopa lubrica* (Müller)



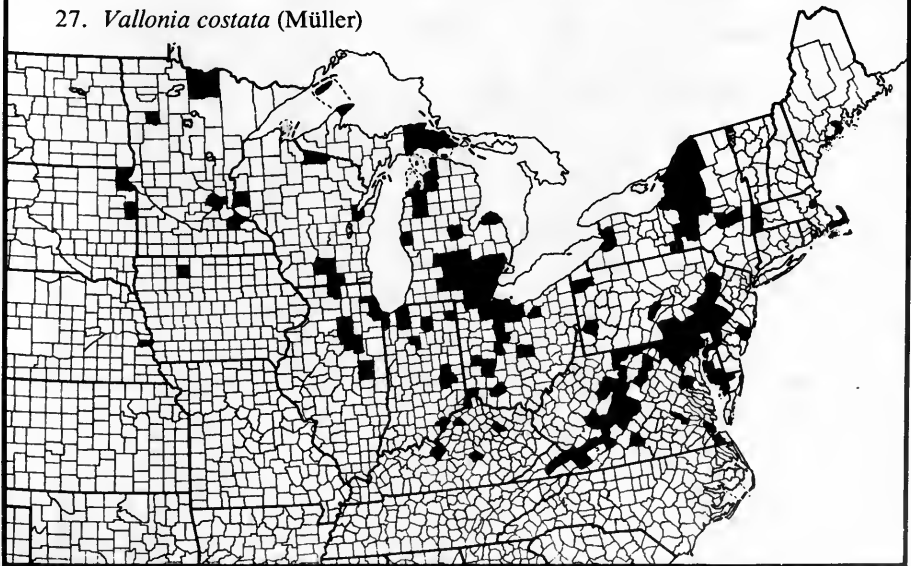
25. *Cochlicopa morseana* (Doherty)



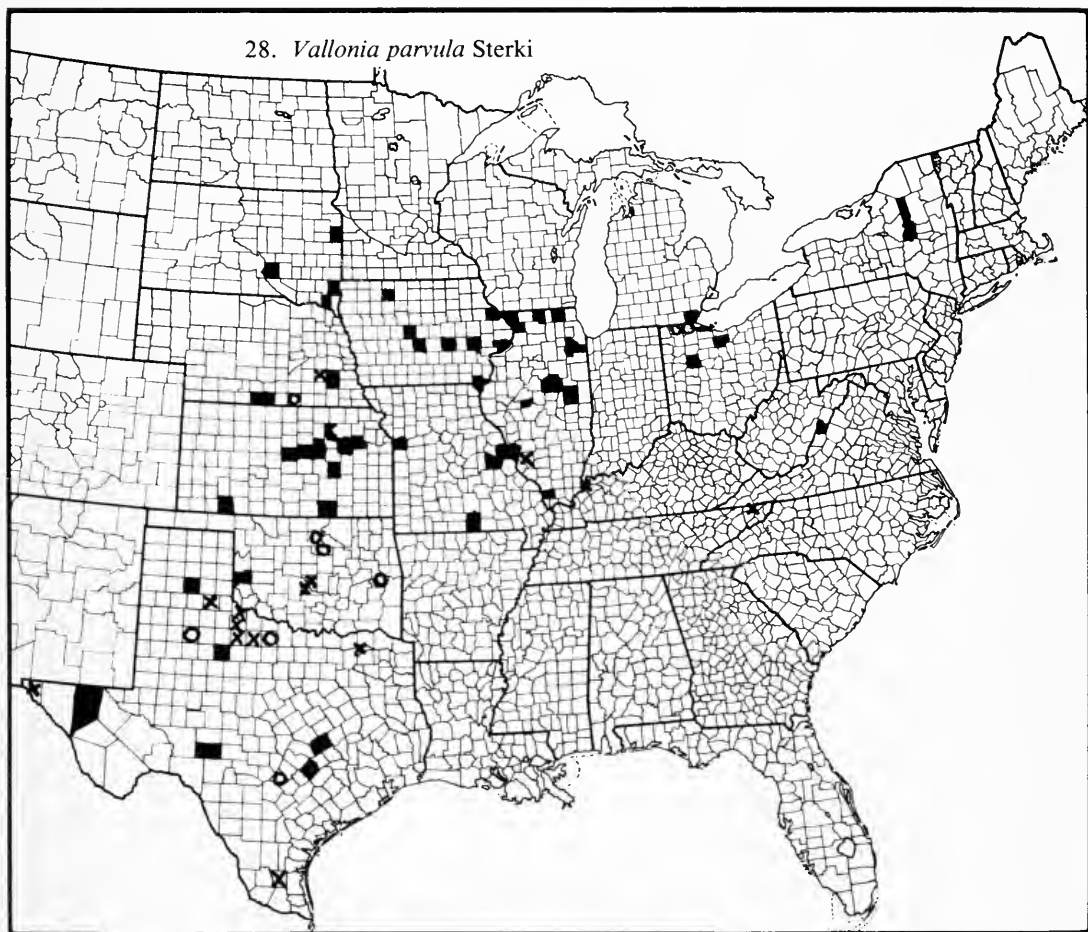
26. *Vallonia pulchella* (Müller)



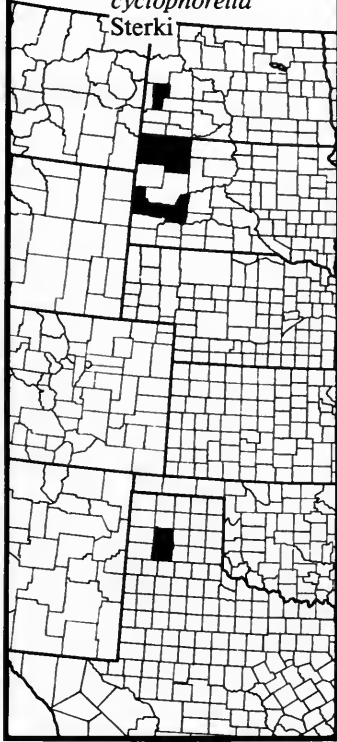
27. *Vallonia costata* (Müller)



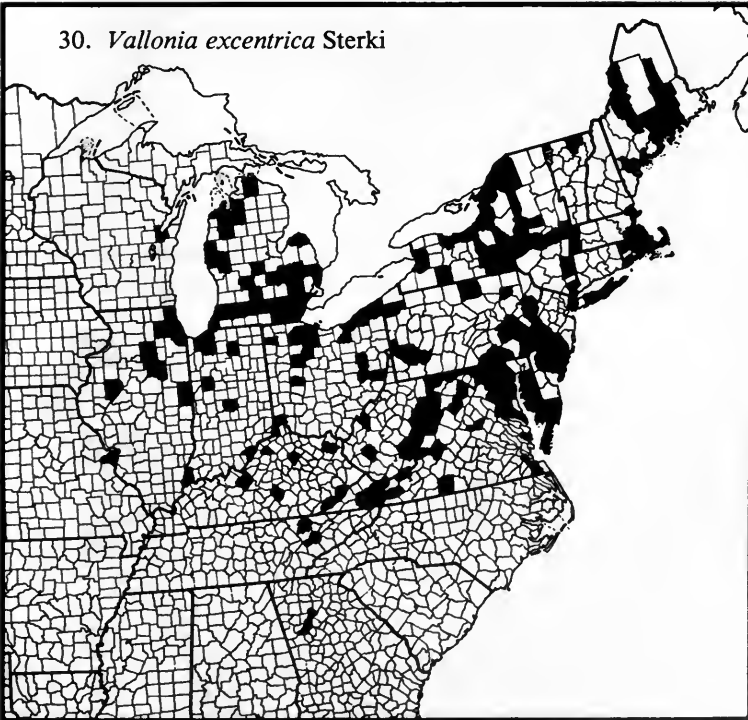
28. *Vallonia parvula* Sterki



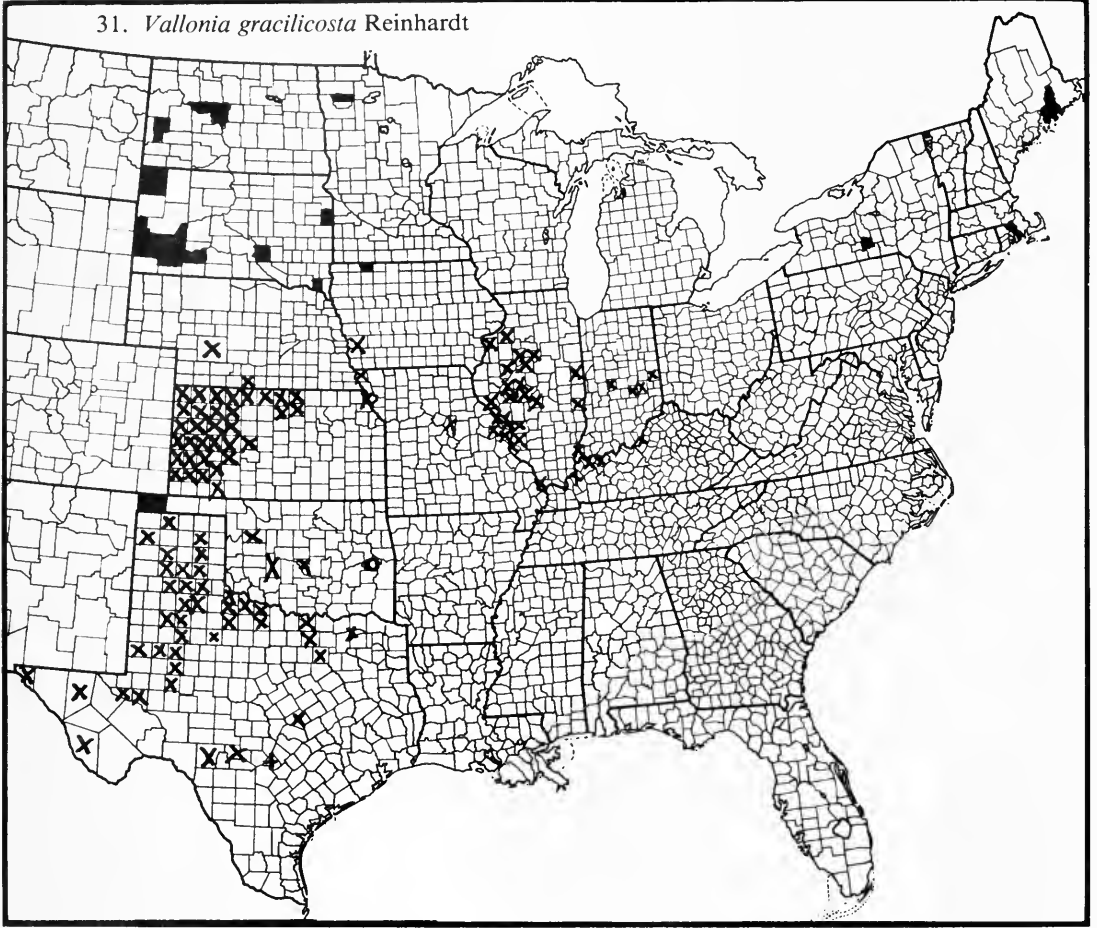
29. *Vallonia cyclophorella*  
Sterki



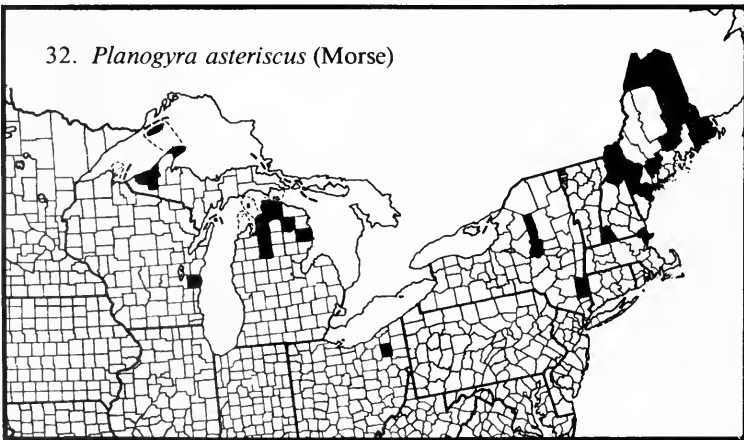
30. *Vallonia excentrica* Sterki



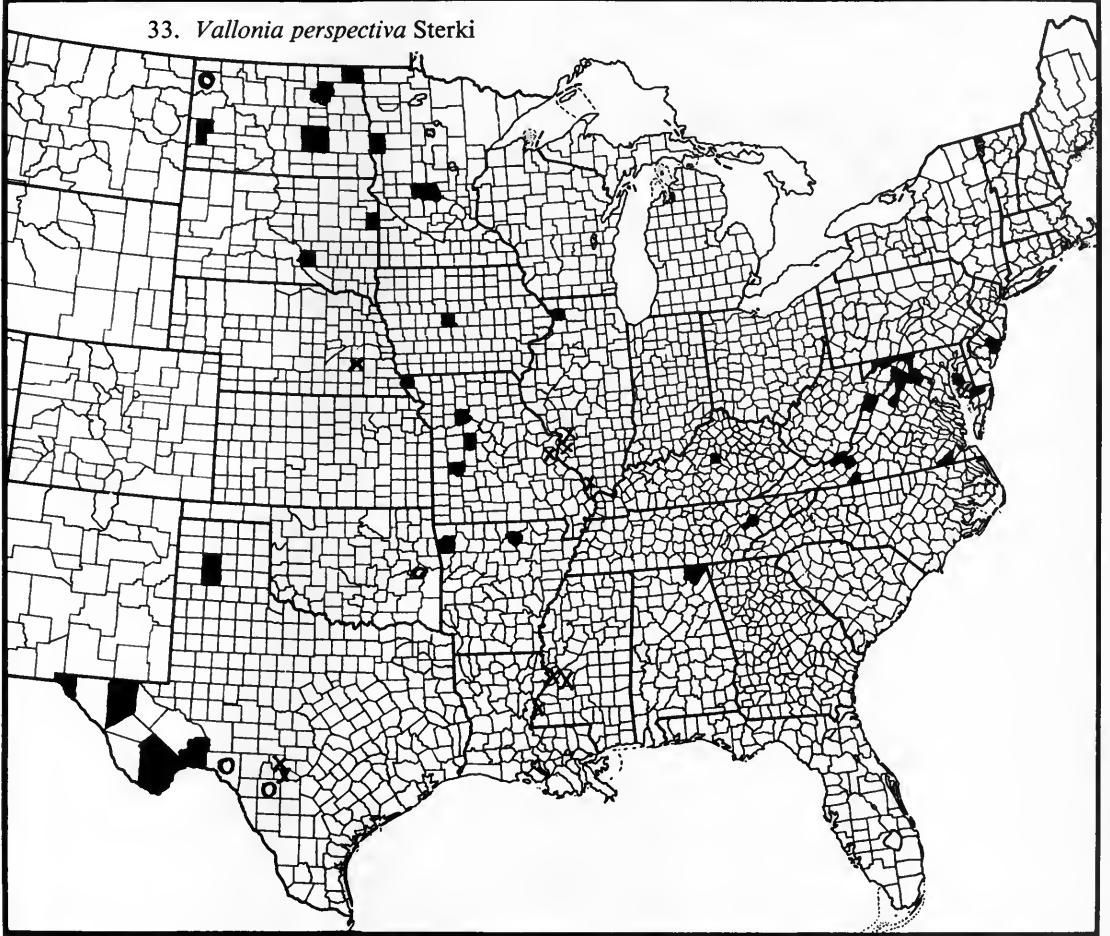
31. *Vallonia gracilicosta* Reinhardt



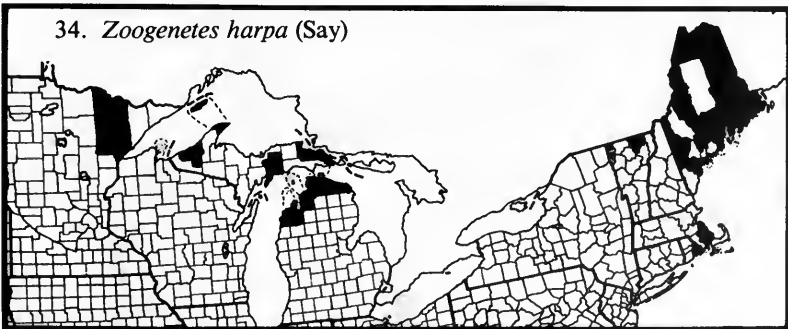
32. *Planogyra asteriscus* (Morse)



33. *Vallonia perspectiva* Sterki

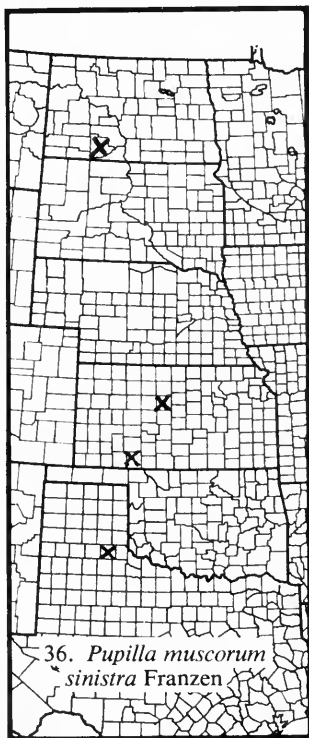
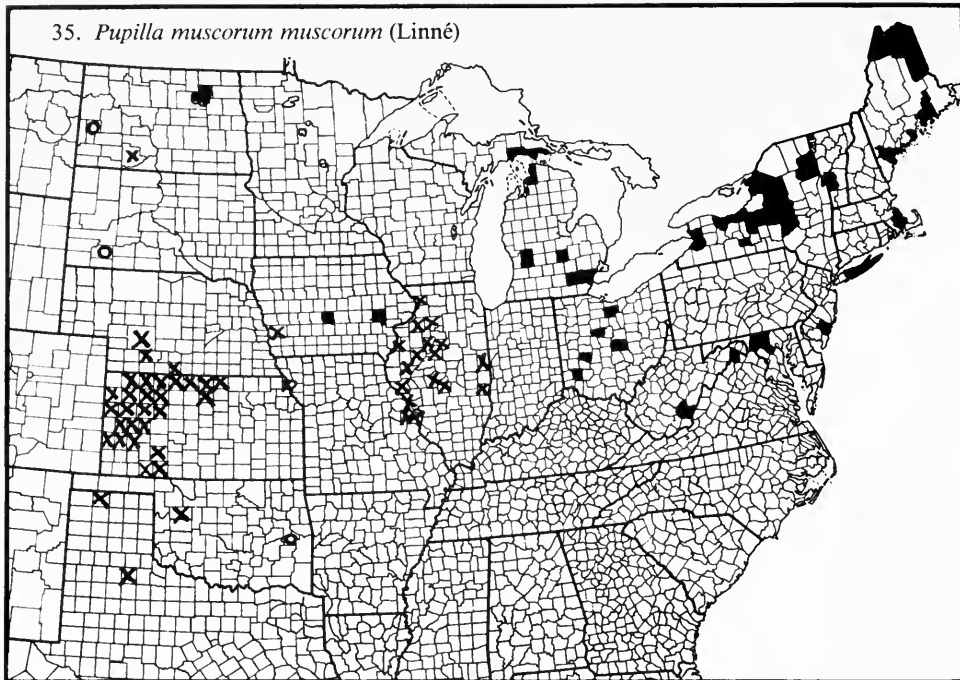


34. *Zoogenetes harpa* (Say)

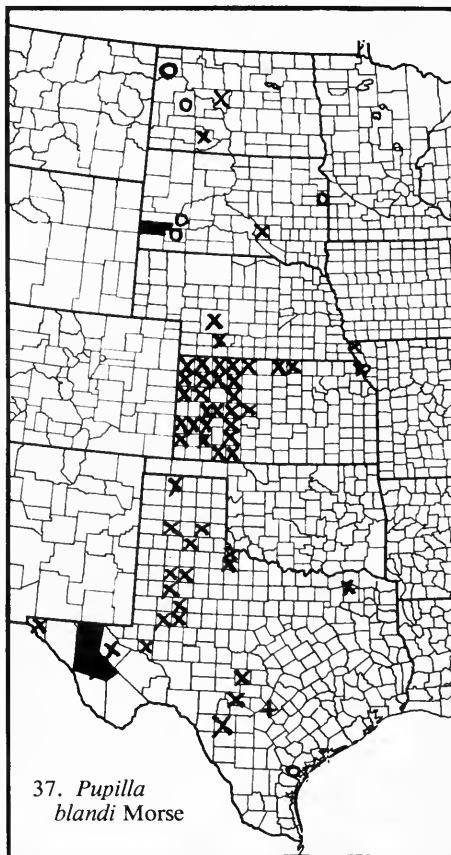




35. *Pupilla muscorum muscorum* (Linné)

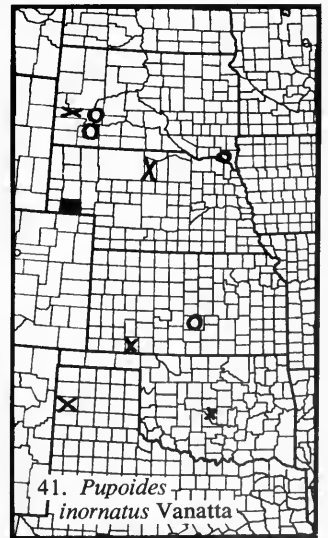
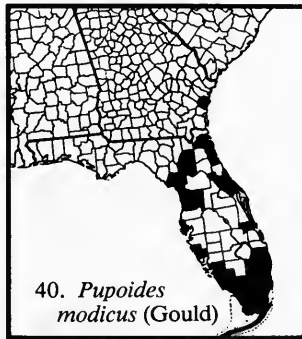
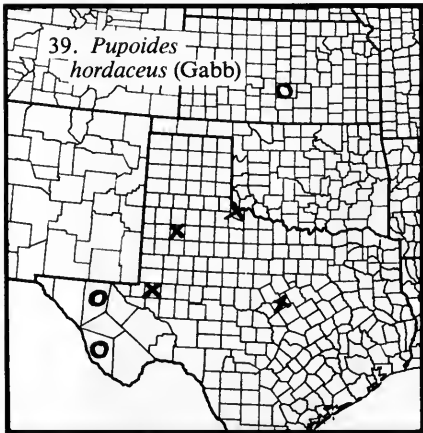
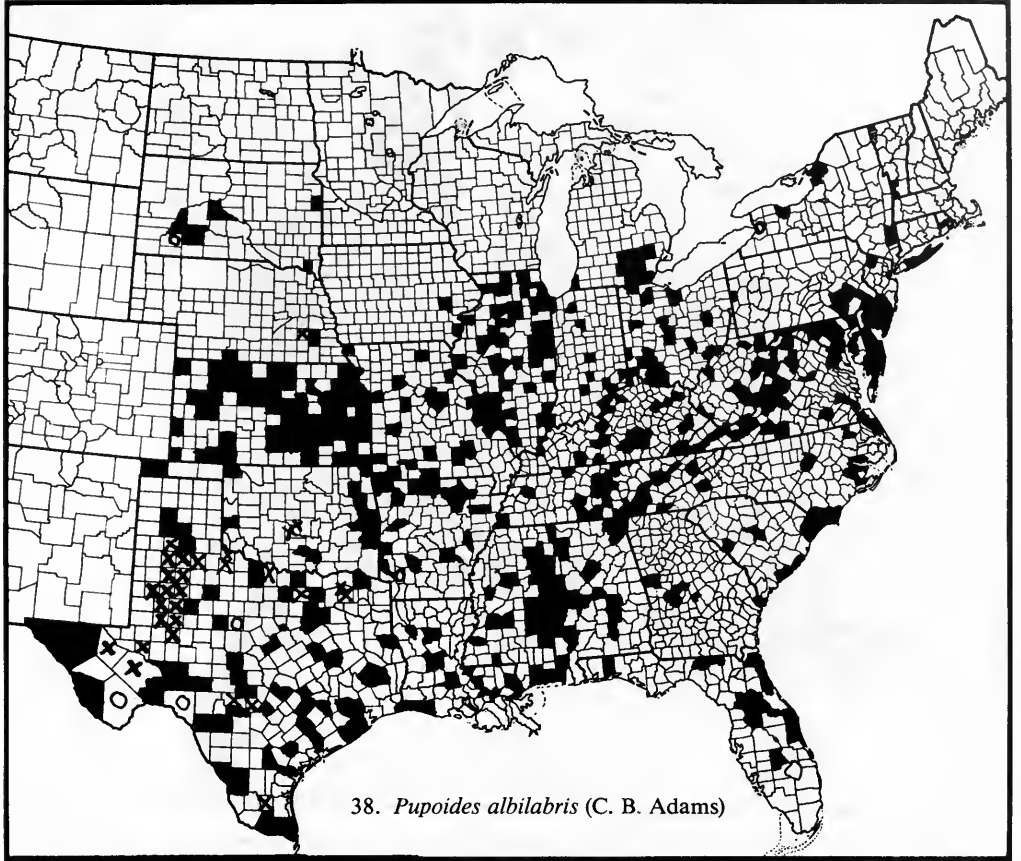


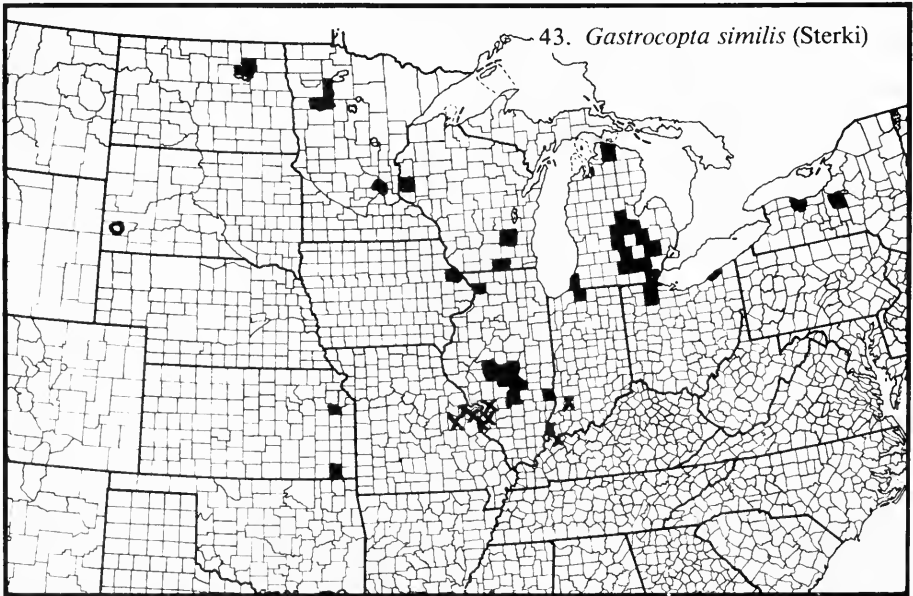
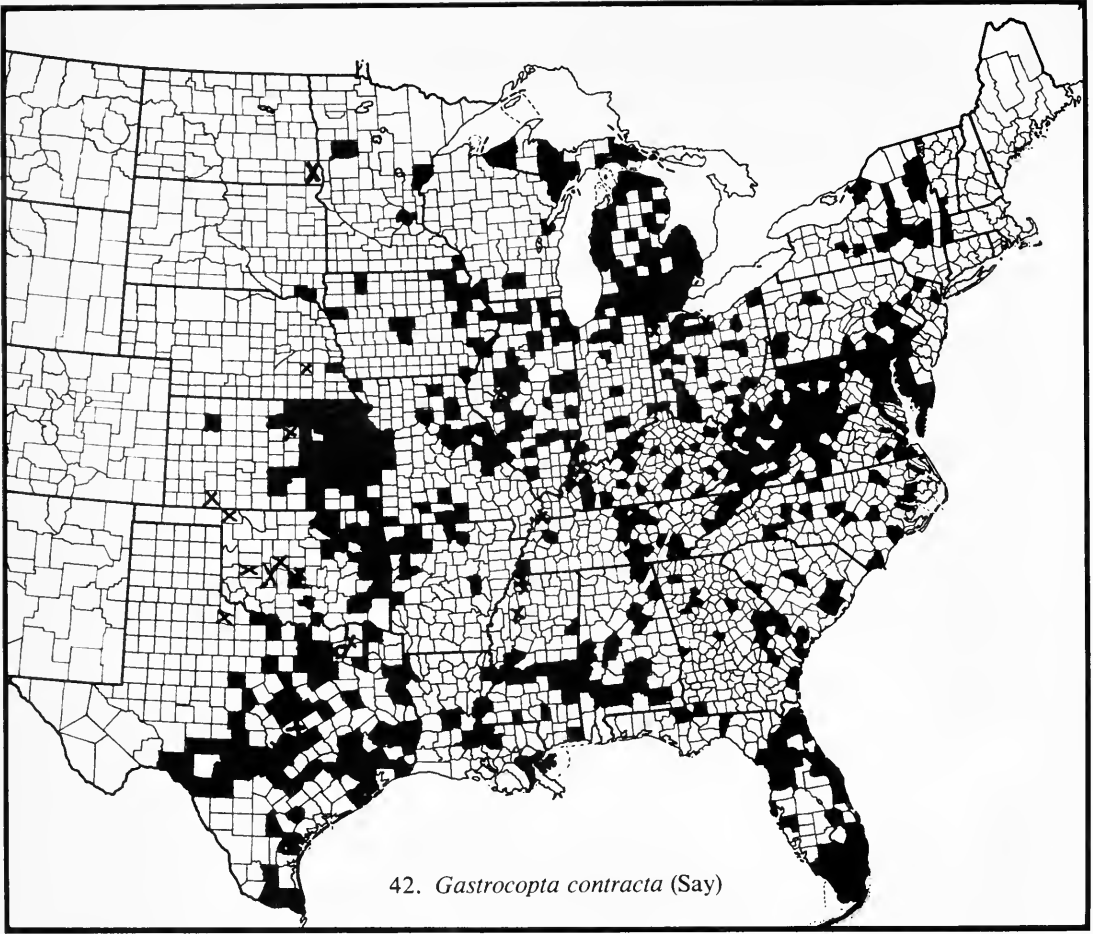
36. *Pupilla muscorum sinistra* Franzen



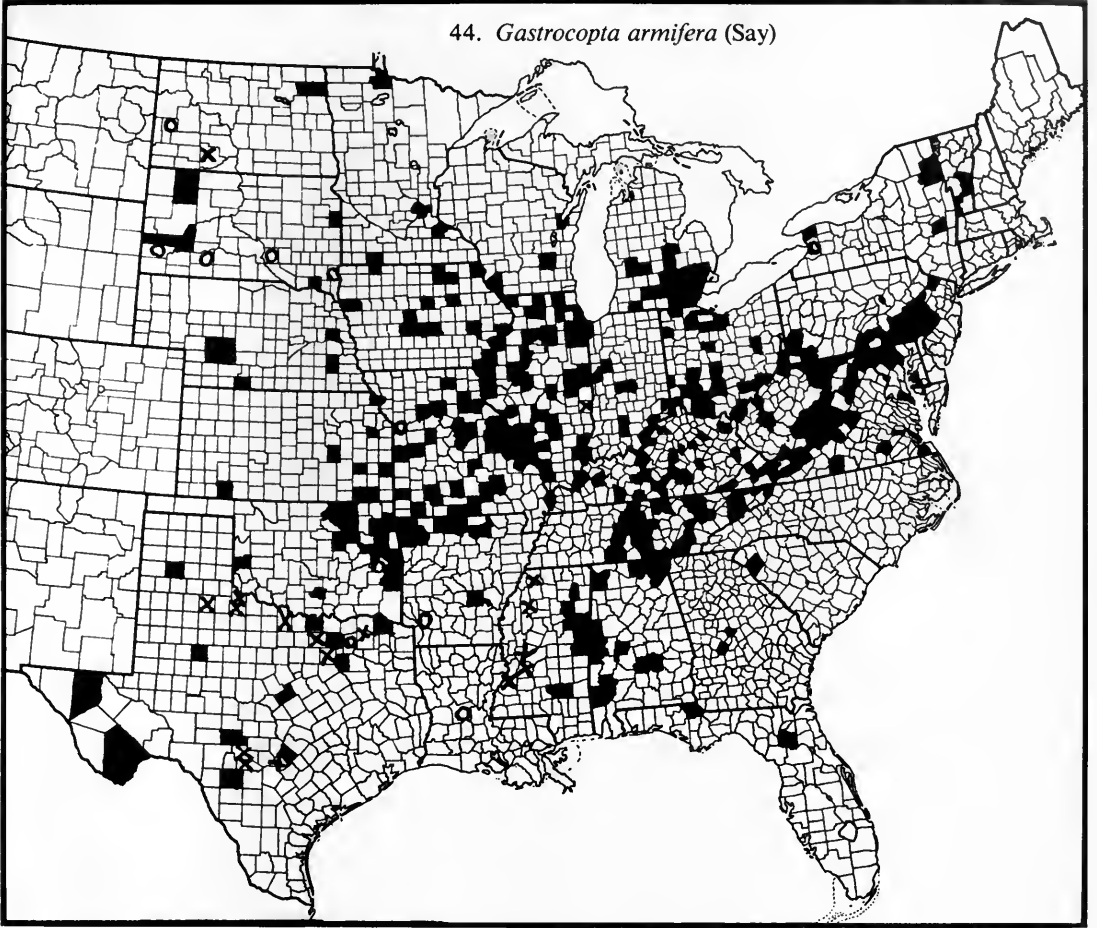
37. *Pupilla blandi* Morse



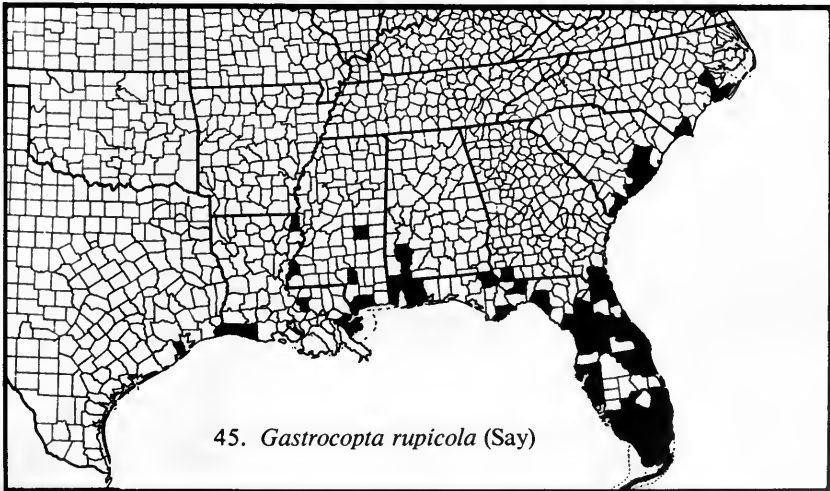


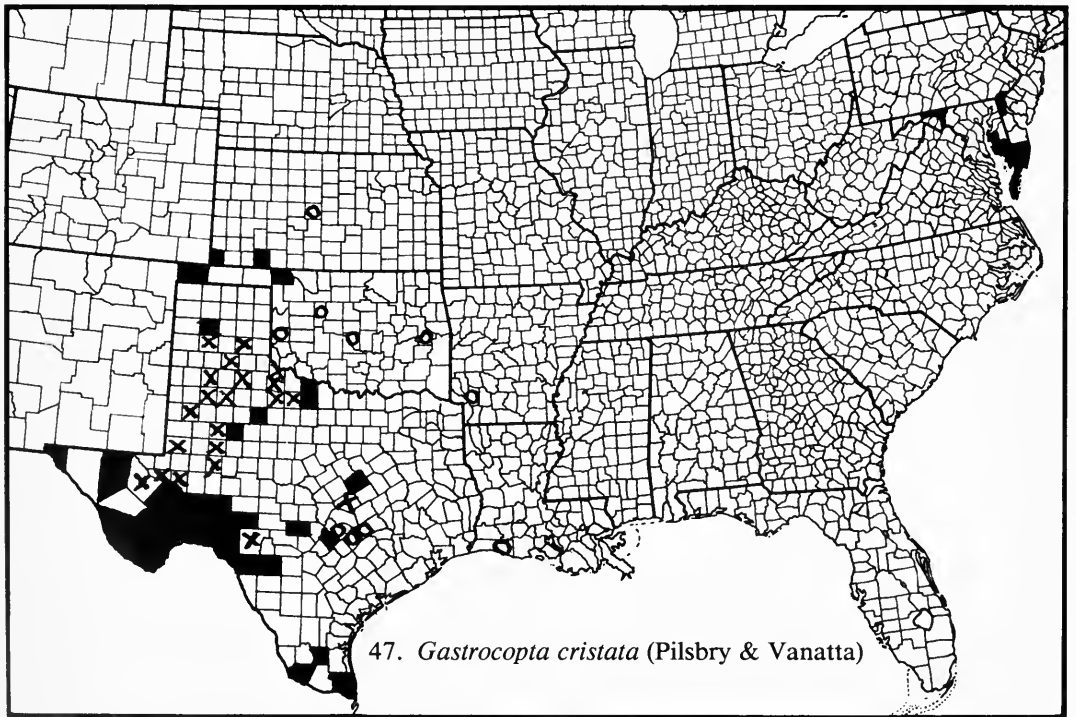
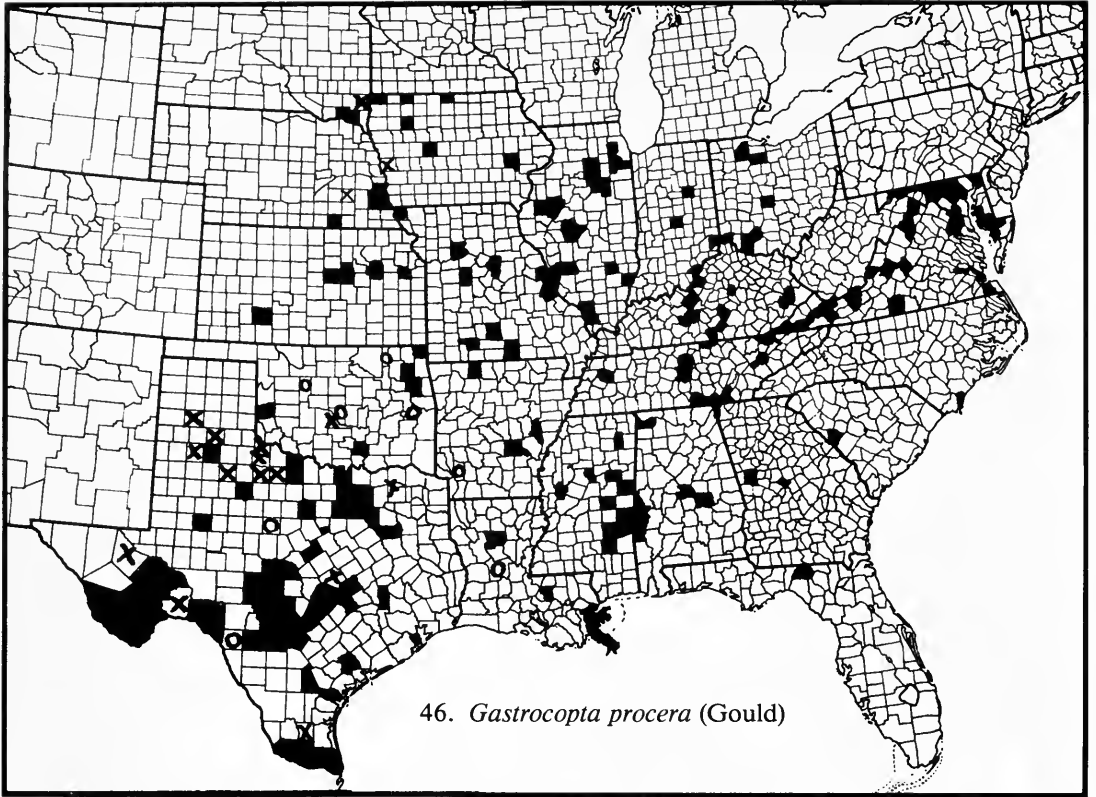


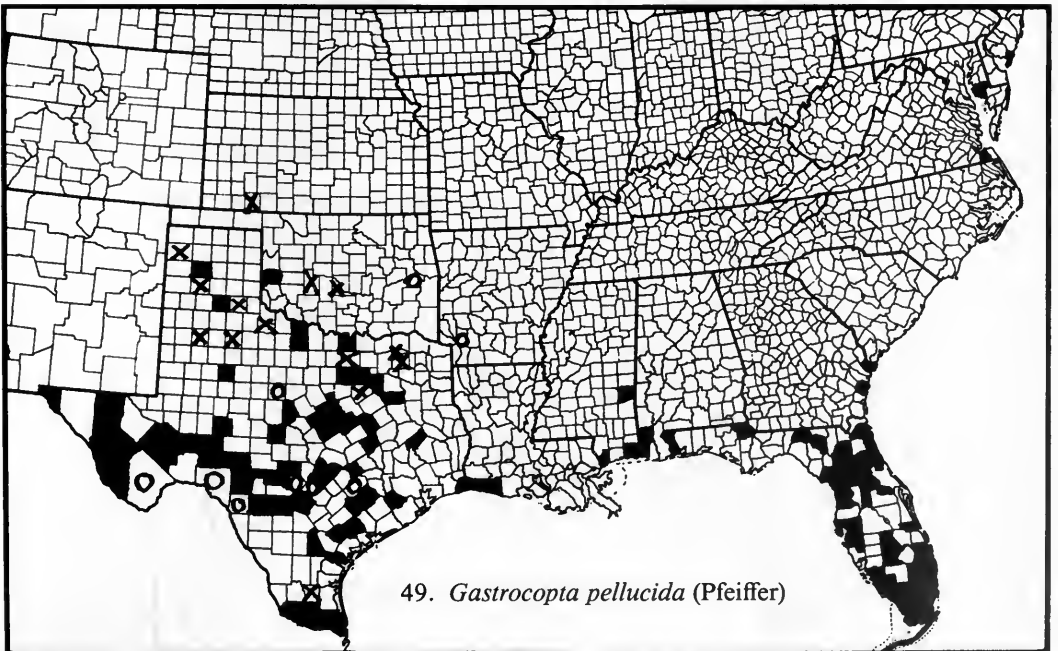
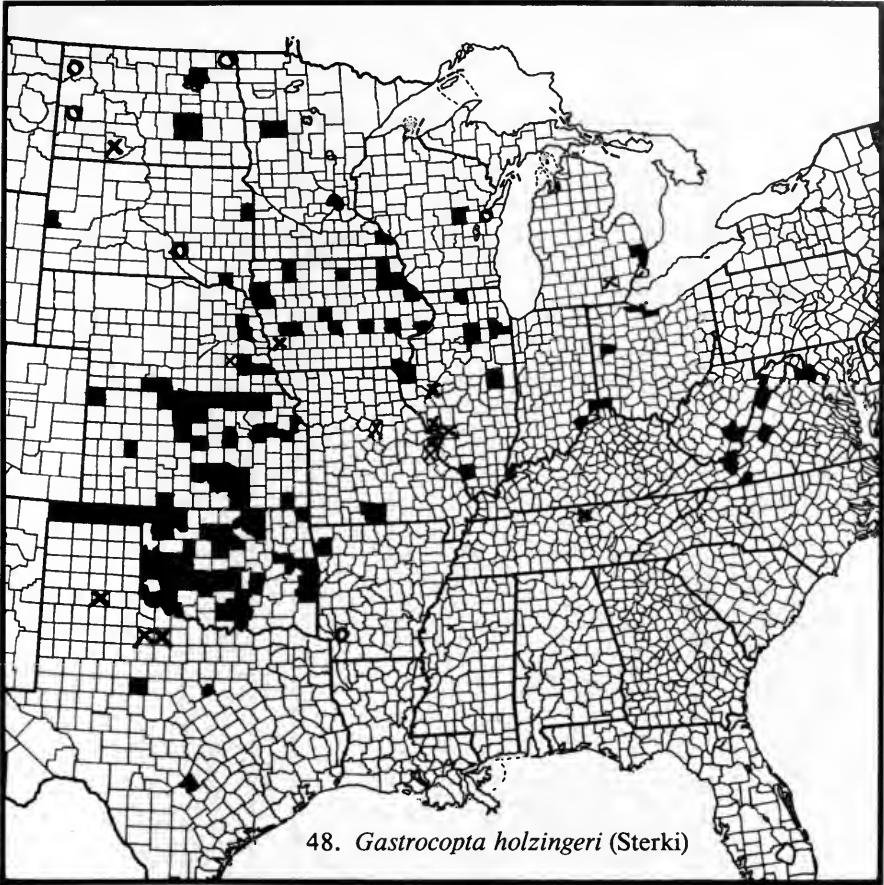
44. *Gastrocopta armifera* (Say)

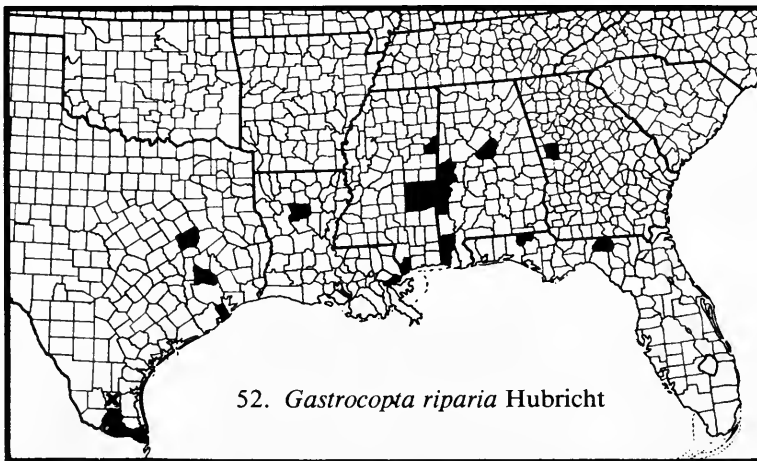
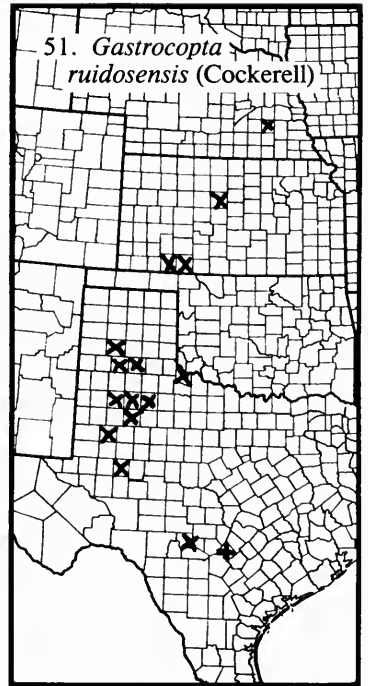
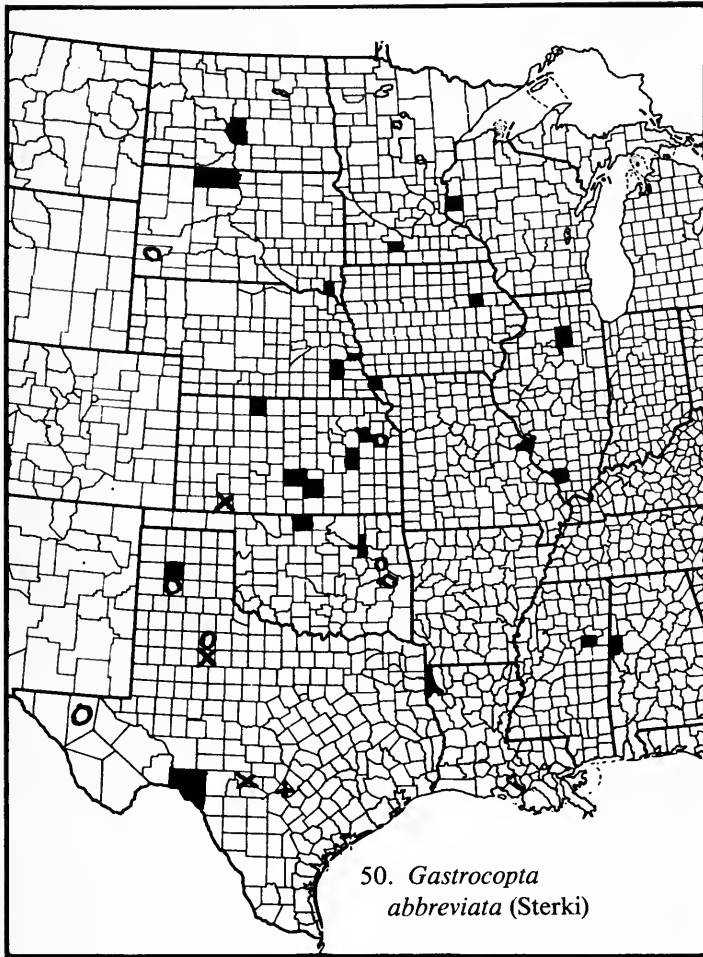


45. *Gastrocopta rupicola* (Say)



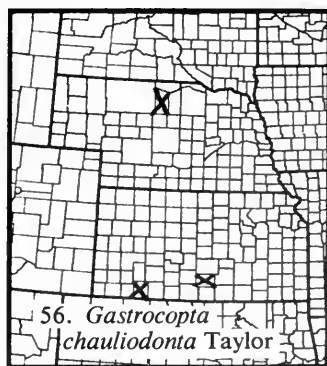
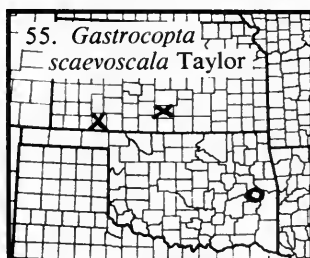
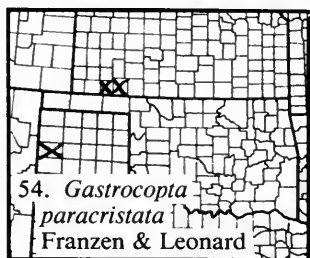
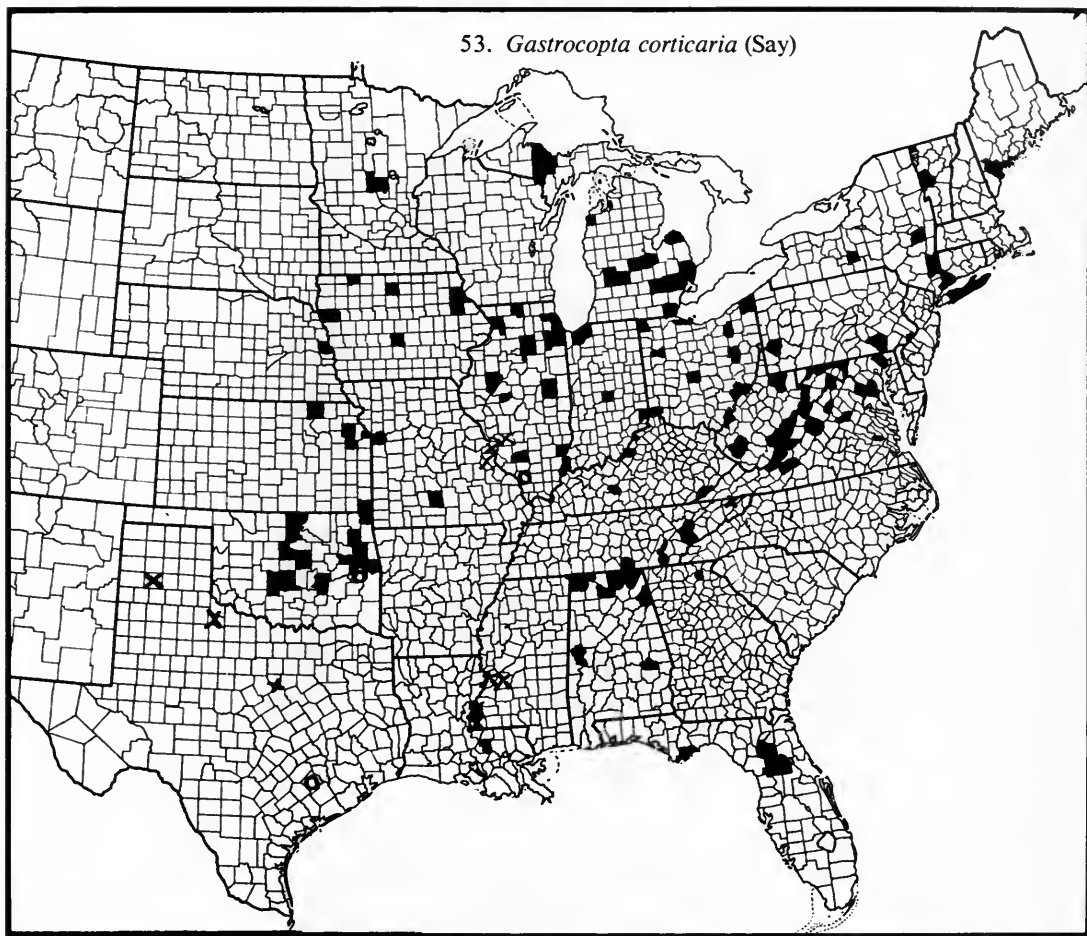




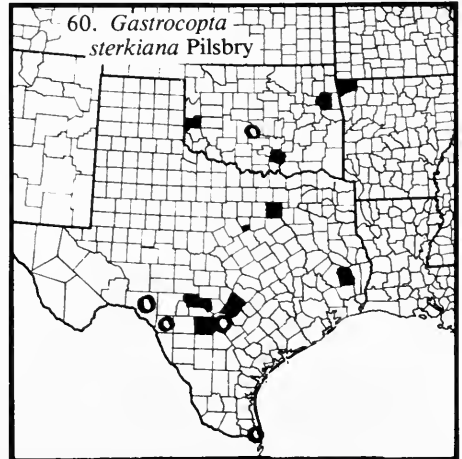
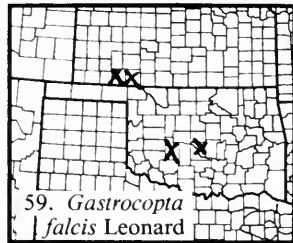
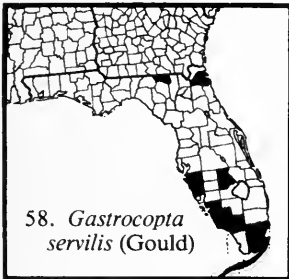
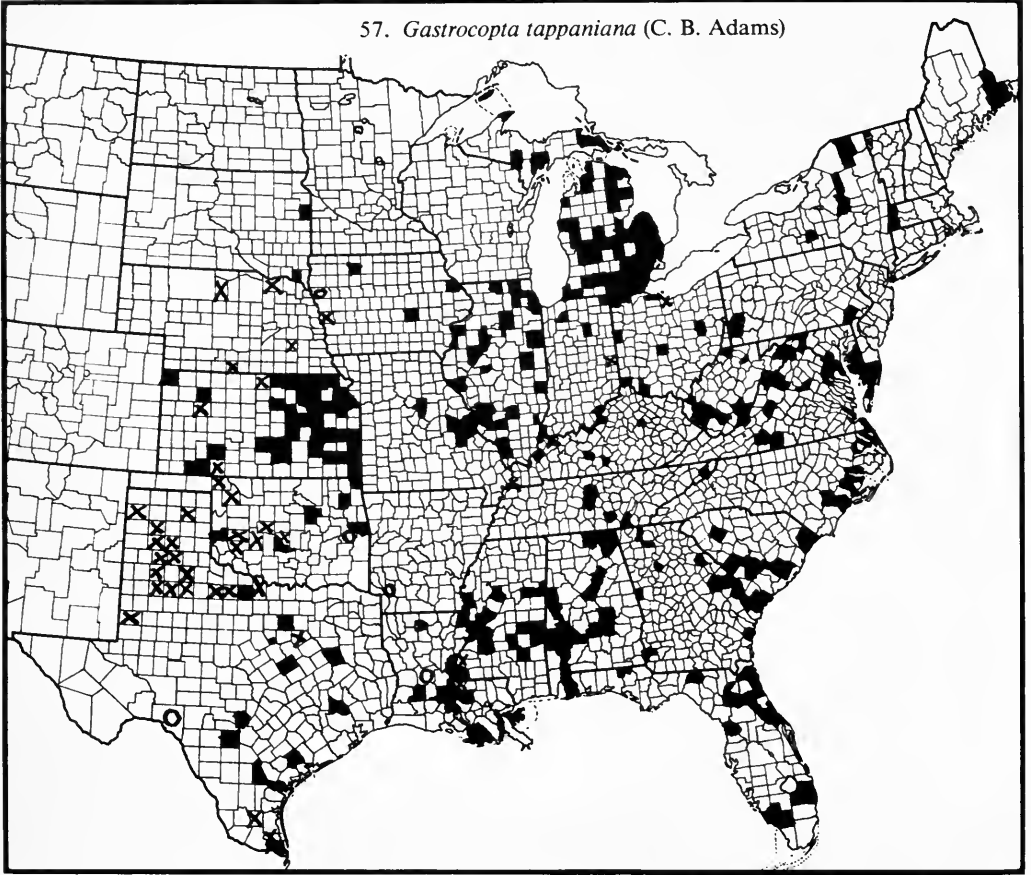




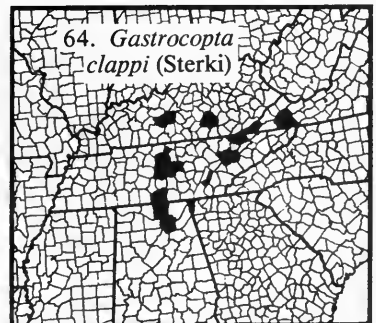
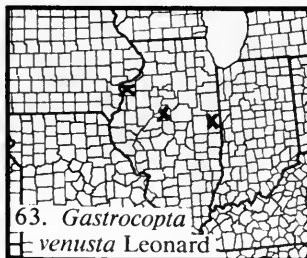
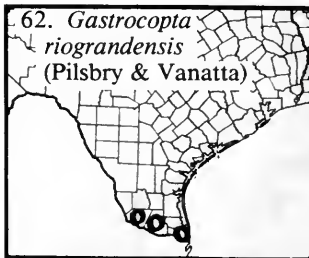
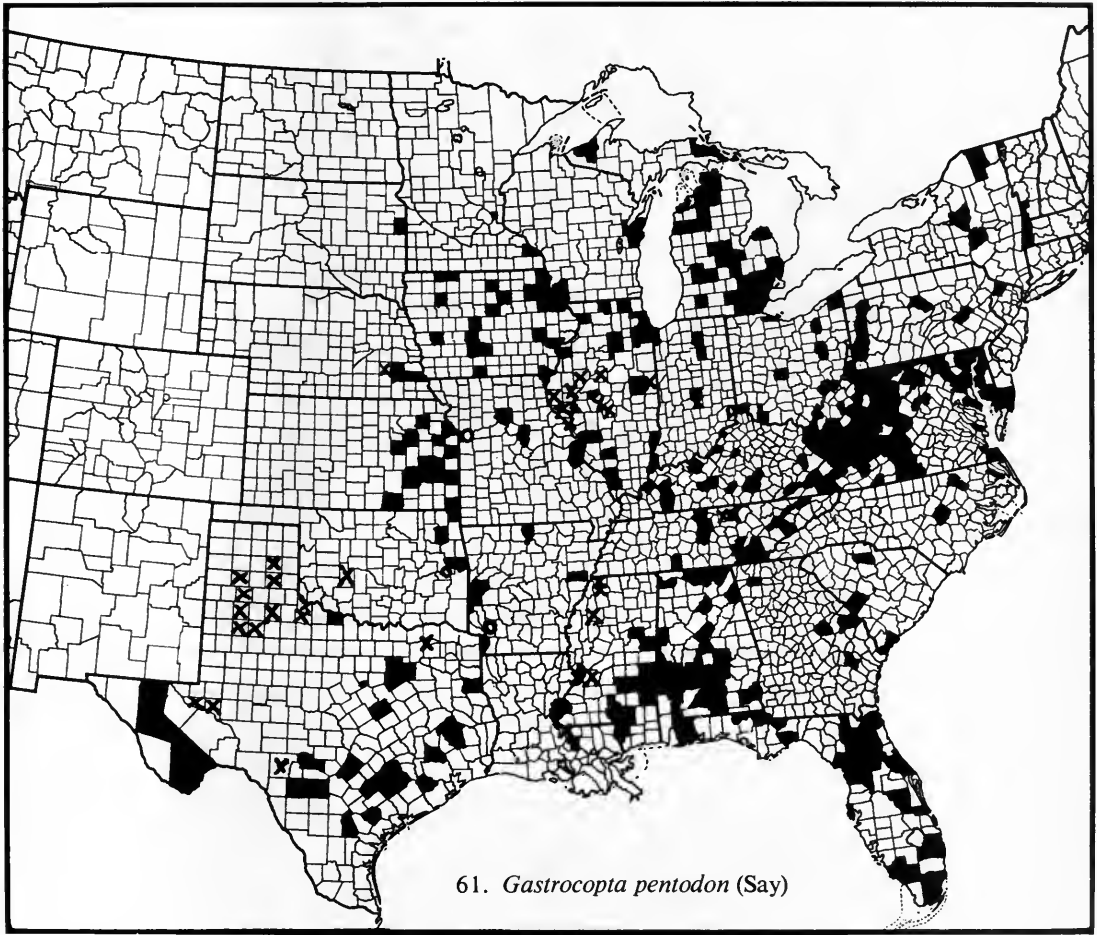
53. *Gastrocopta corticaria* (Say)

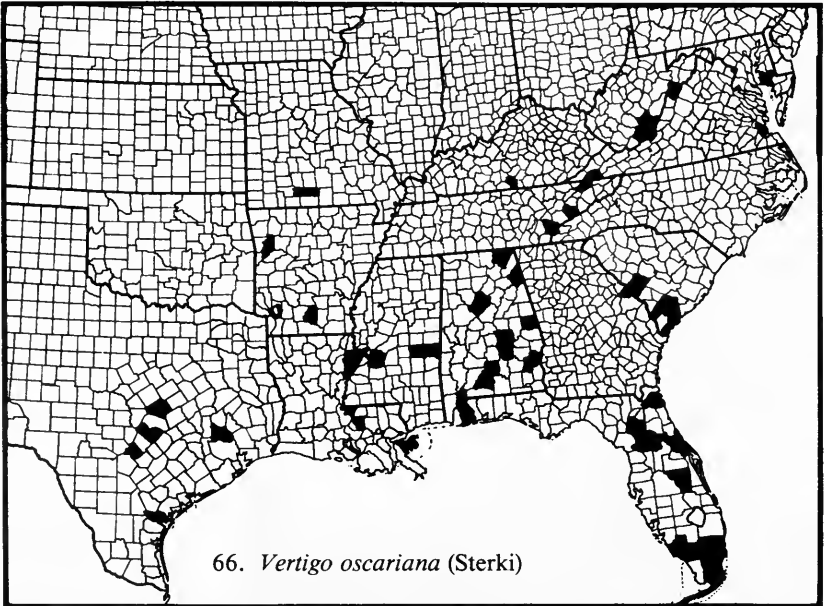
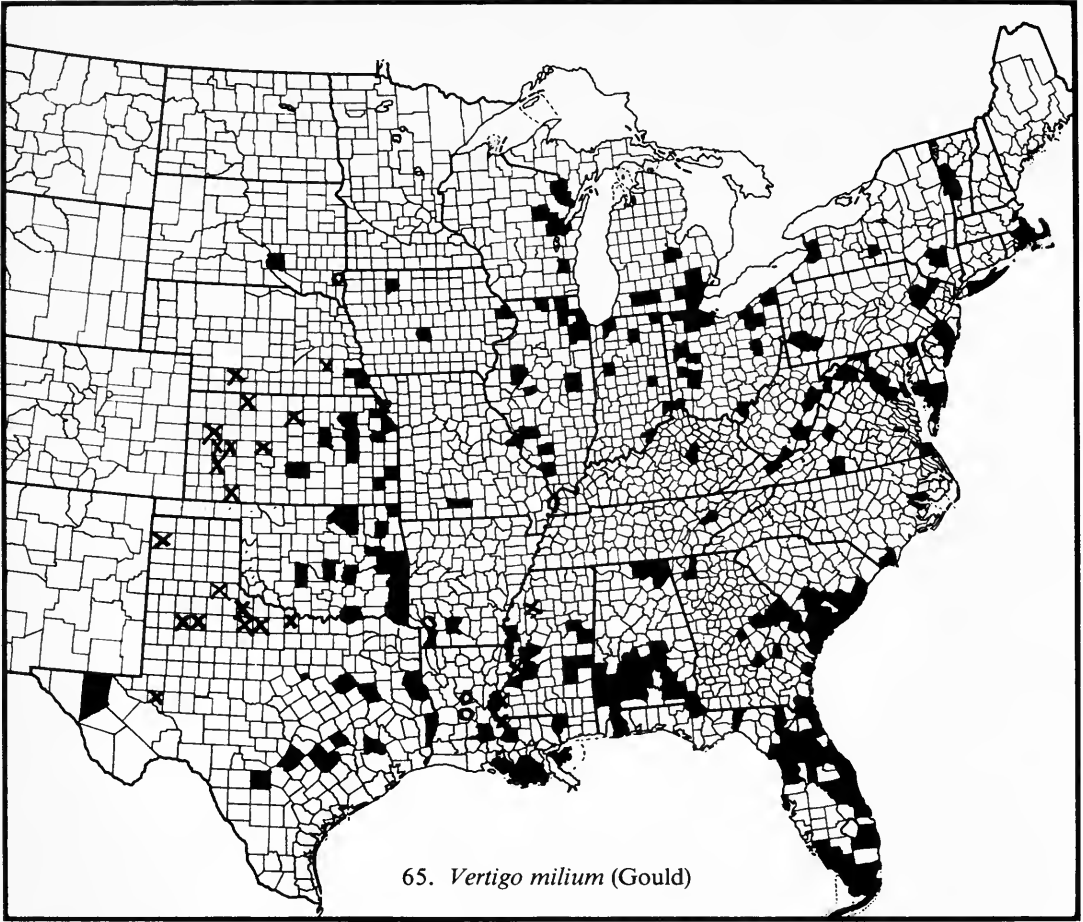


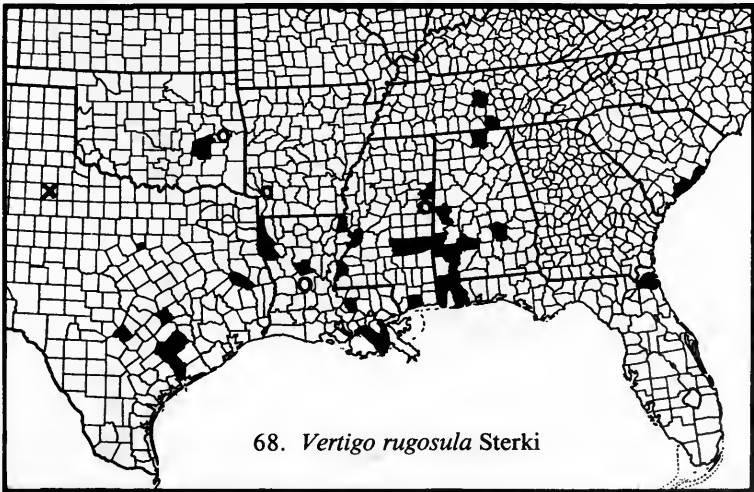
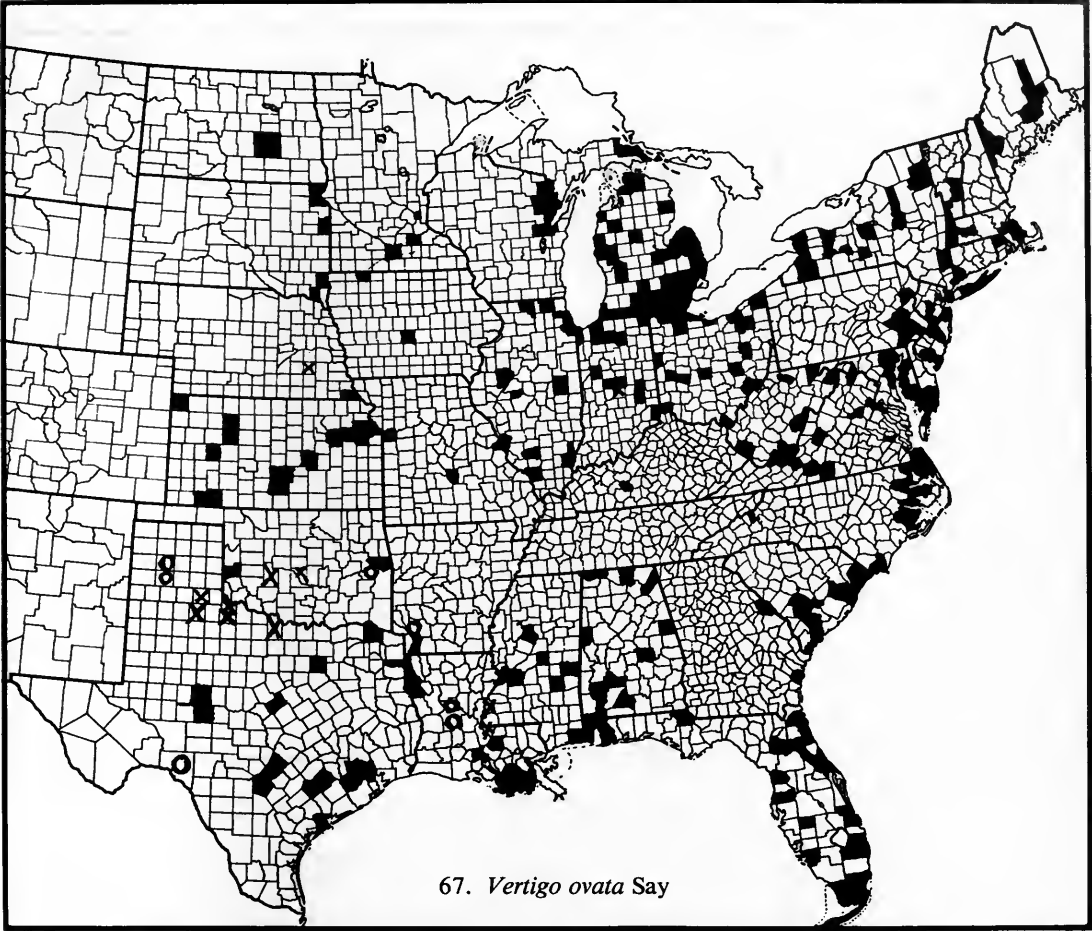
57. *Gastrocopta tappaniana* (C. B. Adams)

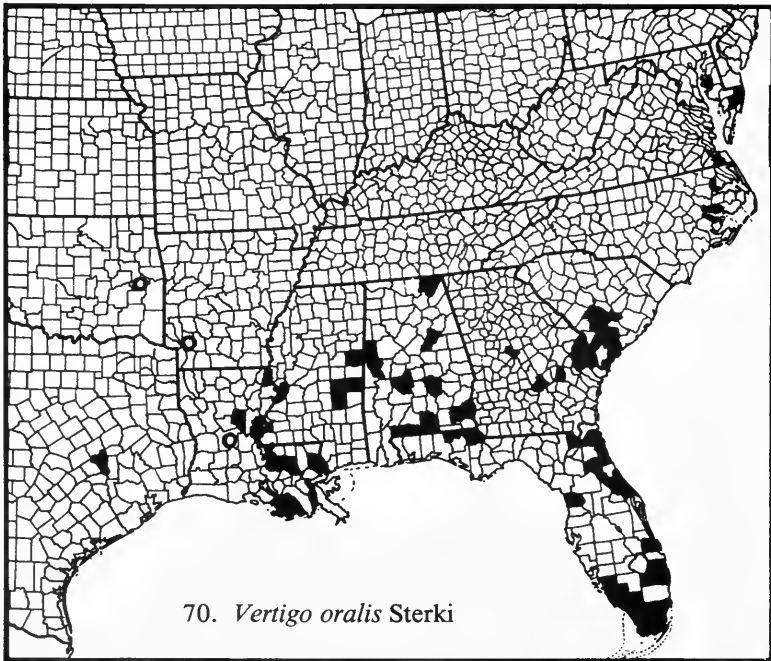
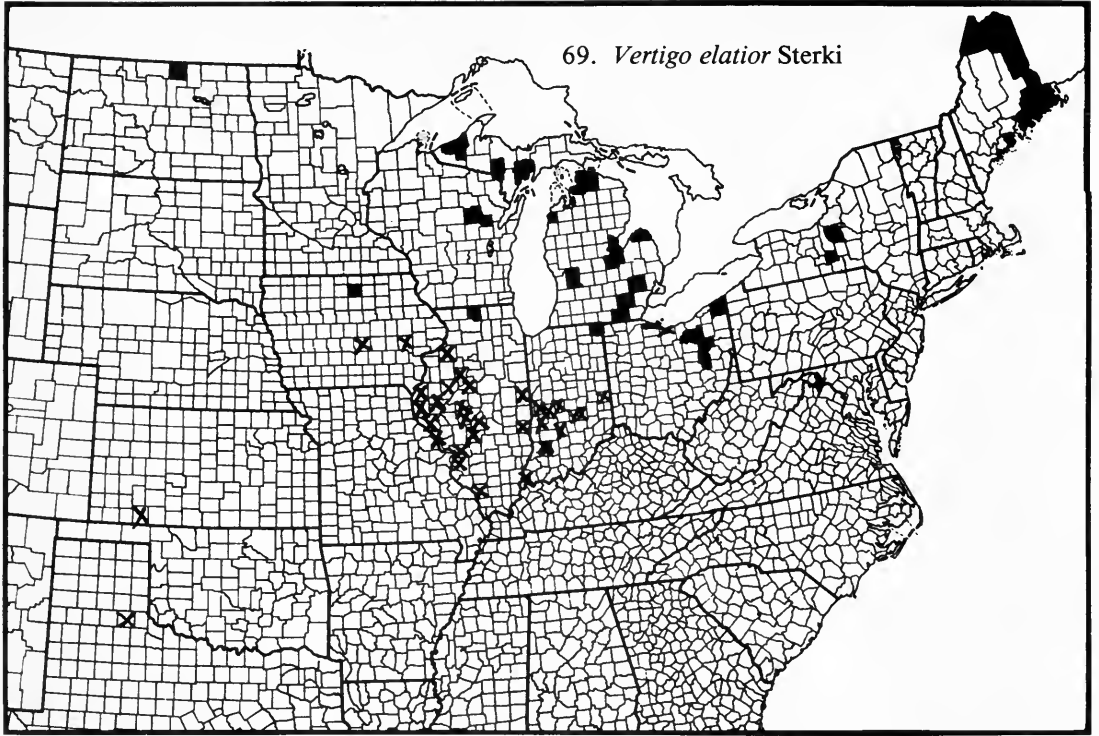




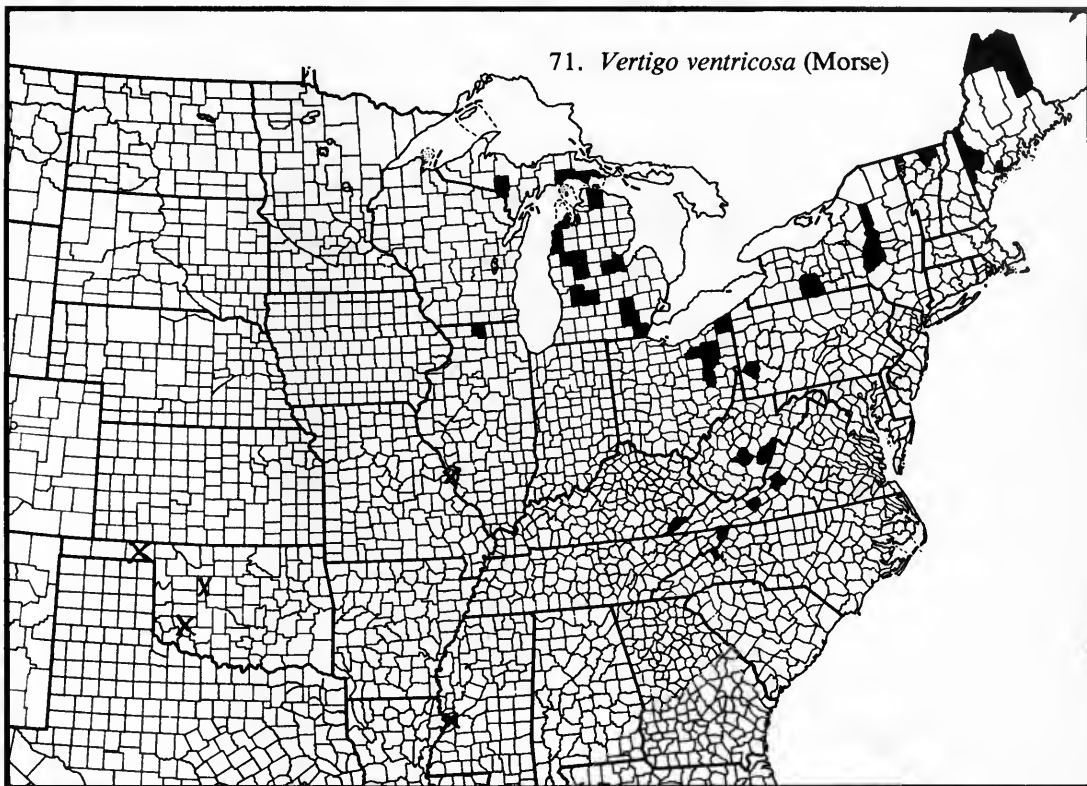




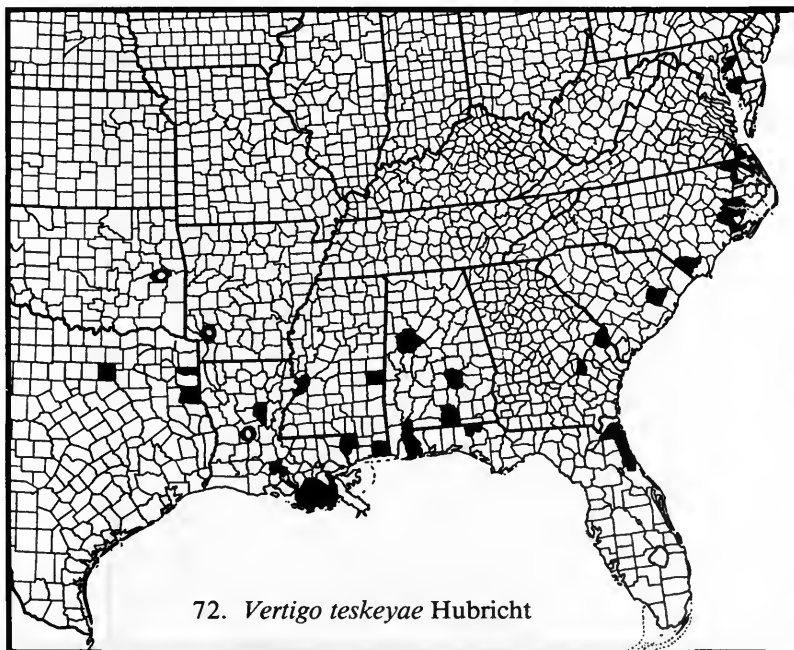


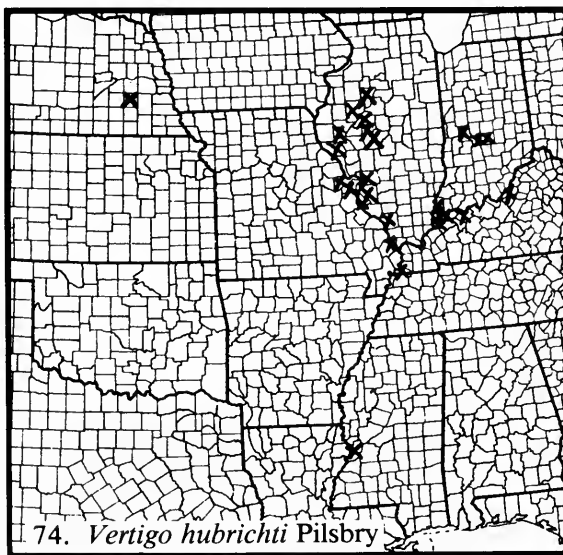
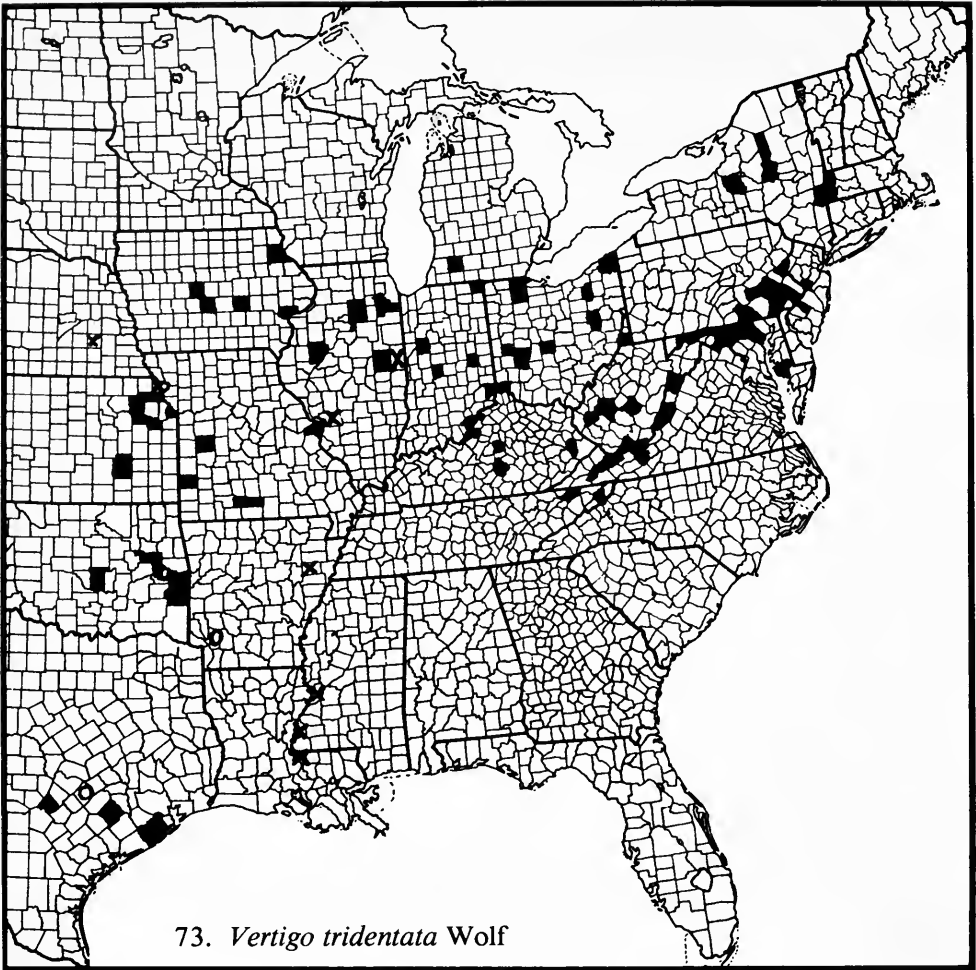


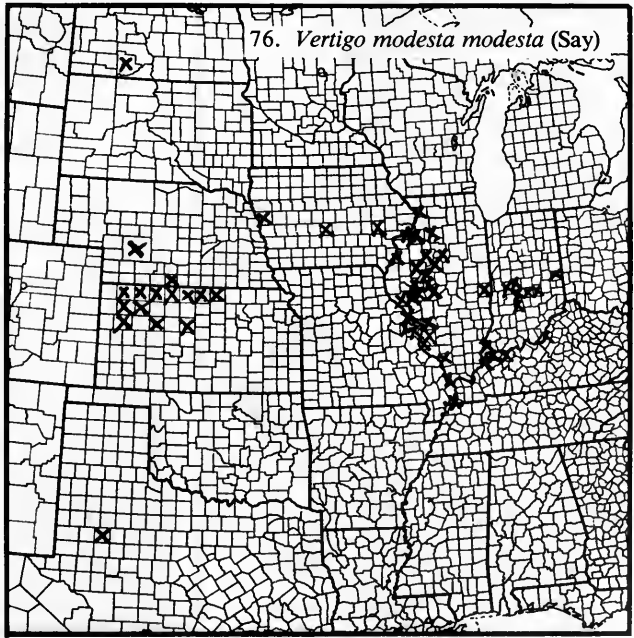
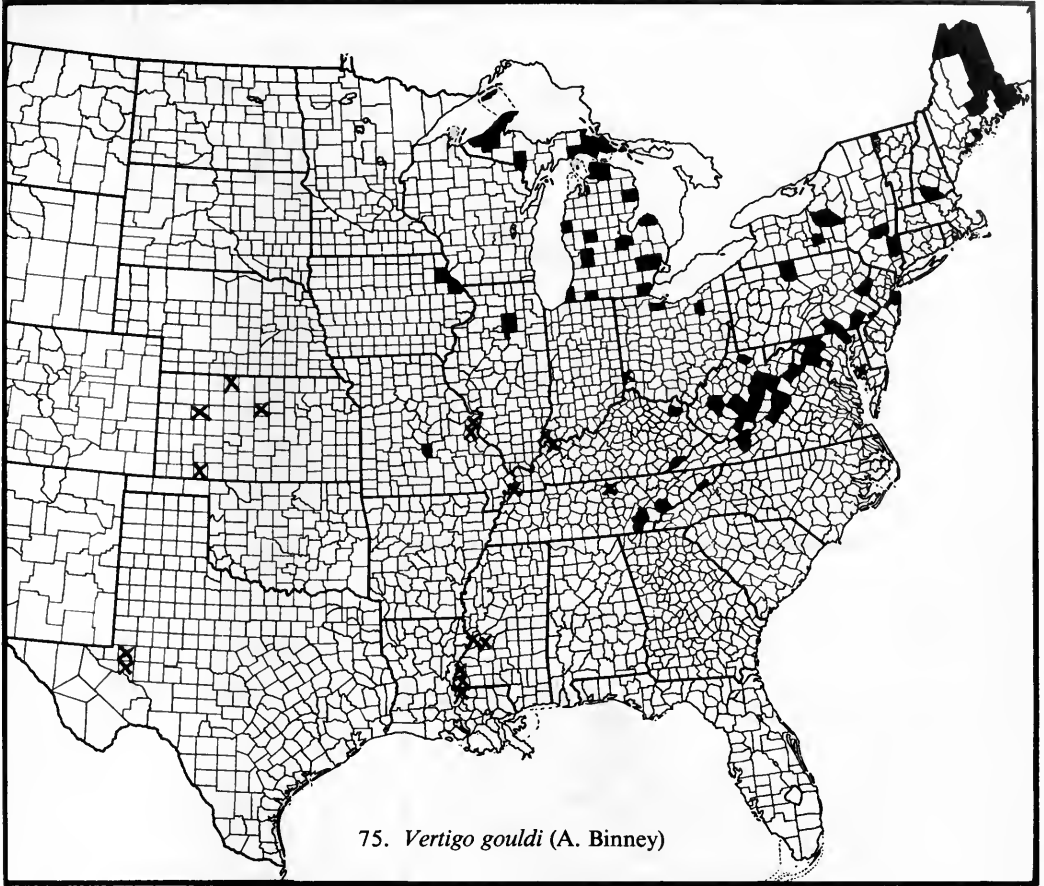
71. *Vertigo ventricosa* (Morse)



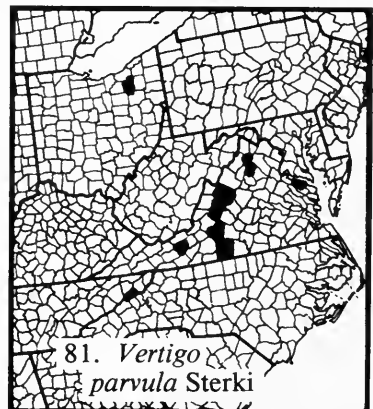
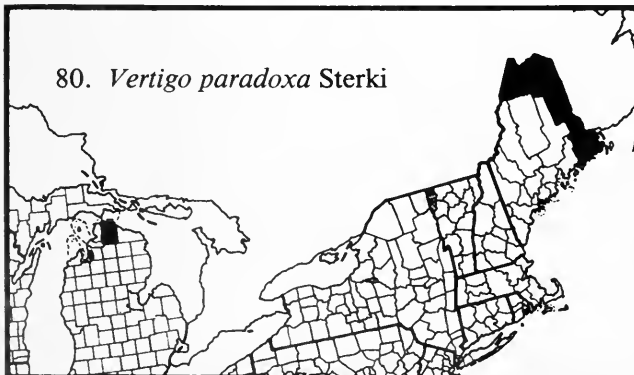
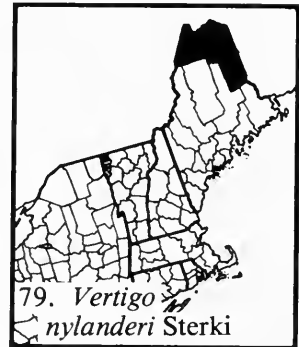
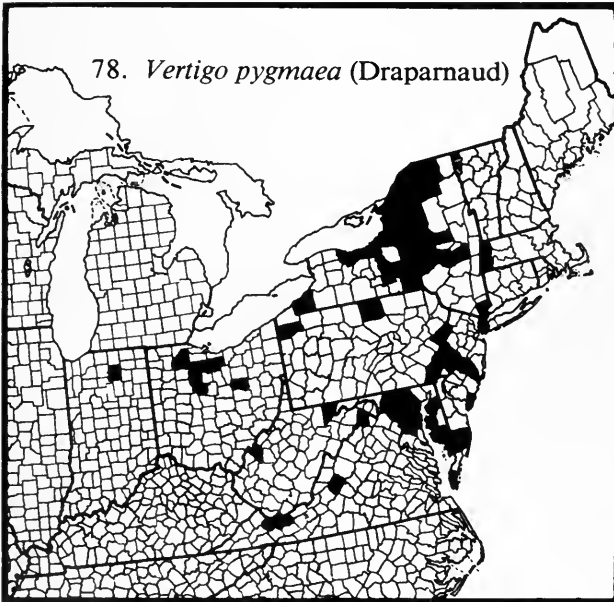
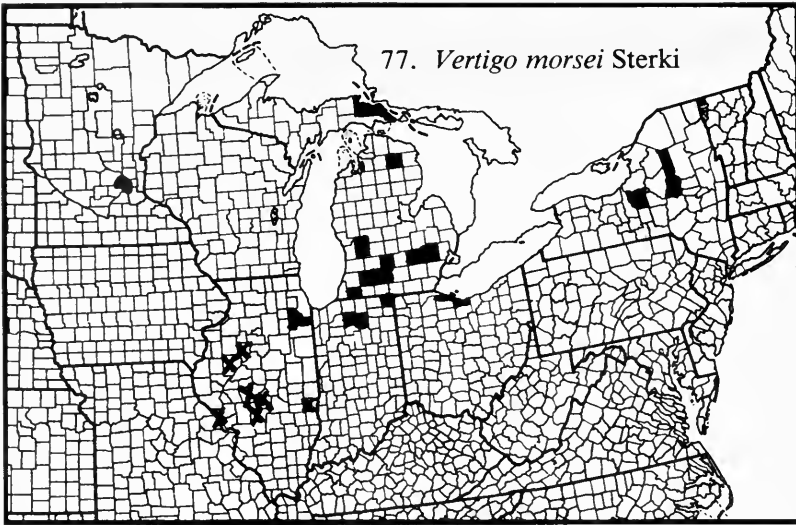
72. *Vertigo teskeyae* Hubricht



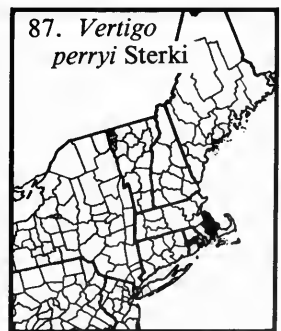
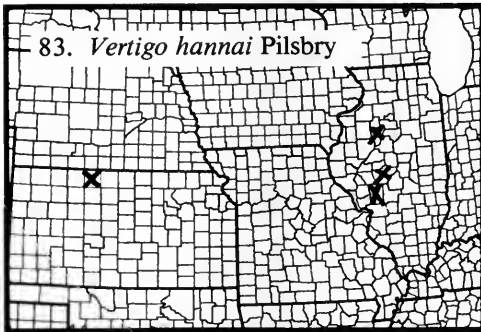
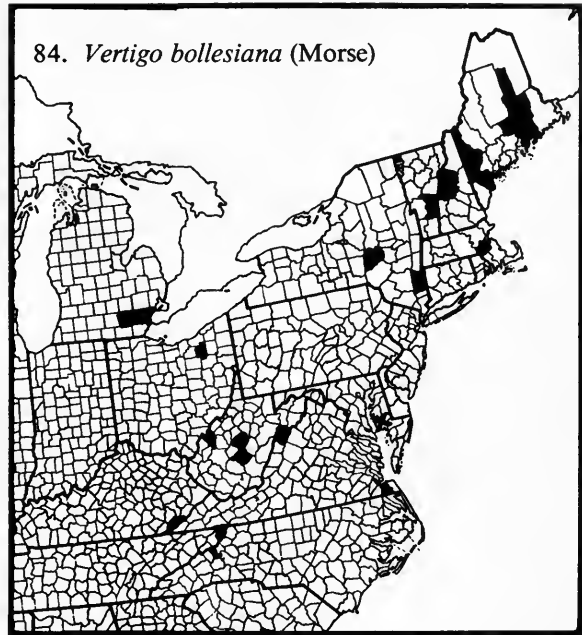


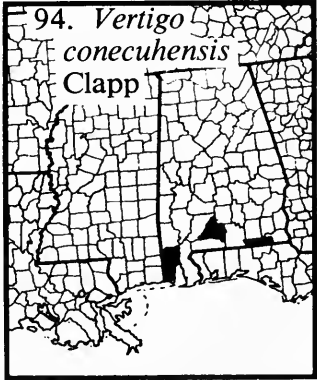
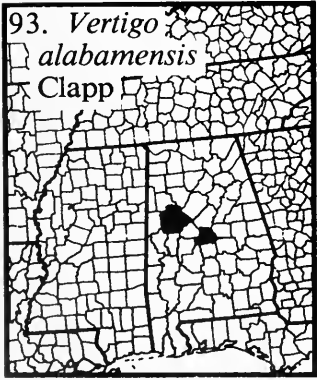
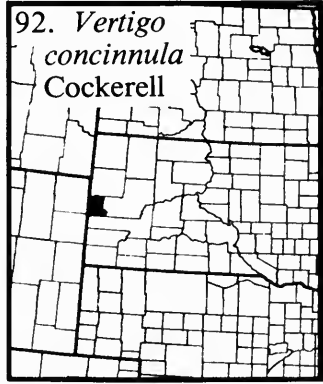
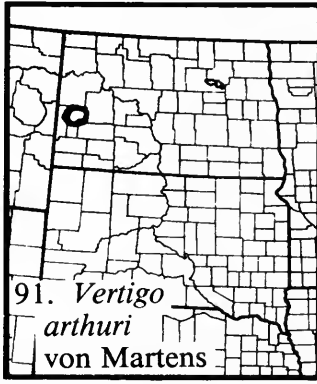
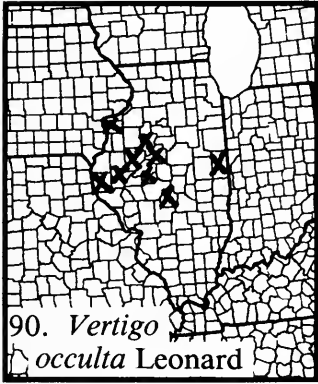
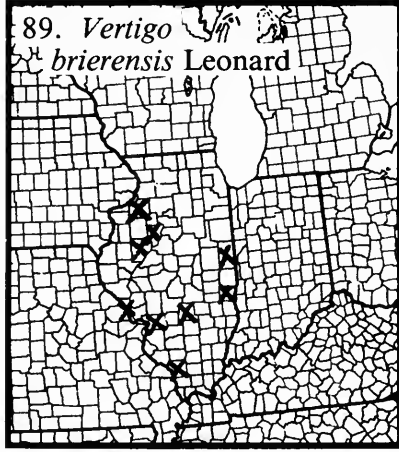


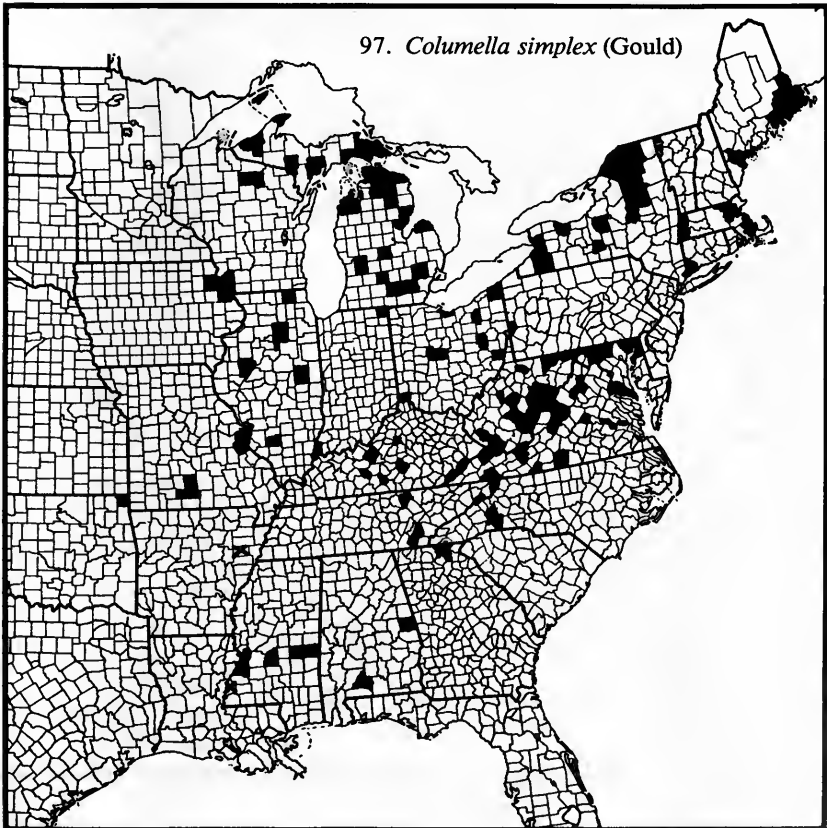
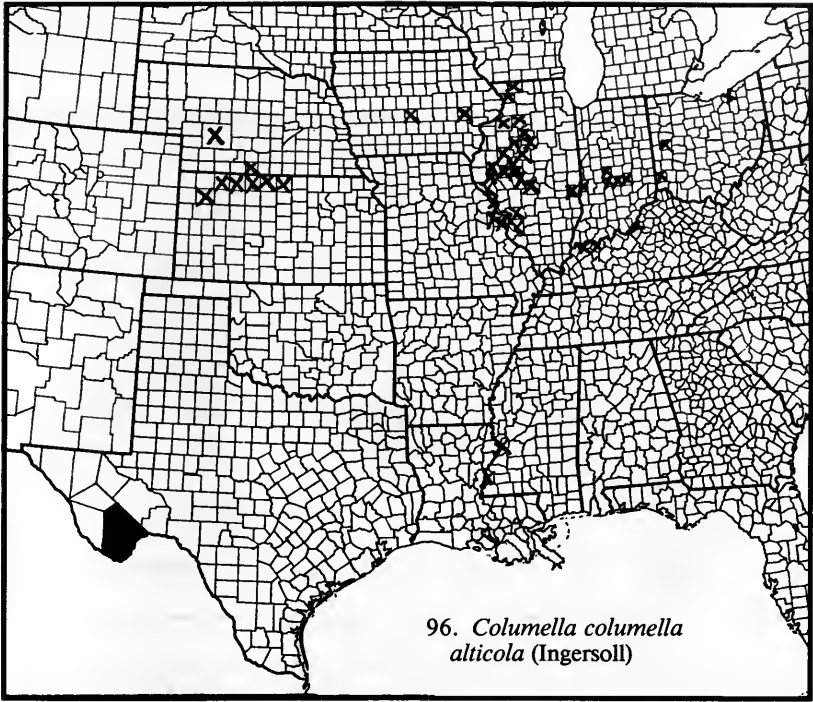


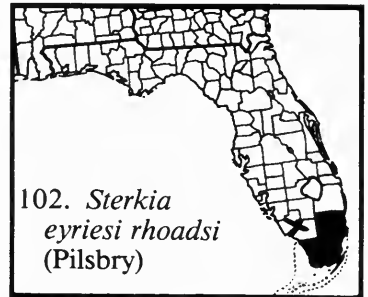
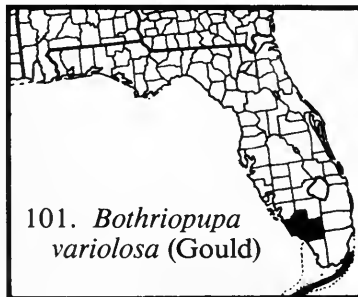
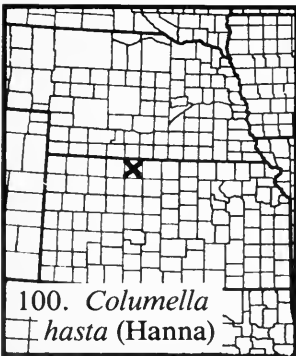
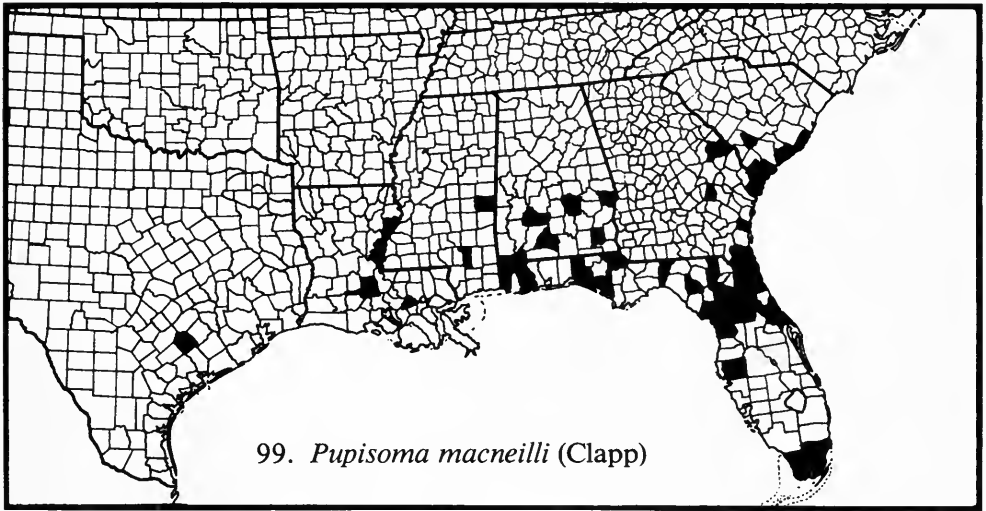
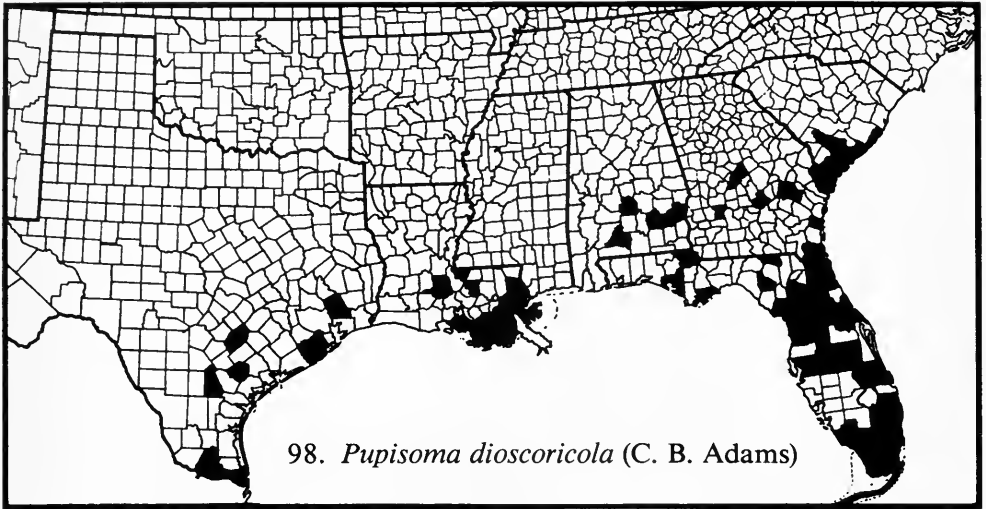


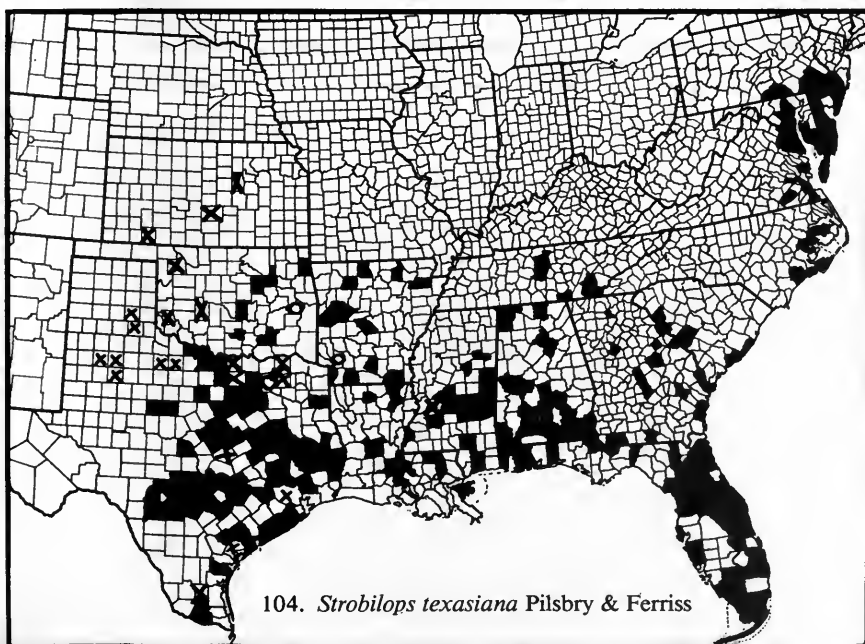
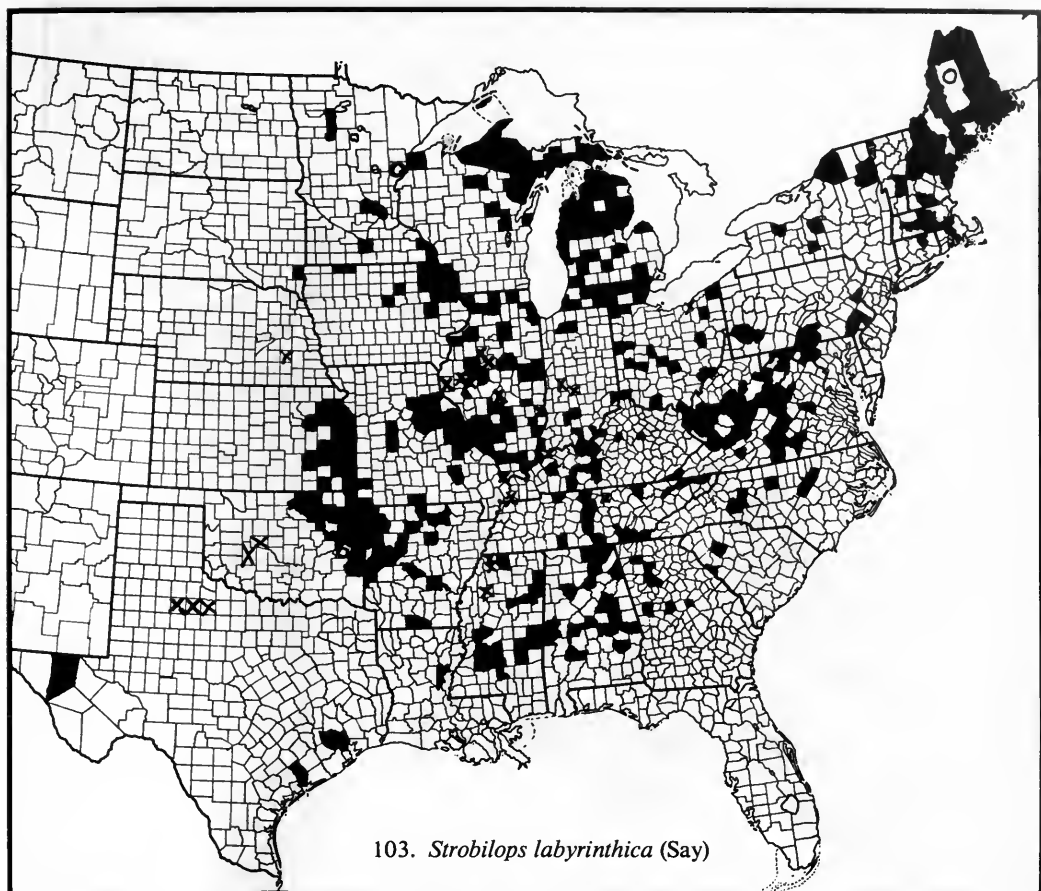


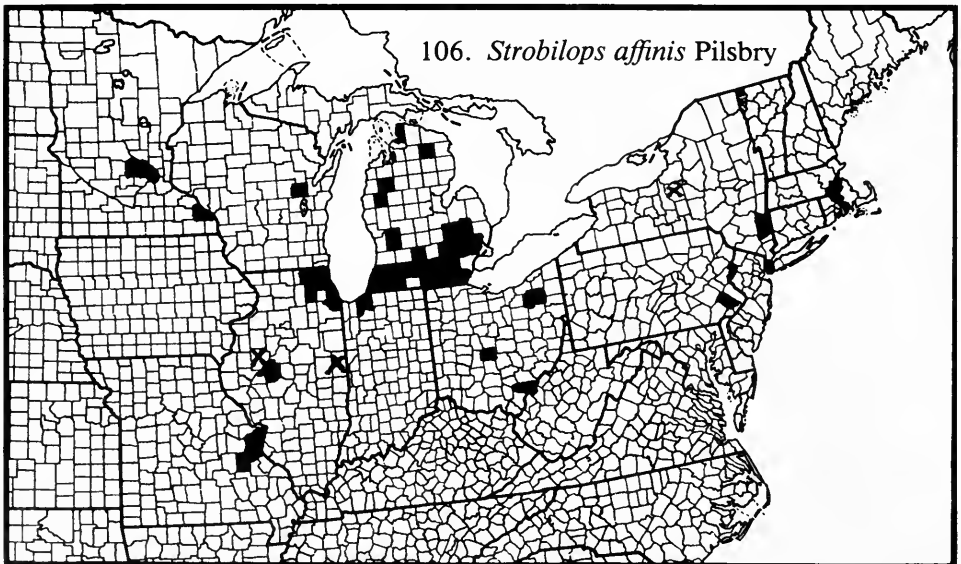
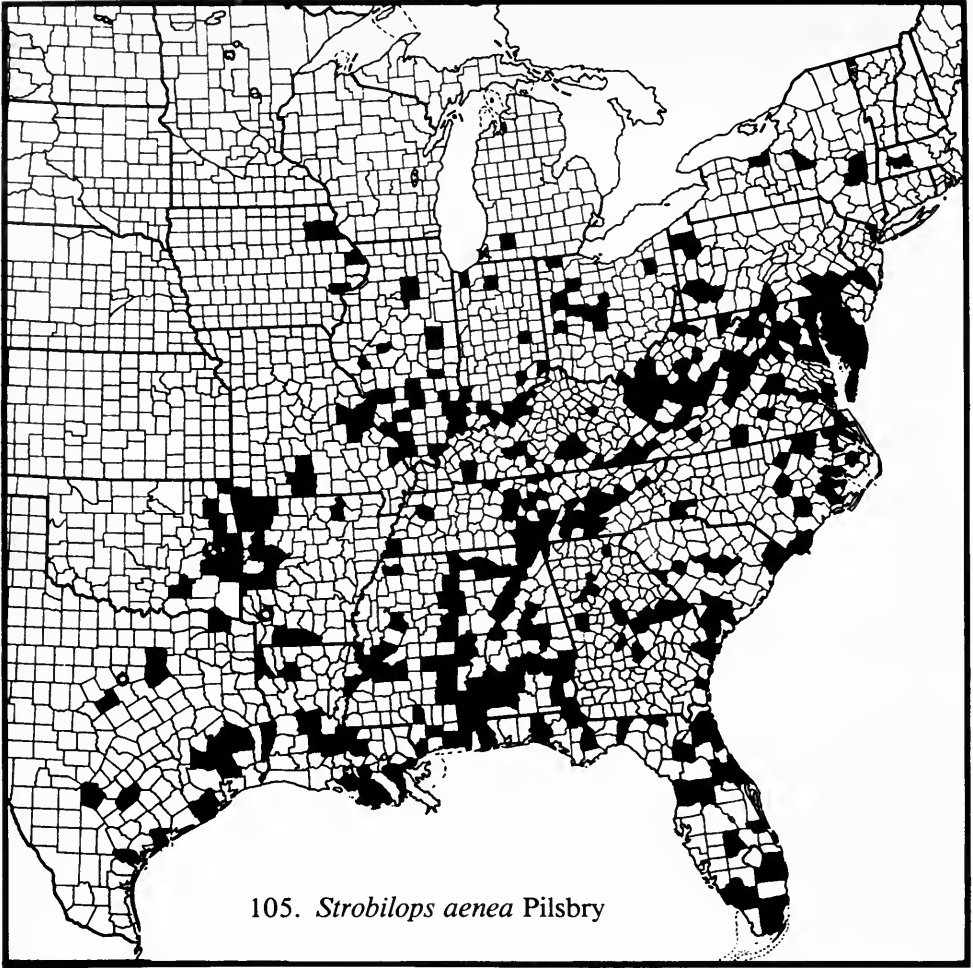


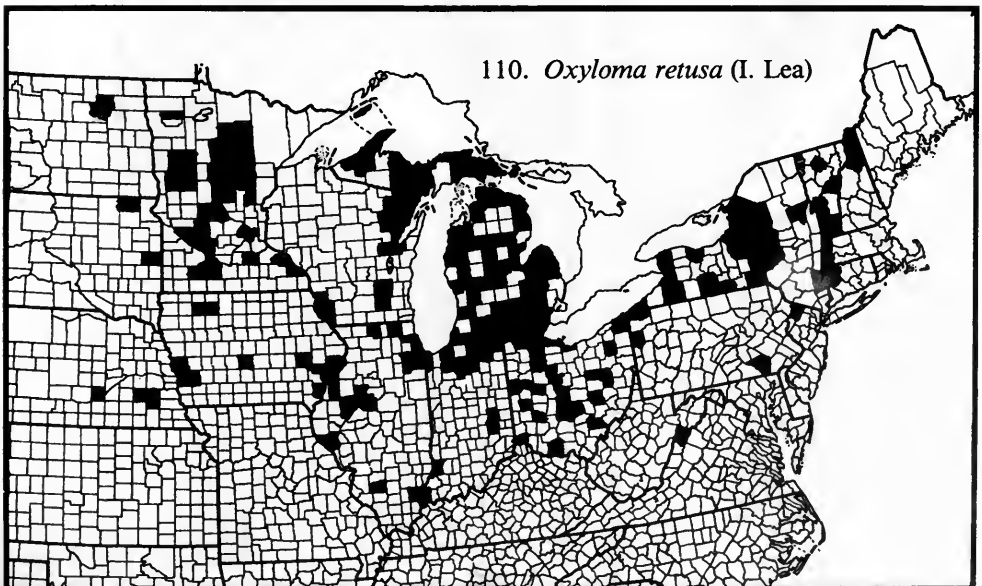
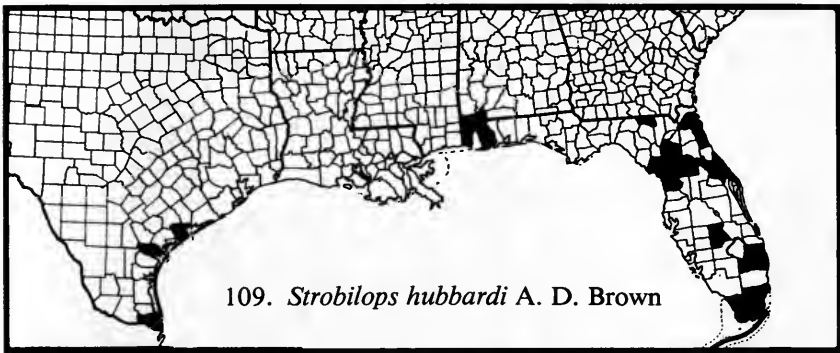
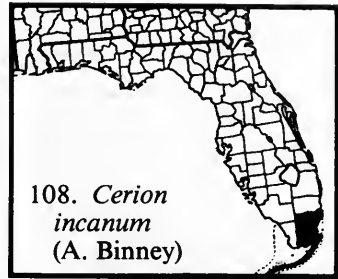
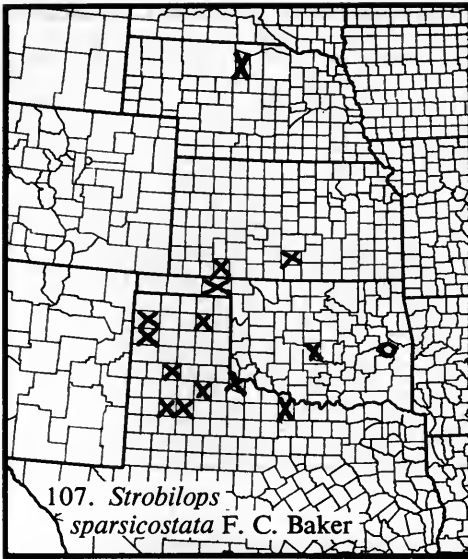




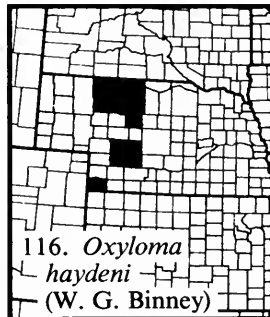
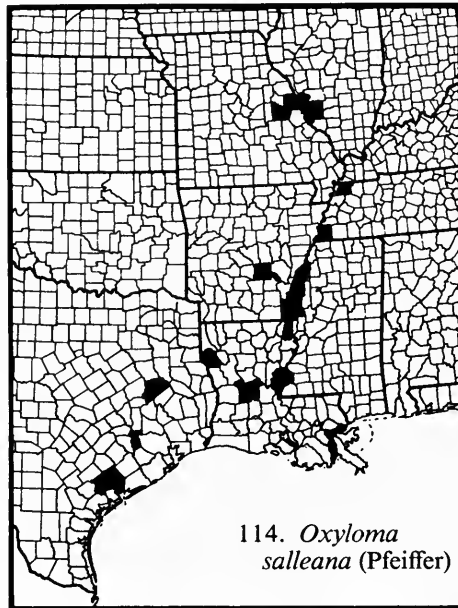
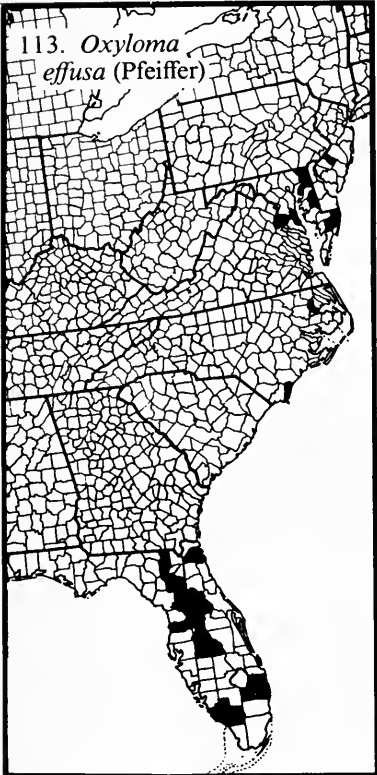
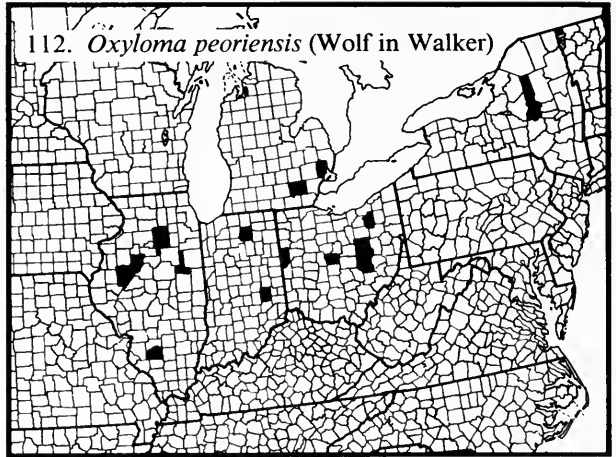




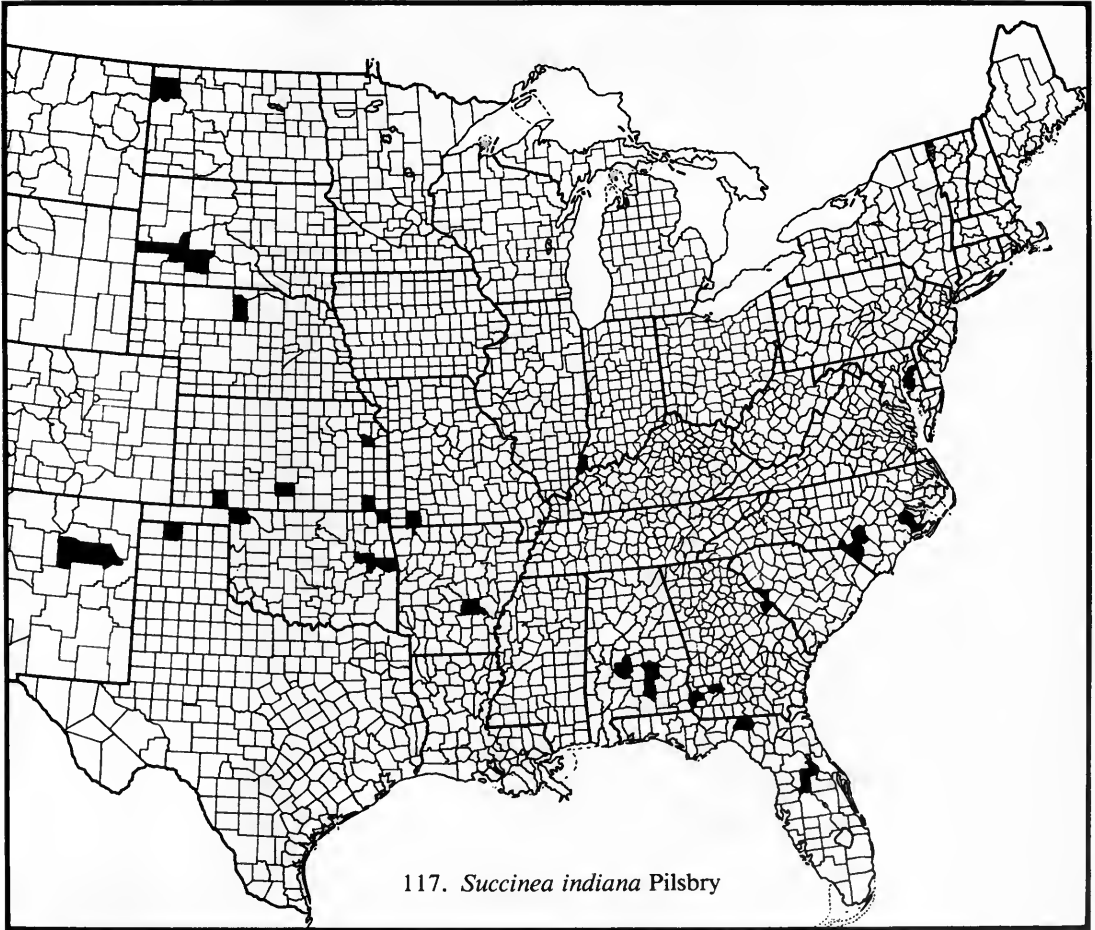


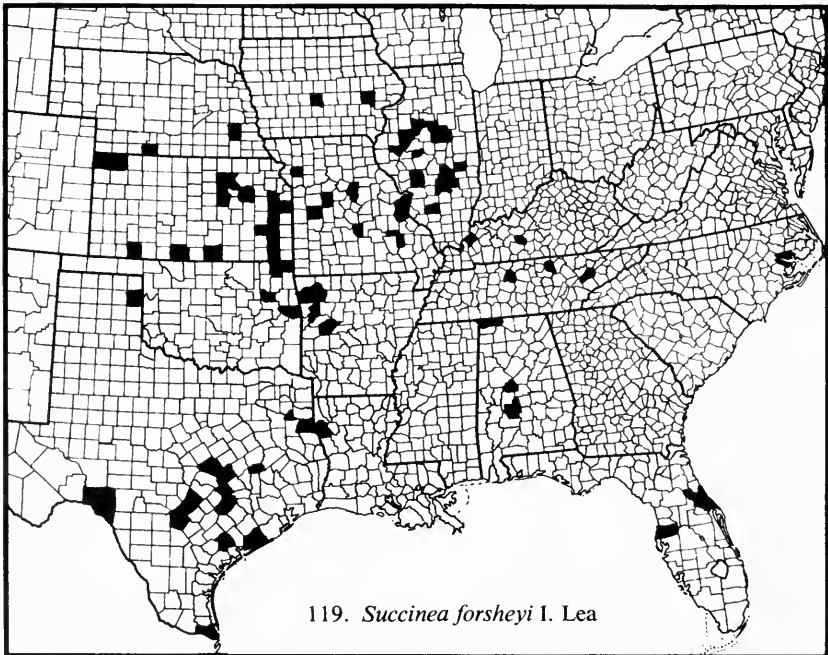
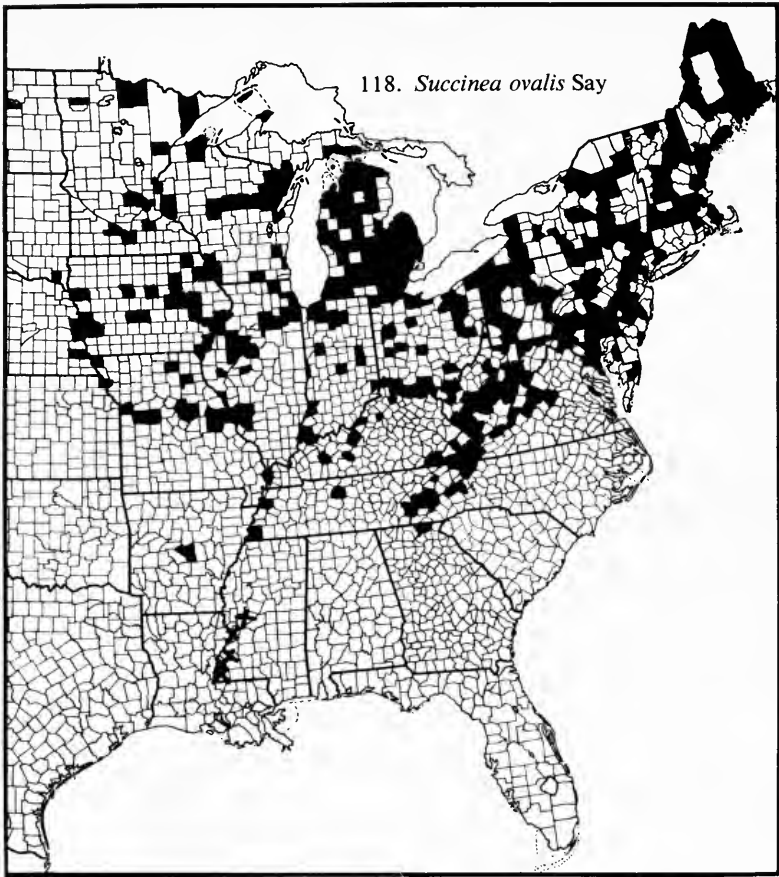


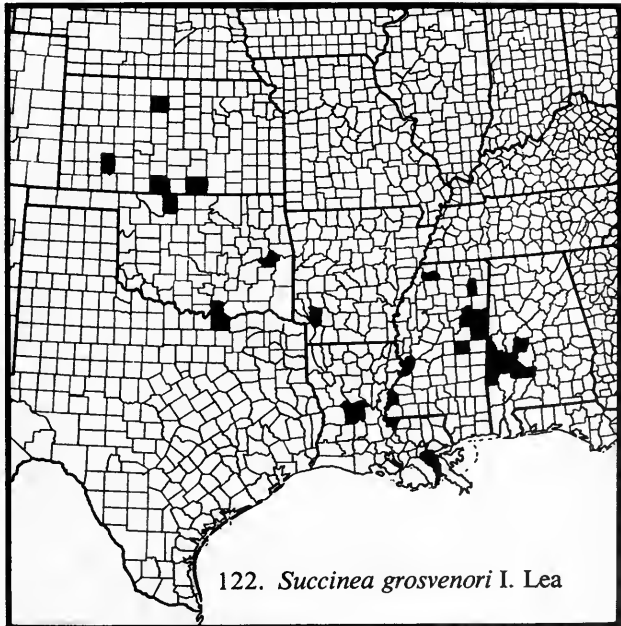
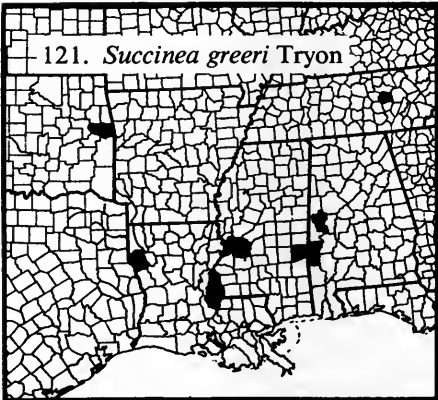
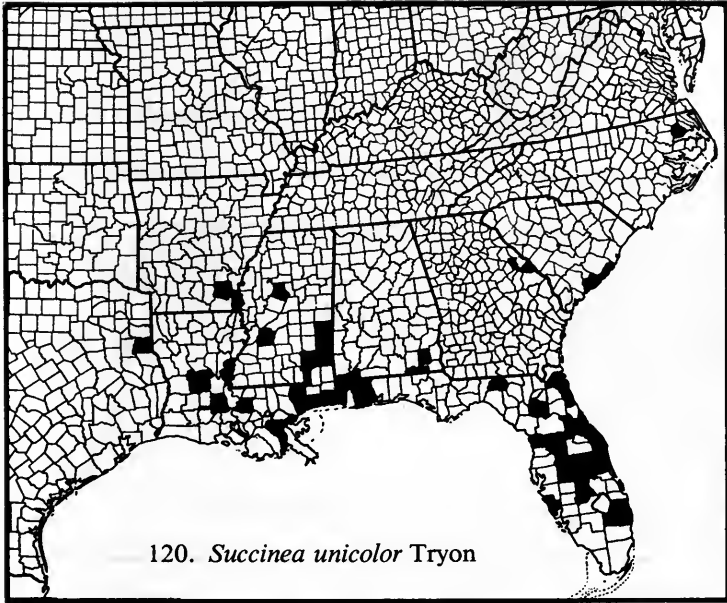


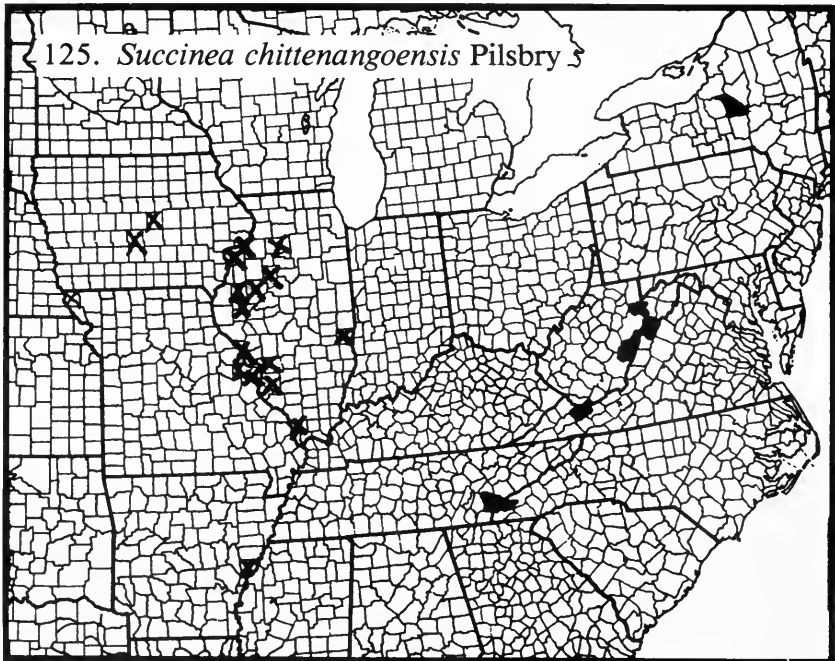
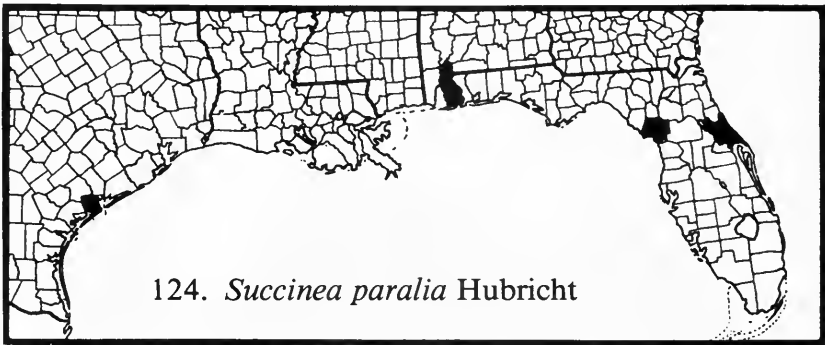
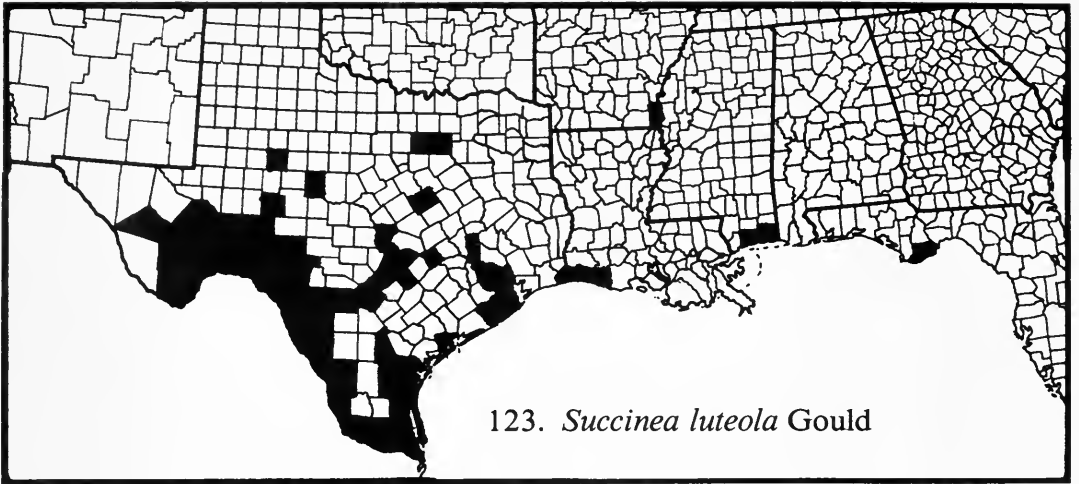


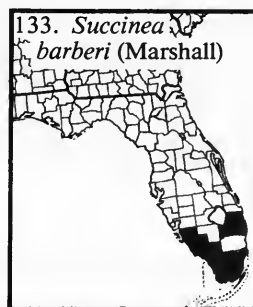
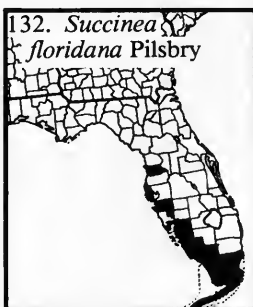
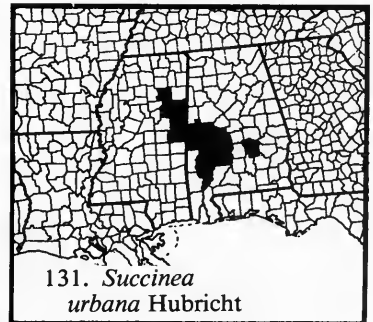
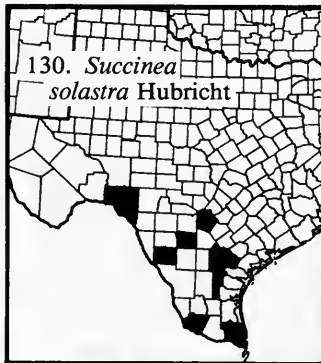
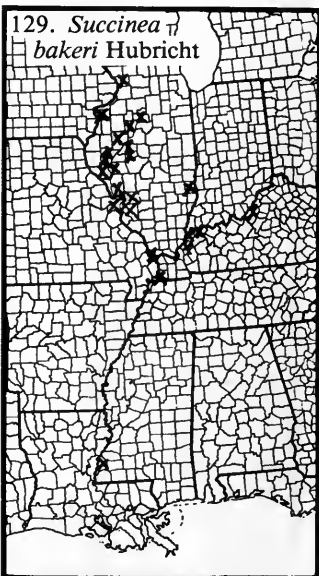
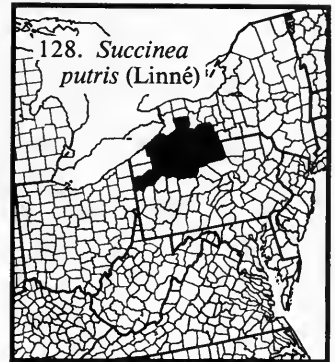


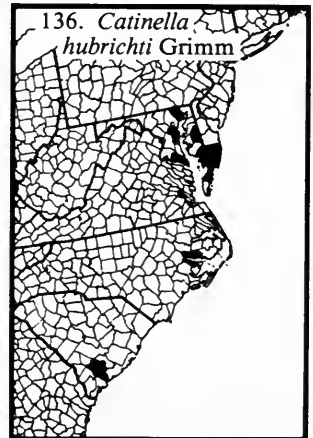
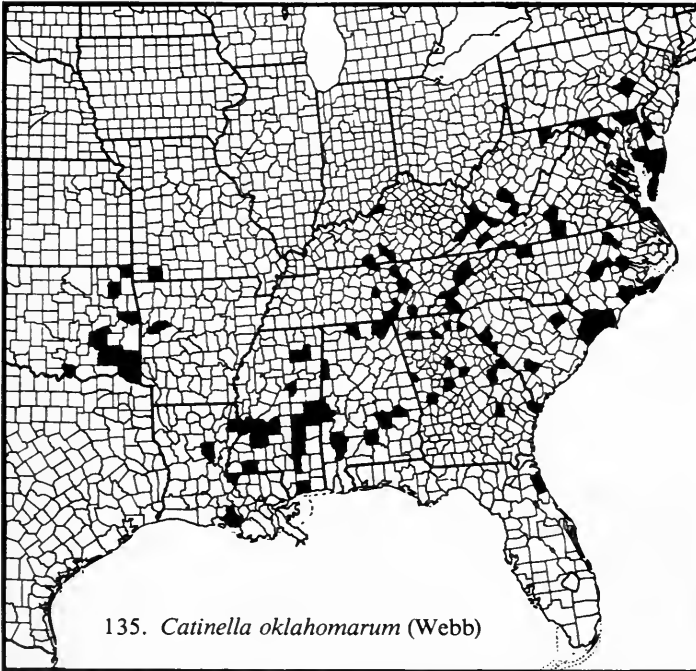
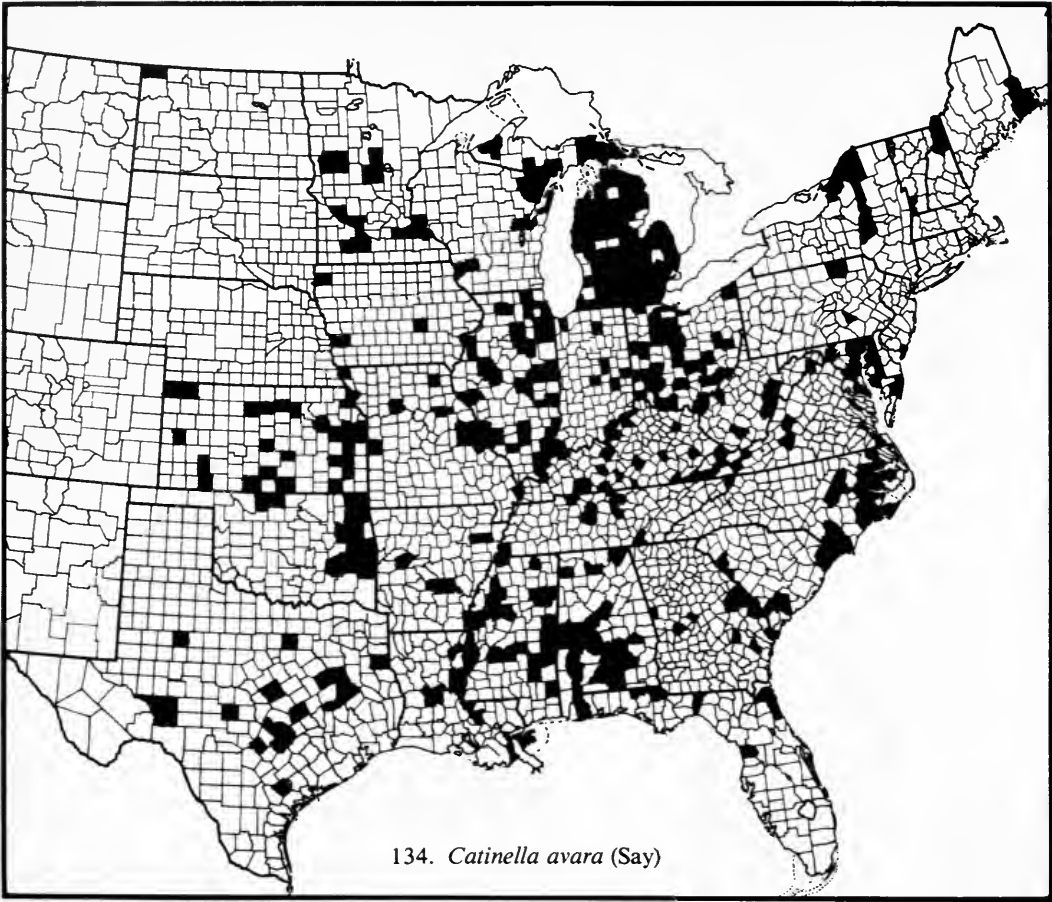


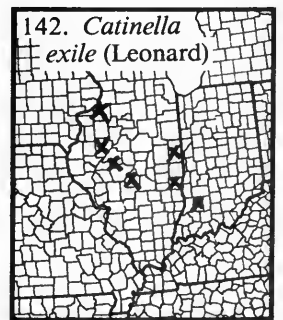
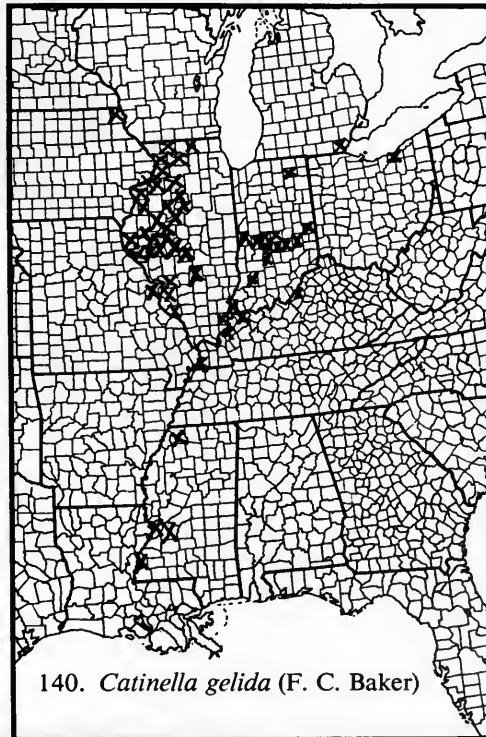
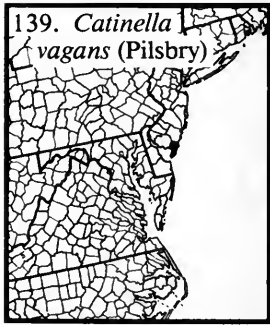
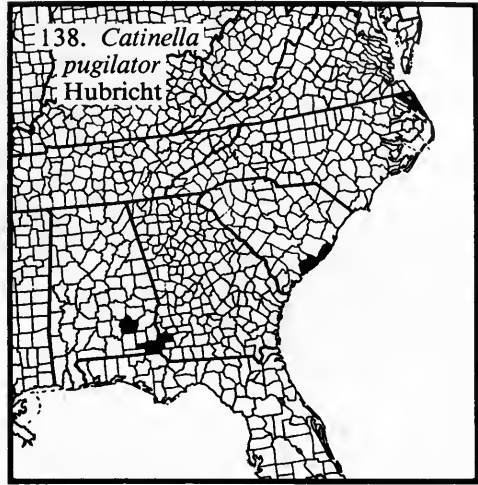
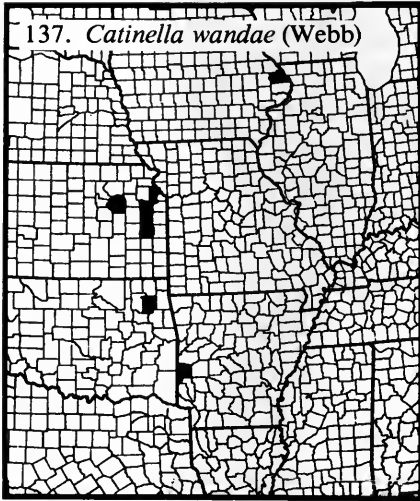




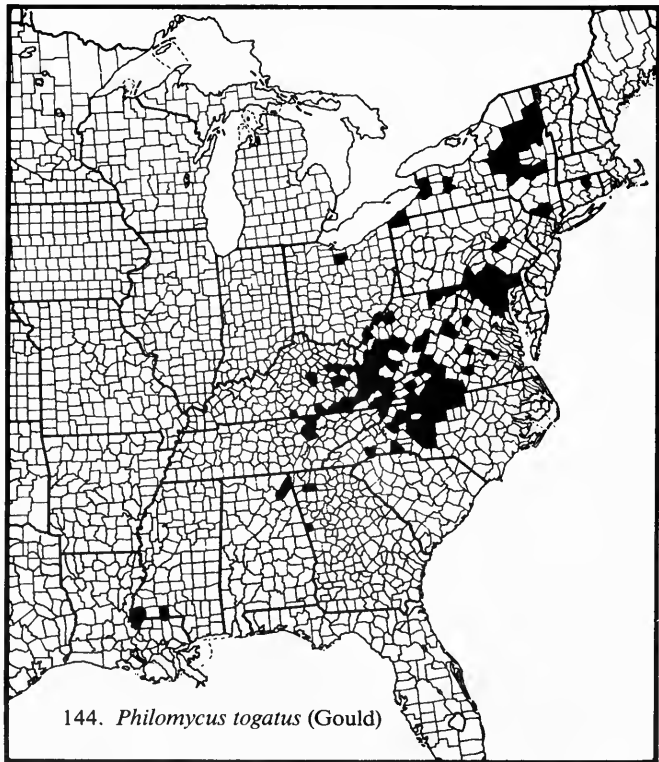
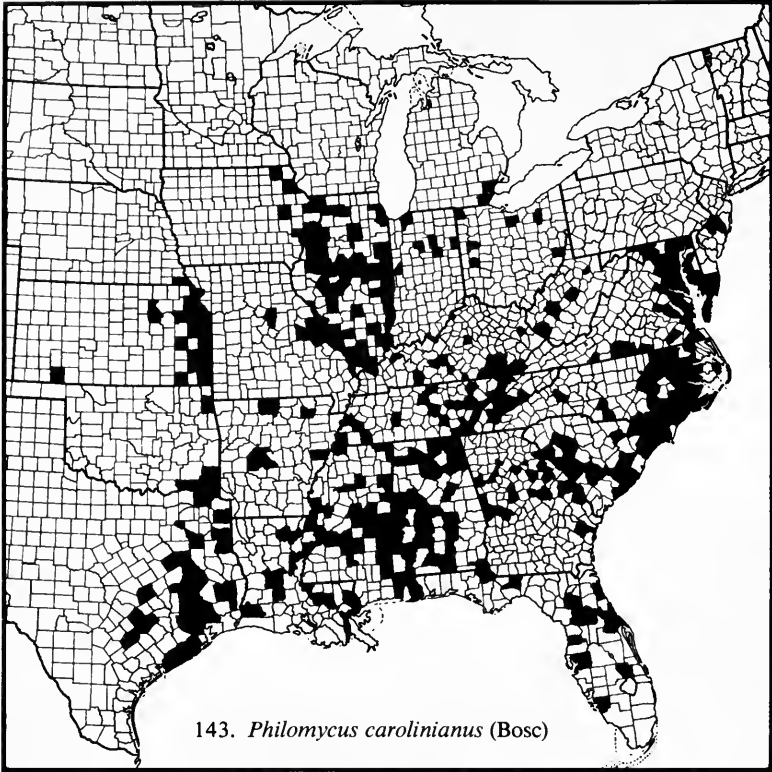




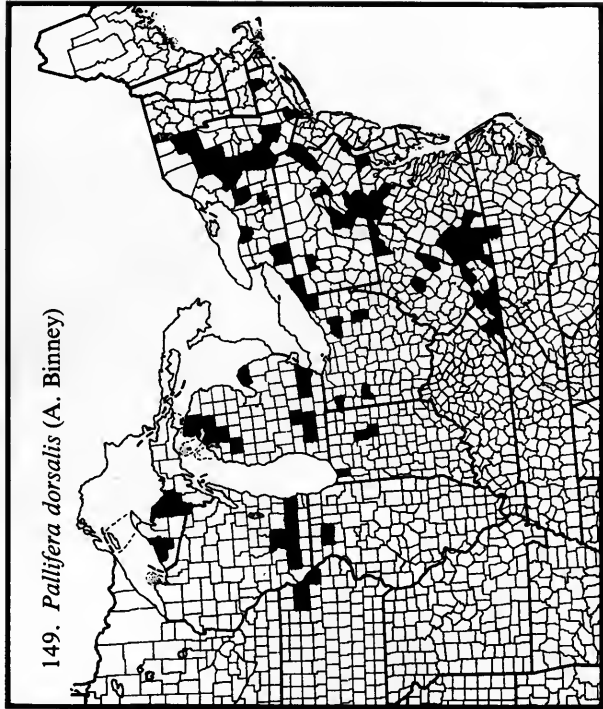
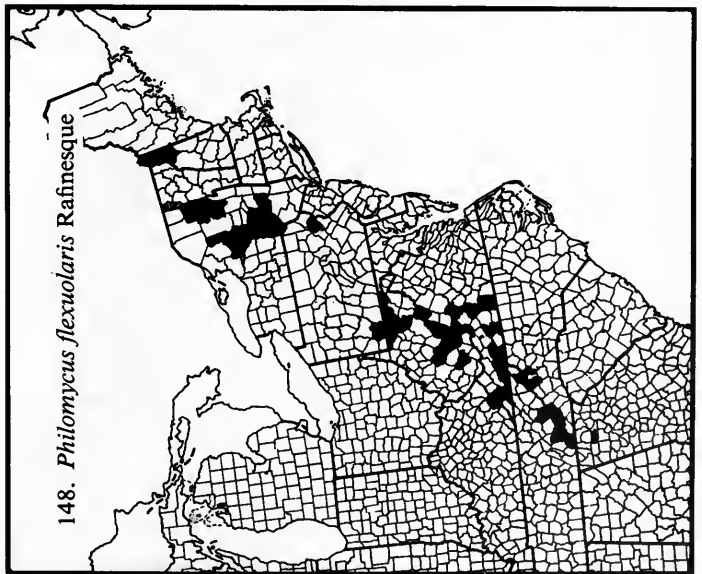
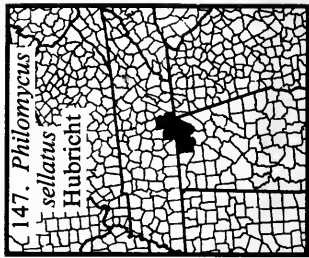
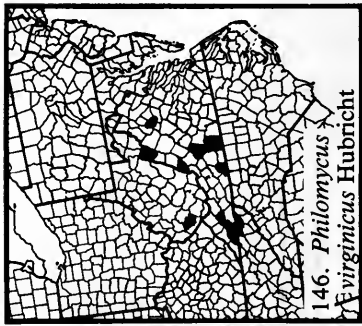
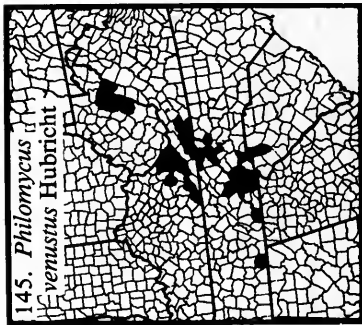


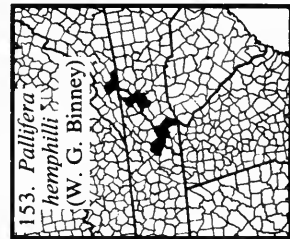
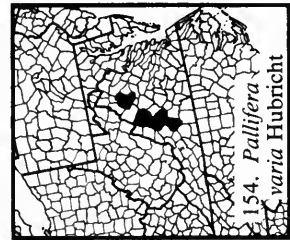
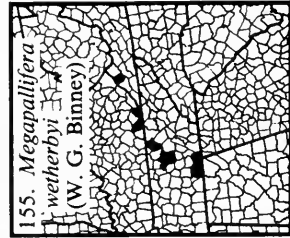
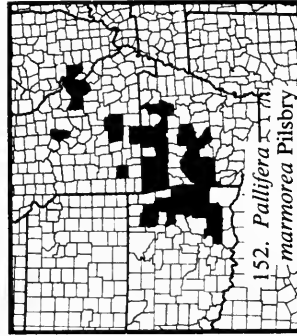
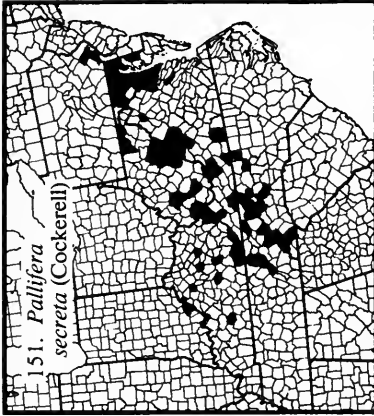
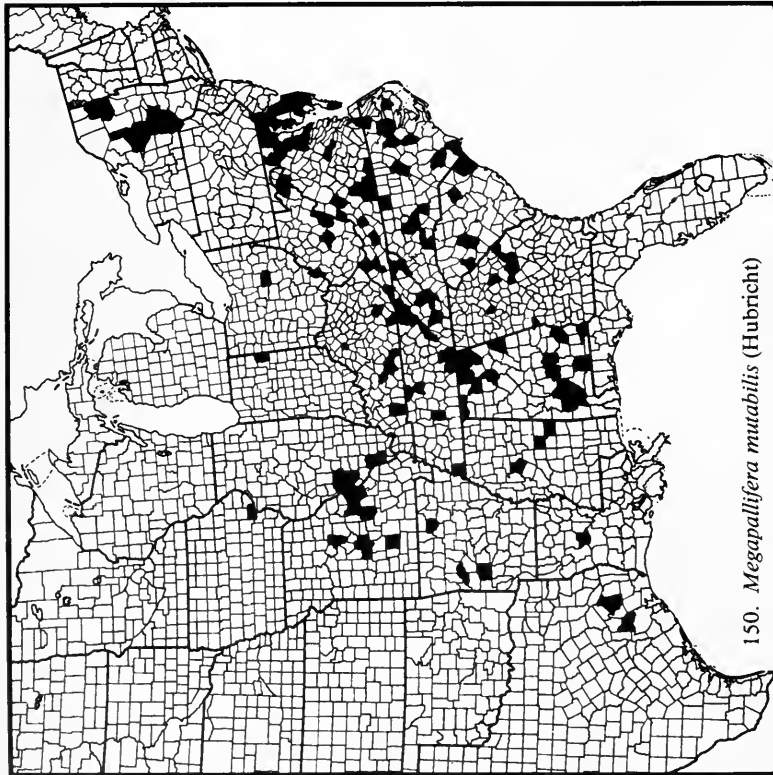


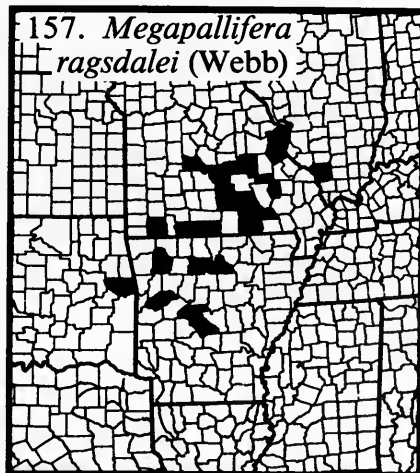
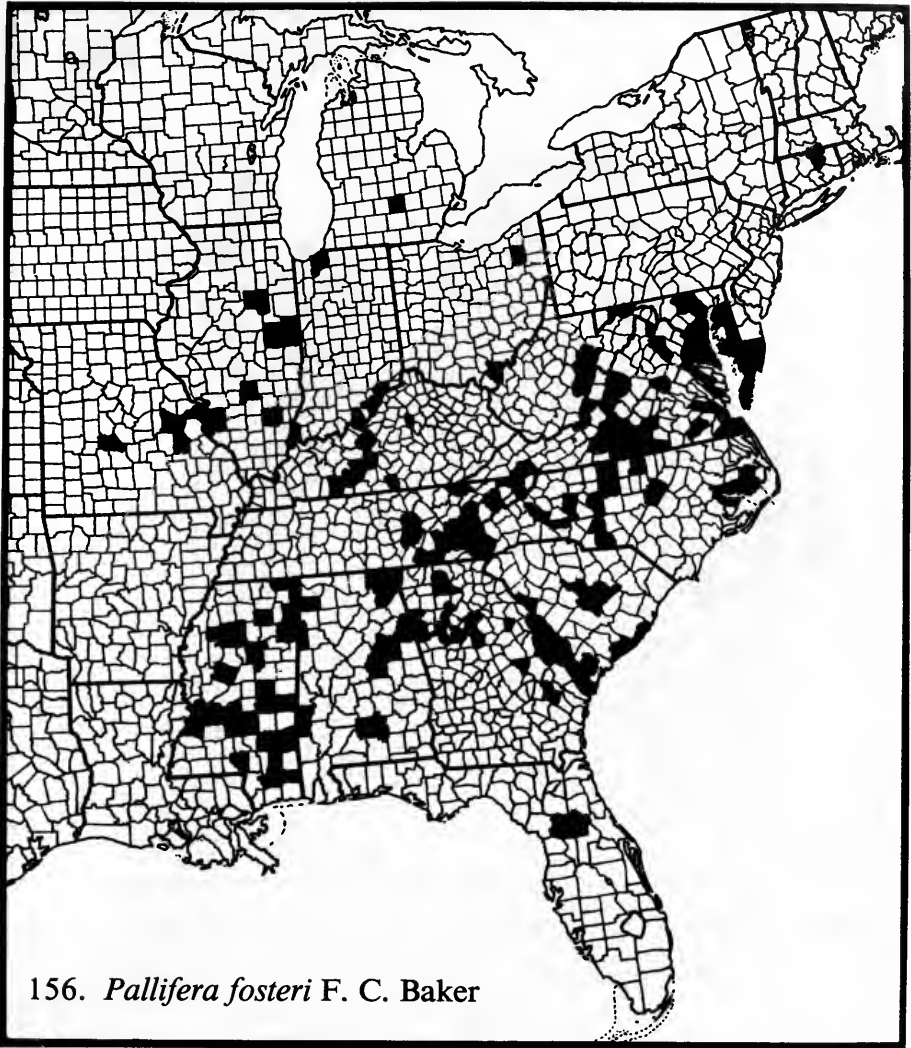


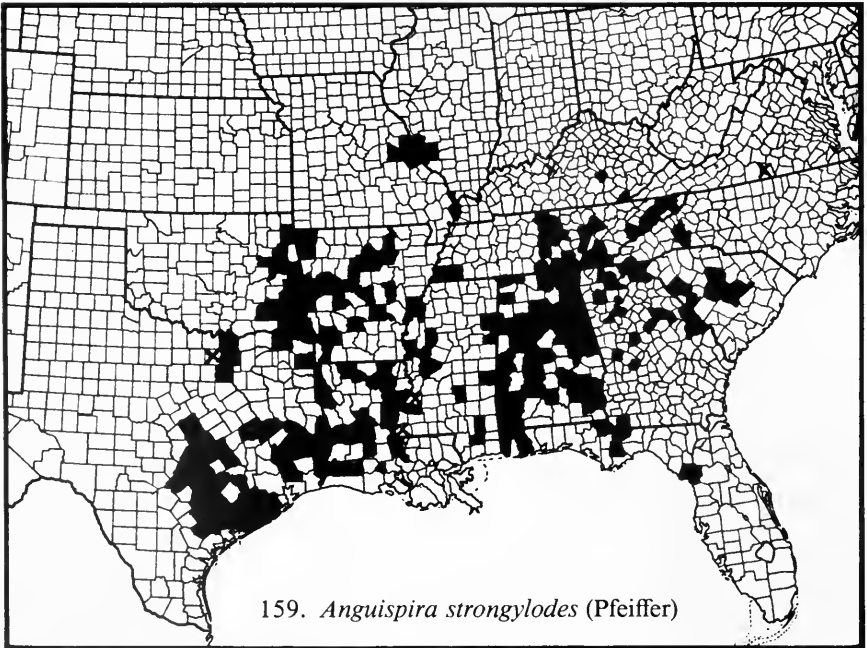
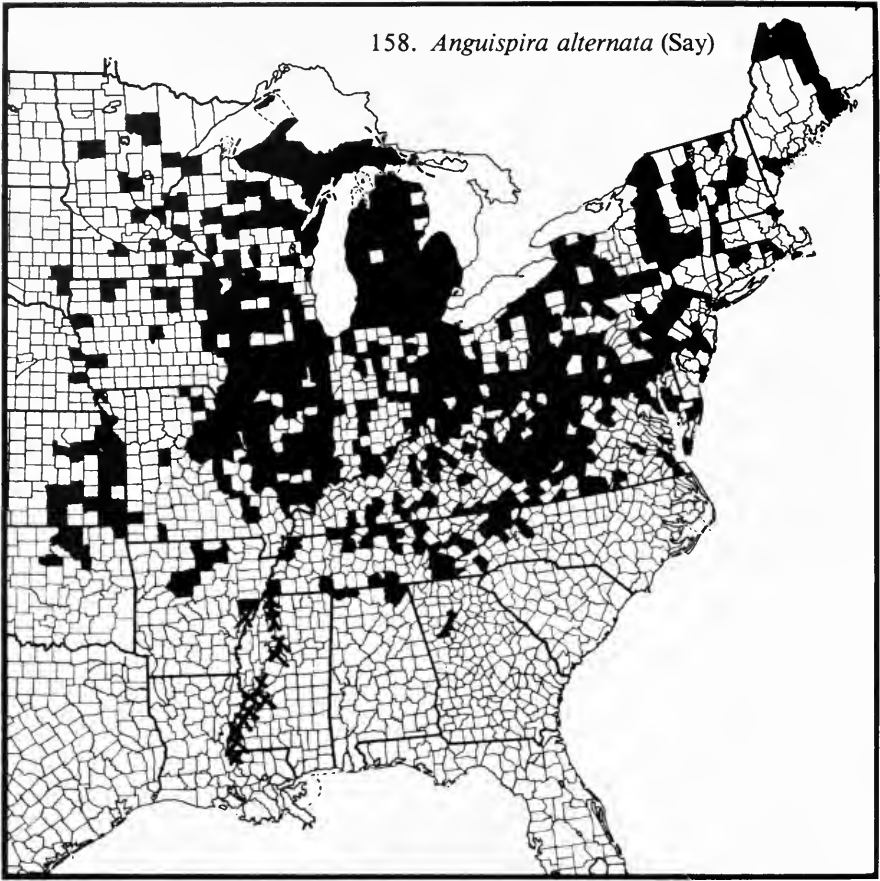


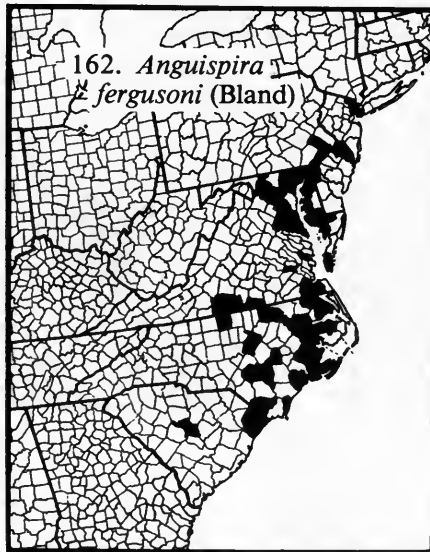
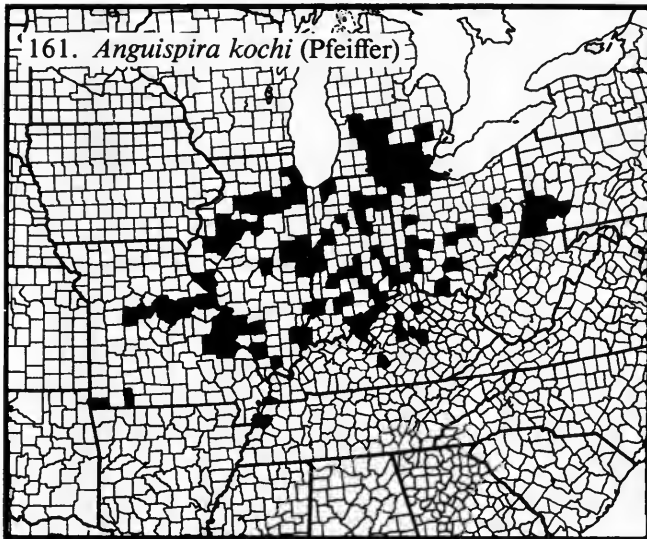
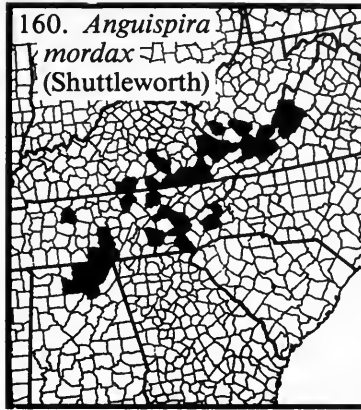


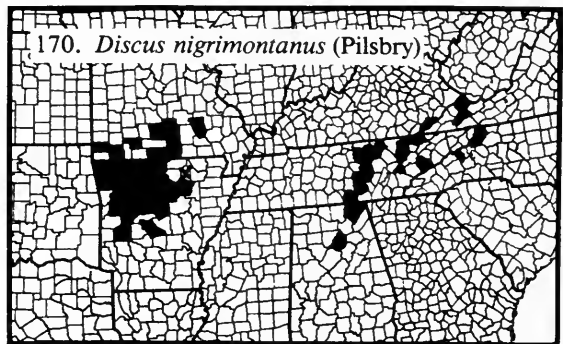
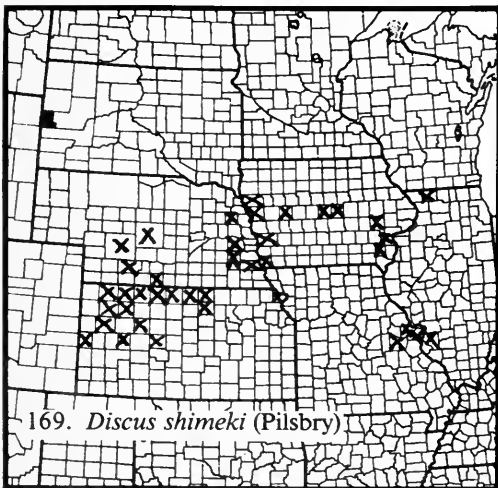
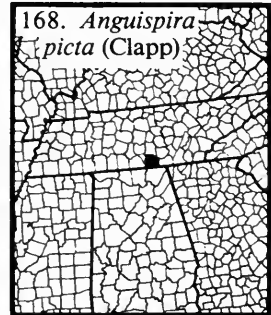
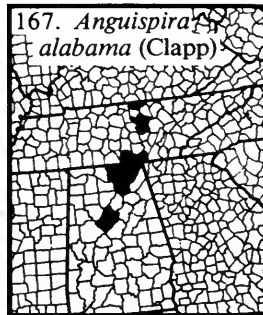
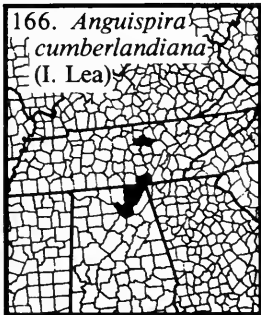
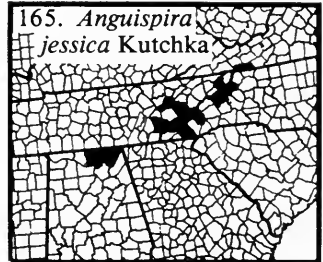
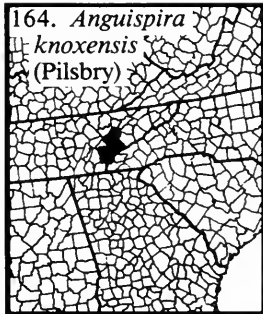
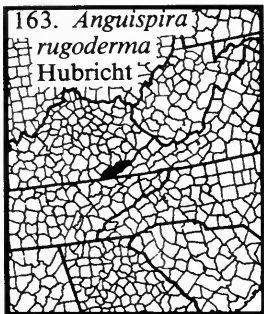




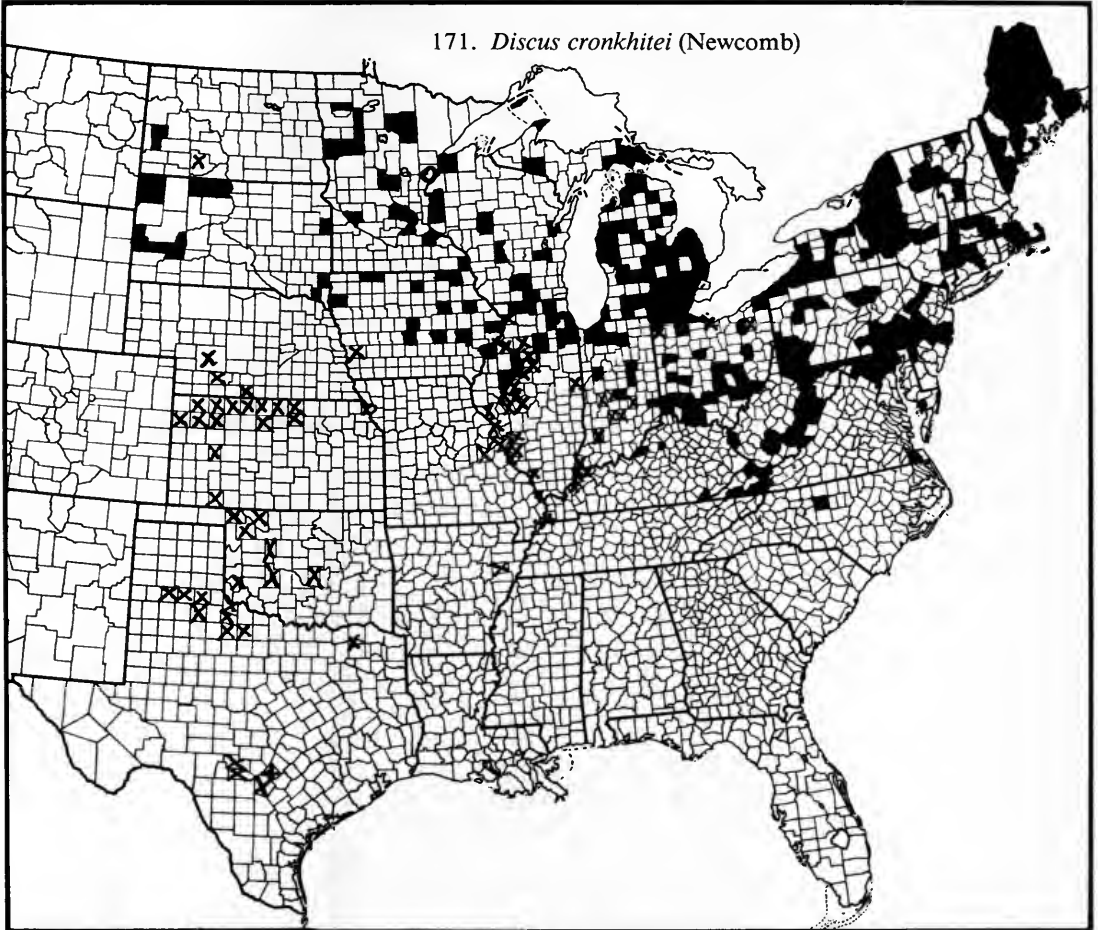




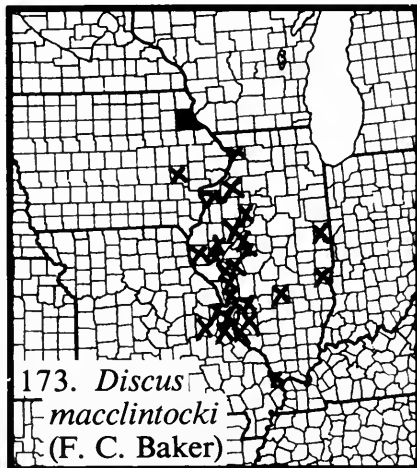
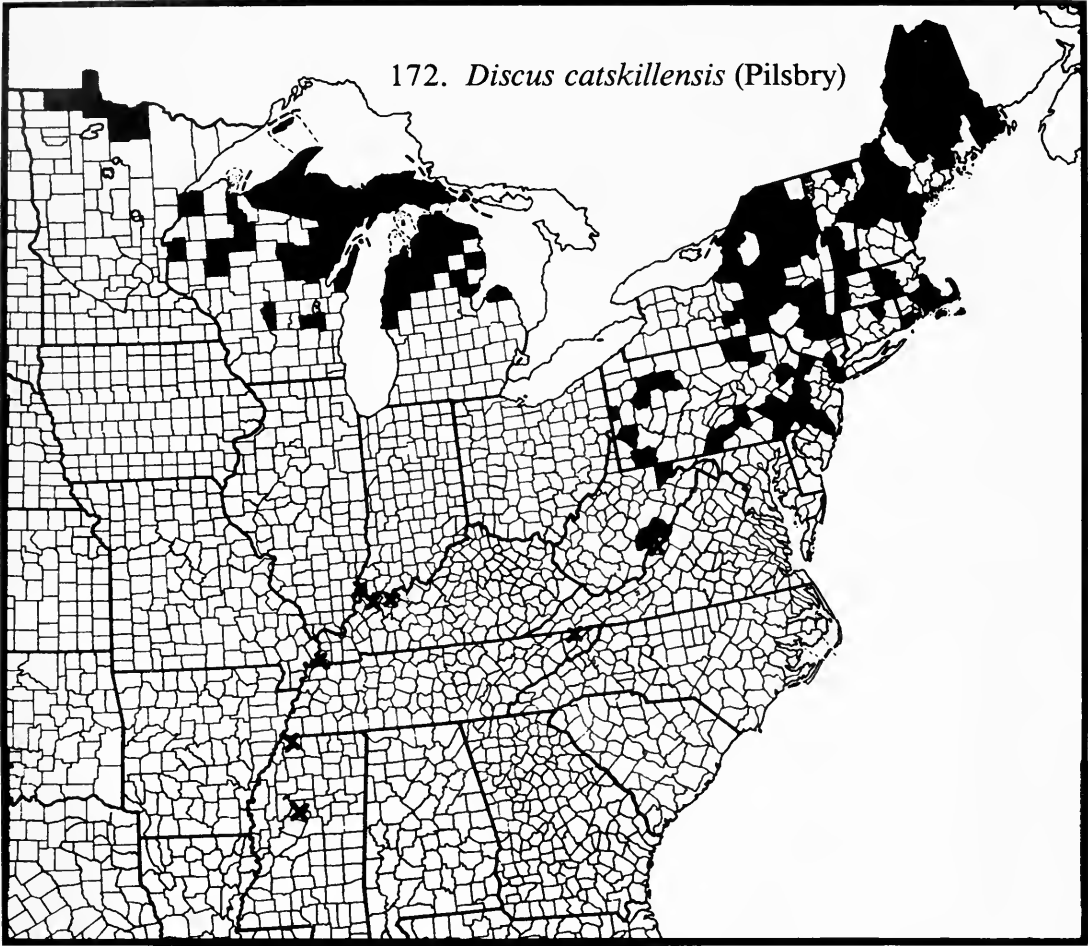




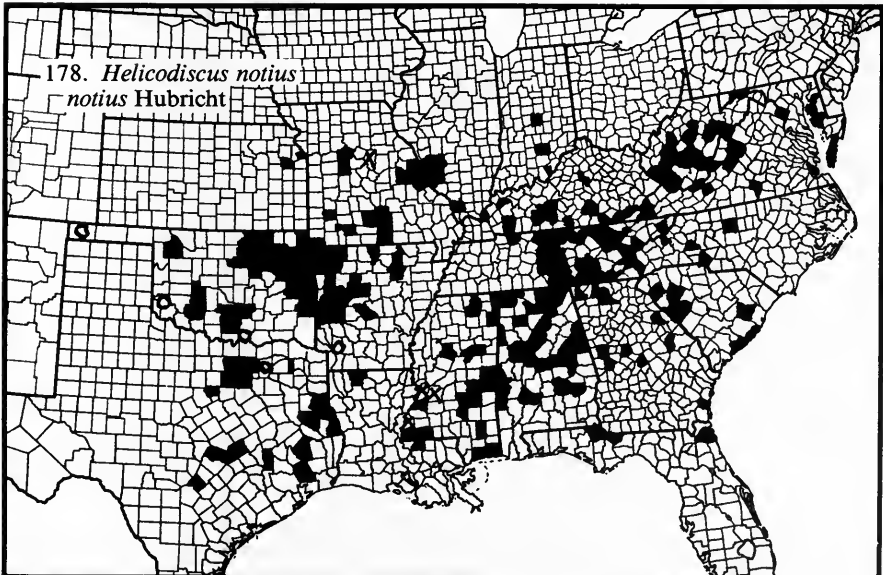
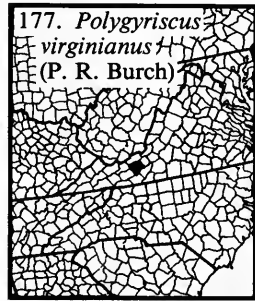
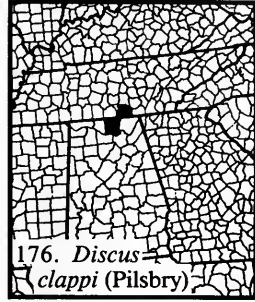
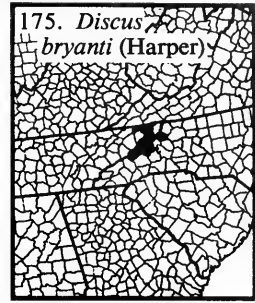
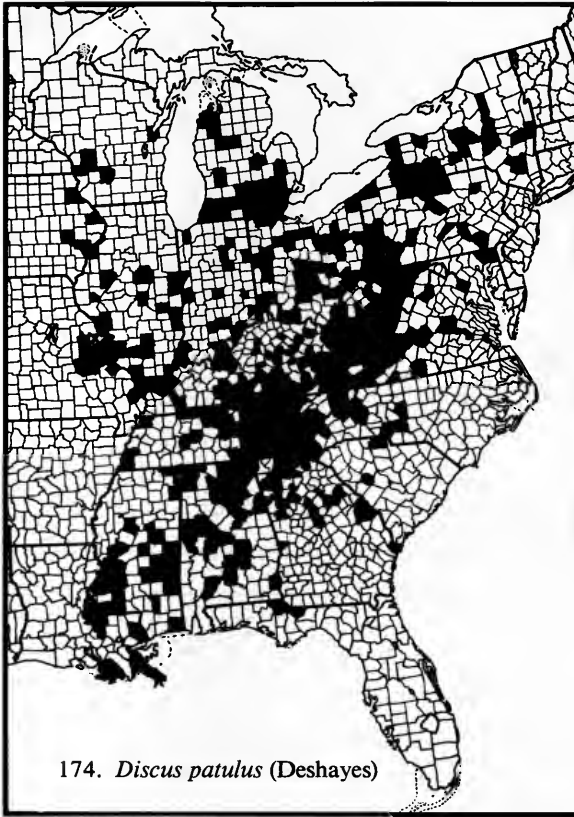
171. *Discus cronkhitei* (Newcomb)

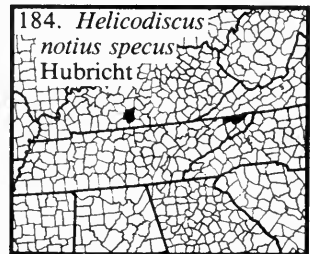
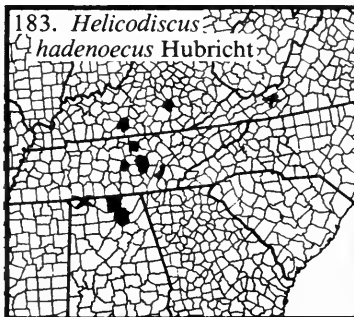
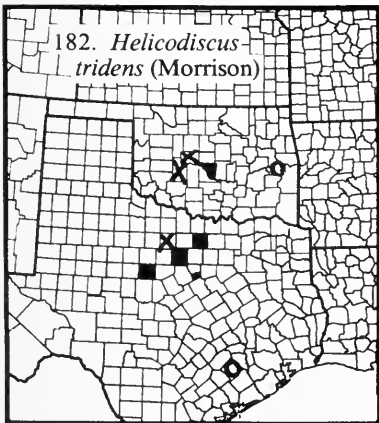
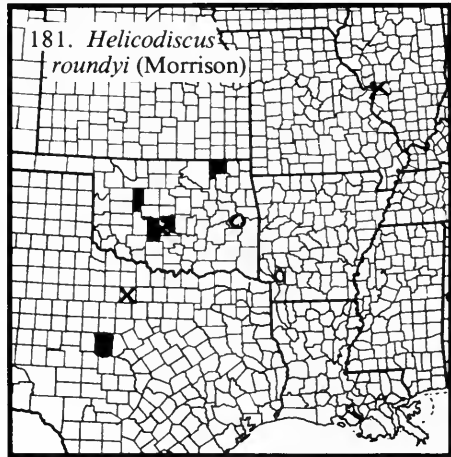
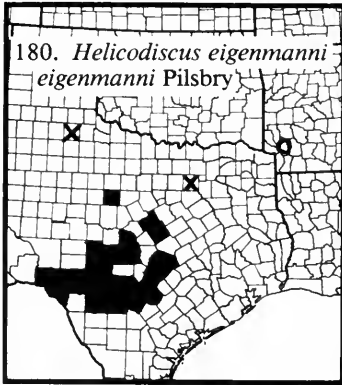
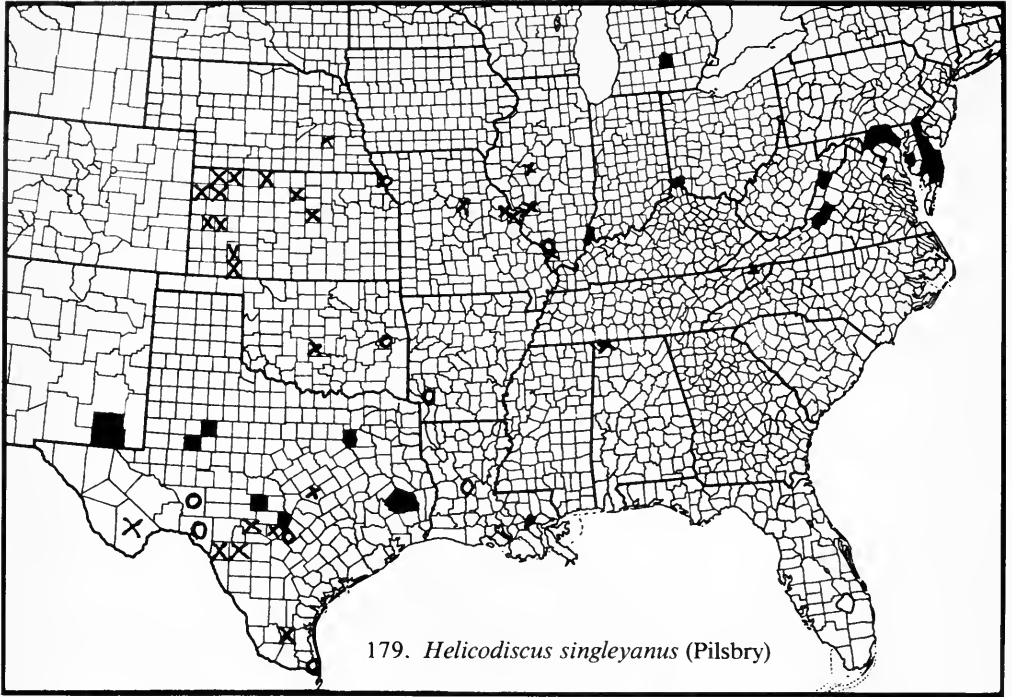


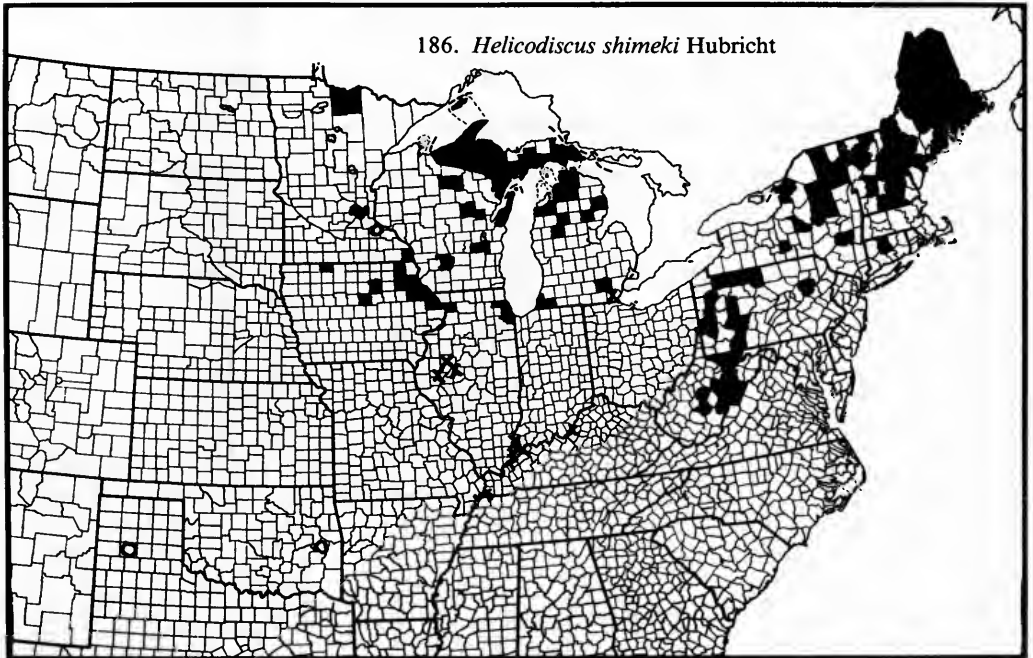
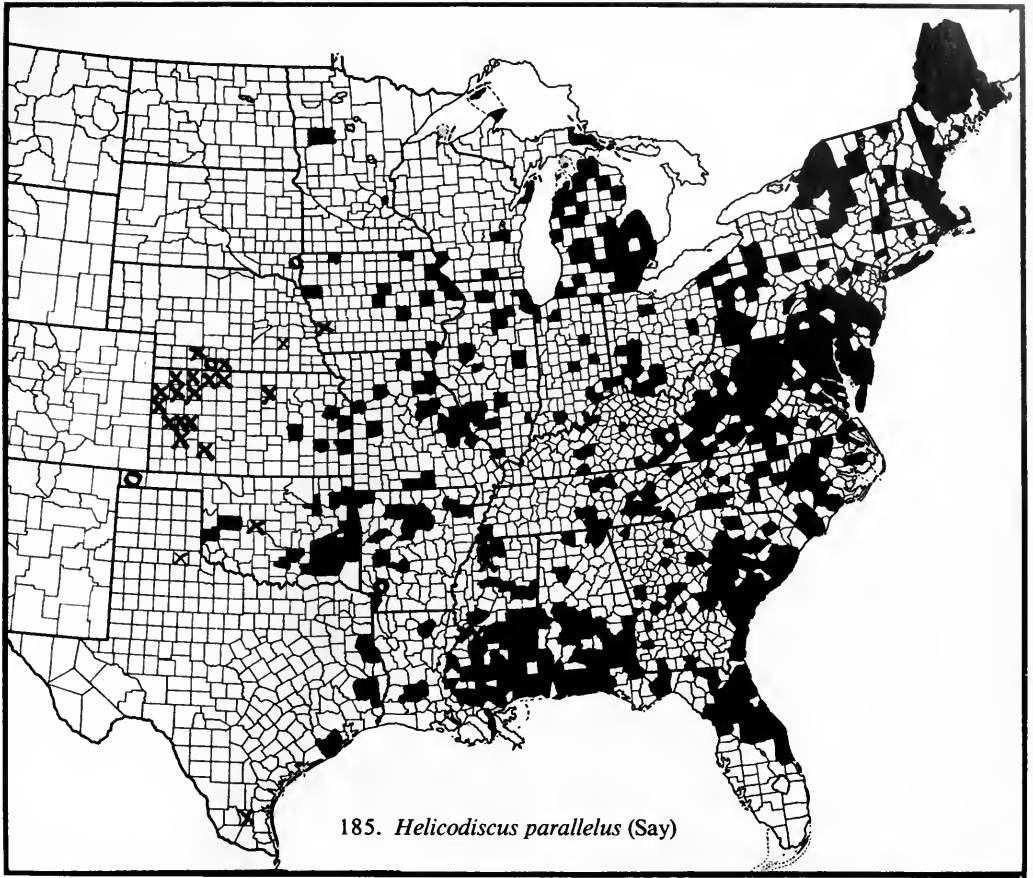


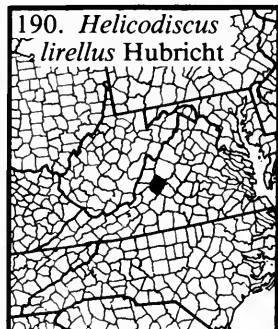
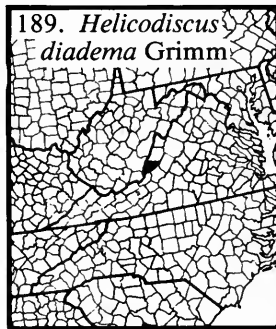
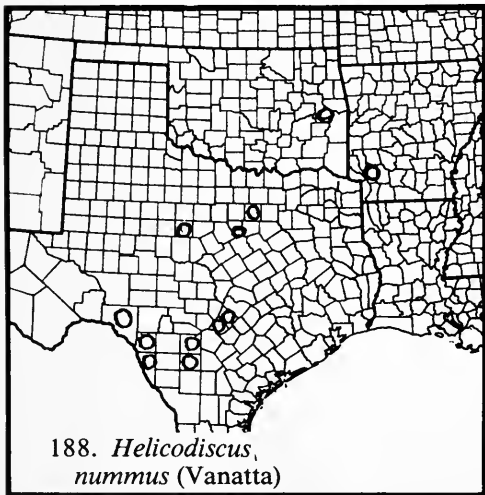
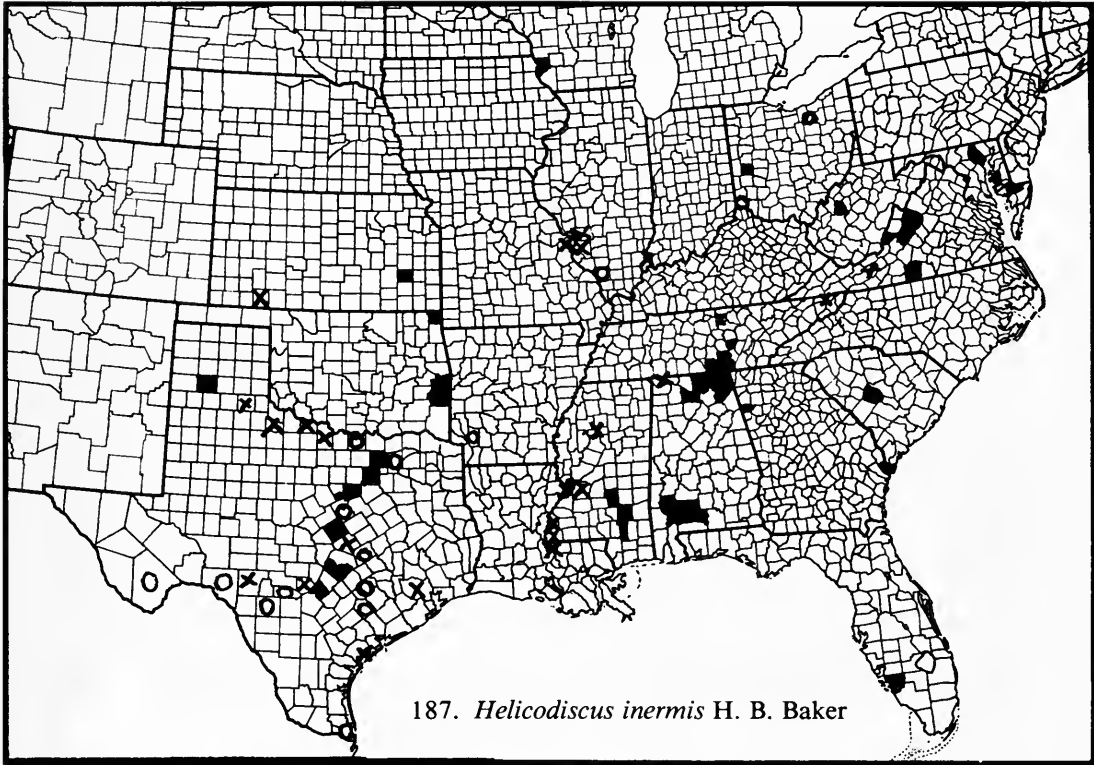


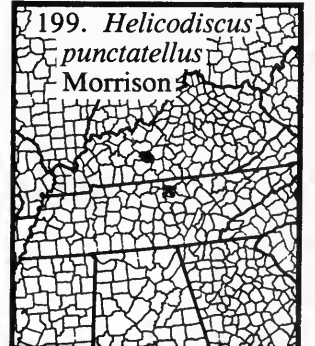
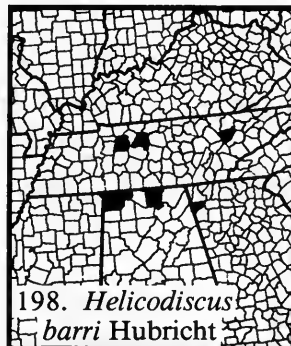
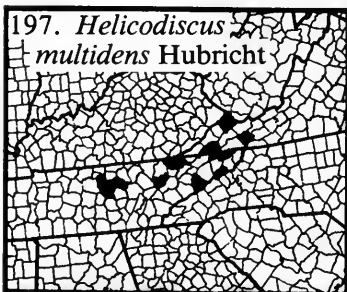
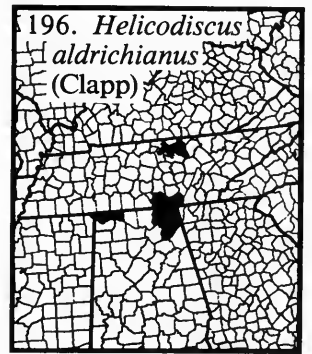
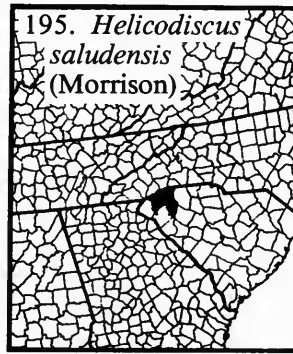
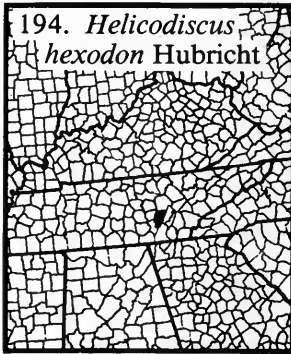
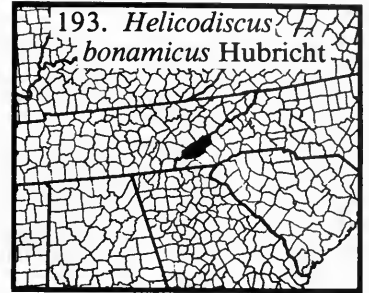
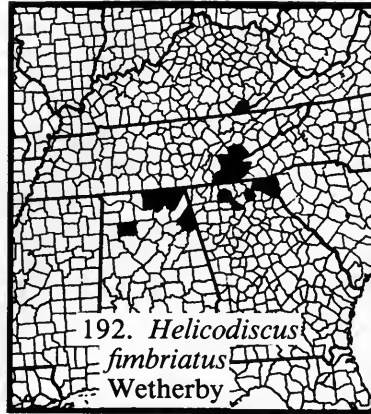
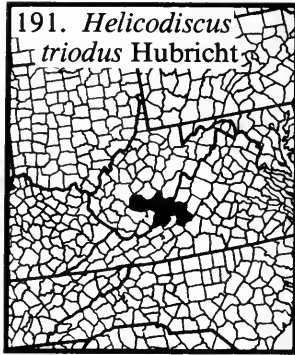




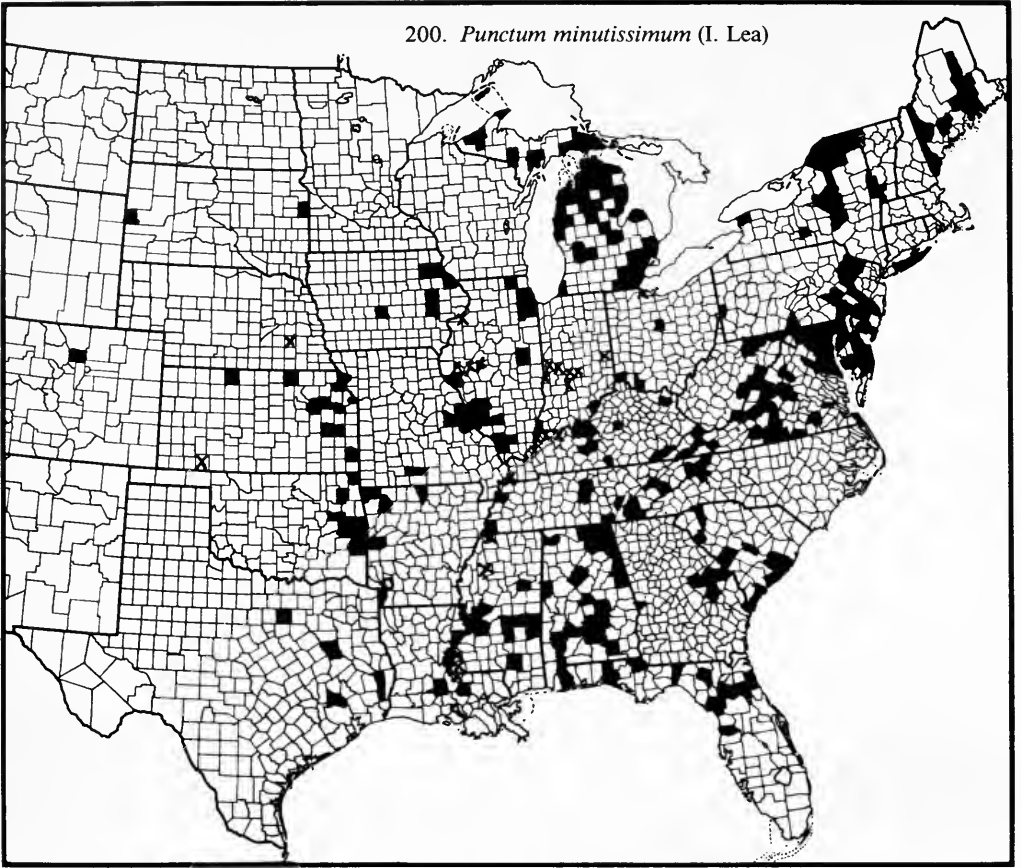




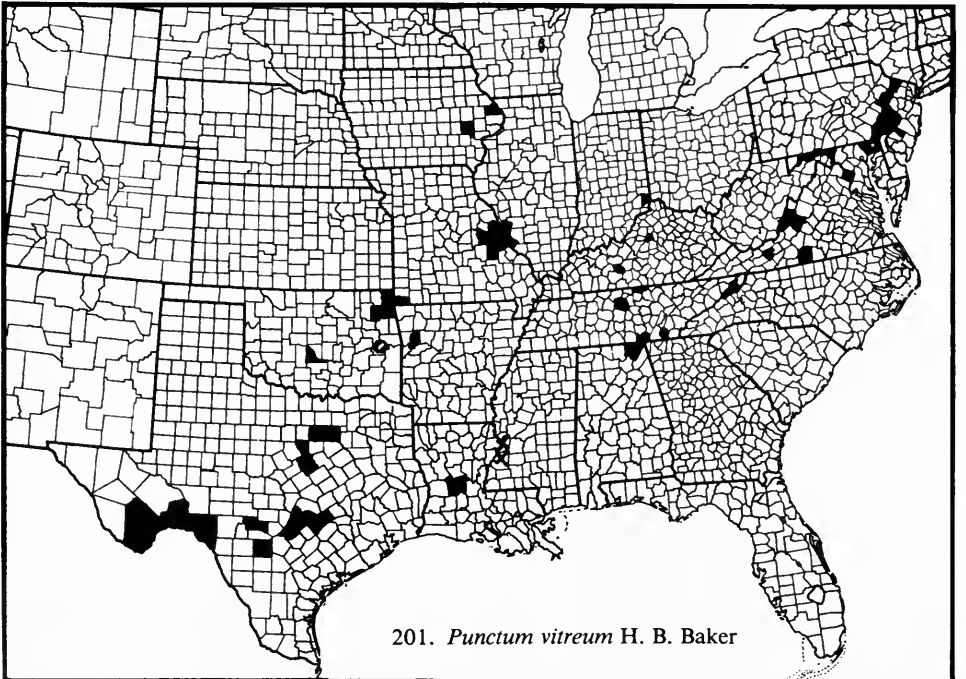




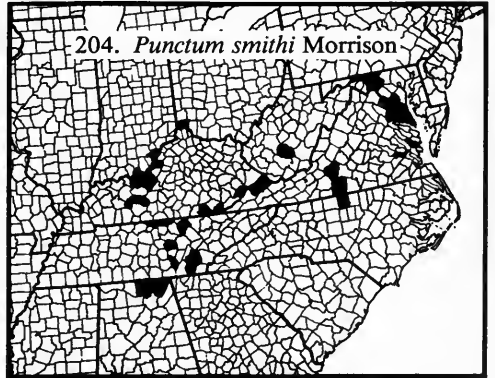
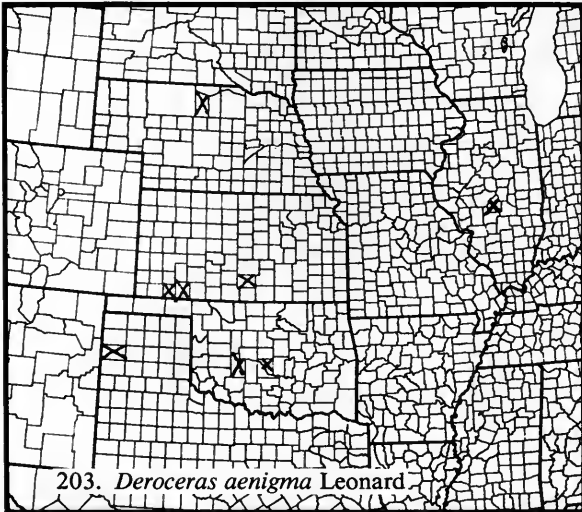
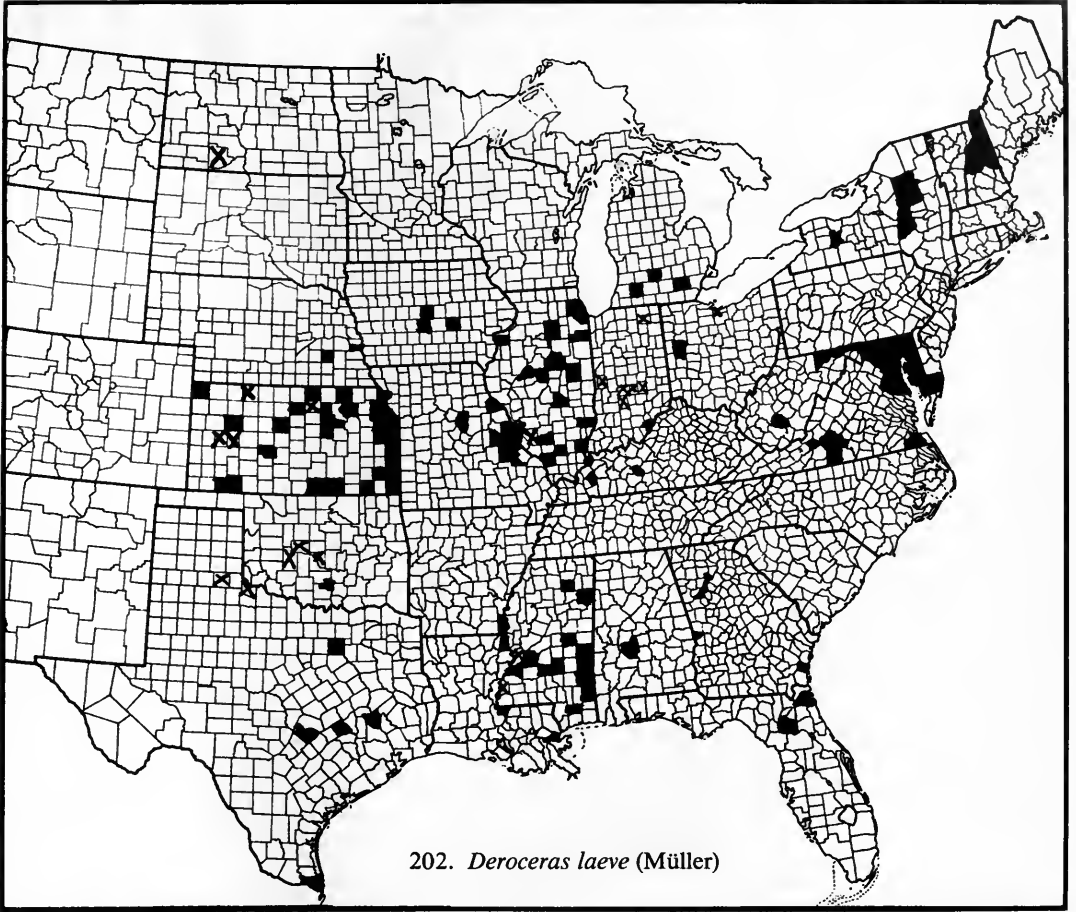
200. *Punctum minutissimum* (I. Lea)

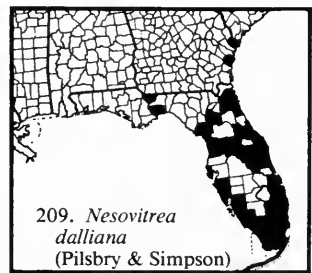
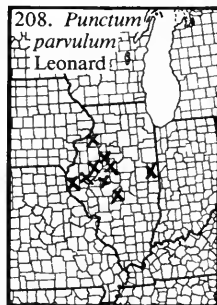
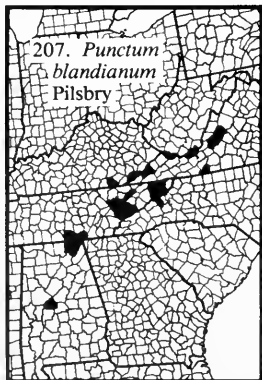
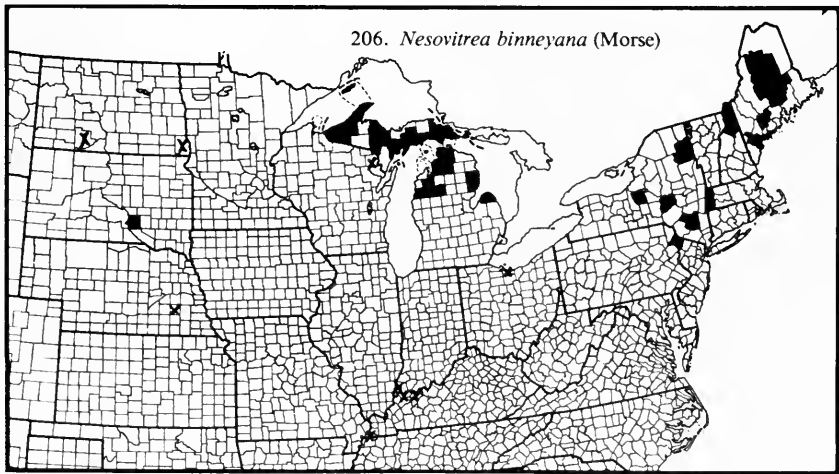
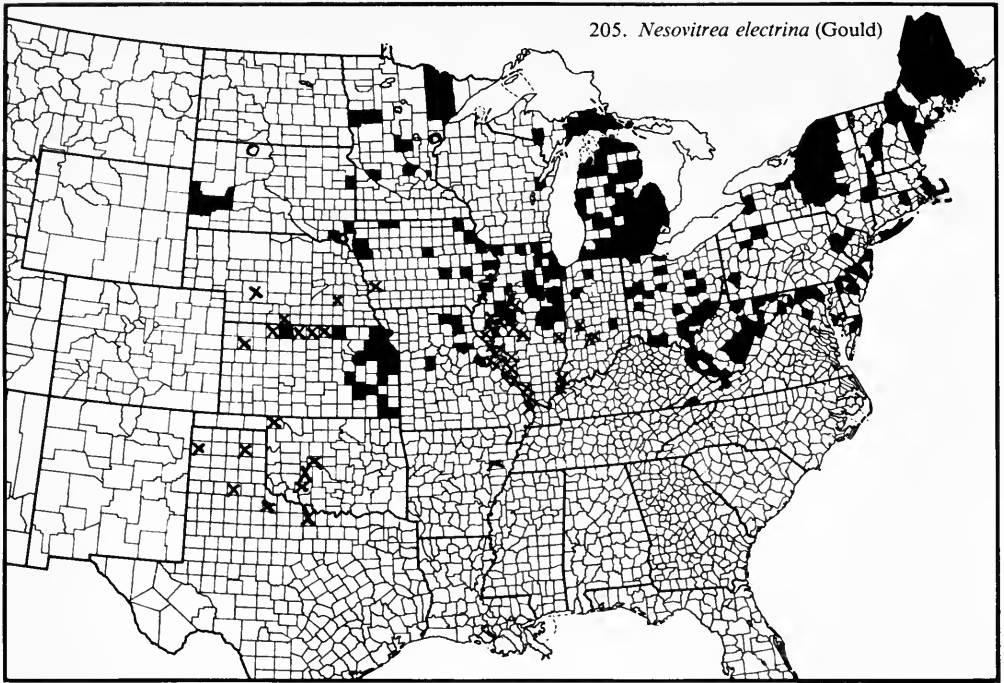


201. *Punctum vitreum* H. B. Baker

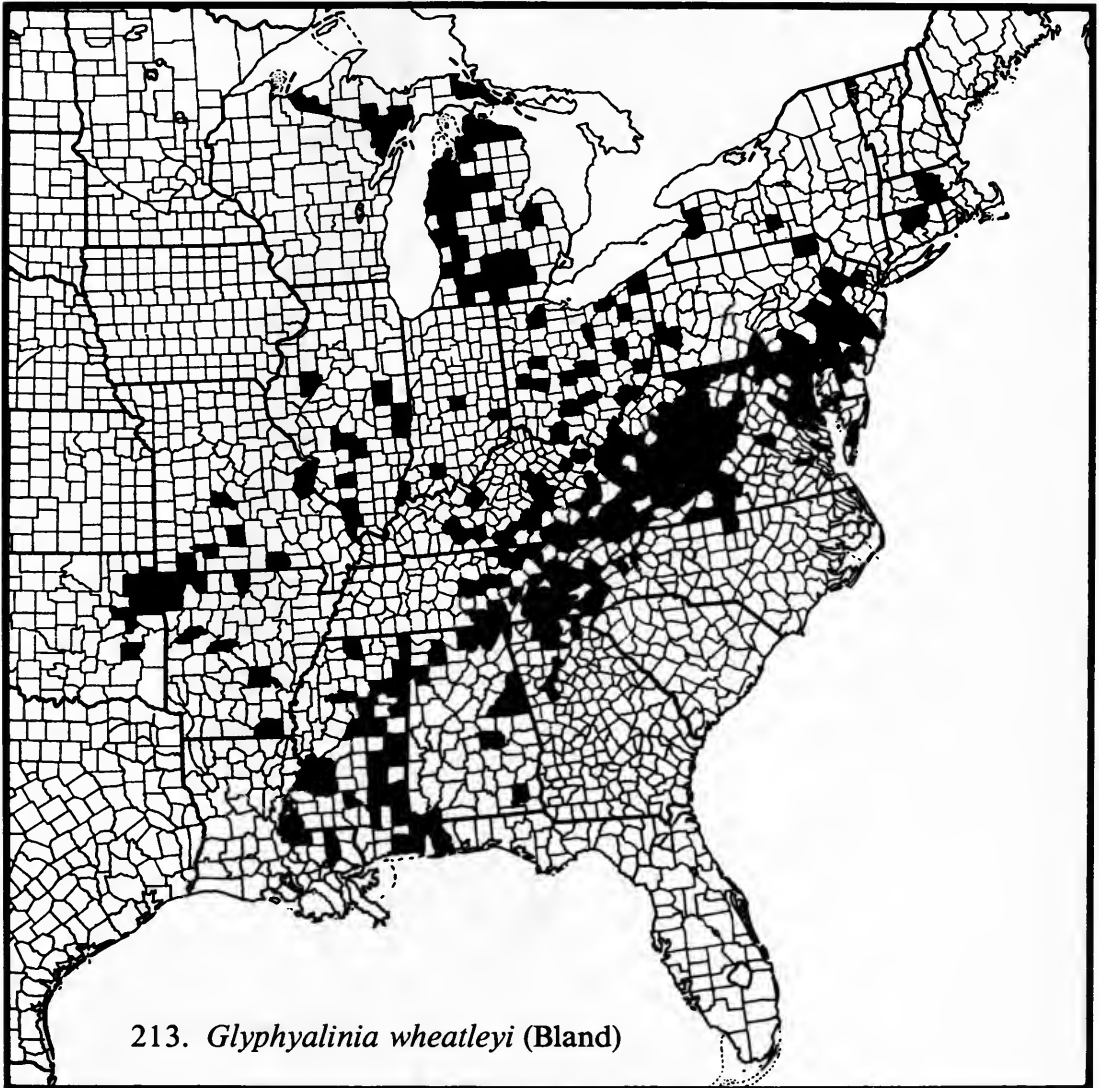
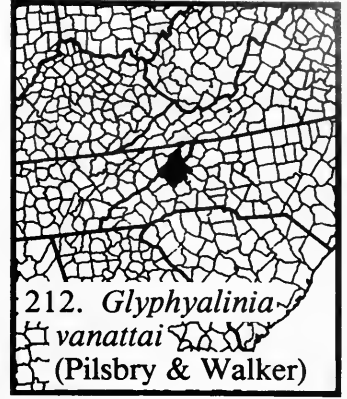
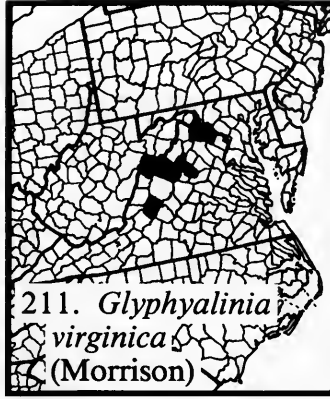
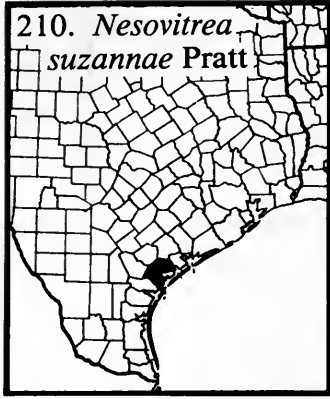


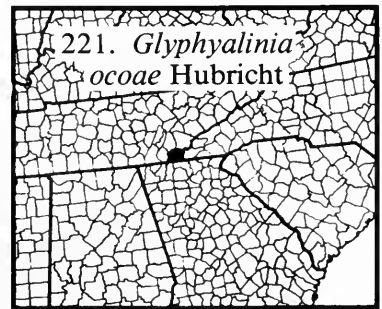
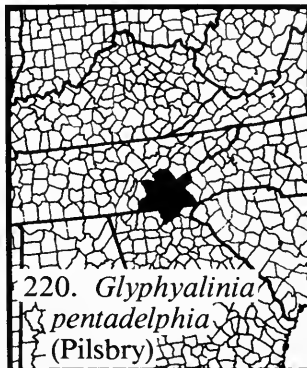
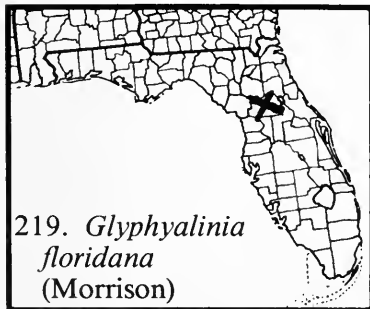
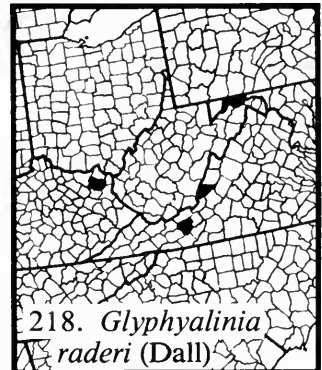
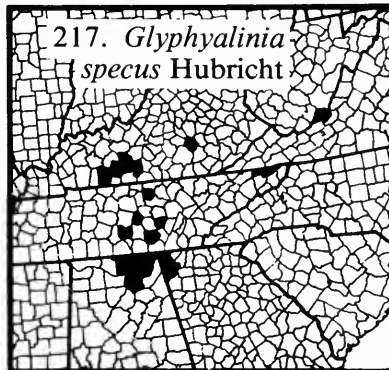
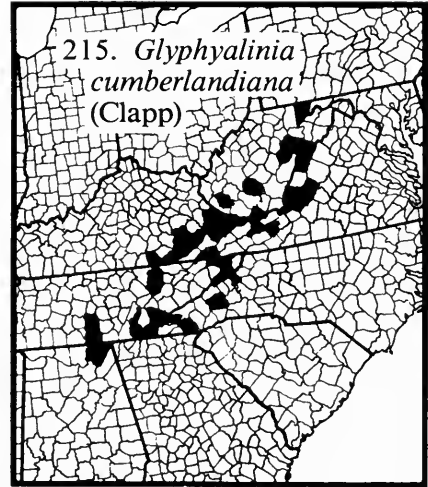
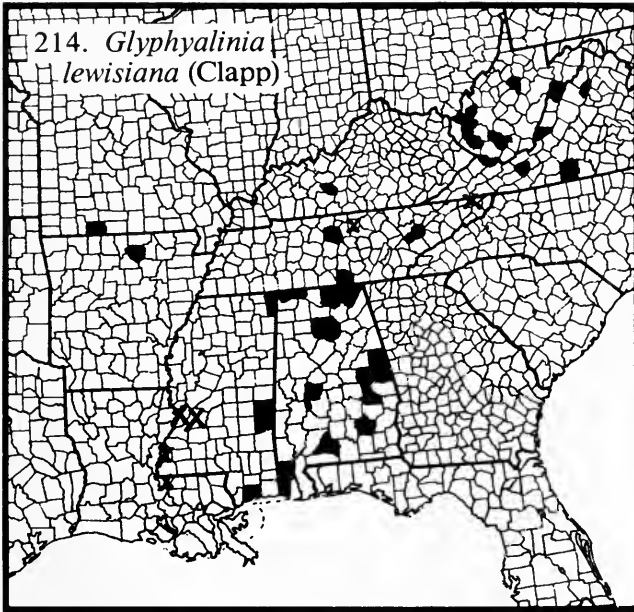




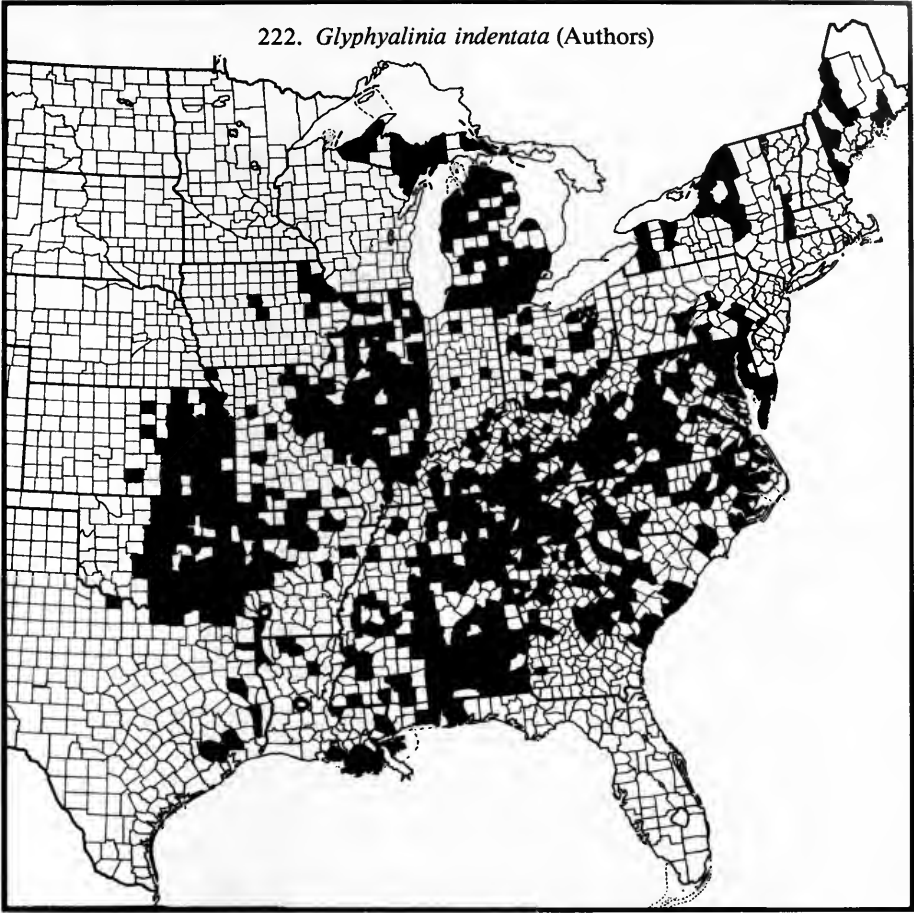




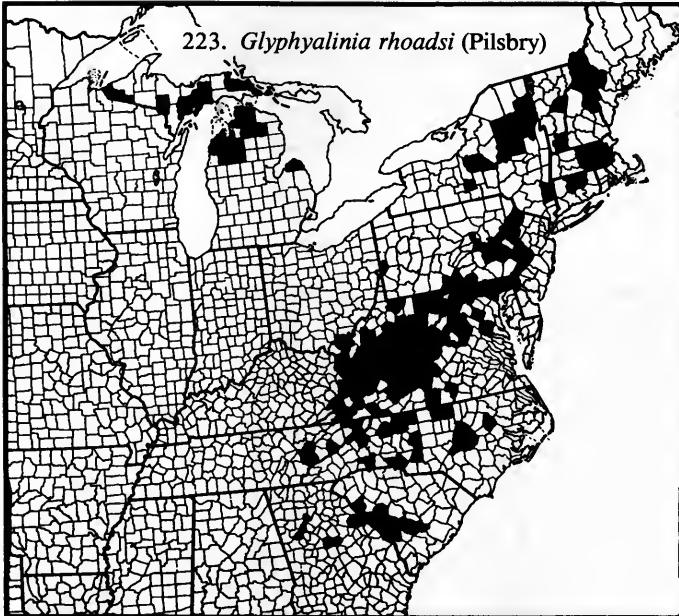




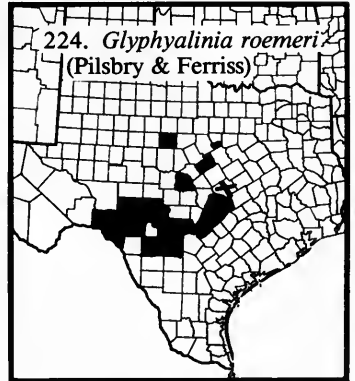
222. *Glyphyalinia indentata* (Authors)

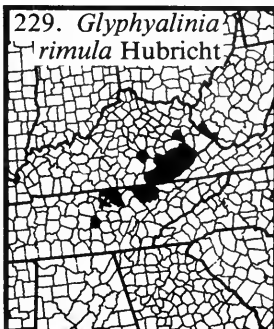
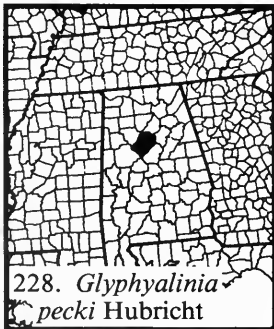
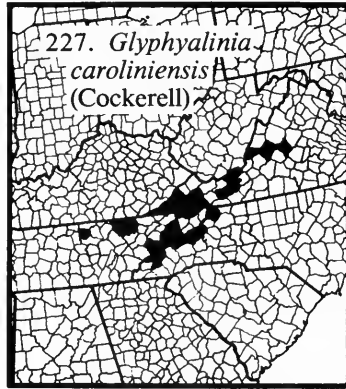
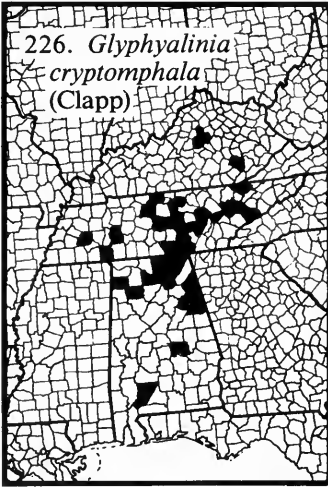
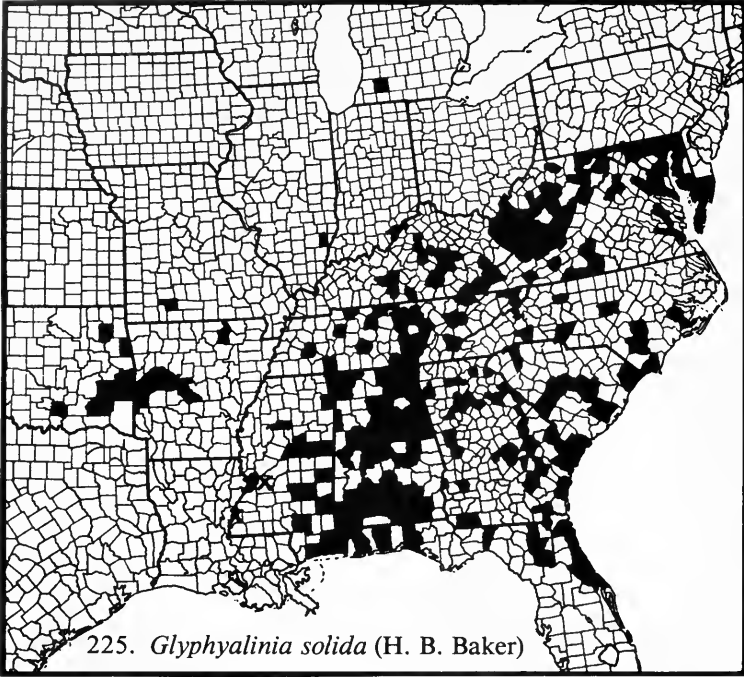


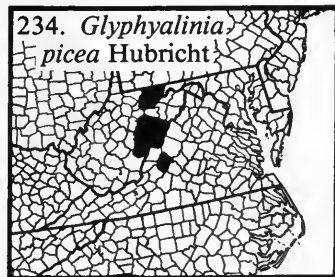
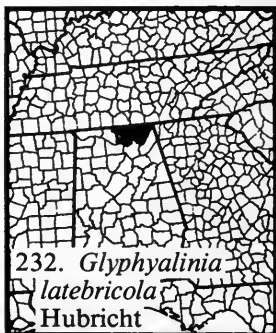
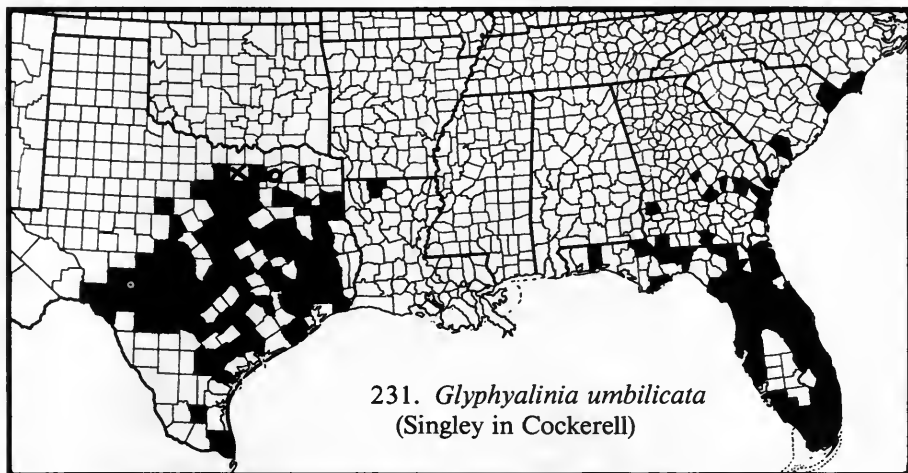
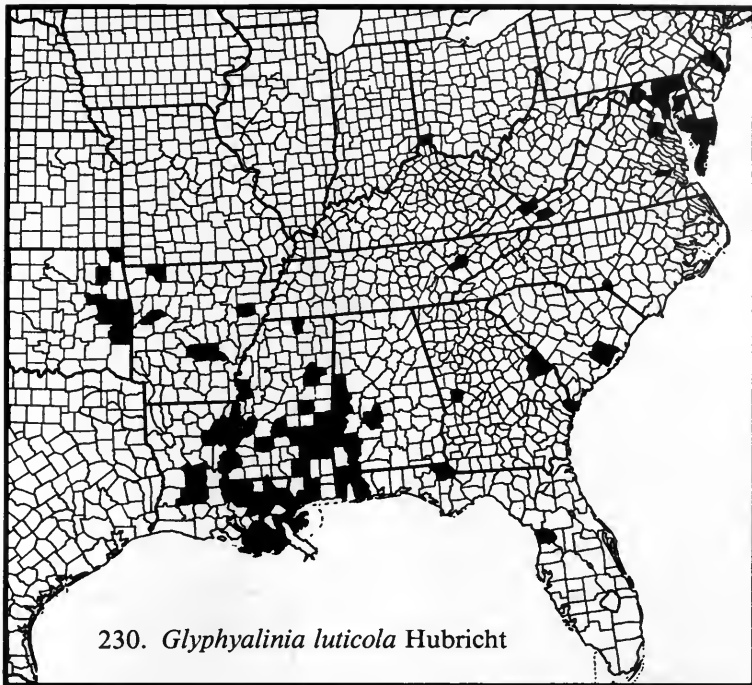
223. *Glyphyalinia rhoadsi* (Pilsbry)

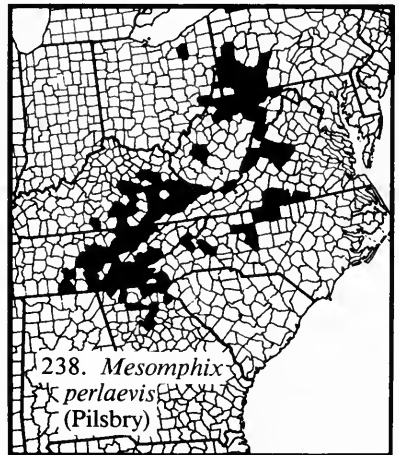
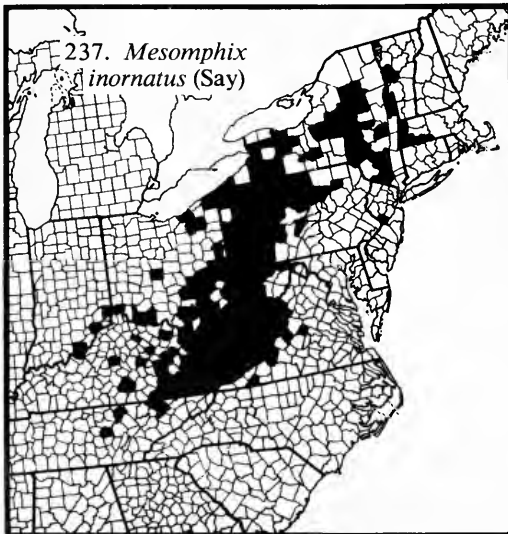
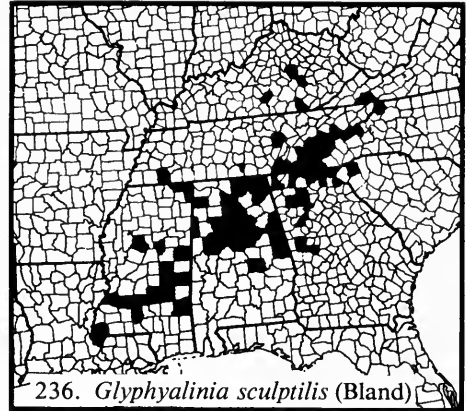
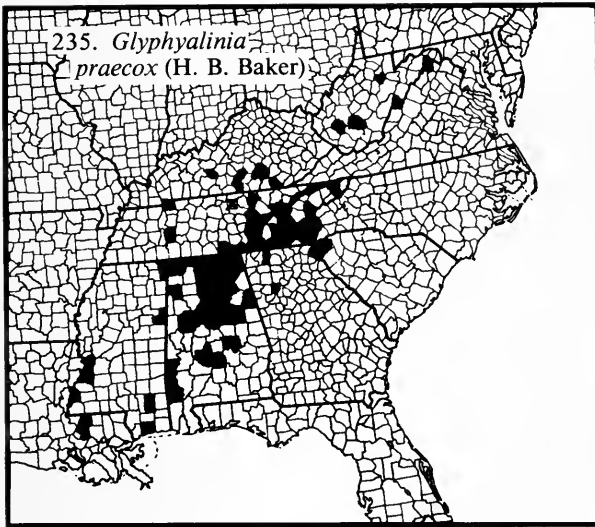


224. *Glyphyalinia roemeri*  
(Pilsbry & Ferriss)

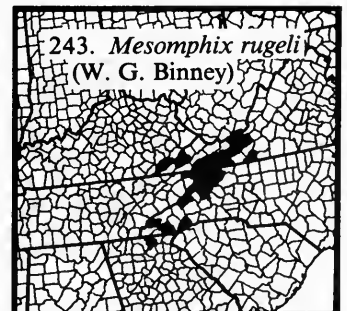
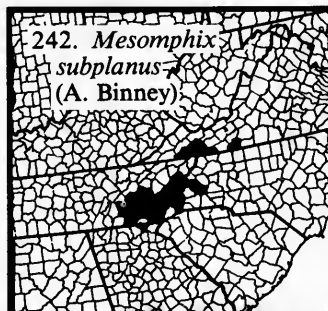
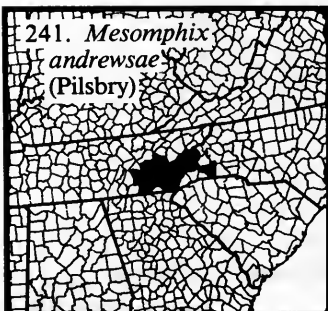
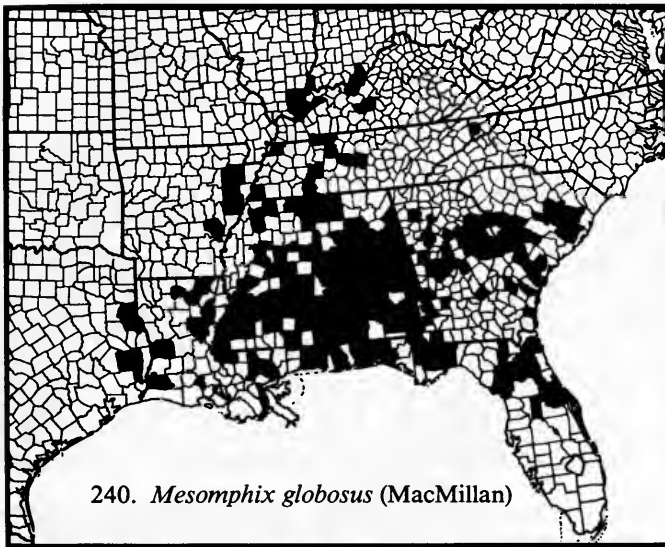
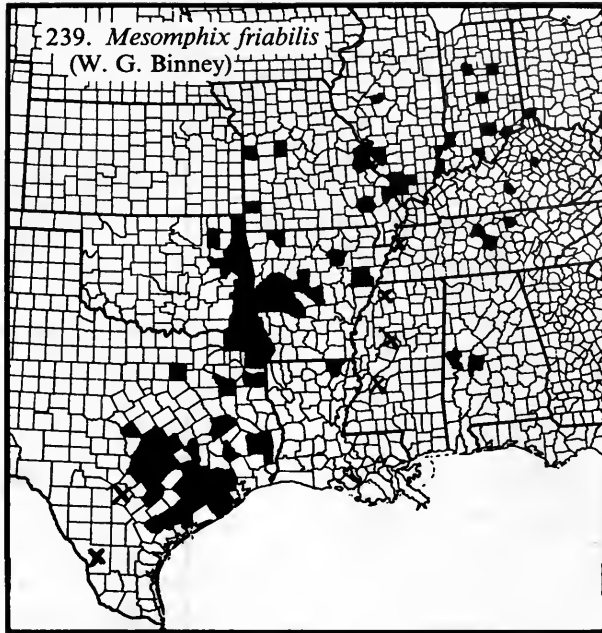


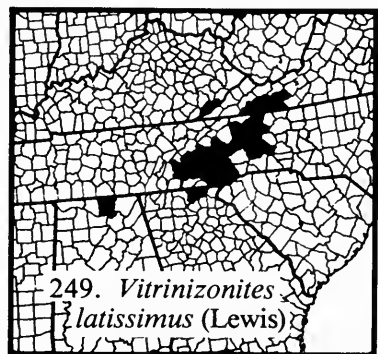
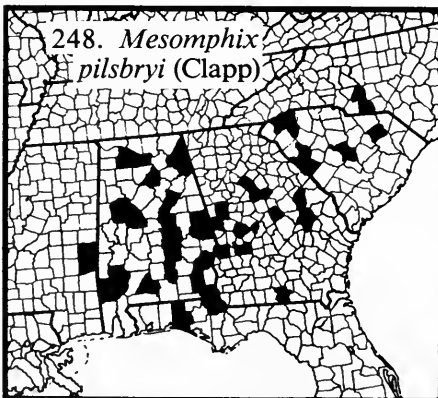
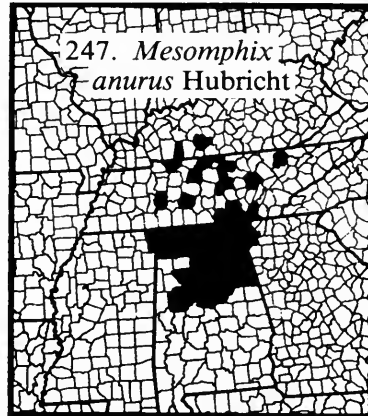
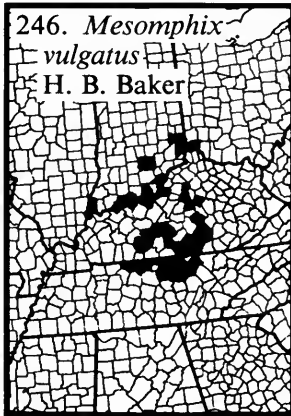
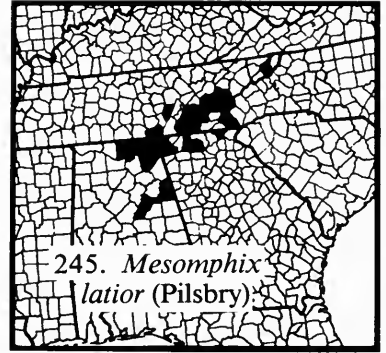
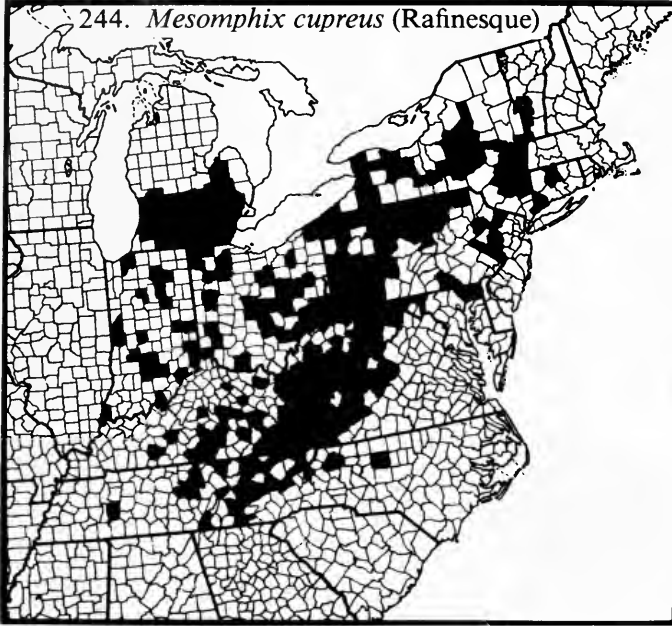




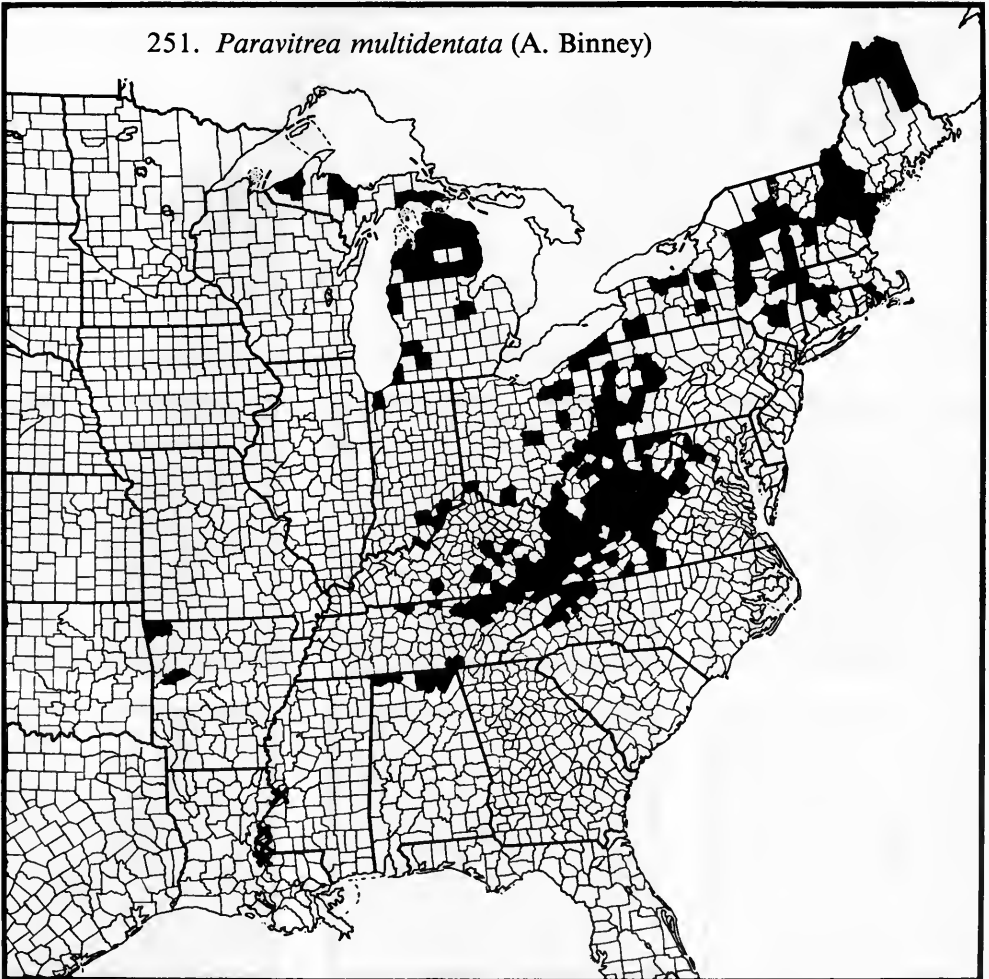
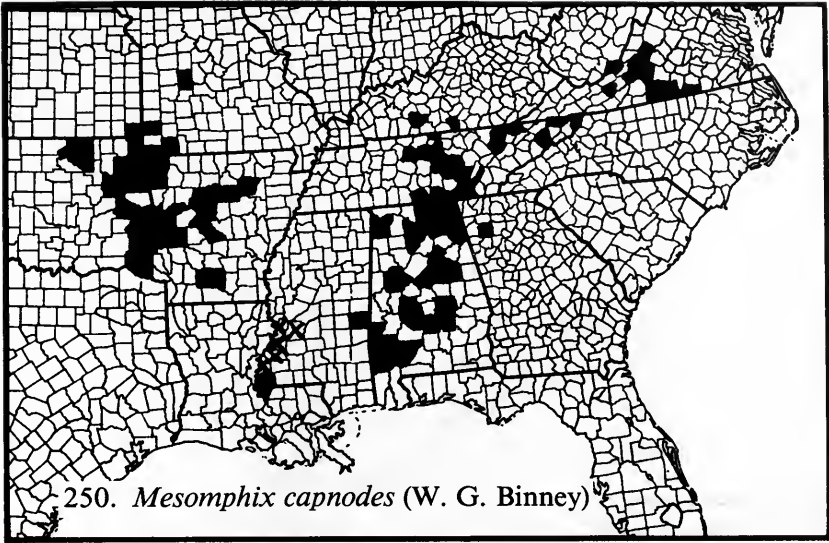


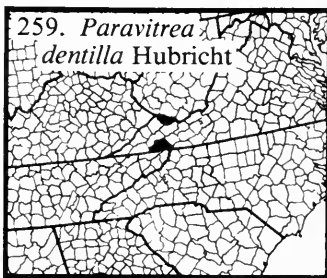
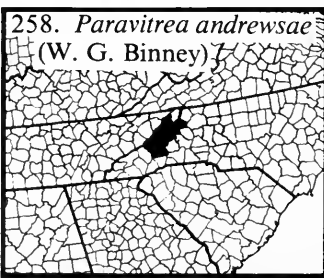
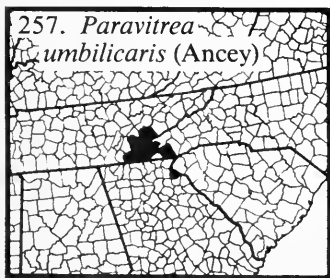
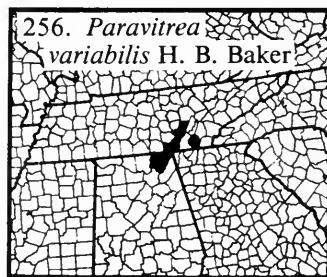
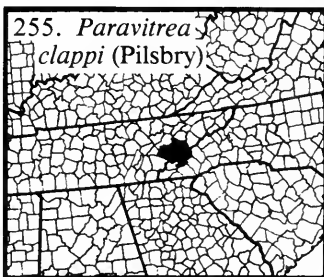
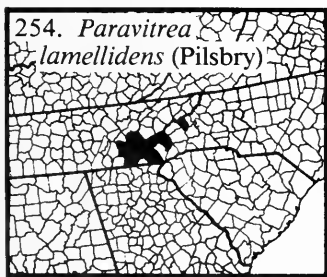
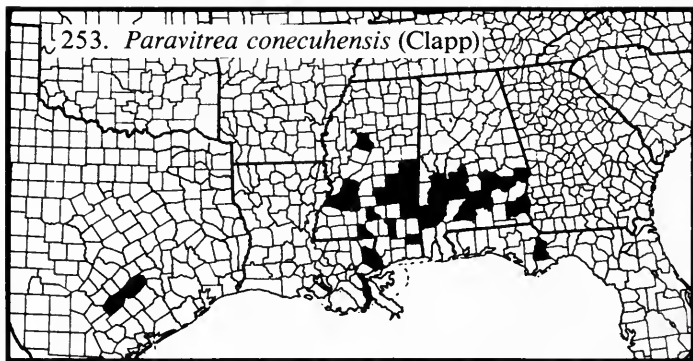
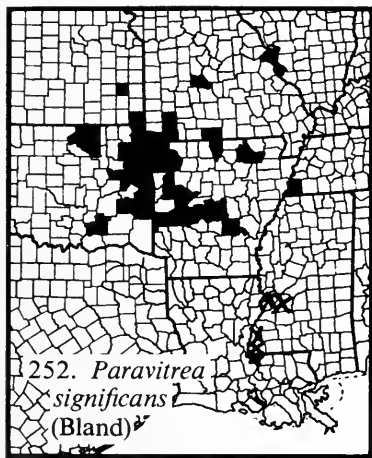


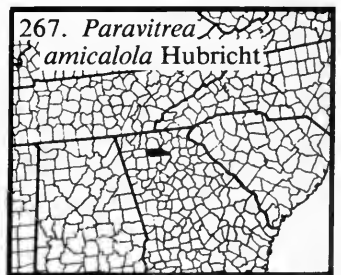
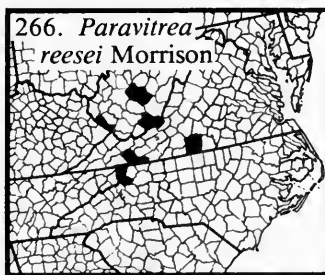
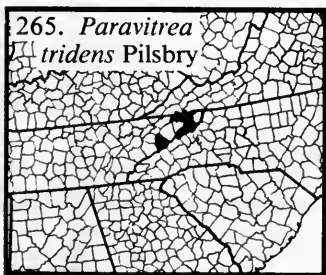
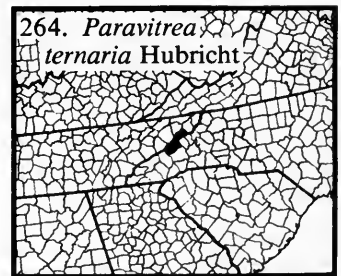
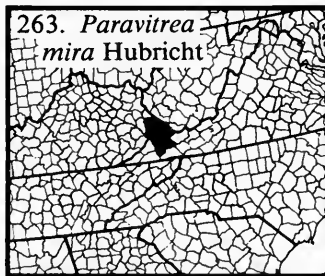
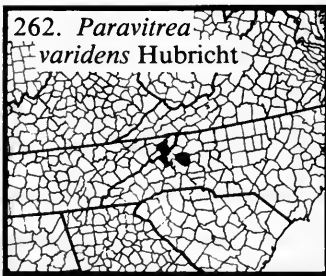
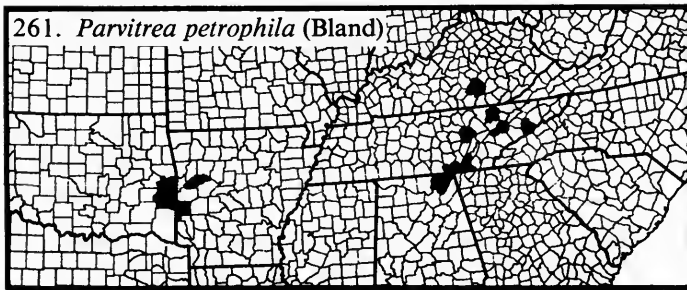
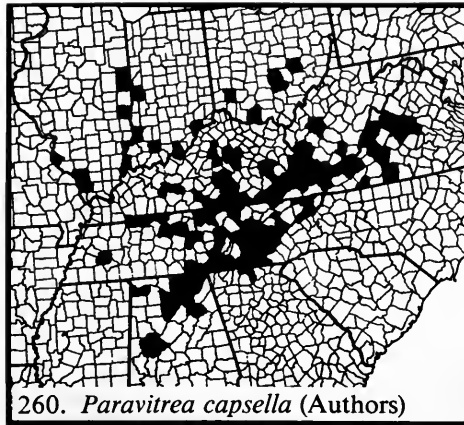


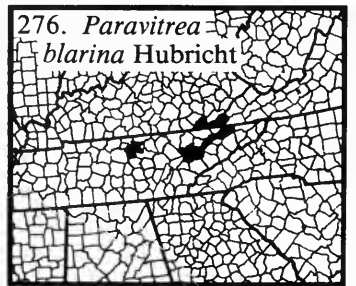
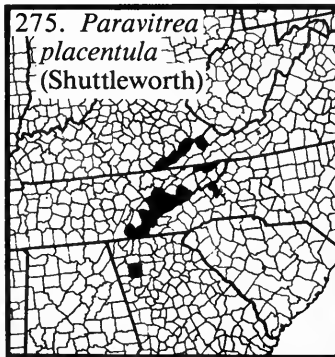
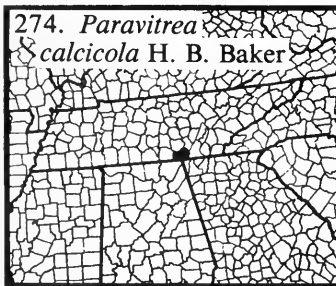
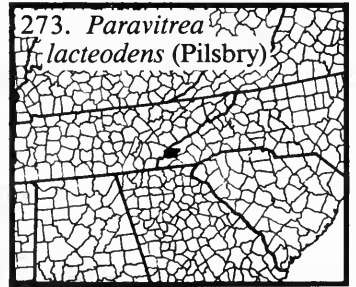
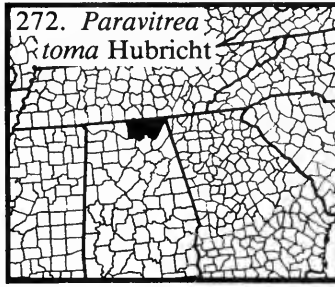
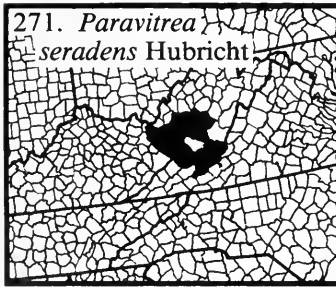
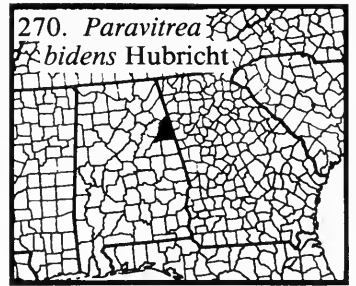
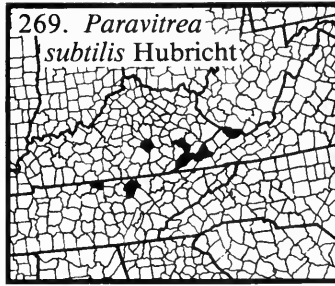
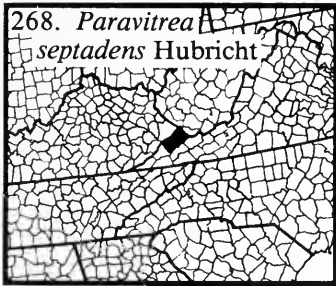


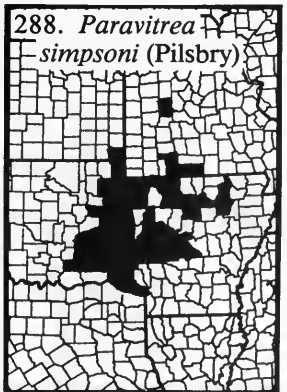
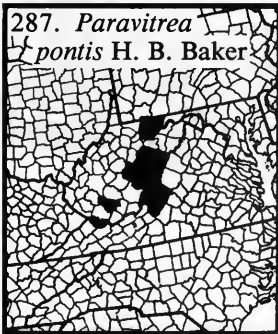
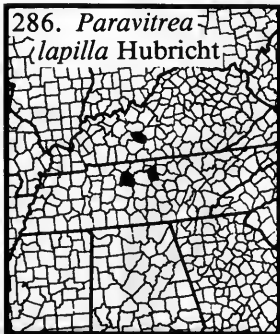
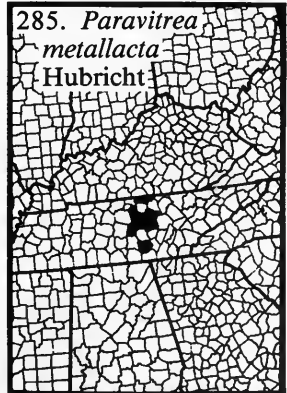
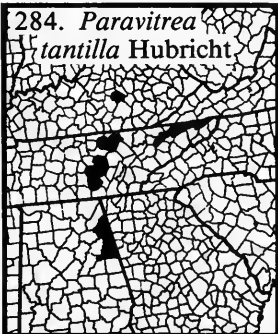
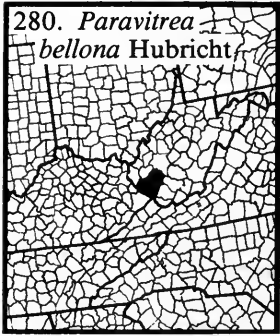
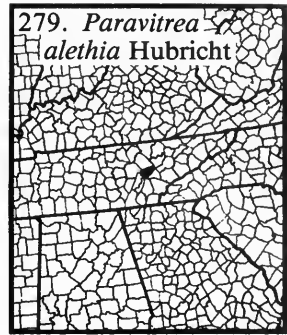
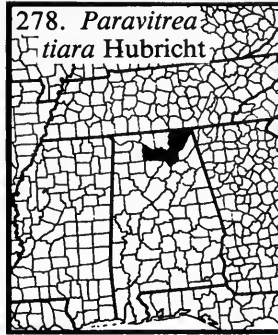
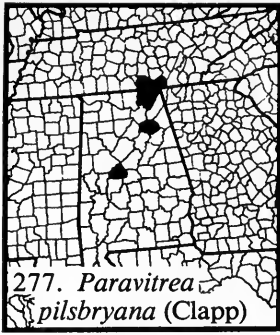




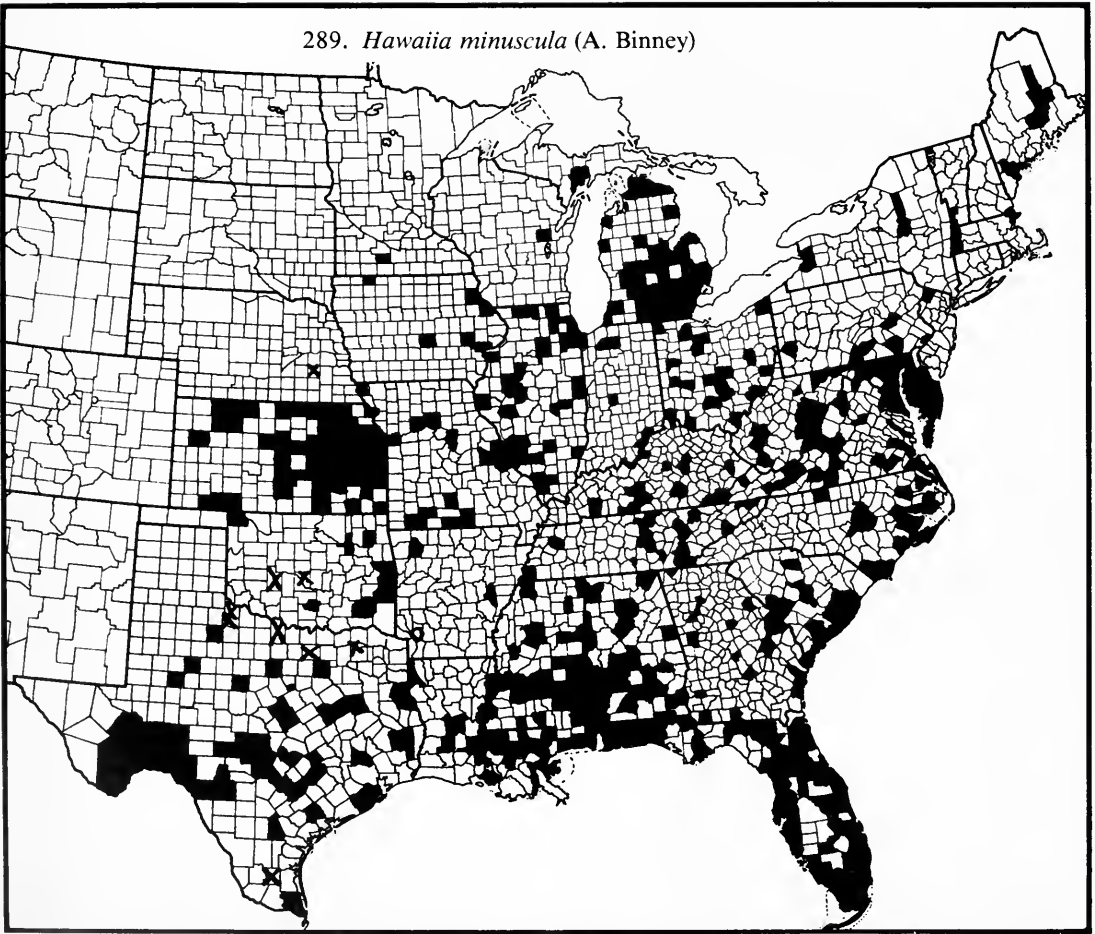


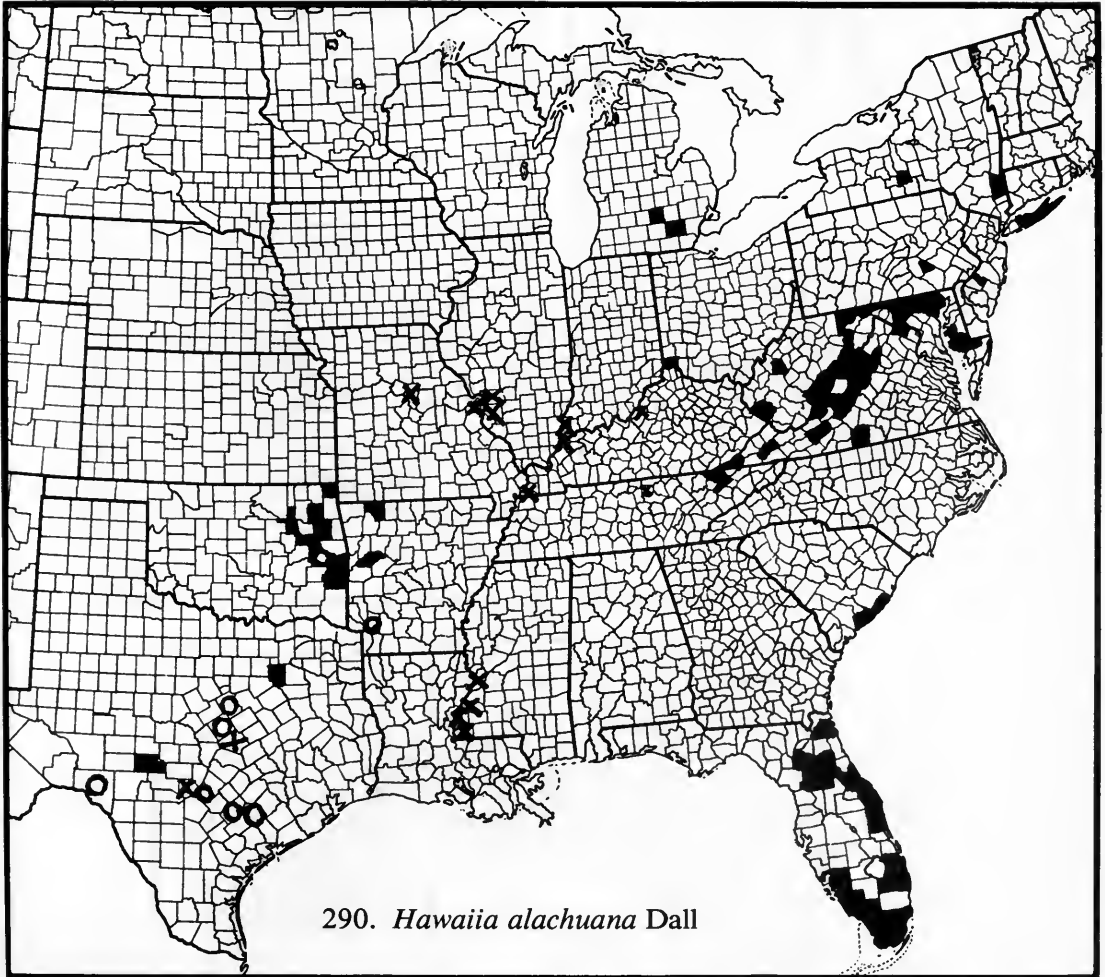




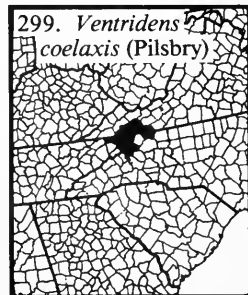
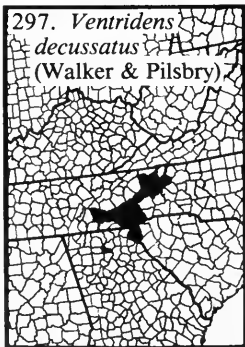
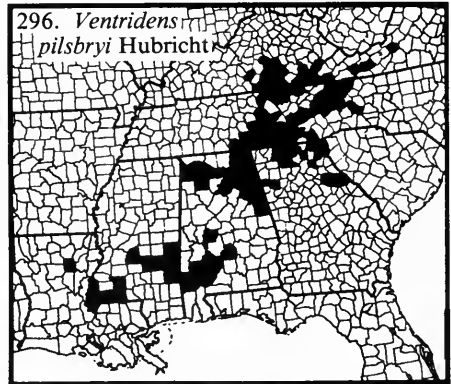
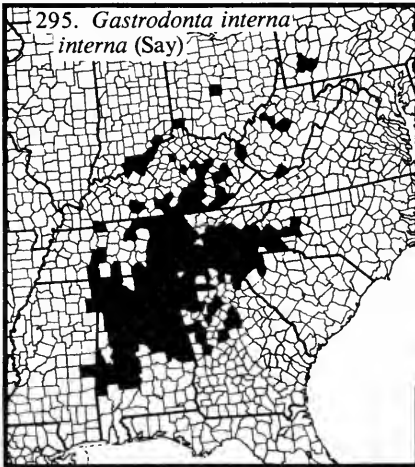
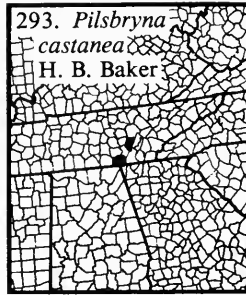
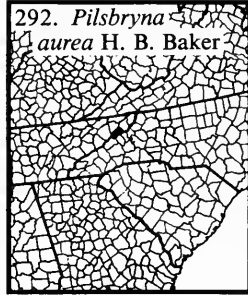
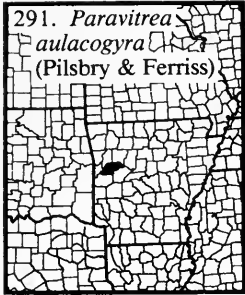


289. *Hawaiia minuscula* (A. Binney)

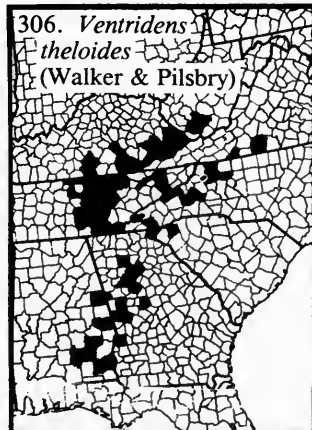
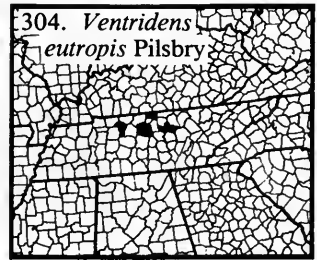
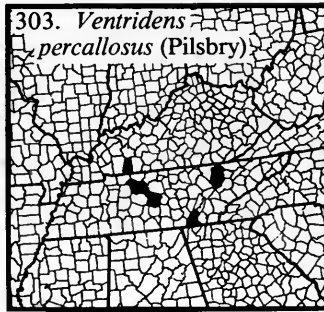
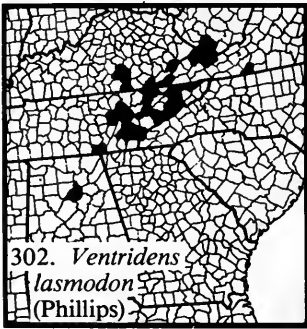
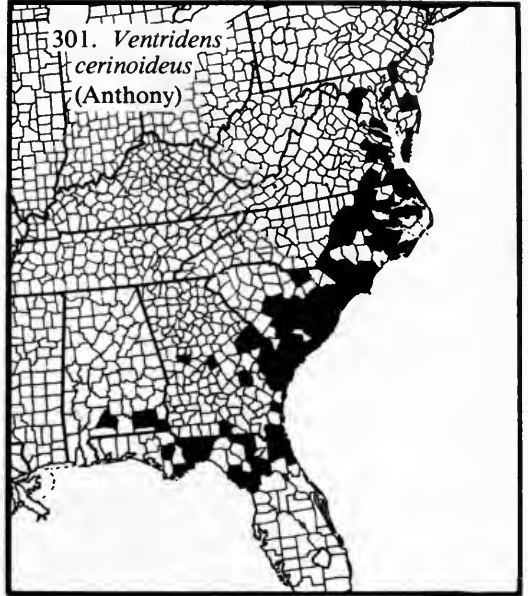
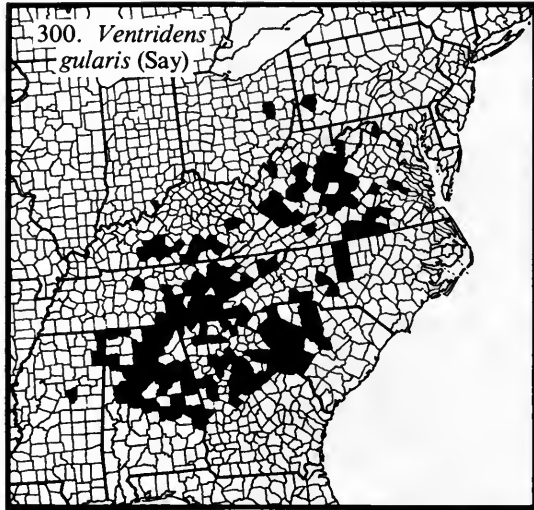


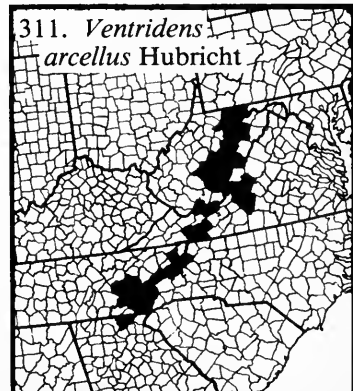
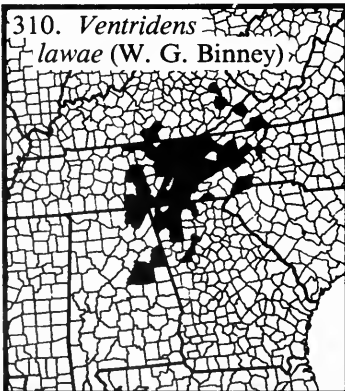
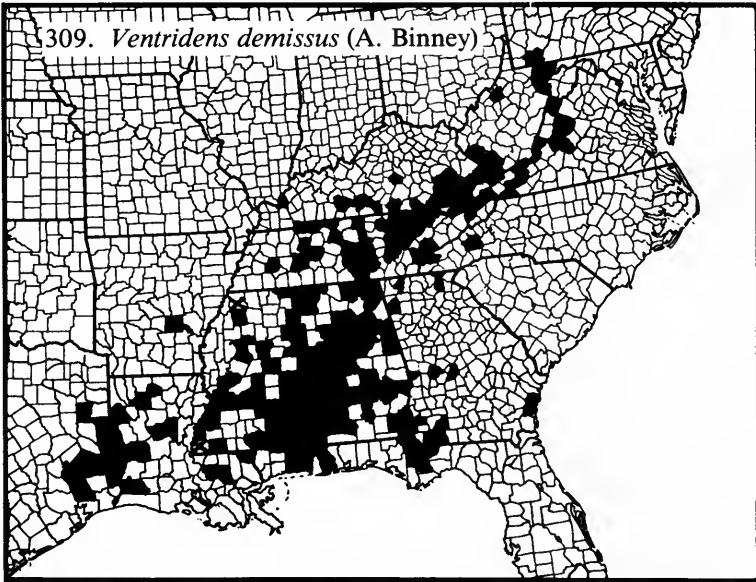
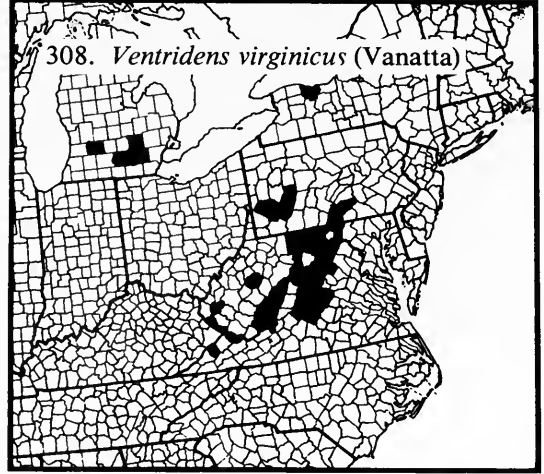
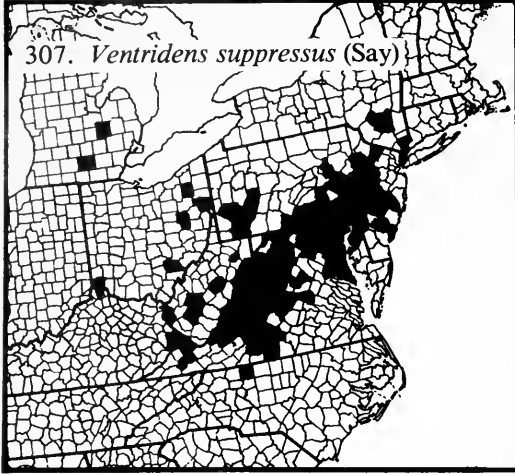


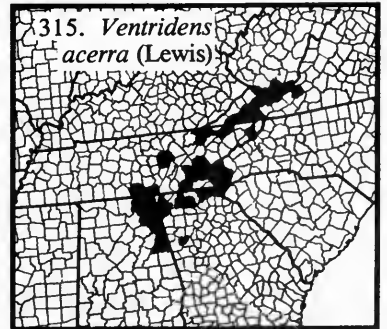
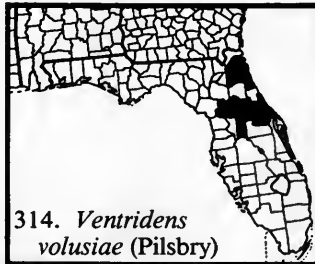
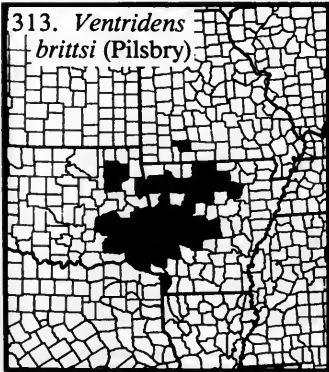
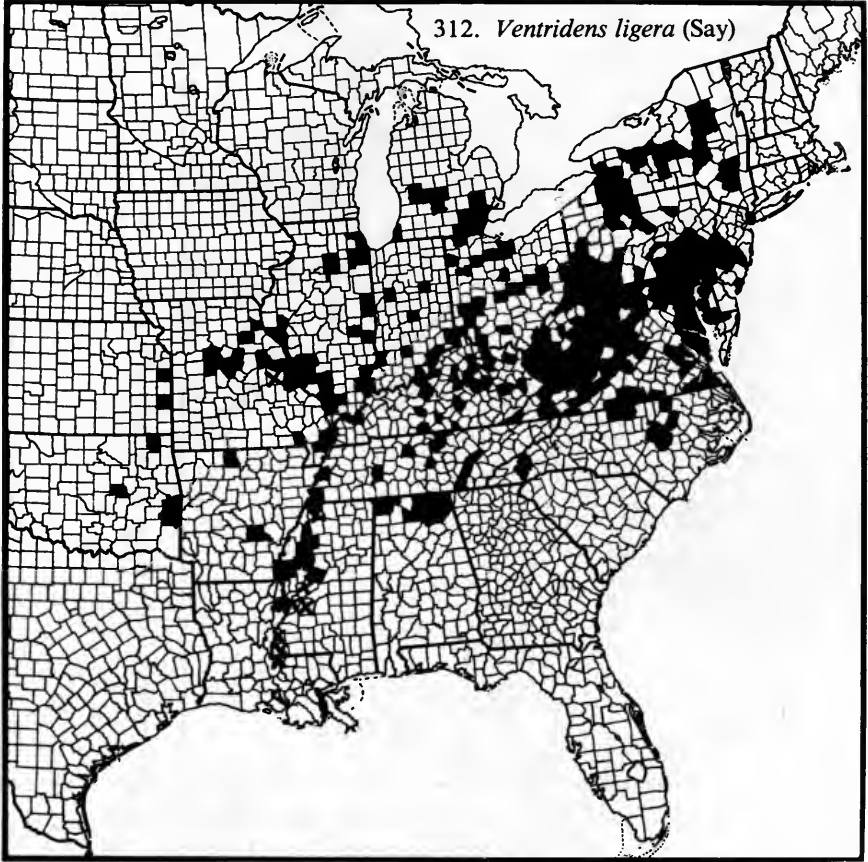


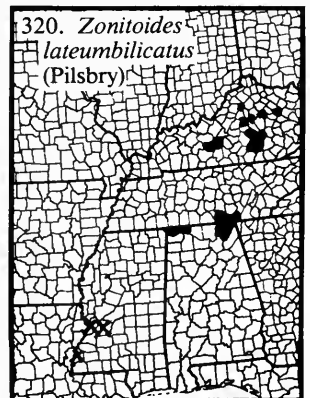
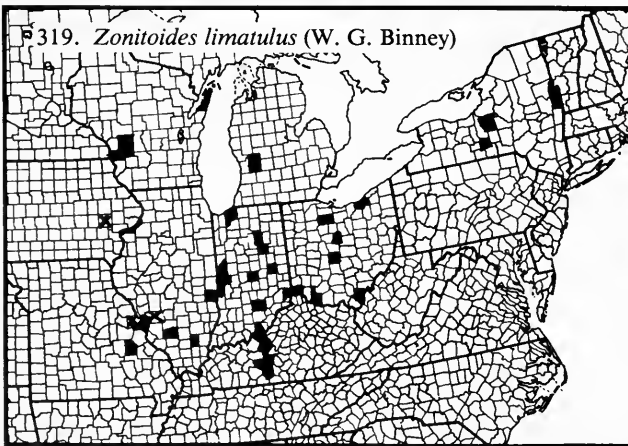
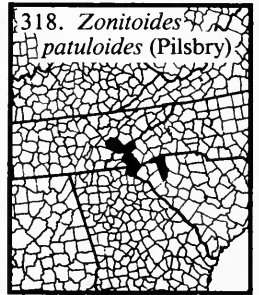
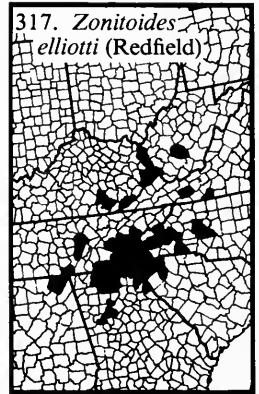
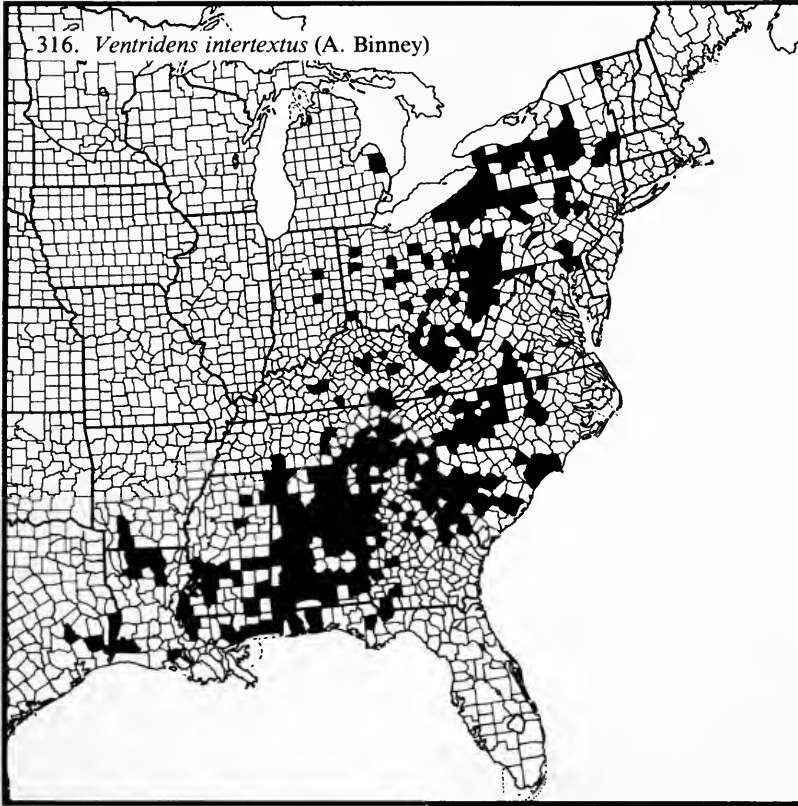


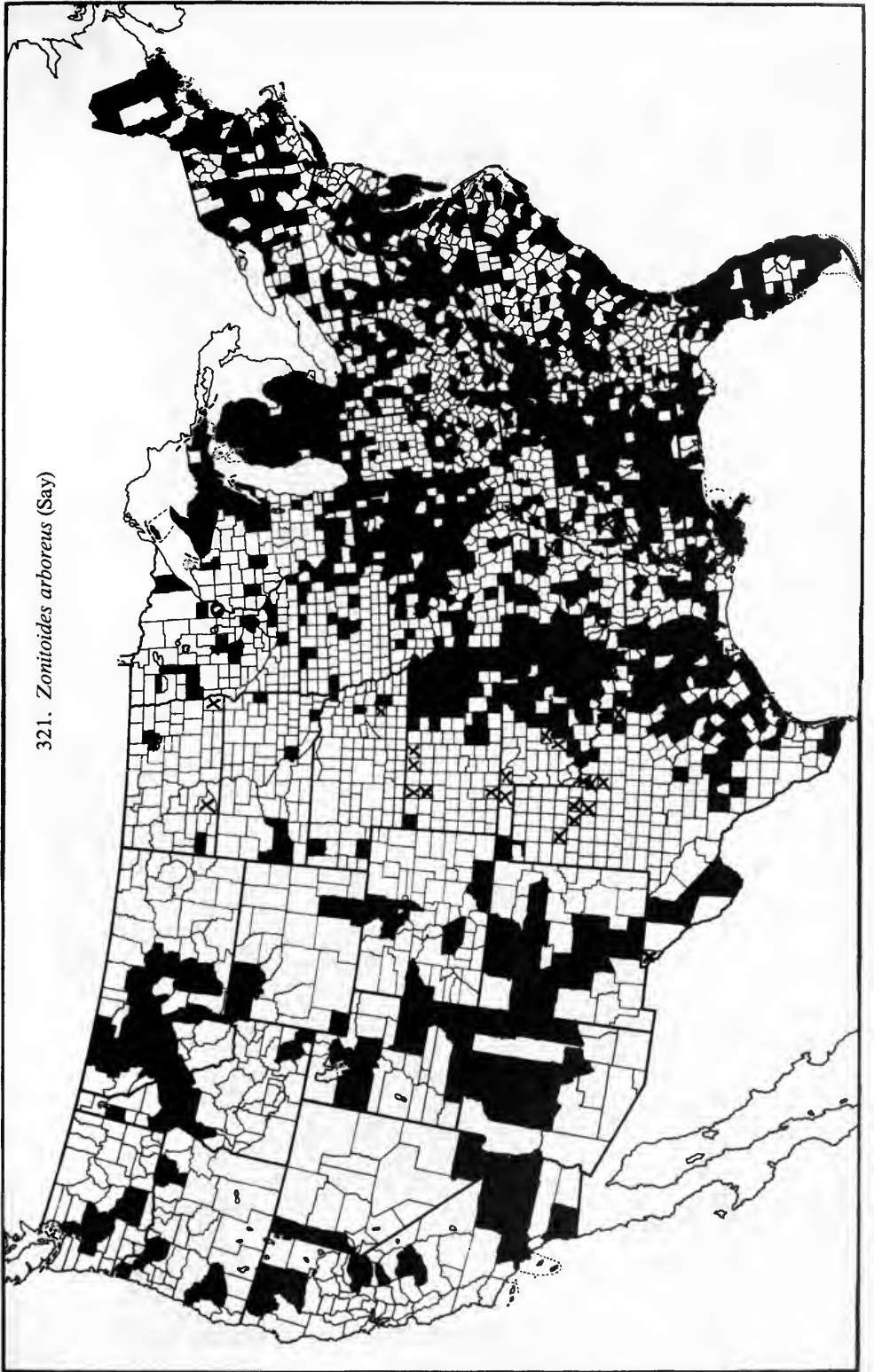






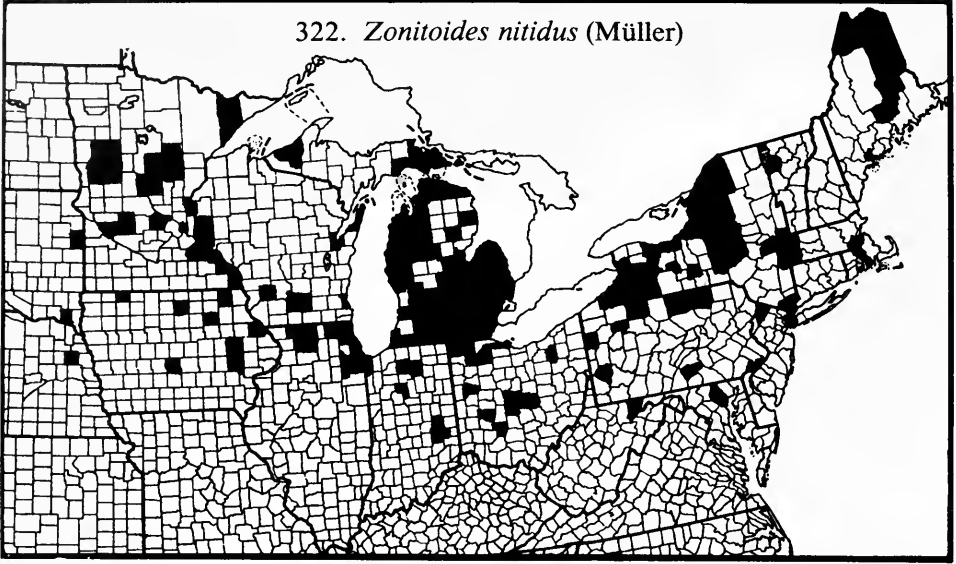




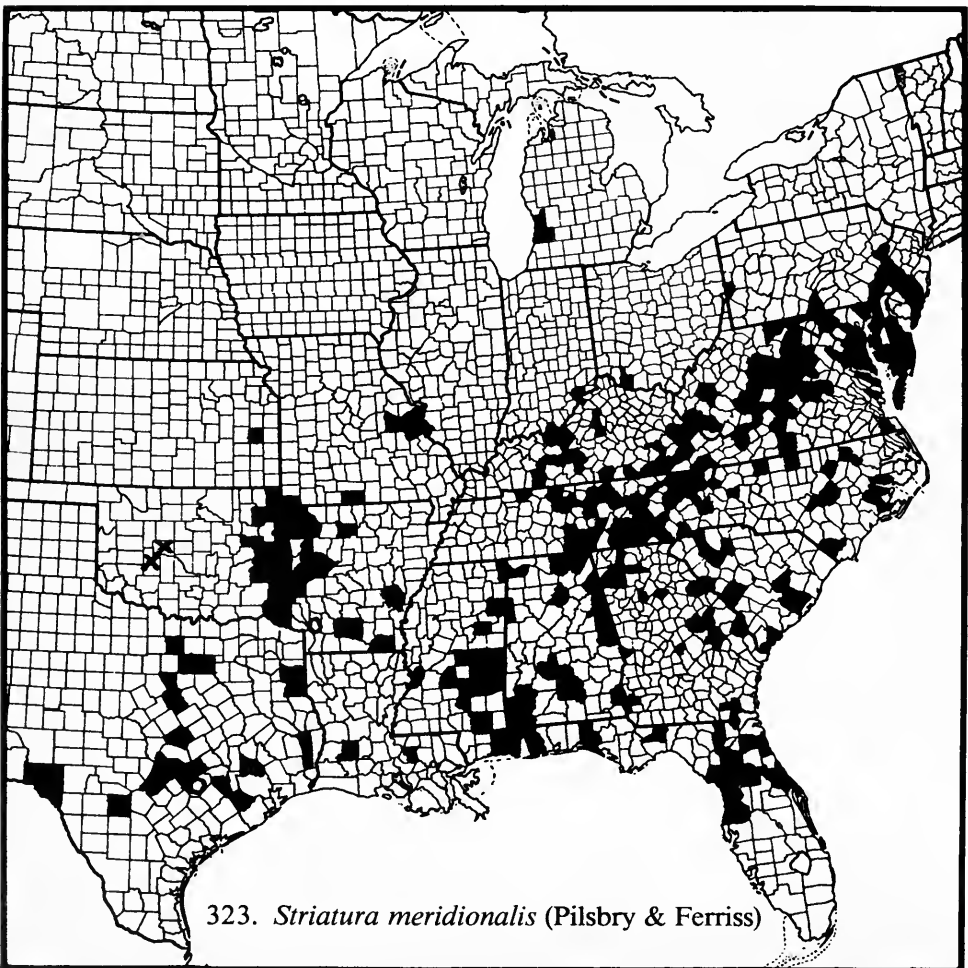


321. *Zonitoides arboreus* (Say)

322. *Zonitoides nitidus* (Müller)

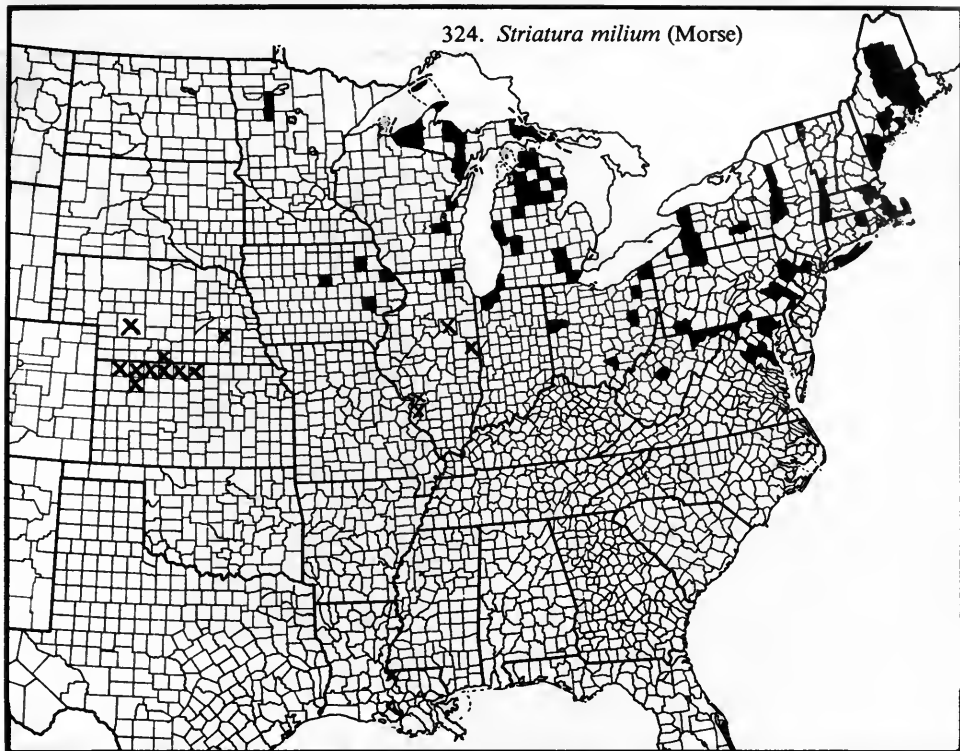


323. *Striatura meridionalis* (Pilsbry & Ferriss)

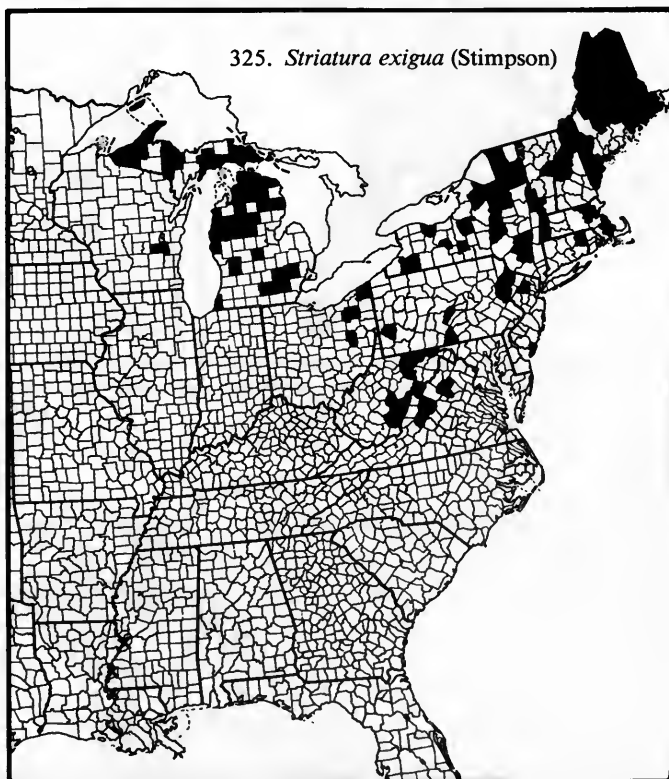


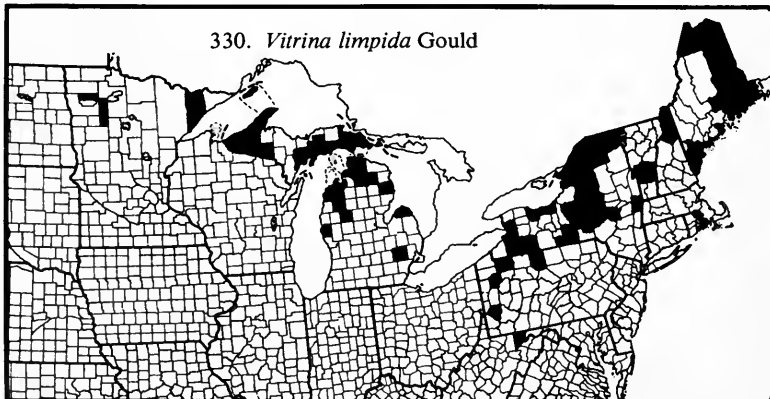
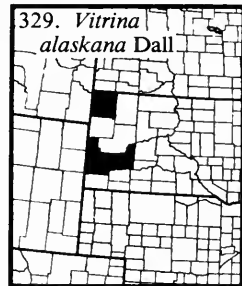
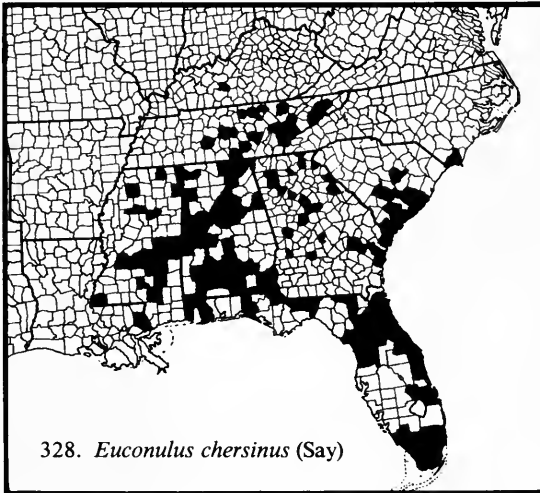
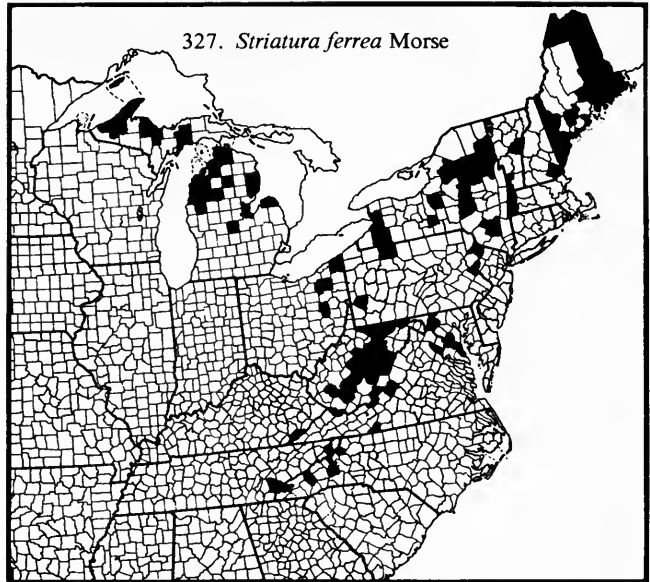
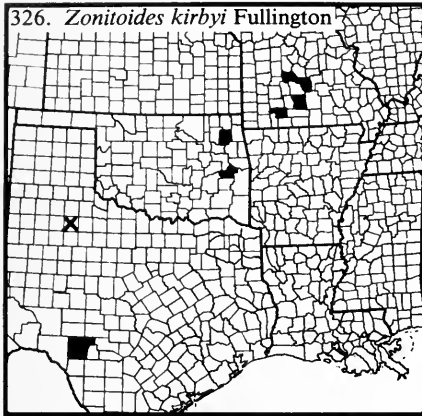


324. *Striatura milium* (Morse)



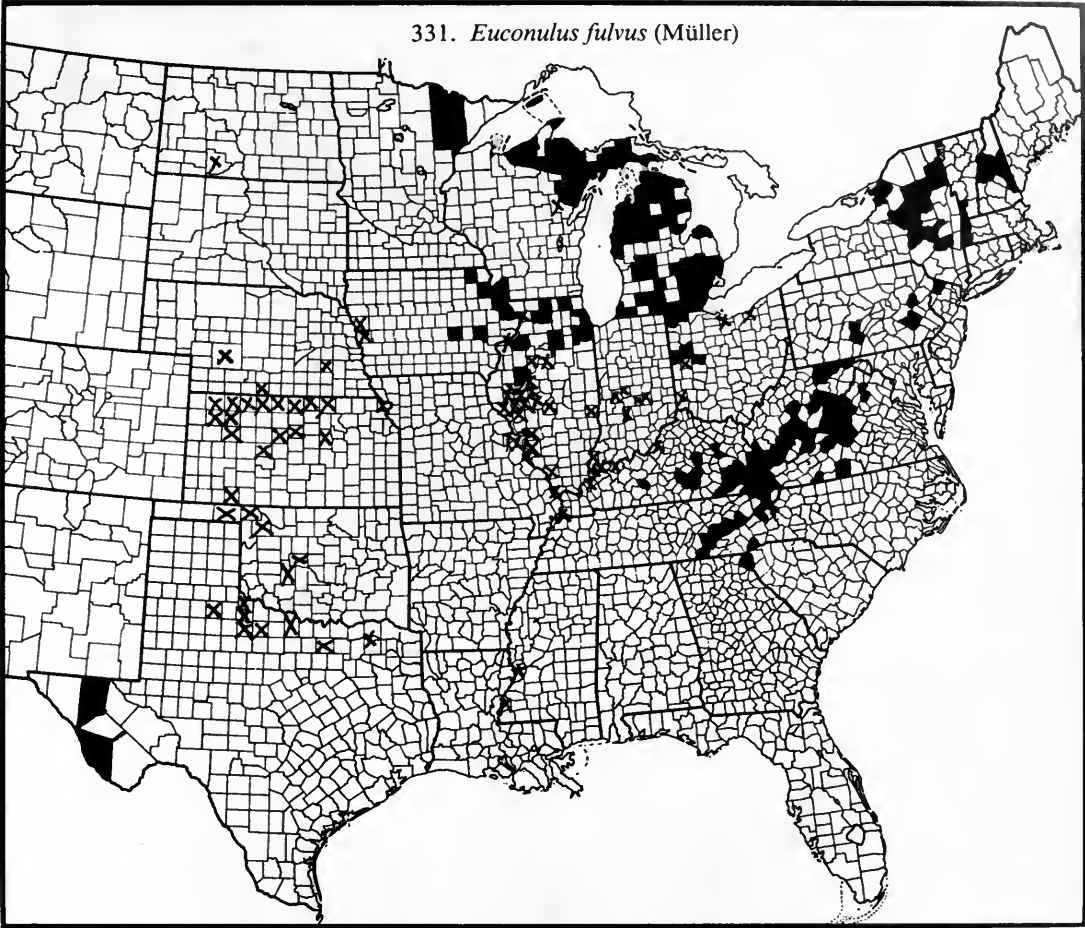
325. *Striatura exigua* (Stimpson)



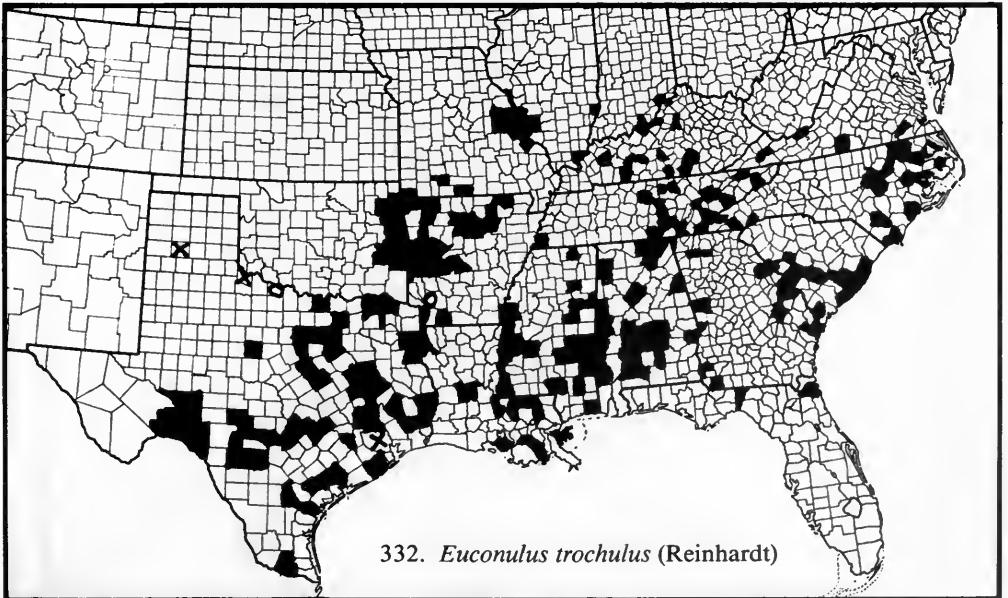


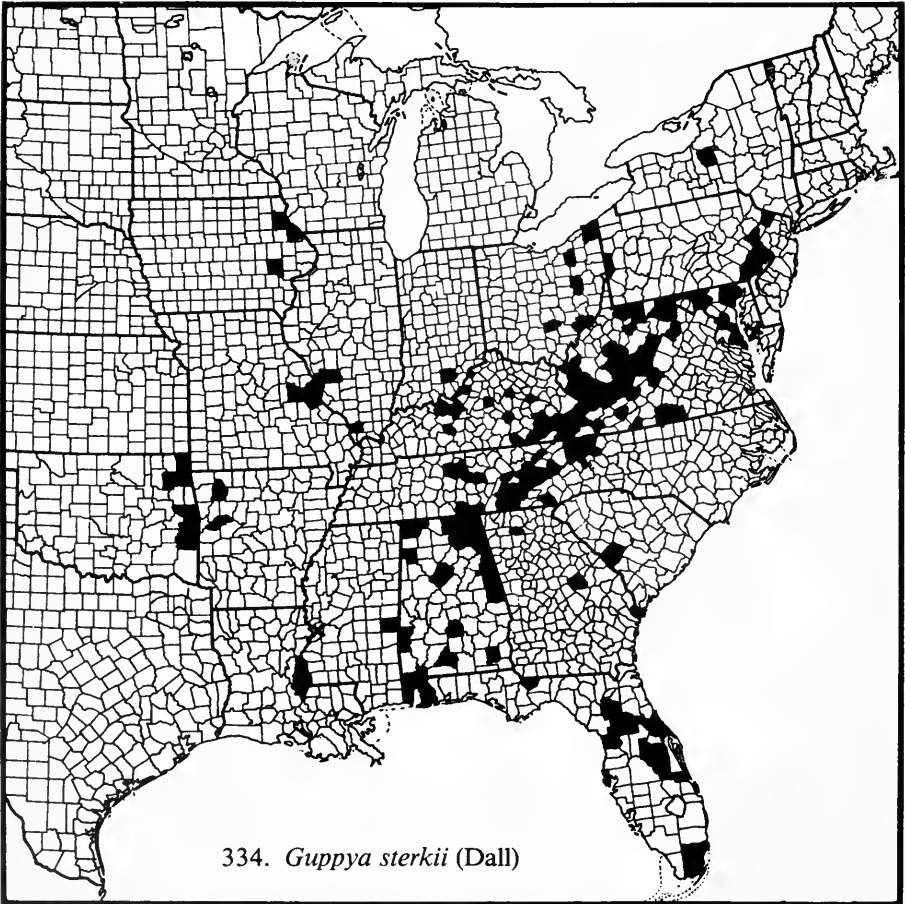
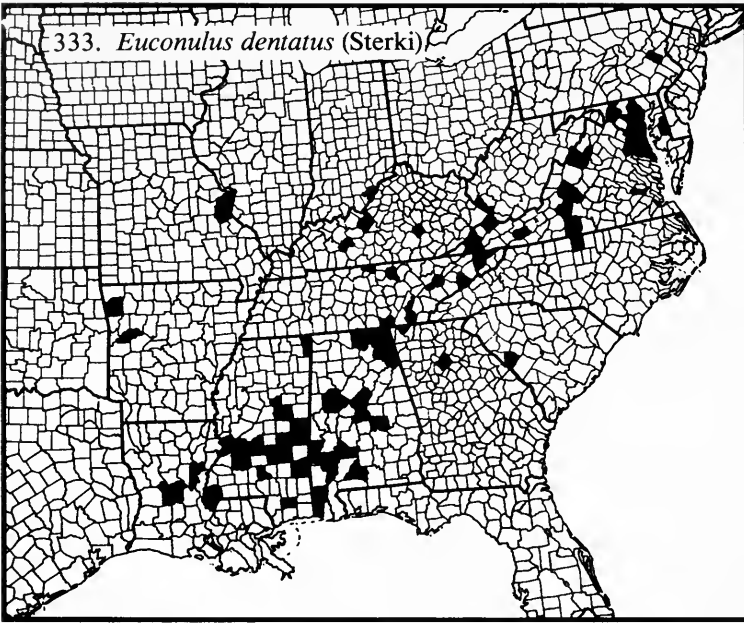


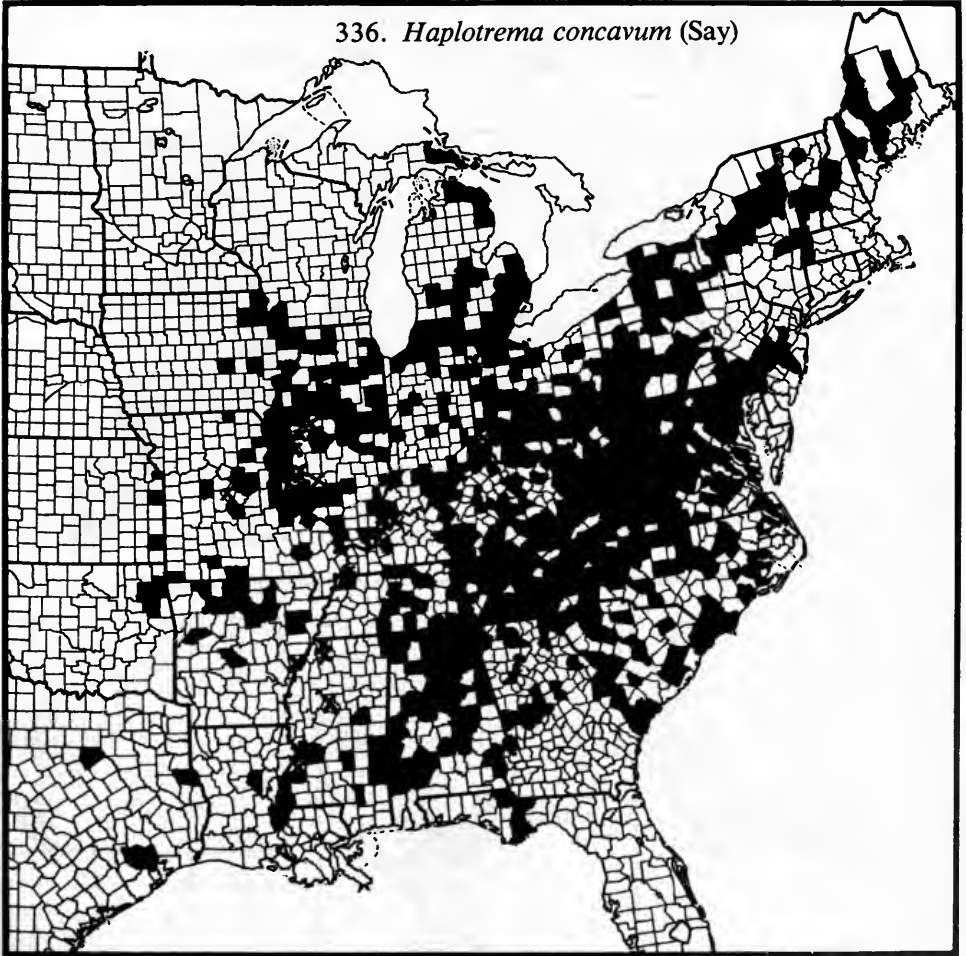
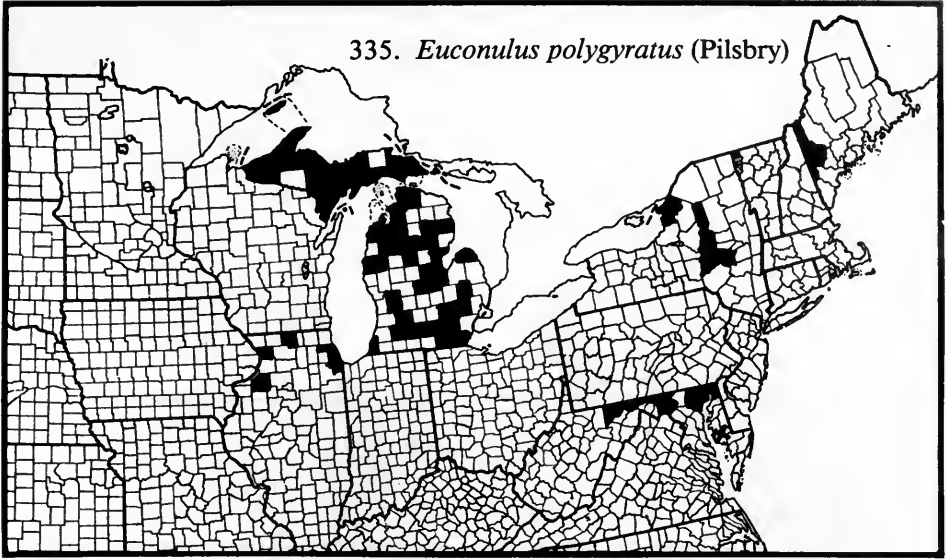
331. *Euconulus fulvus* (Müller)

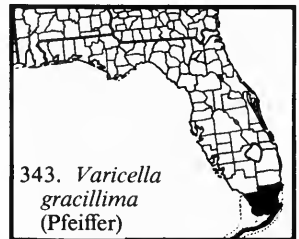
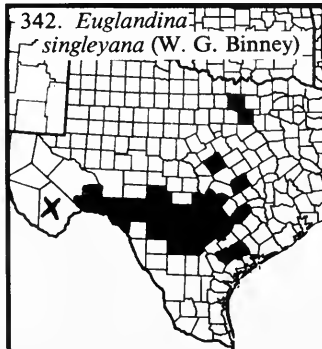
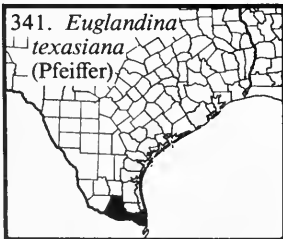
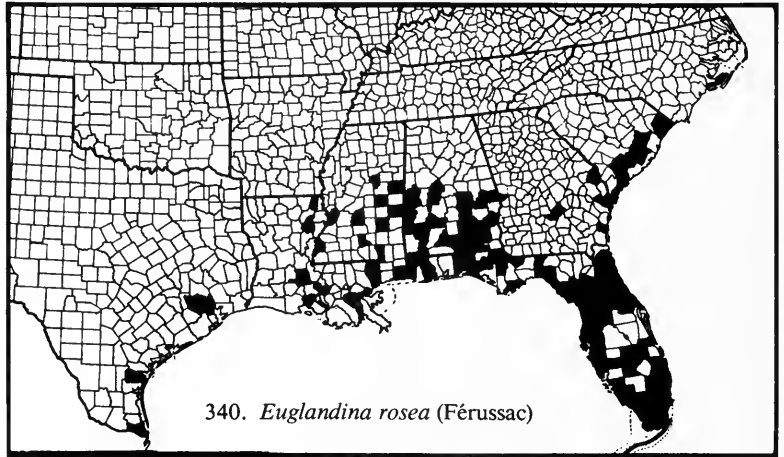
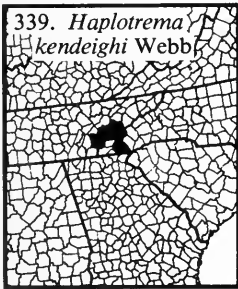
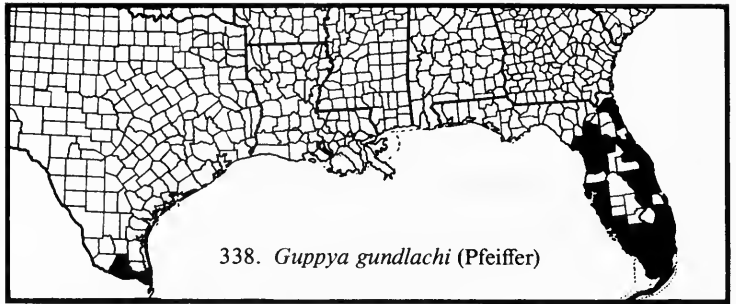
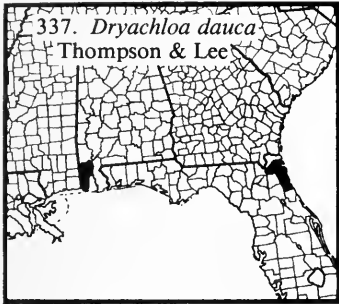


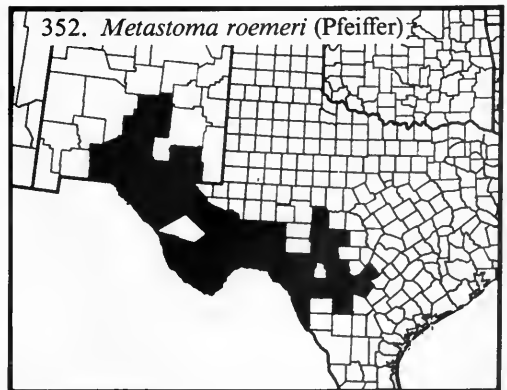
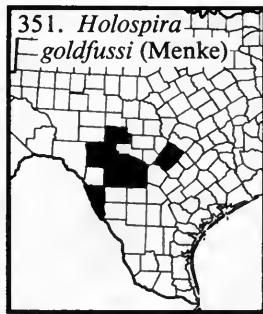
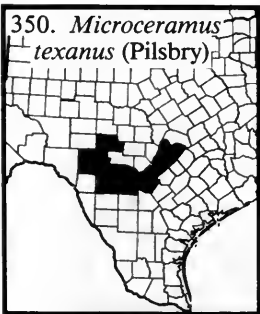
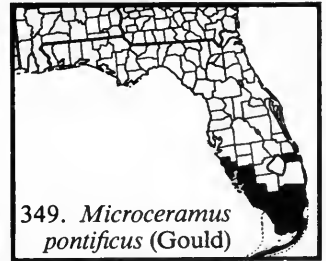
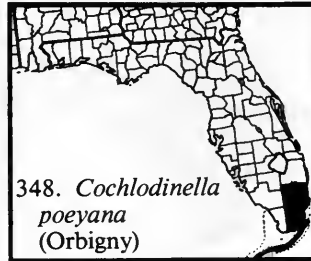
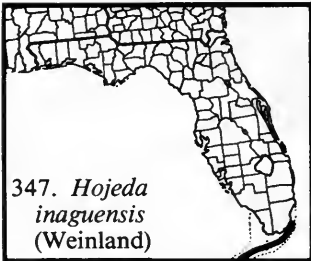
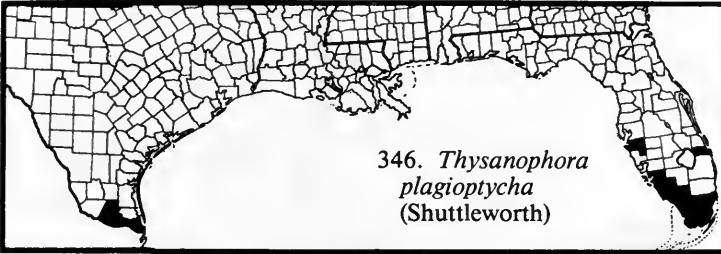
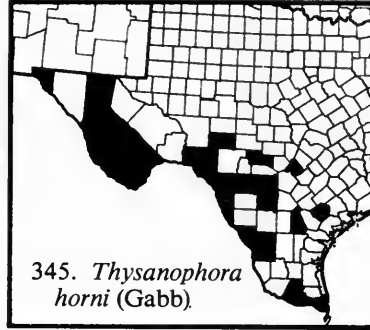
332. *Euconulus trochulus* (Reinhardt)

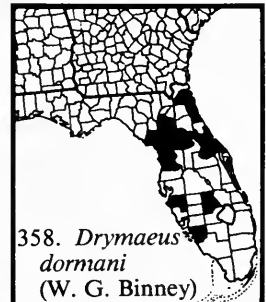
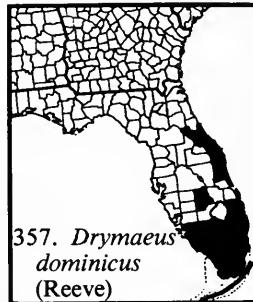
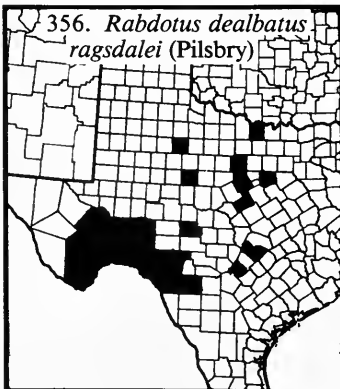
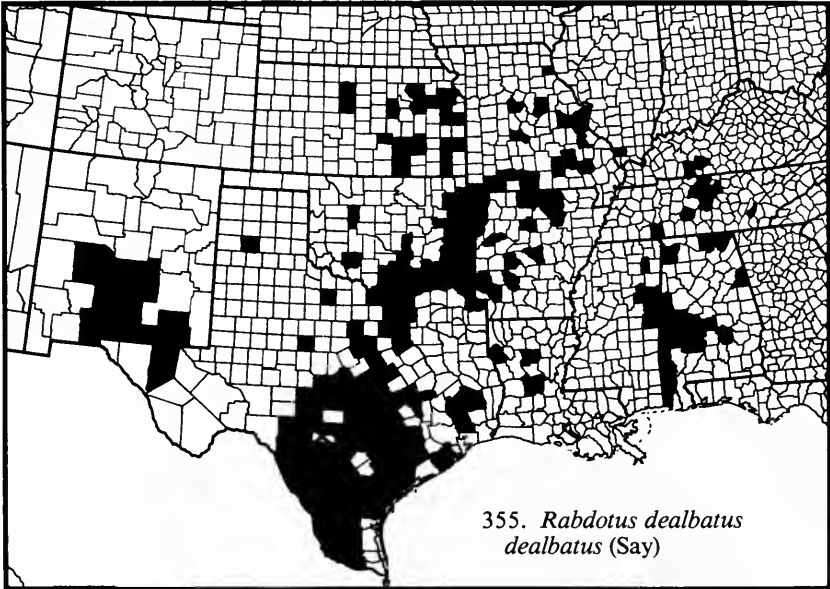
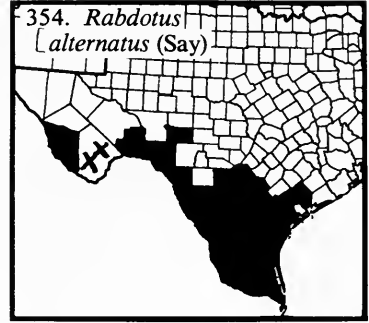
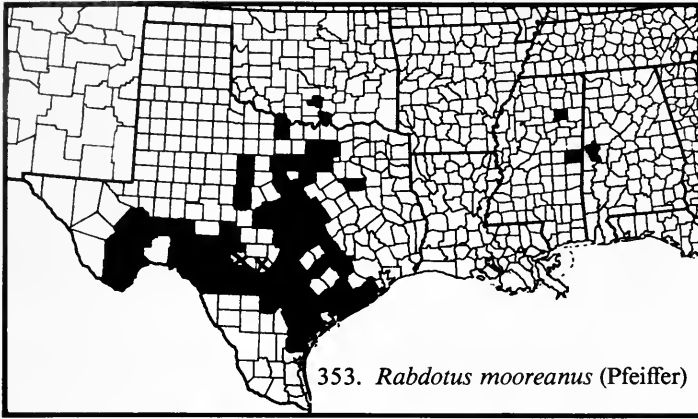


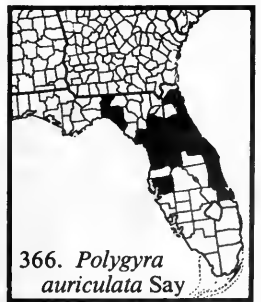
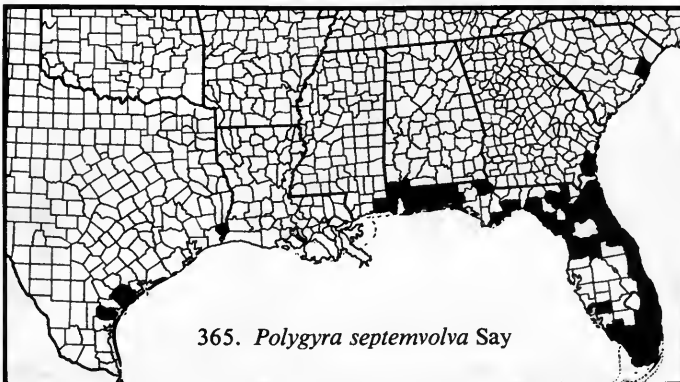
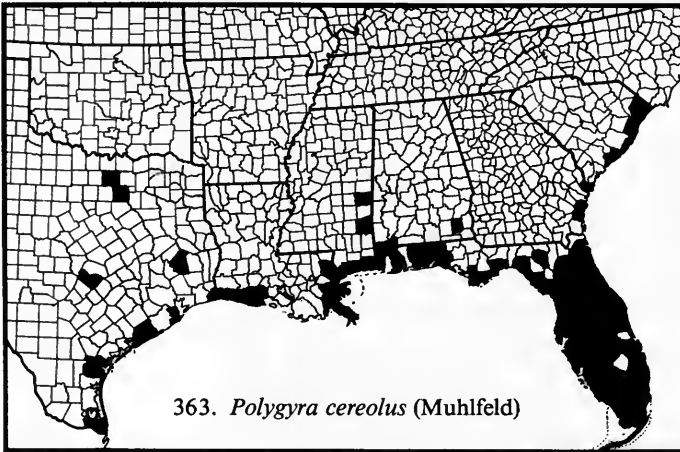
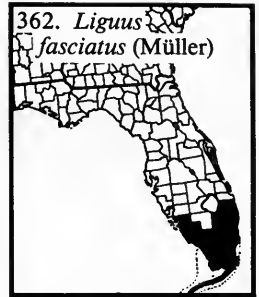
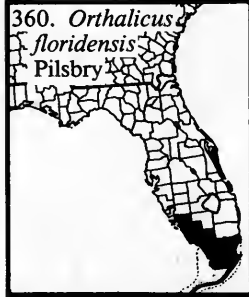


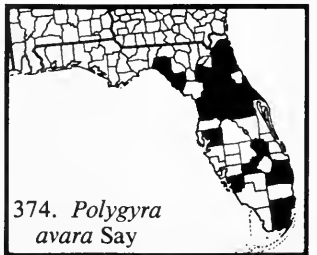
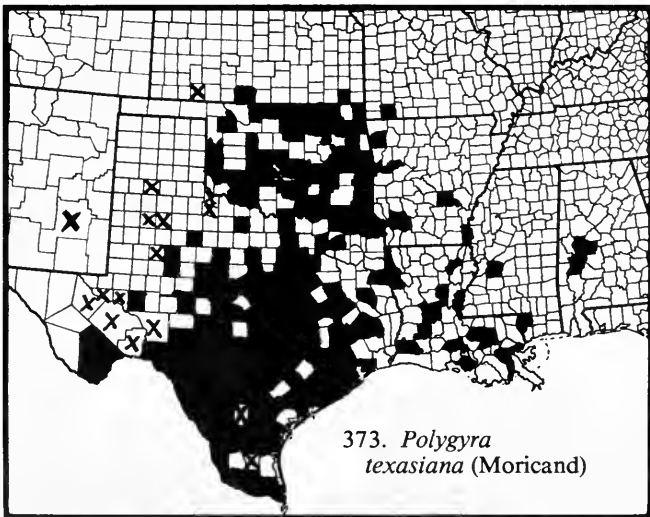
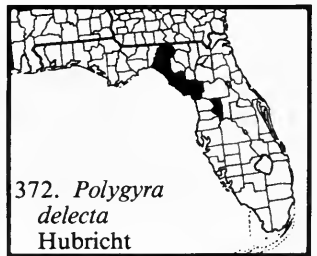
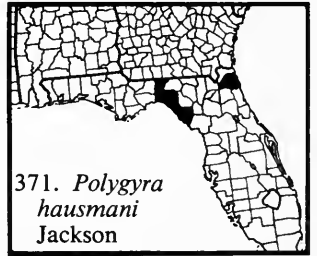
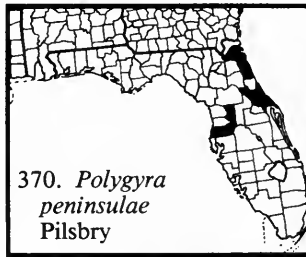
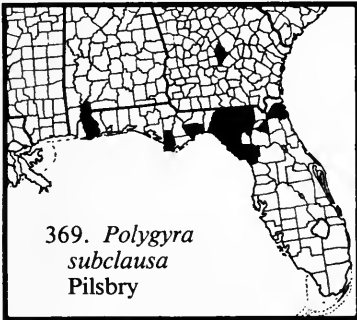
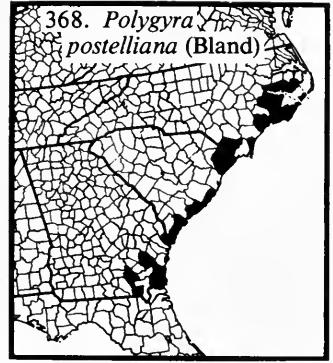
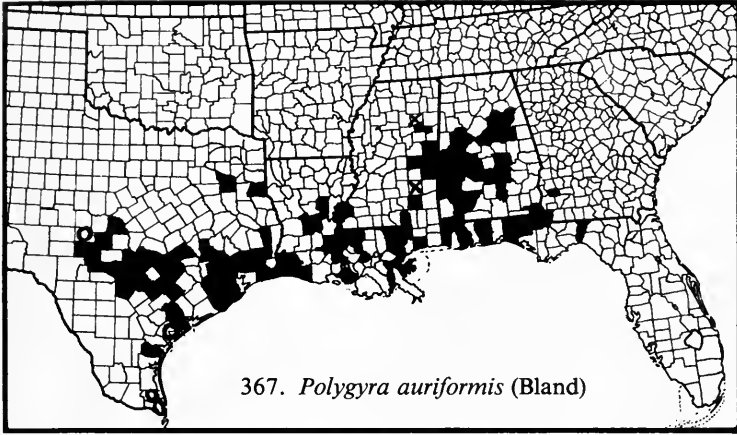




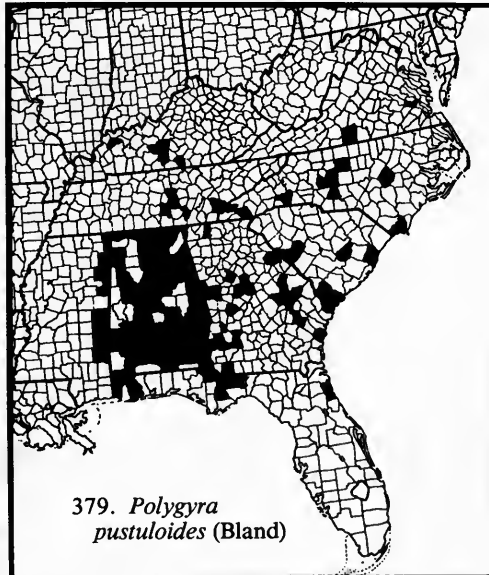
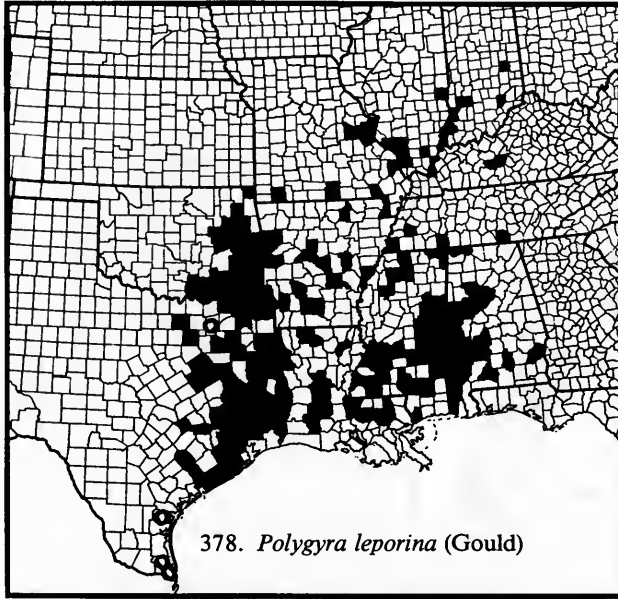
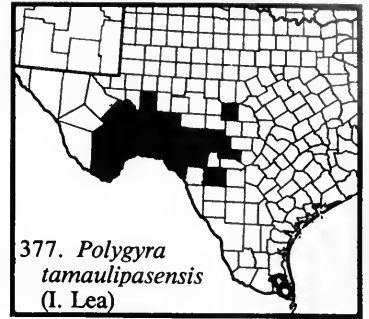
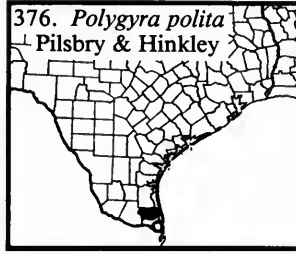
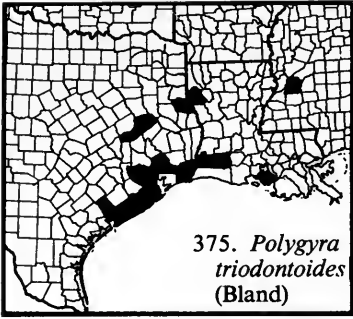


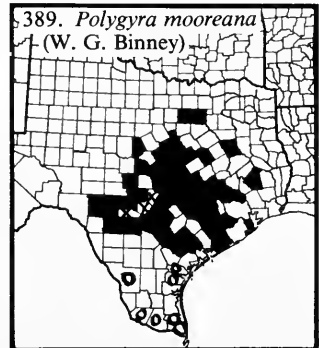
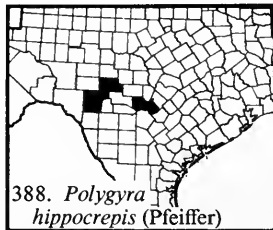
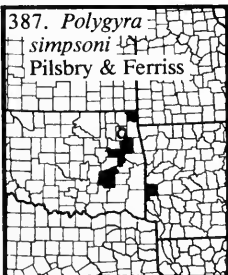
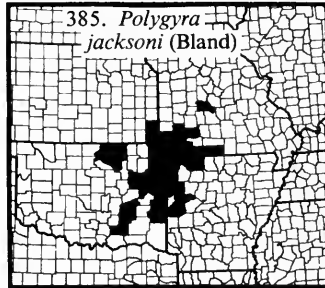
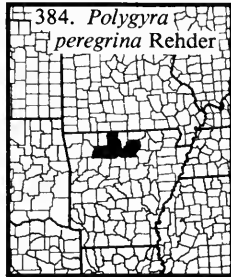
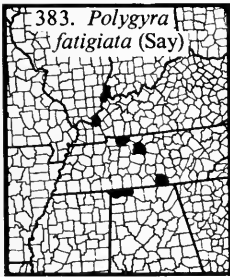
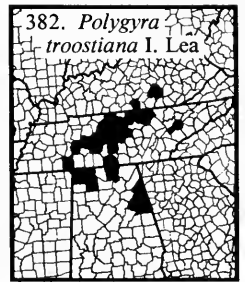
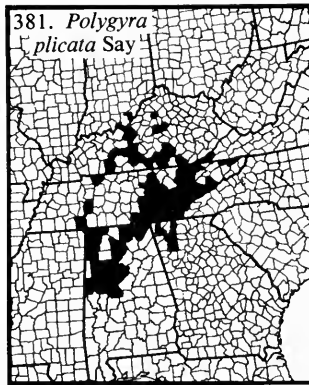
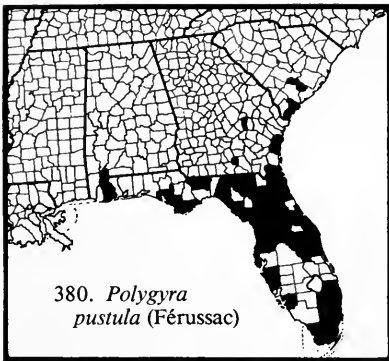


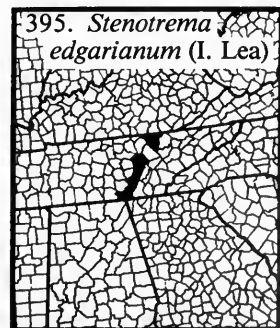
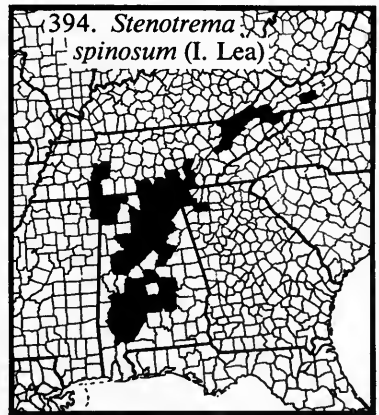
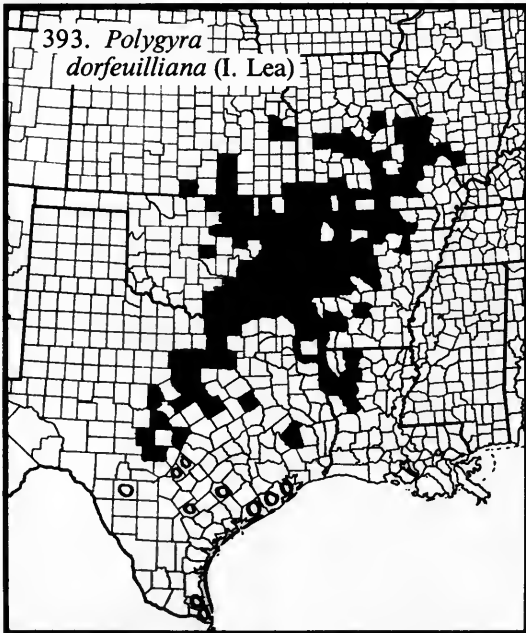
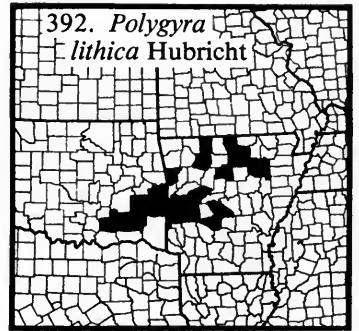
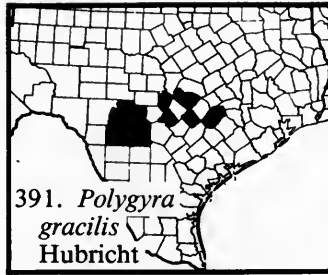
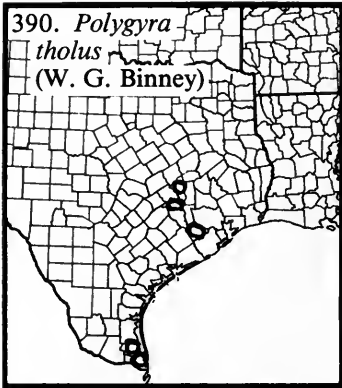


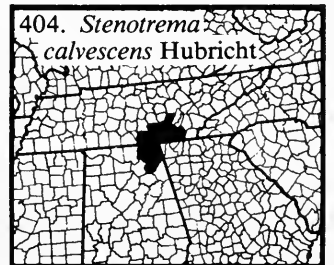
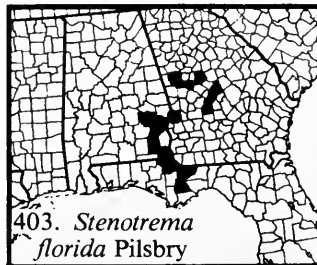
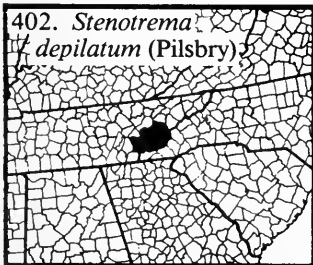
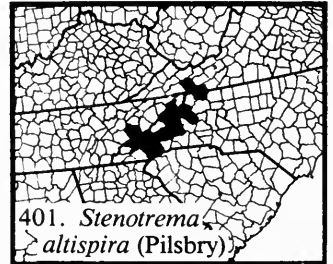
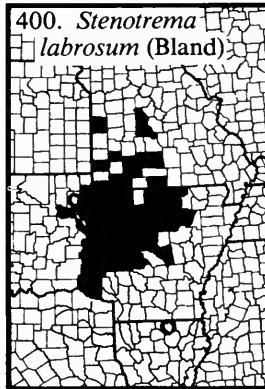
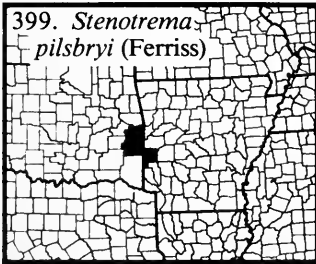
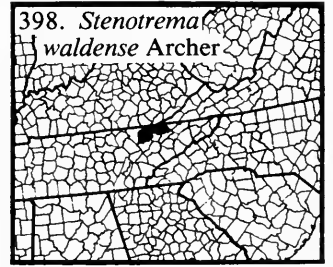
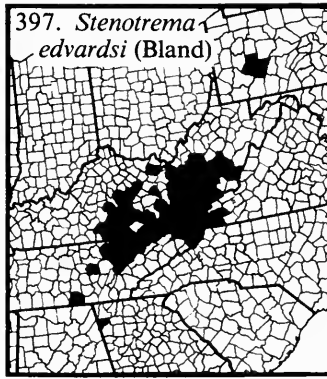
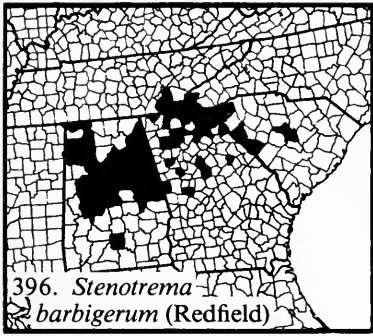


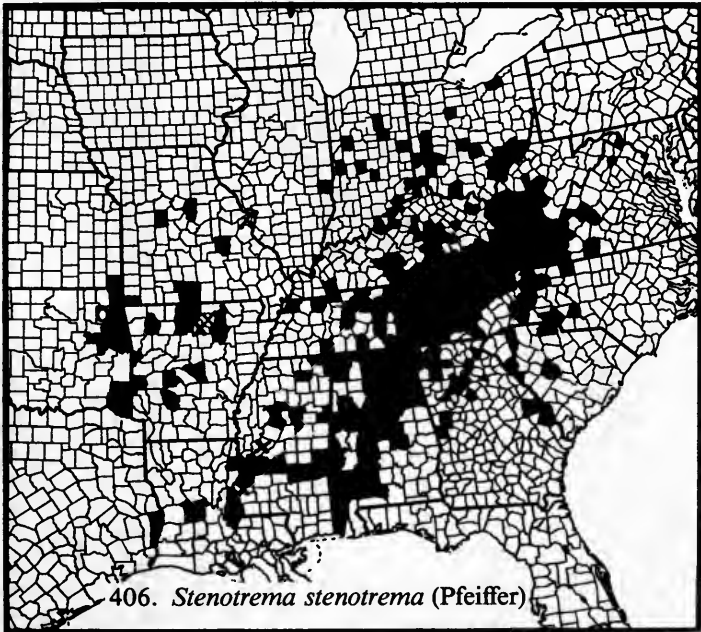
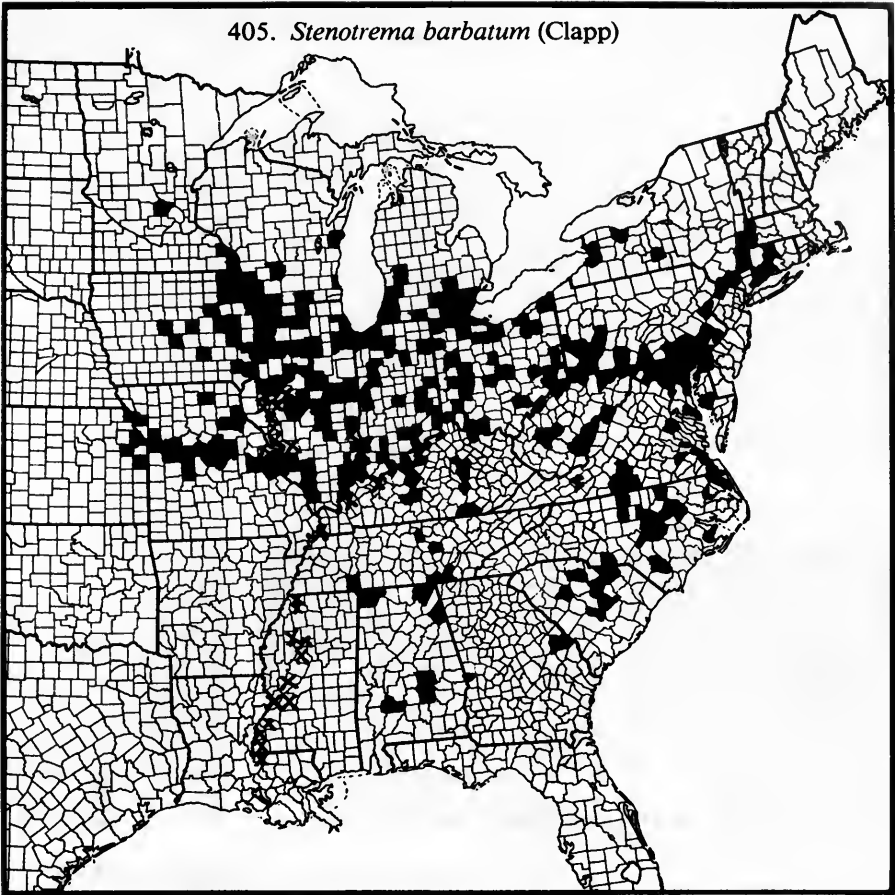


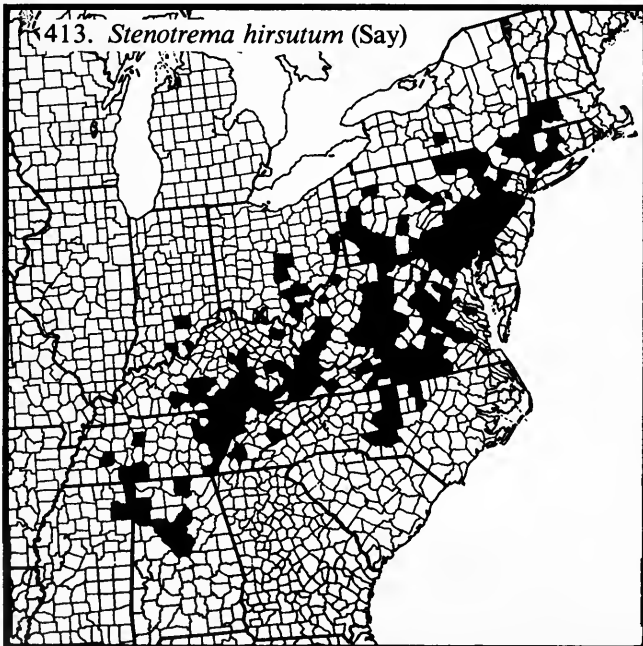
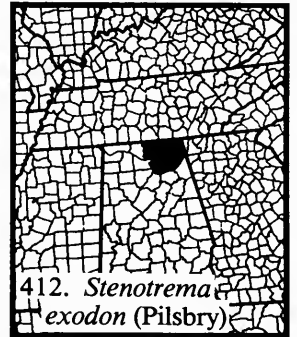
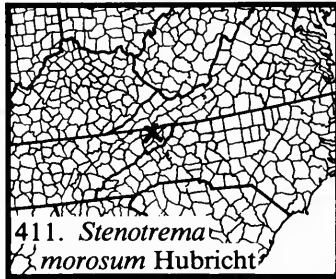
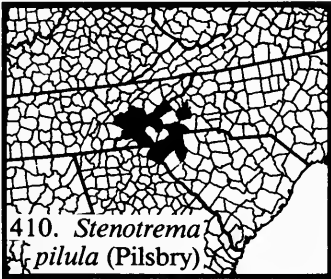
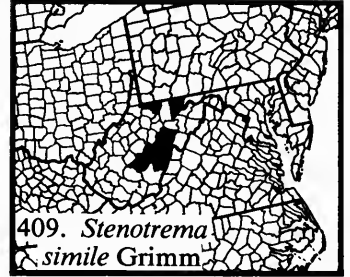
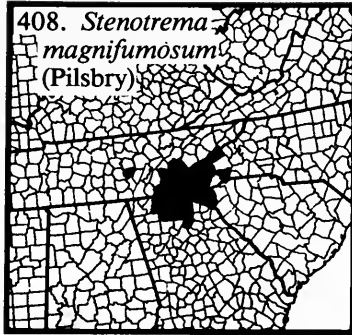
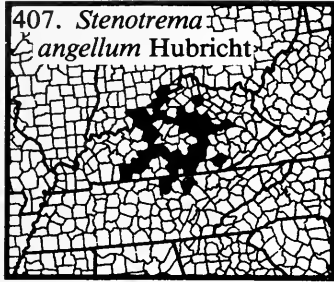


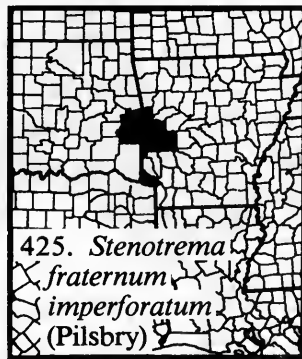
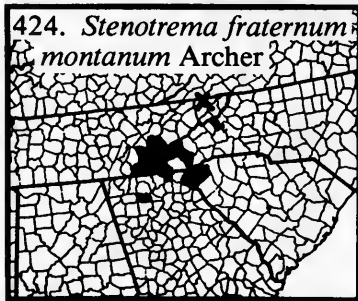
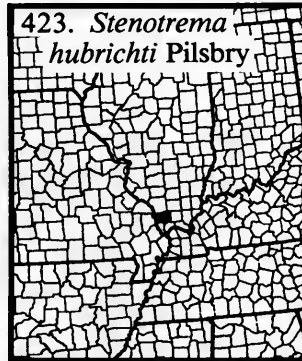
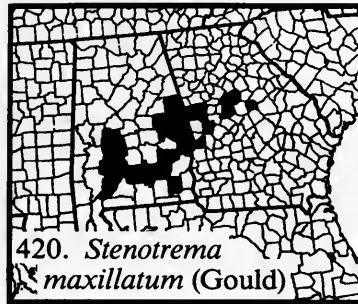
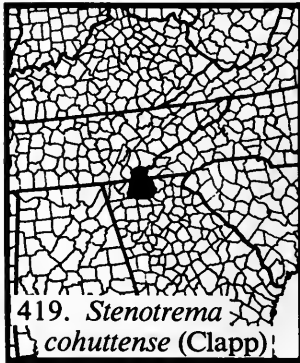
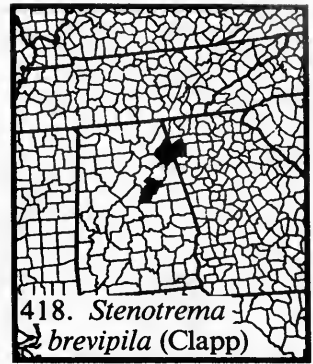
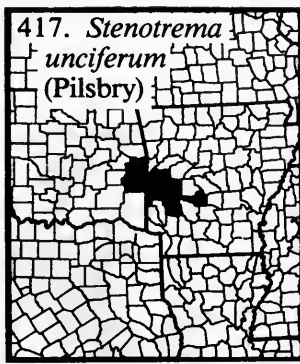
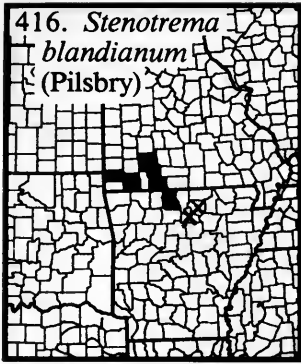




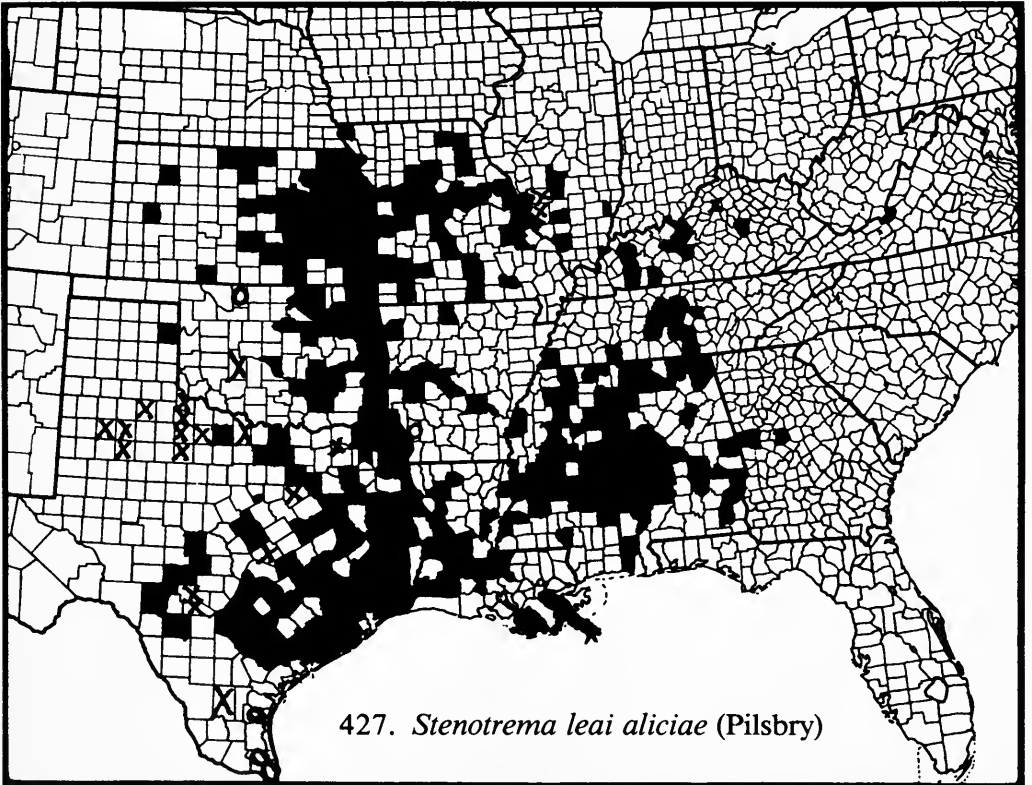
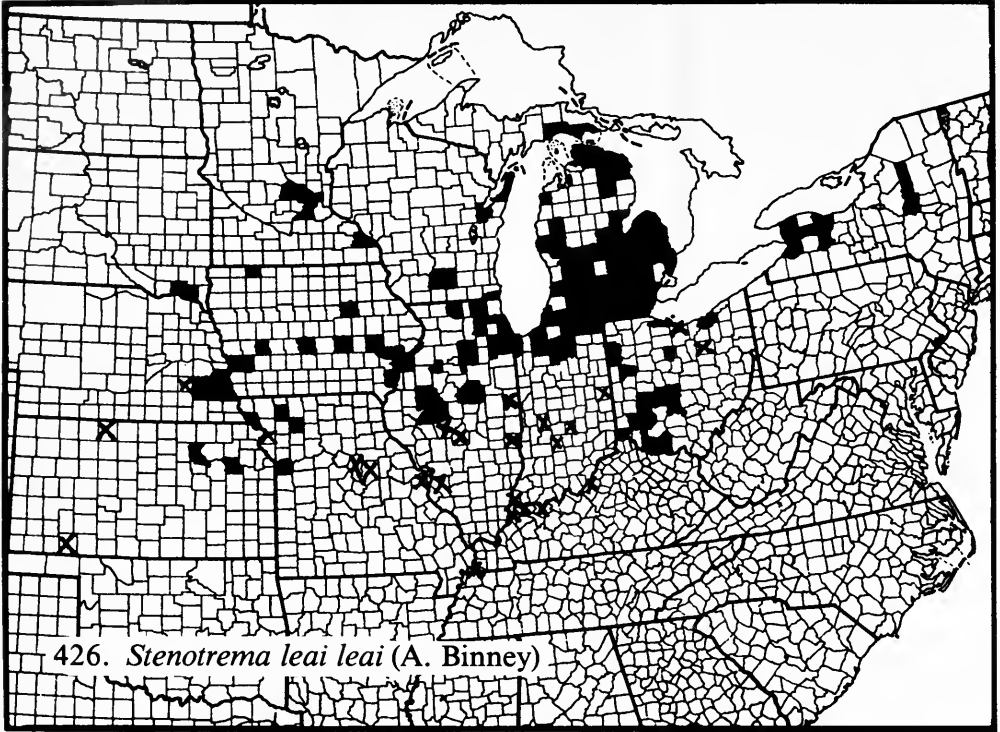






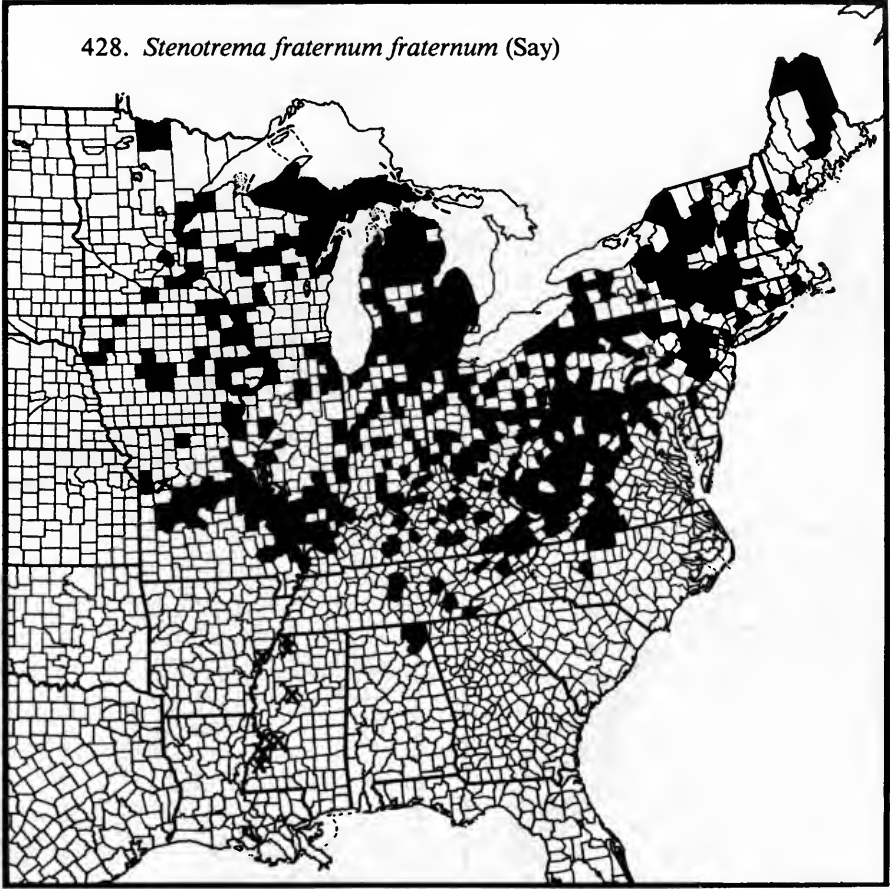








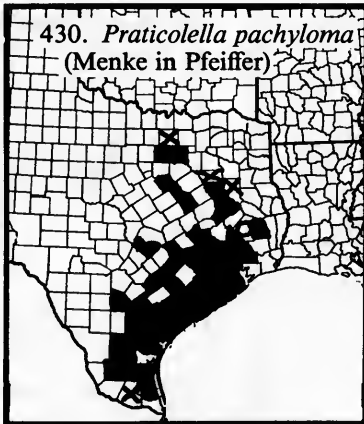
428. *Stenotrema fraternum fraternum* (Say)



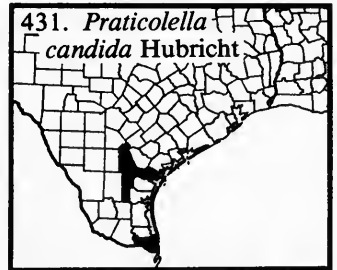
429. *Praticolella griseola* (Pfeiffer)

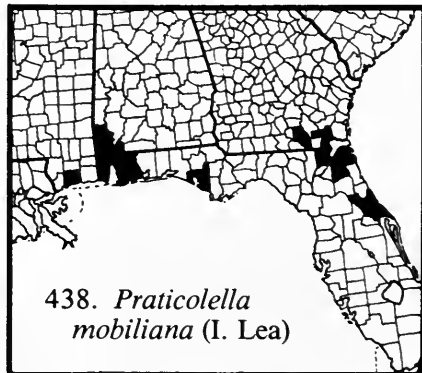
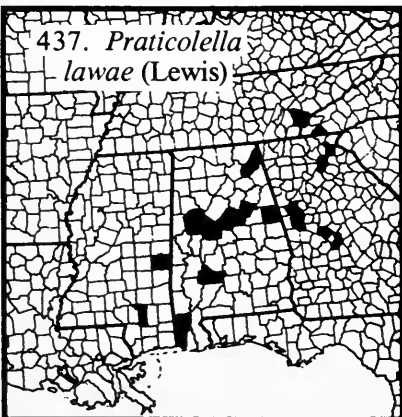
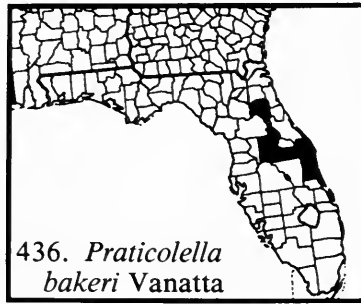
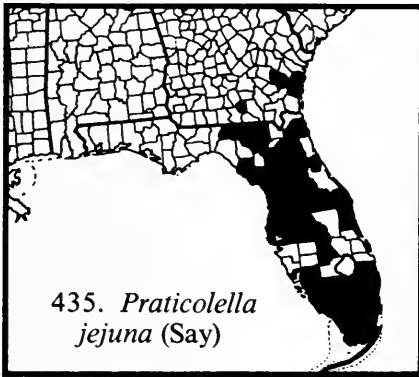
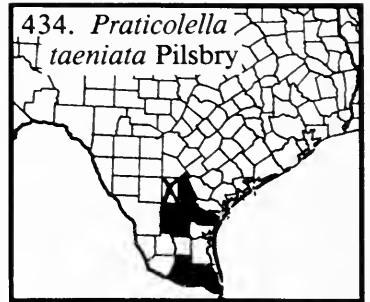
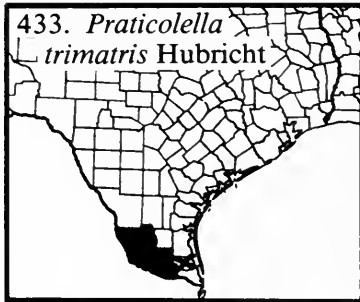
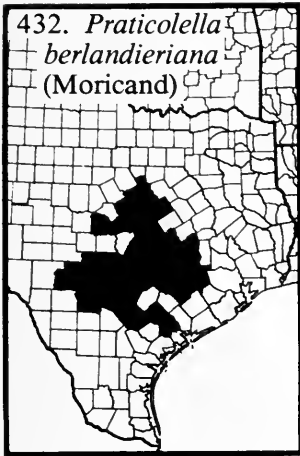


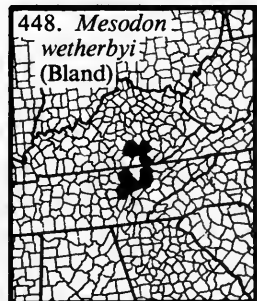
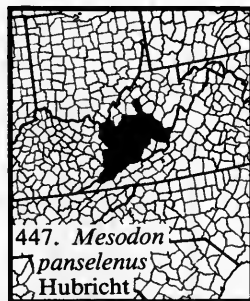
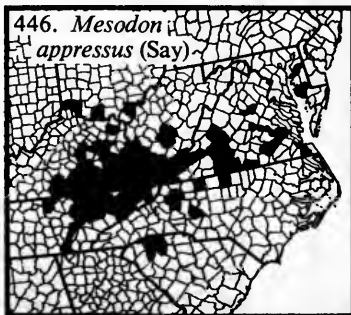
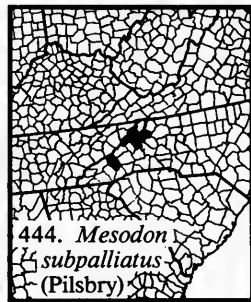
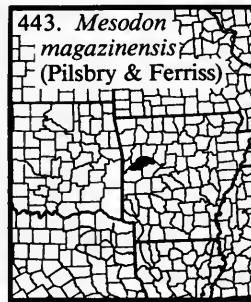
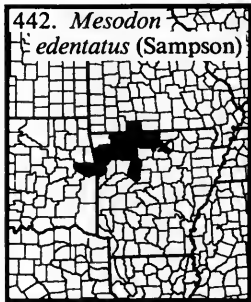
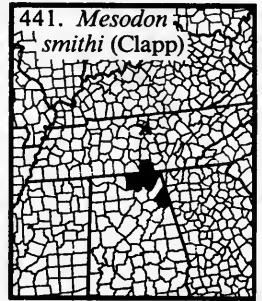
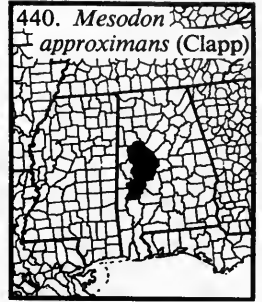
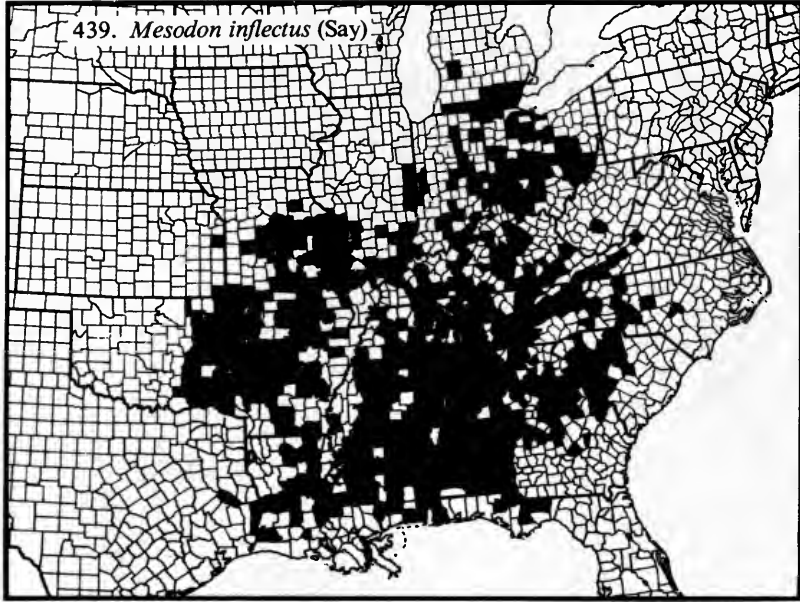
430. *Praticolella pachyloma*  
(Menke in Pfeiffer)

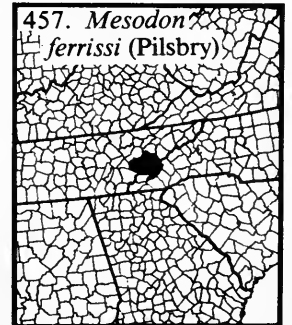
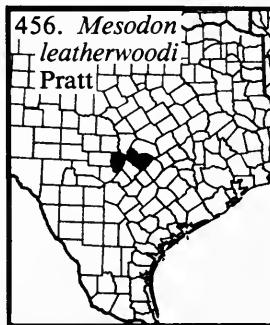
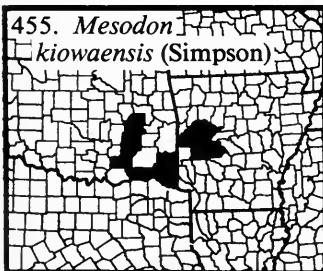
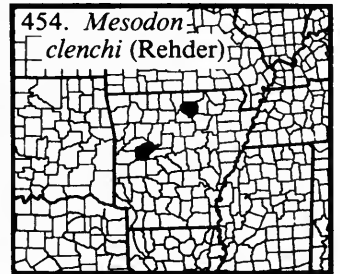
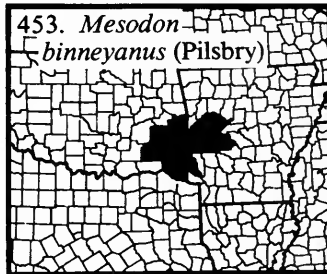
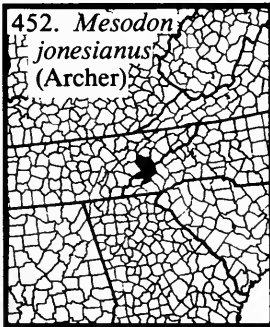
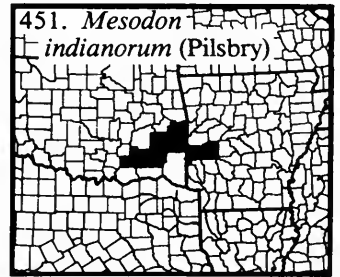
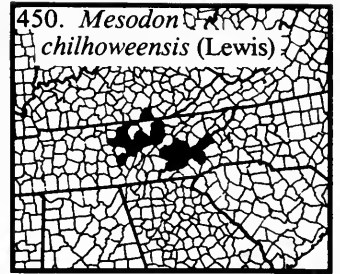
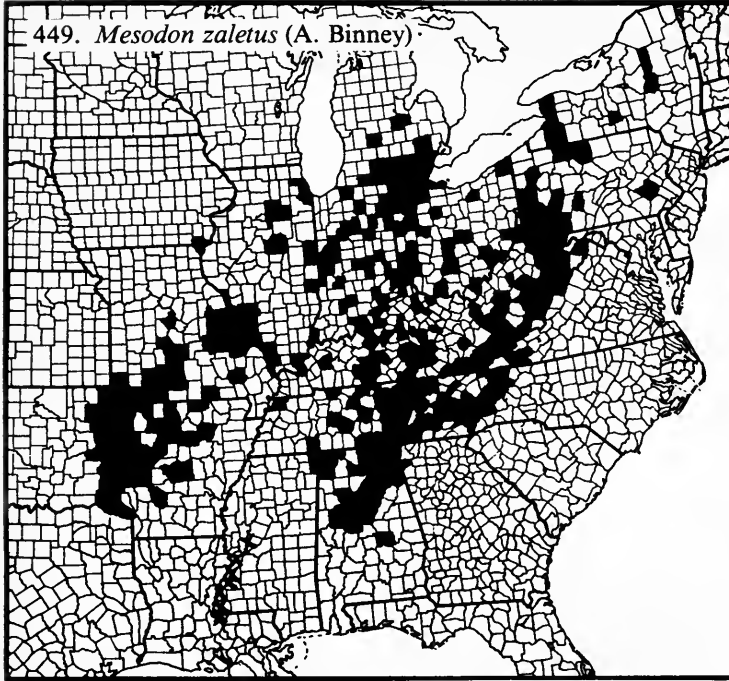


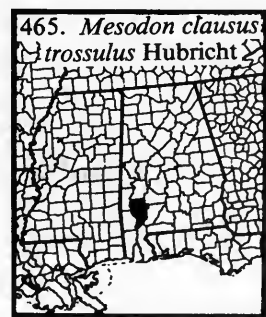
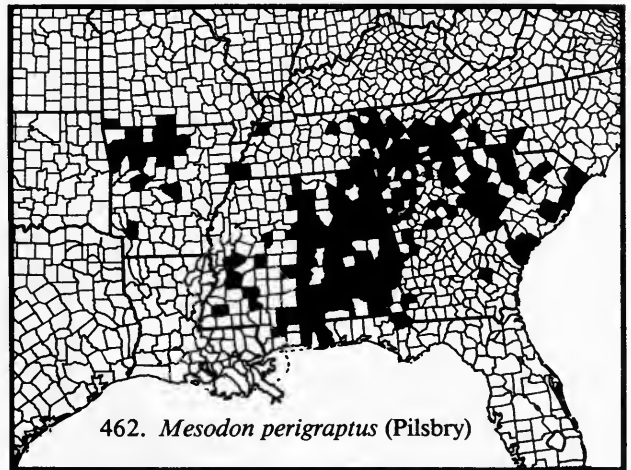
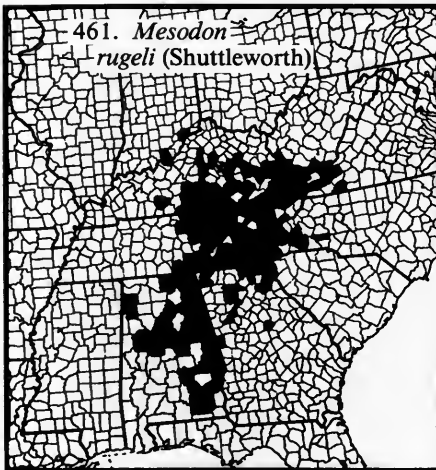
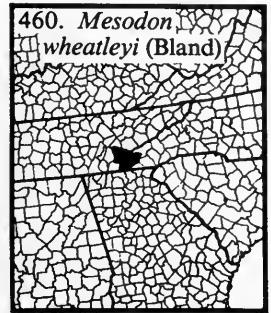
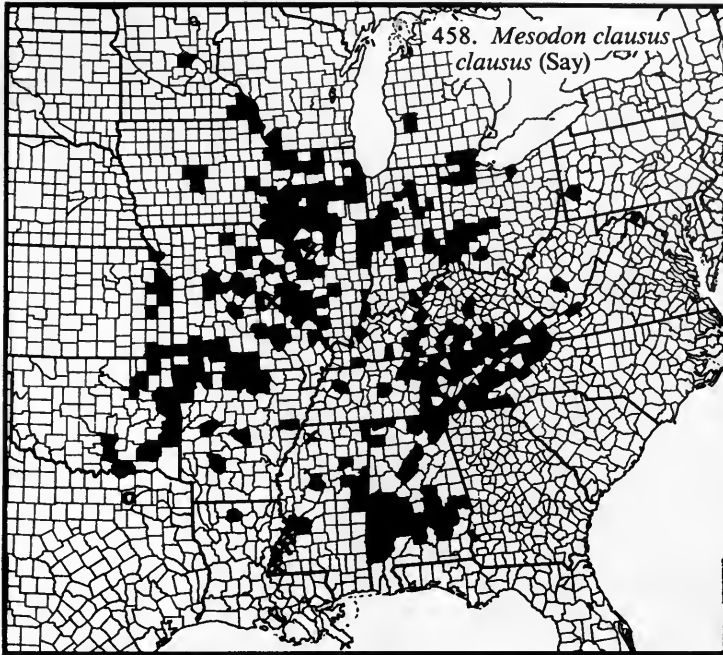
431. *Praticolella candida* Hubricht

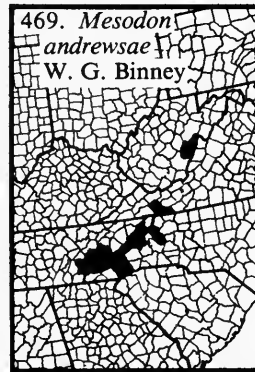
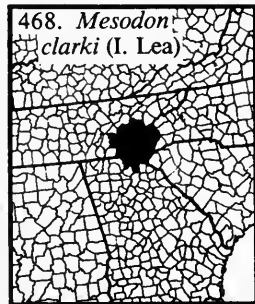
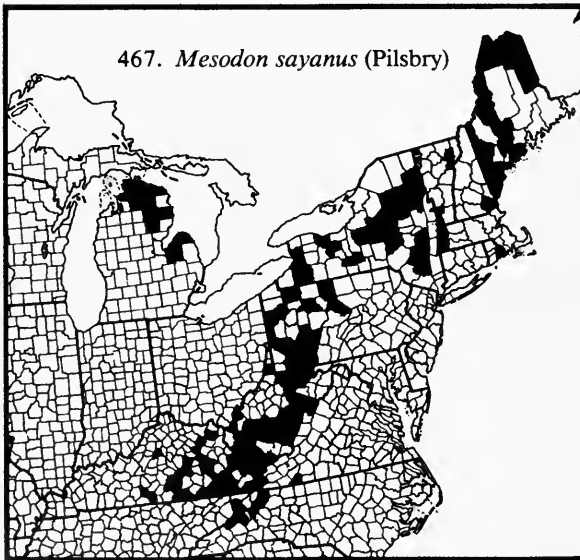
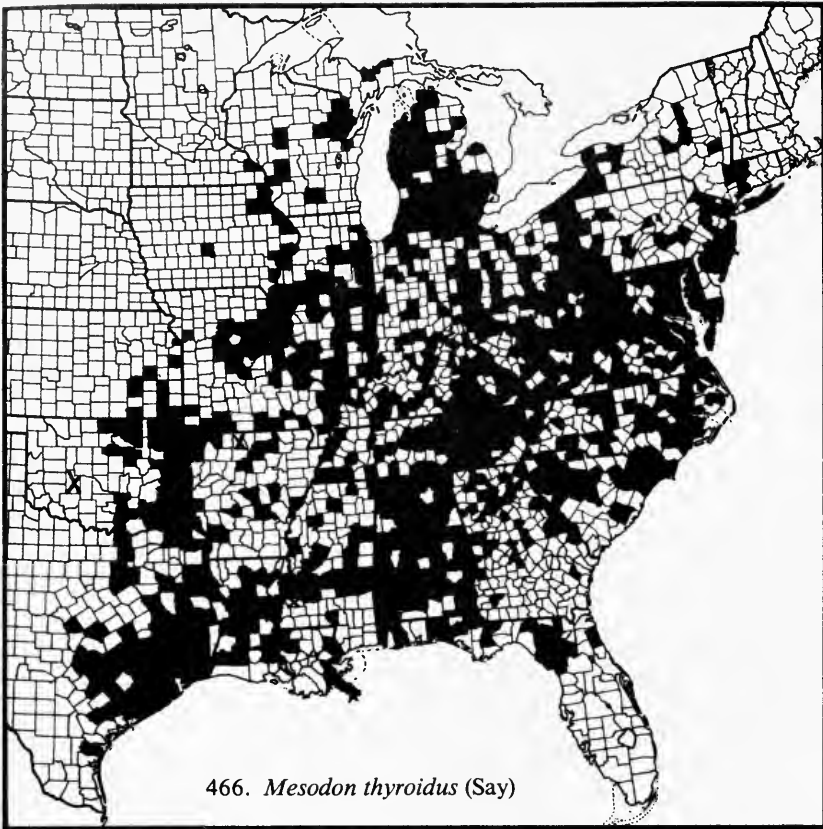




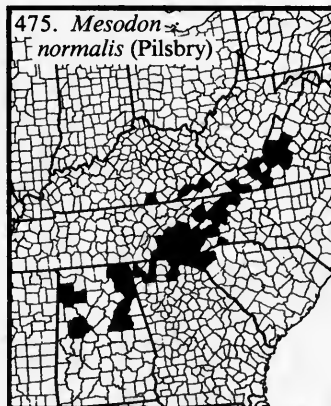
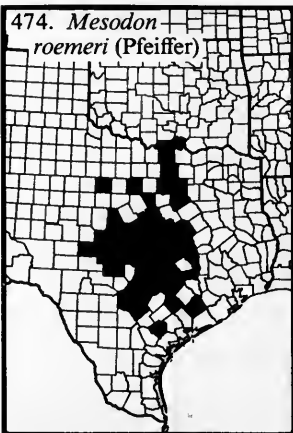
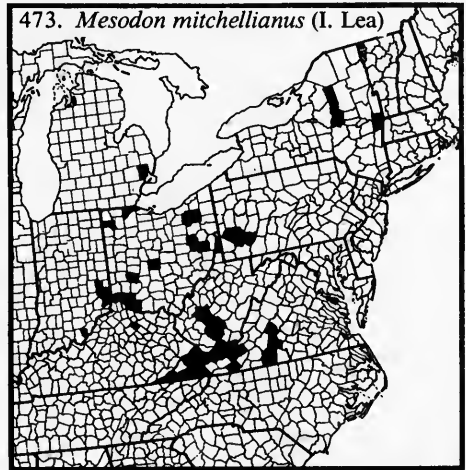
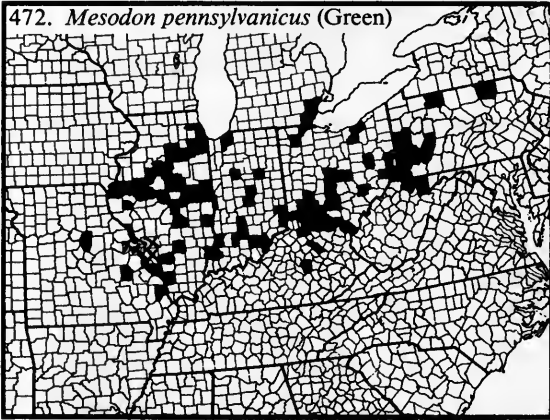
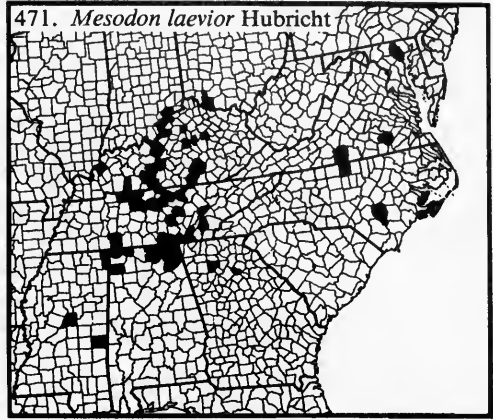
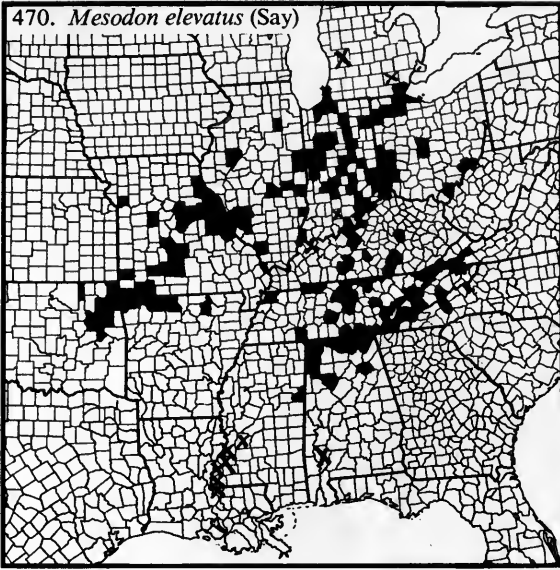


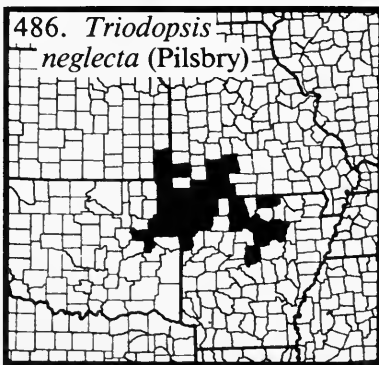
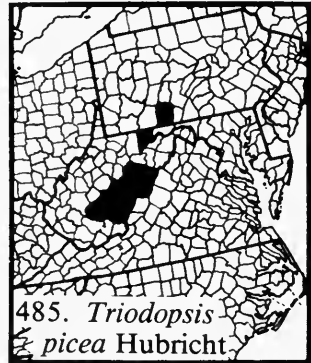
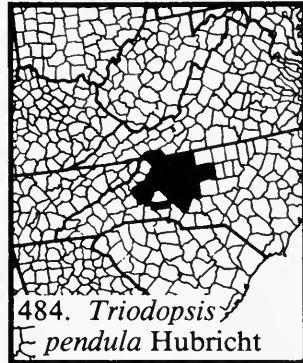
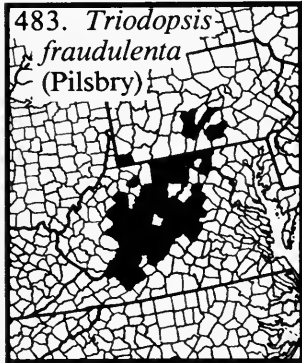
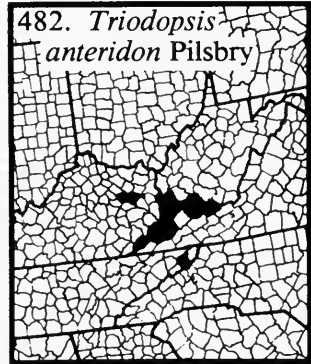
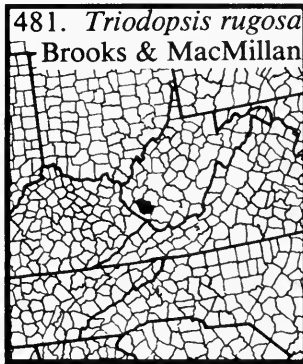
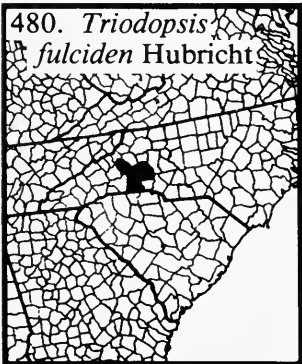
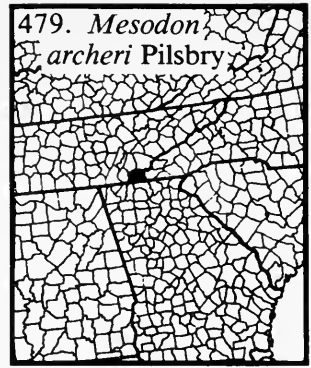
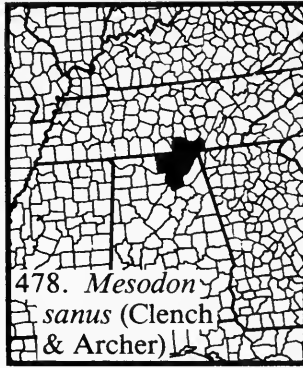
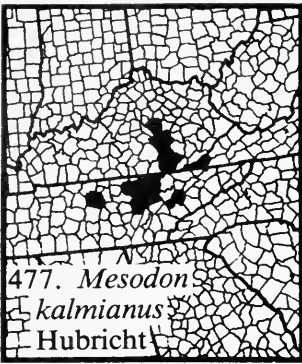




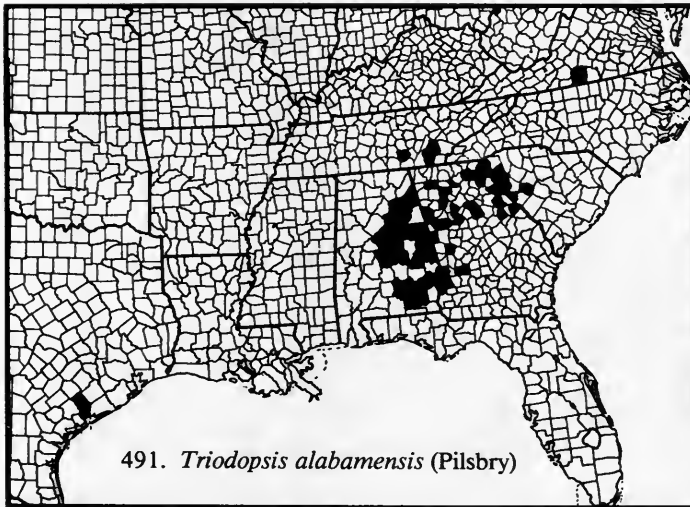
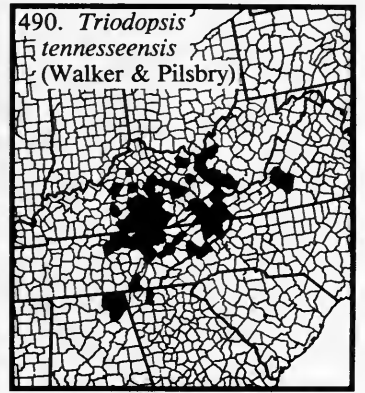
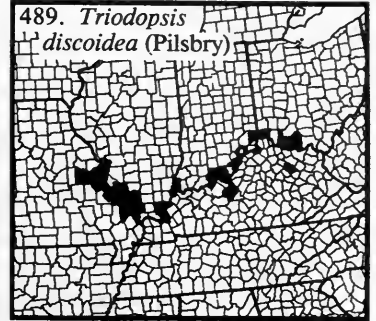
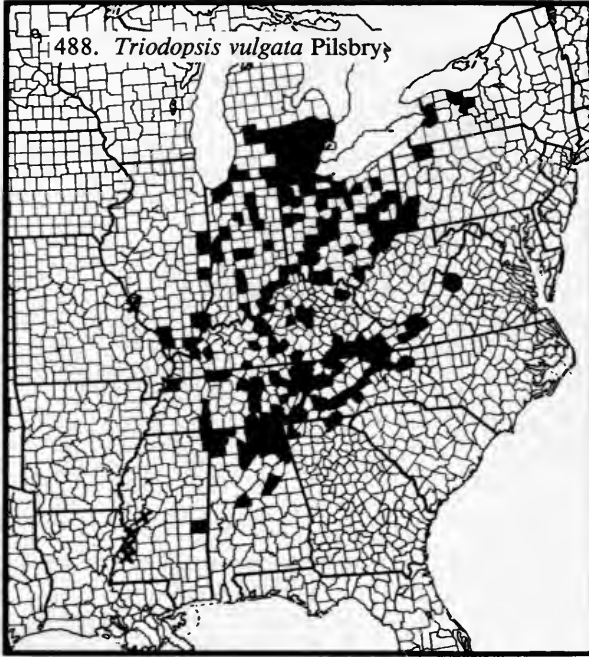


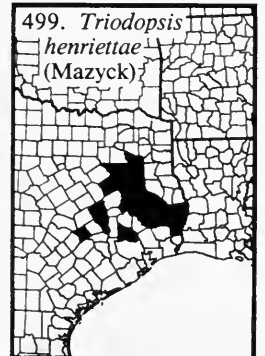
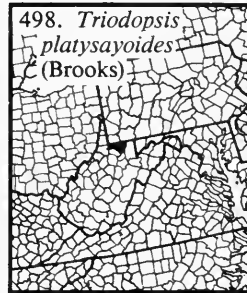
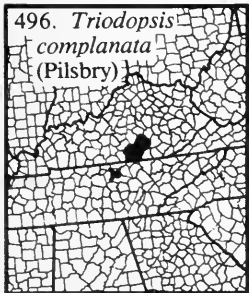
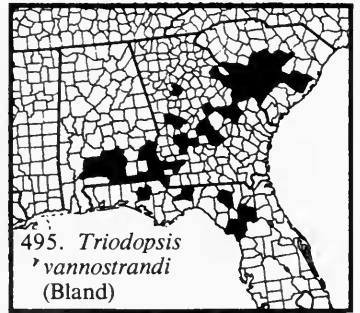
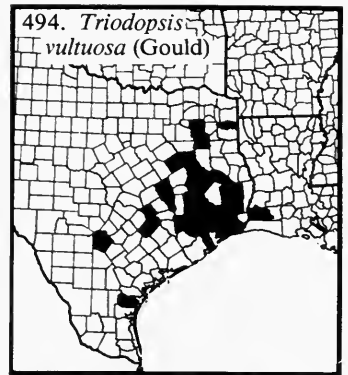
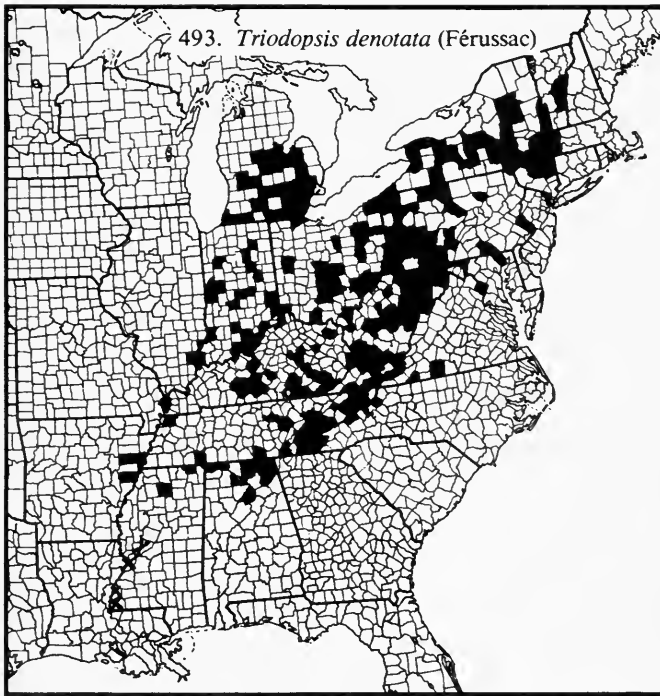


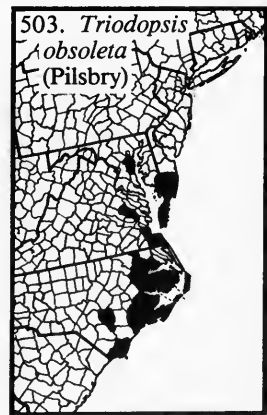
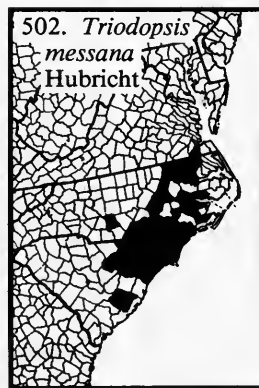
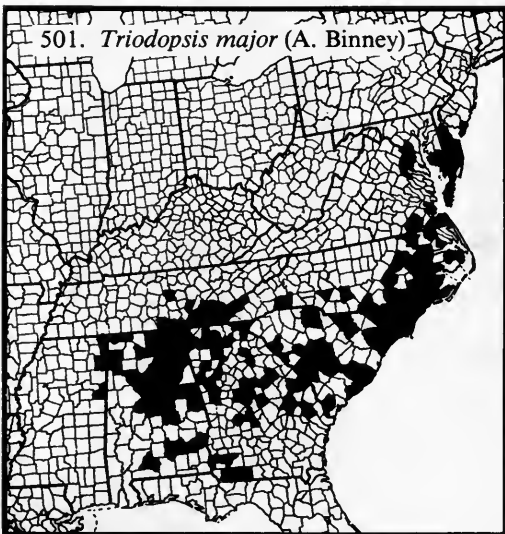
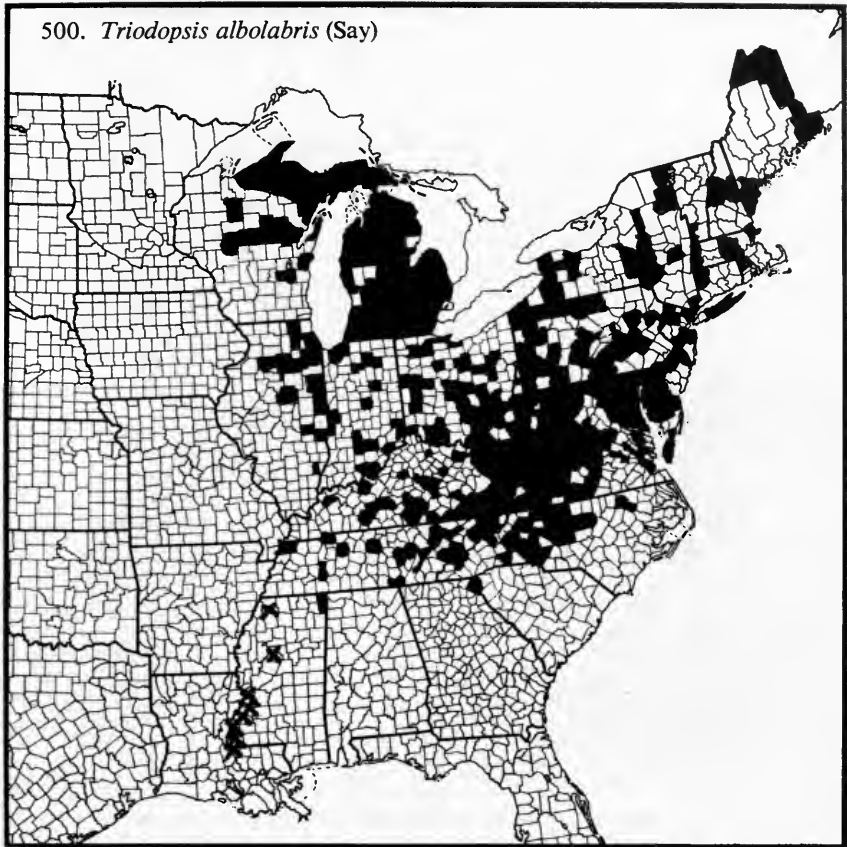


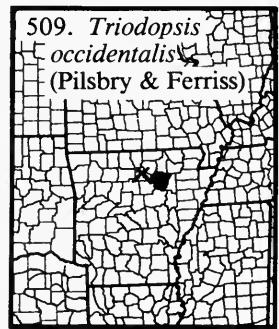
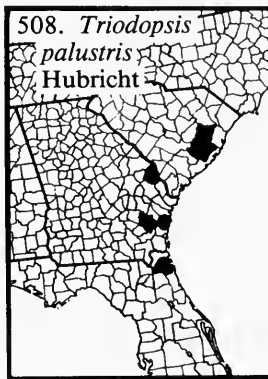
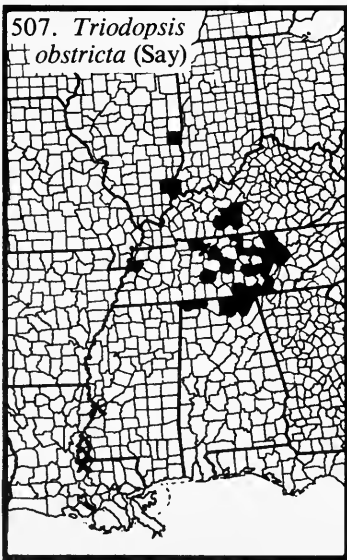
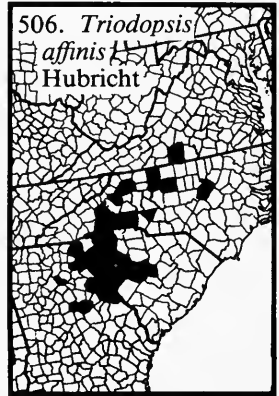
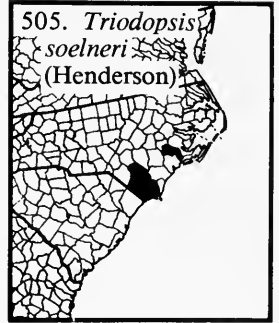
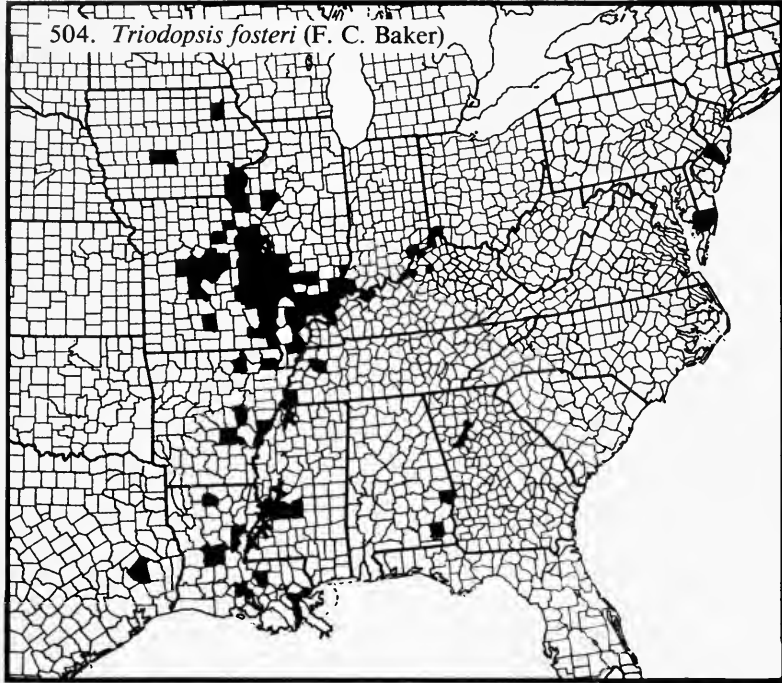


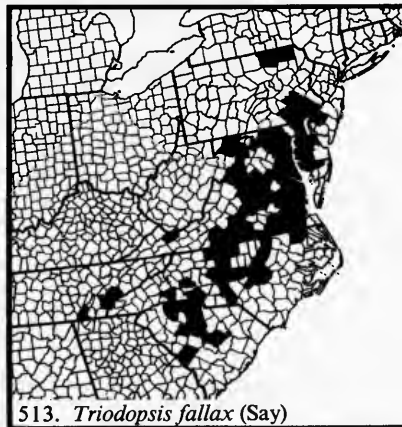
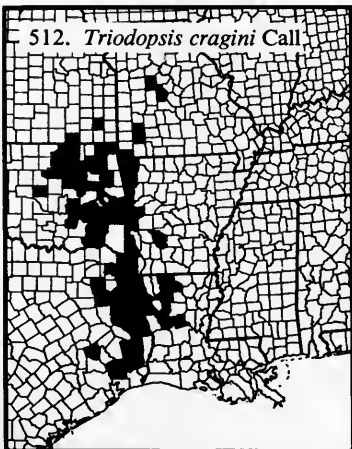
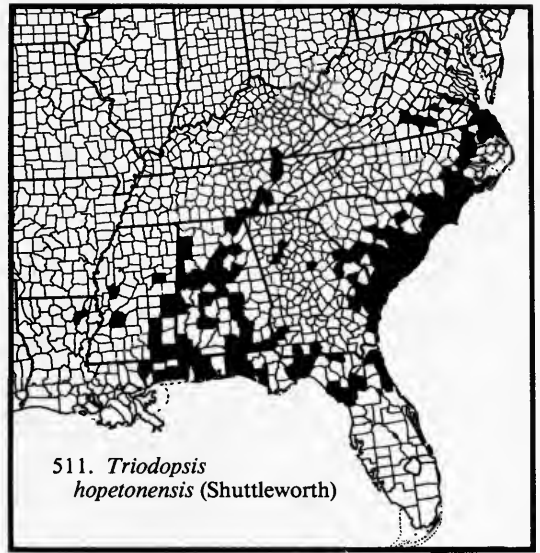
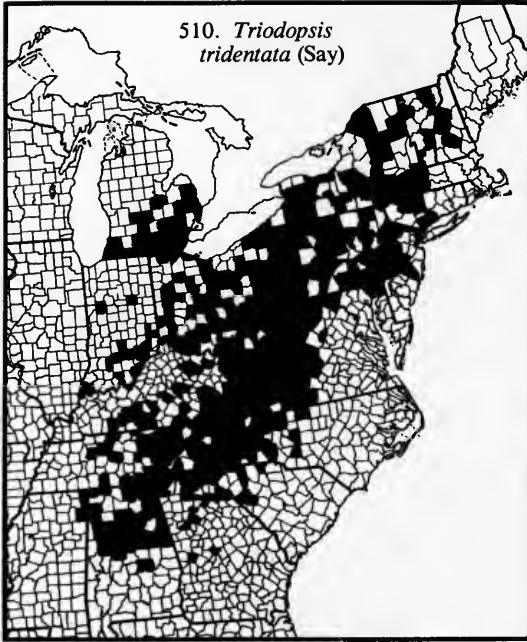


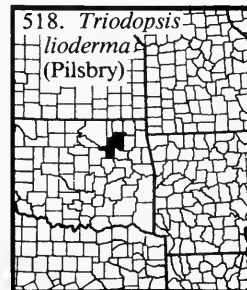
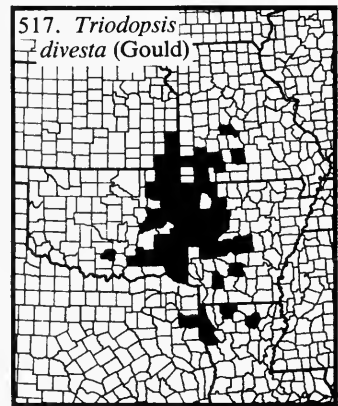
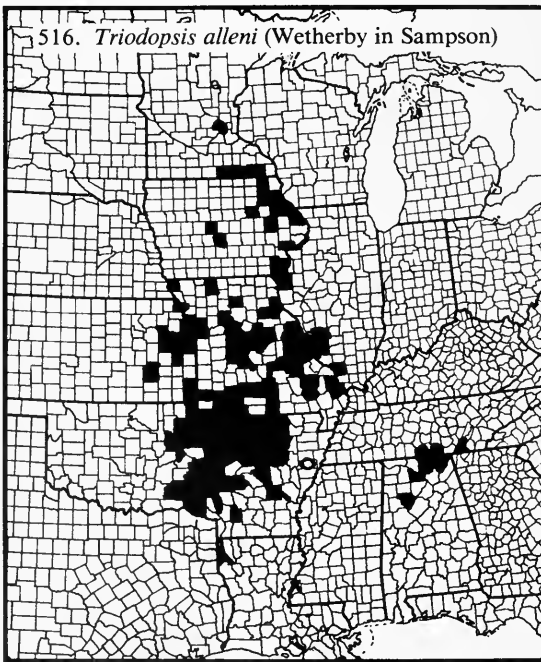
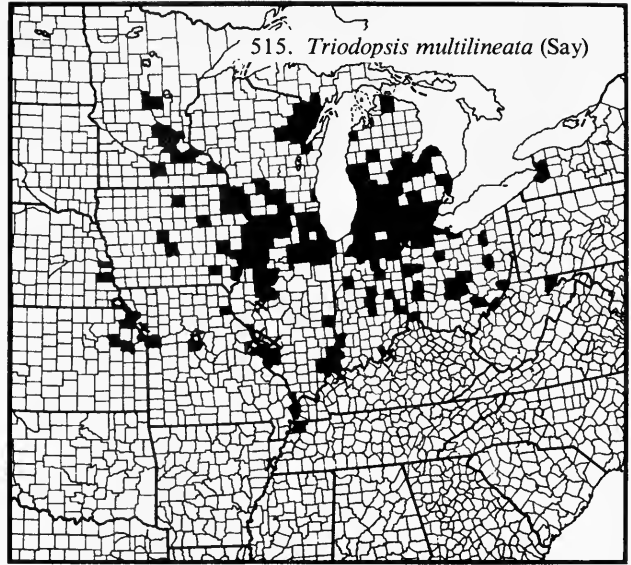
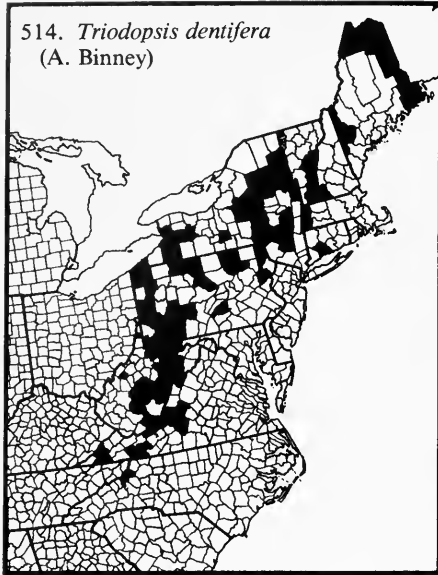






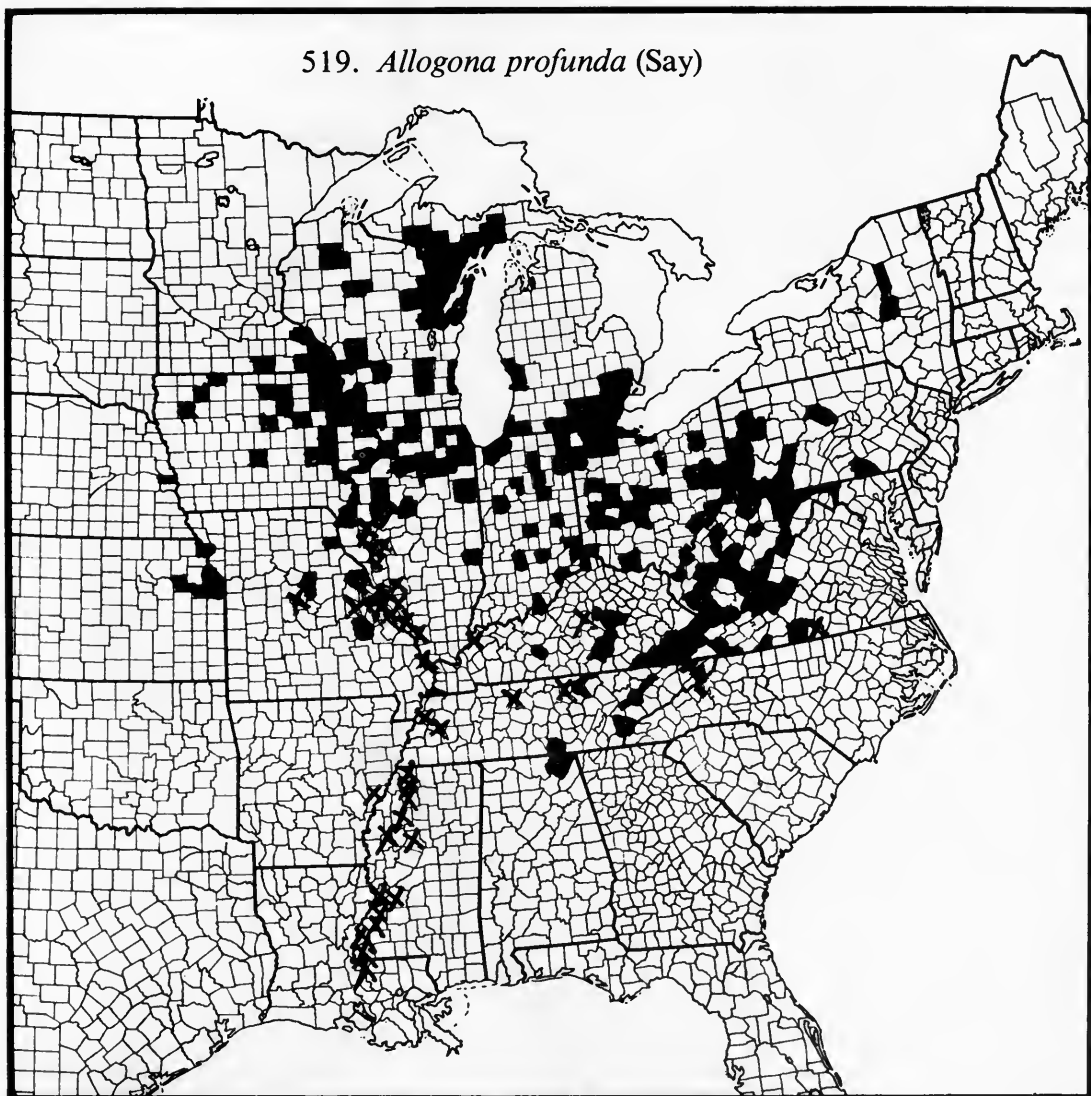




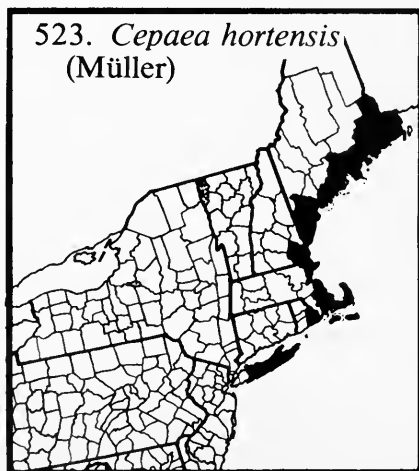
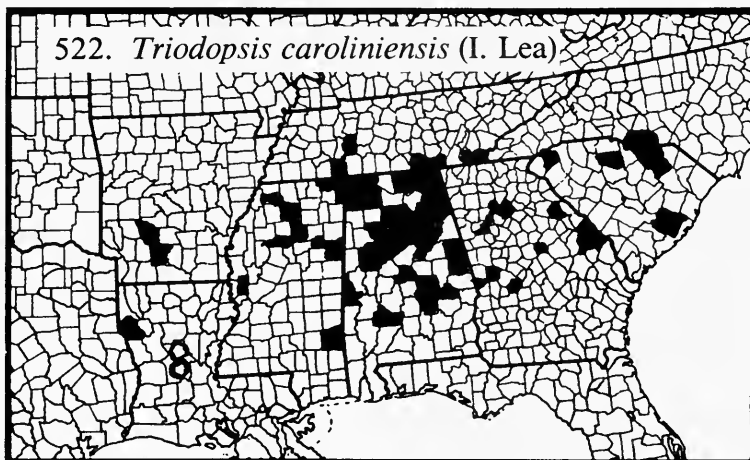
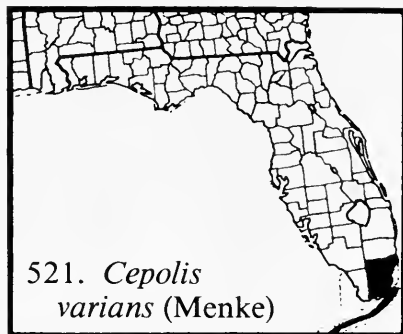
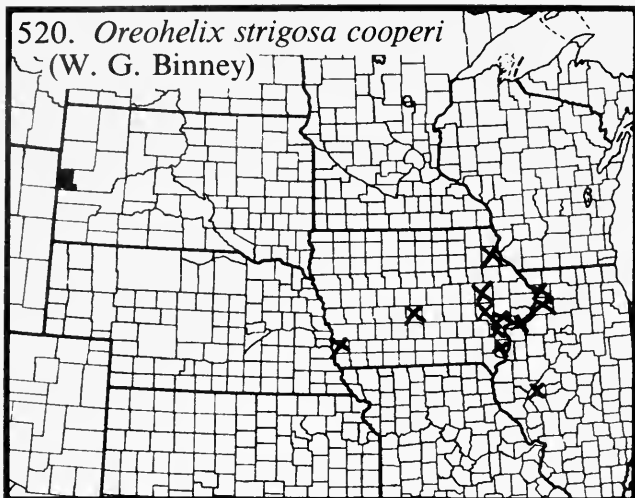




519. *Allogona profunda* (Say)







## Index

All references to map numbers are in **boldface**; to text pages, in regular type. Subspecies, forms, and synonyms are listed in regular type, with their synonymy following in parentheses. All recognized species are listed in *italics*.

- abbadona, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema labrosum*) 39  
*abbreviata*, *Gastrocopta* **50**, 8  
*abbreviata*, *Gastrocopta armifera* (*Gastrocopta abbreviata*) 8  
*acerra*, *Ventridens* **315**, 31  
*acerra*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) (*Ventridens acerra*) 31  
ACHATINACEA 34  
ACHATINIDAE 34  
*aenea*, *Strobilops* **105**, 13  
*aenea spiralis*, *Strobilops* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13  
*aenigma*, *Deroceras* **203**, 22  
*affinis*, *Gastrocopta armifera* form (*Gastrocopta similis*) 8  
*affinis*, *Strobilops* **106**, 13  
*affinis*, *Triodopsis* **506**, 48  
*affinis*, *Triodopsis fallax* (*Triodopsis affinis*) 48  
*agna*, *Gastrocopta holzingeri* (*Gastrocopta holzingeri*) 9  
*alabama*, *Anguispira* **167**, 19  
*alabama*, *Anguispira cumberlandiana* (*Anguispira alabama*) 19  
*alabamensis*, *Triodopsis* **491**, 48  
*alabamensis*, *Triodopsis fallax* (*Triodopsis alabamensis*) 48  
*alabamensis*, *Triodopsis vannostrandi* (*Triodopsis alabamensis*) 48  
*alabamensis*, *Vertigo* **93**, 10  
*alabamensis conecuhensis*, *Vertigo* (*Vertigo conecuhensis*) 10  
*alachuana*, *Hawaiiia* **290**, 29  
*alachuana*, *Hawaiiia minuscula* (*Hawaiiia alachuana*) 29  
[*alachuana*, *Hawaiiia minuscula*] (*Hawaiiia minuscula*) 29  
*alachuana*, *Helicodiscus* (*Hawaiiia alachuana*) 29  
*alaskana*, *Vitrina* **329**, 33  
*albilabris*, *Pupoides* **38**, 8  
*albolabris*, *Triodopsis* **500**, 49  
*albolabris*, *Xolotrema albolabris* (*Triodopsis albolabris*) 49  
*albolabris albolabris*, *Xolotrema* (*Triodopsis albolabris*) 49  
*albolabris alleni*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis alleni*) 49  
*albolabris alleni*, *Xolotrema* (*Triodopsis alleni*) 49  
*albolabris fuscilabris*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis alleni*) 49  
*albolabris major*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis major*) 49  
*albolabris major*, *Xolotrema* (*Triodopsis major*) 49  
*albula*, *Vallonia* (*Vallonia gracilicosta*) 7  
*aldrichiana*, *Clappiella* (*Helicodiscus aldrichianus*) 21  
*aldrichiana*, *Helicodiscus* (*Helicodiscus aldrichianus*) 21  
*aldrichianus*, *Helicodiscus* **196**, 21  
*alethia*, *Paravitrea* **279**, 28  
*algonquinensis*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis multilineata*) 49  
*aliciae*, *Stenotrema leai* **427**, 41  
*aliciae*, *Stenotrema monodon* (*Stenotrema leai aliciae*) 41  
*alleni*, *Triodopsis* **516**, 49  
*alleni*, *Triodopsis albolabris* (*Triodopsis alleni*) 49  
*alleni*, *Xolotrema albolabris* (*Triodopsis alleni*) 49  
*Allogona profunda* **519**, 49  
*Allogona profunda strontiana* (*Allogona profunda*) 49  
*alpestris oughtoni*, *Vertigo* **85**, 11  
*alternata*, *Anguispira* **158**, 18  
*alternata crassa*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira strongylodes*) 18  
*alternata fergusonii*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira fergusonii*) 18  
*alternata jessica*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira jessica*) 18  
*alternata knoxensis*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira knoxensis*) 18  
*alternata lawae*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*alternata macneilli*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira strongylodes*) 18  
*alternata mordax*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*alternata paucicostata*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*alternata rugoderma*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira rugoderma*) 18  
*alternata smithi*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*alternata strongylodes*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira strongylodes*) 18  
*alternatus*, *Bulimulus* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*alternatus*, *Rabdotus* **354**, 35  
*alternatus*, *Rabdotus alternatus* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*alternatus alternatus*, *Rabdotus* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*alternatus hesperius*, *Rabdotus* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*alternatus mariae*, *Bulimulus* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*alticola*, *Columella* (*Columella columella alticola*) 12  
*alticola*, *Columella columella* **96**, 12  
*altispira*, *Stenotrema* **401**, 39  
*altispira depilatum*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema depilatum*) 39  
*altivaga*, *Mesodon andrewsae* (*Mesodon andrewsae*) 45  
*altonensis*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis multilineata*) 49  
*amicalola*, *Paravitrea* **267**, 27  
*anacachensis*, *Holospira goldfussi* (*Holospira goldfussi*) 35  
*andrewsae*, *Mesodon* **469**, 45  
*andrewsae*, *Mesomphix* **241**, 25  
*andrewsae*, *Paravitrea* **258**, 27  
*andrewsae altivaga*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon andrewsae*) 45  
*andrewsae intermedius*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon andrewsae*) 45  
*andrewsae montivagus*, *Mesomphix* (*Mesomphix andrewsae*) 25  
*andrewsae normalis*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon normalis*) 45  
*angelicae limpida*, *Vitrina* (*Vitrina limpida*) 32  
*angellum*, *Stenotrema* **407**, 40  
*Anguispira alabama* **167**, 19  
*Anguispira alternata* **158**, 18  
*Anguispira alternata crassa* (*Anguispira strongylodes*) 18  
*Anguispira alternata fergusonii* (*Anguispira fergusonii*) 18  
*Anguispira alternata jessica* (*Anguispira jessica*) 18  
*Anguispira alternata knoxensis* (*Anguispira knoxensis*) 18  
*Anguispira alternata lawae* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*Anguispira alternata macneilli* (*Anguispira strongylodes*) 18  
*Anguispira alternata mordax* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*Anguispira alternata paucicostata* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*Anguispira alternata rugoderma* (*Anguispira rugoderma*) 18  
*Anguispira alternata smithi* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*Anguispira alternata strongylodes* (*Anguispira strongylodes*) 18  
*Anguispira clarki* (*Anguispira alternata*) 18

- Anguispira columba* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*Anguispira crassa* (*Anguispira strongylodes*) 18  
*Anguispira cumberlandiana* 166, 19  
*Anguispira cumberlandiana alabama* (*Anguispira alabama*) 19  
*Anguispira cumberlandiana columba* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*Anguispira cumberlandiana picta* (*Anguispira picta*) 19  
*Anguispira fergusonii* 162, 18  
*Anguispira jessica* 165, 18  
*Anguispira knoxensis* 164, 18  
*Anguispira kochi* 161, 19  
*Anguispira kochi roseoapicata* (*Anguispira kochi*) 19  
*Anguispira kochi strontiana* (*Anguispira kochi*) 19  
*Anguispira macneilli* (*Anguispira strongylodes*) 18  
*Anguispira mordax* 160, 19  
*Anguispira mordax paucicostata* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*Anguispira paucicostata* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*Anguispira picta* 168, 19  
*Anguispira rugoderma* 163, 18  
**[Anguispira rugoderma]** (*Anguispira knoxensis*) 18  
*Anguispira smithi* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*Anguispira strongylodes* 159, 18  
*angulata*, *Discus macclintocki* (*Discus macclintocki*) 19  
*anteridon*, *Triodopsis* 482, 46  
*anteridon*, *Triodopsis rugosa* (*Triodopsis anteridon*) 46  
**[anteridon, Triodopsis rugosa]** (*Triodopsis rugosa*) 46  
*anurus*, *Mesodon* 247, 26  
*appressus*, *Mesodon* 446, 43  
*appressus* form *laevior*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon laevior*) 43  
*approxima*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia clingmani*) 23  
*approximans*, *Mesodon* 440, 42  
*approximans*, *Mesodon inflectus* (*Mesodon approximans*) 42  
*aprica*, *Catinella* 141, 16  
*arboreus*, *Zonitoides* 321, 32  
*arcellus*, *Ventridens* 311, 31  
*arcellus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) (*Ventridens arcellus*) 31  
**ARCHAEOGASTROPODA** 3  
*archeri*, *Mesodon* 479, 44  
*ariadnae*, *Polygyra* 37  
**ARIONACEA** 16  
**ARIOPHANTACEA** 33  
**[arizonensis, Helicodiscus eigenmanni]** (*Helicodiscus eigenmanni eigenmanni*) 21  
*armifera*, *Gastrocopta* 44, 8  
*armifera abbreviata*, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta abbreviata*) 8  
*armifera clappi*, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta clappi*) 8  
*armifera form affinis*, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta similis*) 8  
*armifera form similis*, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta similis*) 8  
*armifera ruidosensis*, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta ruidosensis*) 8  
*arthuri*, *Vertigo* 91, 12  
*asteriscus*, *Planogyra* 32, 7  
*aulacogyra*, *Paravitrea* 291, 29  
**AULACOPODA** 13  
*aurea*, *Paravitrea* (*Pilsbryna*) (*Pilsbryna aurea*) 29  
*aurea*, *Pilsbryna* 292, 29  
**[aurea, Succinea]** (*Succinea indiana*) 15  
*auriculata*, *Daedalochila* (*Polygyra auriculata*) 36  
*auriculata*, *Polygyra* 366, 36  
*auriformis*, *Polygyra* 367, 36  
*austrina*, *Glyphyalinia rhoadsii* (*Glyphyalinia rhoadsii*) 24  
*austrina*, *Retinella rhoadsii* (*Glyphyalinia rhoadsii*) 24  
*avara*, *Catinella* 134, 16  
*avara*, *Polygyra* 374, 37  
*avara*, *Succinea* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
  
*bakeri*, *Praticolella* 436, 42  
*bakeri*, *Succinea* 129, 15  
**[bakeri, Succinea]** (*Succinea grosveneri*) 15  
*barbatum*, *Stenotrema* 405, 40  
*barbatum*, *Stenotrema hirsutum* (*Stenotrema barbatum*) 40  
*barberi*, *Lymnaea* (*Succinea barberi*) 14  
*barberi*, *Oxyloma* (*Succinea barberi*) 14  
*barberi*, *Succinea* 133, 14  
*barbigerum*, *Stenotrema* 396, 39  
*barri*, *Helicodiscus* 198, 21  
**BASOMMATOPHORA** 5  
*batchi*, *Philomycus* (*Philomycus carolinianus*) 16  
*bayardi*, *Succinea* (*Succinea wilsoni*) 14  
*beckianum*, *Beckianum* 34  
*beckianum*, *Synopeas* (*Beckianum beckianum*) 34  
*Beckianum beckianum* 34  
*bellona*, *Paravitrea* 280, 28  
*berlandieriana*, *Praticolella* 432, 42  
**[berlandieriana campi, Praticolella]** (*Praticolella taeniata*) 42  
*berlandieriana pachyloma*, *Praticolella* (*Praticolella pachyloma*) 41  
*berlandieriana taeniata*, *Praticolella* (*Praticolella taeniata*) 42  
*bicornuta*, *Polygyra uvulifera* (*Polygyra uvulifera*) 36  
*bidens*, *Paravitrea* 270, 27  
*bilabiata*, *Truncatella* (*Truncatella pulchella*) 4  
  
*binneyana*, *Nesovitrea* 206, 23  
*binneyana*, *Retinella* (*Nesovitrea binneyana*) 23  
*binneyana*, *Vertigo* 86, 11  
*binneyanus*, *Mesodon* 453, 44  
**[binneyanus, Mesodon]** (*Mesodon indianorum*) 44  
*binneyanus chastatensis*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon binneyanus*) 44  
*bisodos*, *Philomycus* (*Philomycus venustus*) 17  
*blandii*, *Pupilla* 37, 7  
*blandianum*, *Punctum* 207, 22  
*blandianum*, *Stenotrema* 416, 40  
*blarina*, *Paravitrea* 276, 28  
*bollesiana*, *Vertigo* 84, 12  
*bonamicus*, *Helicodiscus* 193, 21  
*Bothriopupa variolosa* 101, 12  
*brevipila*, *Stenotrema* 418, 41  
*brevissima*, *Holospira roemeri* (*Metastoma roemeri*) 35  
*brevissima*, *Metastoma roemeri* (*Metastoma roemeri*) 35  
*brierensis*, *Vertigo* 89, 12  
*brittsi*, *Ventridens* 313, 31  
*brittsi*, *Ventridens demissus* (*Ventridens brittsi*) 31  
*brittsi*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus demissus* ssp.? (*Ventridens brittsi*)) 31  
*brooksi*, *Discus patulus* (*Discus patulus*) 19  
*bryantii*, *Discus* 175, 20  
*bryanti nigrimontanus*, *Discus* (*Discus nigrimontanus*) 20  
*bryantwalkerii*, *Discus* (*Discus patulus*) 19  
**BULIMULACEA** 34  
**BULIMULIDAE** 35  
**BULIMULINAE** 35  
*Bulimulus alternatus* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*Bulimulus alternatus mariae* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*Bulimulus dealbatus* (*Rabdotus dealbatus dealbatus*) 35  
*Bulimulus dealbatus jonesi* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*Bulimulus dealbatus mooreanus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*Bulimulus dealbatus ozarkensis* (*Rabdotus dealbatus dealbatus*) 35  
*Bulimulus dealbatus ragsdalei* (*Rabdotus dealbatus ragsdalei*) 35  
*Bulimulus lubricus* var. *lubricella* (*Cochlicopa lubricella*) 6  
*Bulimulus mooreanus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*Bulimulus mooreanus pecosensis* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*Bulimulus nitens* (*Cochlicopa nitens*) 6  
*Bulimulus schiedeanus pecosensis* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35

- bullata*, *Euglandina rosea* (*Euglandina rosea*) 34  
*burchi*, *Triodopsis* 497, 47  
*burchi*, *Triodopsis tennesseensis* (*Triodopsis burchi*) 47  
*burringtoni*, *Glyphyalinia* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*burringtoni*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon mitchellianus*) 45  
*burringtoni*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*burringtoni*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema hirsutum*) 40  
*caddoensis*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema unciferum*) 40  
*caddoensis*, *Stenotrema unciferum* (*Stenotrema unciferum*) 40  
*calcicola*, *Paravitrea* 274, 28  
*calvescens*, *Stenotrema* 404, 40  
*campestris*, *Succinea* 126, 15  
*campi*, *Praticolella* (*Praticolella griseola*) 41  
[*campi*, *Praticolella berlandieriana*] (*Praticolella taeniata*) 42  
*canadense*, *Carychium* (*Carychium exile canadense*) 5  
*canadense*, *Carychium exile* 21, 5  
*candida*, *Praticolella* 431, 42  
*capnodes*, *Mesomphix* 250, 26  
*capsella*, *Paravitrea* 260, 28  
*capsella lacteodens*, *Paravitrea* (*Paravitrea lacteodens*) 28  
*capsella tridens*, *Paravitrea* (*Paravitrea tridens*) 27  
*caribaensis*, *Truncatella* (*Truncatella subcylindrica*) 5  
*carnegiei*, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta pentodon*) 9  
*carolina*, *Polygyra postelliana* (*Polygyra postelliana*) 37  
*carolinianus*, *Philomycus* 143, 17  
*carolinianus collinus*, *Philomycus* (*Philomycus togatus*) 14  
*carolinianus flexuolaris*, *Philomycus* (*Philomycus flexuolaris*) 17  
*carolinianus togatus*, *Philomycus* (*Philomycus togatus*) 17  
*caroliniensis*, *Glyphyalinia* 227, 24  
*caroliniensis*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia caroliniensis*) 24  
*caroliniensis*, *Triodopsis* 522, 48  
[*caroliniensis*, *Triodopsis*] (*Triodopsis obstricta*) 48  
CARYCHIIDAE 5  
*Carychium canadense* (*Carychium exile canadense*) 5  
*Carychium clappi* 15, 5  
*Carychium costatum* (*Carychium clappi*) 5  
*Carychium exiguum* 17, 6  
[*Carychium exile*] (*Carychium exiguum*) 6  
*Carychium exile* (*Carychium exile exile*) 5  
*Carychium exile canadense* 21, 5  
*Carychium exile exile* 20, 5  
*Carychium exile mexicanum* (*Carychium mexicanum*) 6  
*Carychium floridanum* (*Carychium mexicanum*) 6  
*Carychium mexicanum* 14, 6  
*Carychium nannodes* 18, 6  
*Carychium perexiguum* (*Carychium exiguum*) 6  
*Carychium riparium* 19, 6  
*Carychium stygium* 16, 6  
*castanea*, *Paravitrea* (*Pilsbryna*) (*Pilsbryna castanea*) 29  
*castanea*, *Pilsbryna* 293, 29  
*Catinella aprica* 141, 16  
*Catinella avara* 134, 16  
*Catinella exile* 142, 16  
*Catinella gelida* 140, 16  
*Catinella hubrichti* 136, 16  
*Catinella oklahomarum* 135, 16  
*Catinella parallela* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*Catinella pinicola* (*Catinella oklahomarum*) 16  
*Catinella protracta* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*Catinella pugilator* 138, 16  
*Catinella texana* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*Catinella vagans* 139, 16  
[*Catinella vagans*] (*Catinella oklahomarum*) 16  
*Catinella vermeta* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*Catinella waccamawensis* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*Catinella wandae* 137, 16  
*catskillensis*, *Discus* 172, 19  
*catskillensis*, *Discus cronkhitei* (*Discus catskillensis*) 19  
[*catskillensis*, *Discus cronkhitei*] (*Discus cronkhitei*) 19  
*cavum*, *Stenotrema fraternum* (*Stenotrema fraternum fraternum*) 41  
*Cepaea hortensis* 523, 50  
CEPOLIINAE 49  
*Cepolis varians* 521, 49  
*cereolus*, *Polygyra* 363, 36  
*cereolus floridana*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
*ceres*, *Paravitrea* 281, 28  
*cerinoideus*, *Ventridens* 301, 30  
*cerinoideus*, *Ventridens gularis* (*Ventridens cerinoideus*) 31  
[*cerinoideus*, *Ventridens gularis*] (*Ventridens gularis*) 30  
*cerinoideus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) (*Ventridens cerinoideus*) 31  
CERIONIDAE 13  
*Cerion incanum* 108, 13  
*chadwicki*, *Xolotrema* (*Triodopsis multilineata*) 49  
*chastatensis*, *Mesodon binneyanus* (*Mesodon binneyanus*) 44  
*chauliodonta*, *Gastrocopta* 56, 10  
*cheatumi*, *Stenotrema leai* 421, 41  
*chersinus*, *Euconulus* 328, 33  
*chersinus dentatus*, *Euconulus* (*Euconulus dentatus*) 33  
*chersinus polygyratus*, *Euconulus* (*Euconulus polygyratus*) 33  
*chersinus trochulus*, *Euconulus* (*Euconulus trochulus*) 33  
*chilhoweensis*, *Mesodon* 450, 43  
*chincoteagensis*, *Triodopsis hope-tonensis* (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47  
*chittenangoensis*, *Succinea* 125, 14  
*chittenangoensis*, *Succinea ovalis* (*Succinea chittenangoensis*) 14  
*chittenangoensis*, *Succinea ovalis* form (*Succinea chittenangoensis*) 14  
*Chondropoma dentatum* 5, 4  
*christyi*, *Mesodon* 464, 44  
*chrysocheila*, *Helicina* 3  
*cincinnatiensis*, *Cyclostoma* (*Pomatopsis cincinnatiensis*) 4  
*cincinnatiensis*, *Pomatopsis* 12, 4  
*Cionella lubrica* (*Cochlicopa lubrica*) 6  
*Cionella lubrica* form *exigua* (*Cochlicopa lubricella*) 6  
*Cionella lubrica morseana* (*Cochlicopa morseana*) 6  
*Cionella morseana* (*Cochlicopa morseana*) 6  
*circumstriata*, *Glyphyalinia* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*circumstriata*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*claibornensis*, *Triodopsis* 487, 46  
*claibornensis*, *Triodopsis hopetonensis* (*Triodopsis claibornensis*) 46  
[*claibornensis*, *Triodopsis hopetonensis*] (*Triodopsis vulgata*) 46  
*clappi*, *Carychium* 15, 5  
*clappi*, *Discus* 176, 20  
*clappi*, *Gastrocopta* 64, 8  
*clappi*, *Gastrocopta armifera* (*Gastrocopta clappi*) 8  
*clappi*, *Helicina* 3, 3  
*clappi*, *Paravitrea* 255, 26  
*clappi*, *Vertigo* 82, 10  
*Clappiella aldrichiana* (*Helicodiscus aldrichianus*) 21  
*Clappiella saludensis* (*Helicodiscus saludensis*) 21  
*clarki*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira alternata*) 18  
*clarki*, *Mesodon* 468, 44  
*clarki nantahala*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon clarki*) 44  
*clathrus*, *Truncatella* (*Truncatella scalaris clathrus*) 5  
*clathrus*, *Truncatella scalaris* 8, 5  
CLAUSILIACEA 13

- clausus, *Mesodon (Mesodon clausus clausus)* 45  
*clausus, Mesodon clausus* 458, 45  
*clausus clausus, Mesodon* 458, 45  
*clausus trossulus, Mesodon* 465, 45  
*clenchi, Mesodon* 454, 44  
 climeana, *Gastrocopta contracta (Gastrocopta contracta)* 8  
*clingmani, Glyphyalinia* 216, 23  
*clingmani, Retinella (Glyphyalinia clingmani)* 23  
*clingmanicus, Mesodon* 463, 44  
*clingmanicus, Mesodon wheatleyi (Mesodon clingmanicus)* 44  
 COCHLICOPACEA 6  
*Cochlicopa lubrica* 24, 6  
*Cochlicopa lubricella* 22, 6  
*Cochlicopa morseana* 25, 6  
*Cochlicopa nitens* 23, 6  
 COCHLICOPIDAE 6  
*Cochlodinella poeyana* 348, 34  
*coelaxis, Ventridens* 299, 30  
*coelaxis, Zonitoides (Ventridens (Ventridens coelaxis))* 30  
*cohuttense, Stenotrema* 419, 41  
*collinus, Philomycus carolinianus (Philomycus togatus)* 17  
*collisella, Ventridens* 305, 30  
*collisella, Zonitoides (Ventridens (Ventridens collisella))* 30  
*columa, Anguispira (Anguispira mordax)* 19  
*columa, Anguispira cumberlandiana (Anguispira mordax)* 19  
*Columella alticola (Columella columella alticola)* 12  
*columella alticola, Columella* 96, 12  
*Columella columella alticola* 96, 12  
*[Columella edentula] (Columella simplex)* 12  
*Columella hasta* 100, 12  
*Columella simplex* 97, 12  
*complanata, Triodopsis* 496, 47  
*complanata, Triodopsis tridentata (Triodopsis complanata)* 47  
*complanata platysayoides, Triodopsis (Triodopsis platysayoides)* 47  
*concauum, Haplotrema* 336, 33  
*concauum kendeighi, Haplotrema (Haplotrema kendeighi)* 33  
*concinnula, Vertigo* 92, 12  
*[concordialis, Succinea] (Succinea forshyei)* 15  
*[concordialis, Succinea] (Succinea unicolor)* 15  
*conecuhensis, Paravitrea* 253, 28  
*conecuhensis, Vertigo* 94, 10  
*conecuhensis, Vertigo alabamensis (Vertigo conecuhensis)* 10  
*contracta, Gastrocopta* 42, 8  
*contracta climeana, Gastrocopta (Gastrocopta contracta)* 8  
*cooperi, Oreohelix strigosa* 520, 49  
*copei, Triodopsis (Triodopsis vultuosa)* 47  
*copei, Triodopsis vultuosa (Triodopsis vultuosa)* 47  
*copei cragini, Triodopsis (Triodopsis cragini)* 47  
*corticaria, Gastrocopta* 53, 9  
*costata, Vallonia* 27, 7  
*costatum, Carychium (Carychium clappi)* 5  
*cragini, Triodopsis* 512, 47  
*cragini, Triodopsis copei (Triodopsis cragini)* 47  
*cragini, Triodopsis vultuosa (Triodopsis cragini)* 47  
*crassa, Anguispira (Anguispira strongyloides)* 18  
*crassa, Anguispira alternata (Anguispira strongyloides)* 18  
*crisfieldi, Succinea (Succinea wilsoni)* 14  
*cristata, Gastrocopta* 47, 10  
*cronkhitei, Discus* 171, 19  
*cronkhitei catskillensis, Discus (Discus catskillensis)* 19  
*[cronkhitei catskillensis, Discus] (Discus cronkhitei)* 19  
*cryptomphala, Glyphyalinia* 226, 24  
*cryptomphala, Retinella (Glyphyalinia cryptomphala)* 24  
*cryptomphala solida, Retinella (Glyphyalinia solida)* 24  
*cumberlandiana, Anguispira* 166, 19  
*cumberlandiana, Glyphyalinia* 215, 23  
*cumberlandiana, Retinella (Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana)* 23  
*cumberlandiana alabama, Anguispira (Anguispira alabama)* 19  
*cumberlandiana columba, Anguispira (Anguispira mordax)* 19  
*cumberlandiana picta, Anguispira (Anguispira picta)* 19  
*cumberlandiana roanensis, Retinella (Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana)* 23  
*cumberlandicus, Ventridens lawae (Ventridens lawae)* 30  
*cupreus, Mesomphix* 244, 26  
*cupreus miktus, Mesomphix (Mesomphix capnodes)* 26  
*cupreus ozarkensis, Mesomphix (Mesomphix capnodes)* 26  
*cupreus politus, Mesomphix (Mesomphix cupreus)* 26  
*cyclophorella, Vallonia* 29, 7  
*Cyclostoma cincinnatiensis (Pomatiopsis cincinnatiensis)* 4  
*Cyclostoma lapidaria (Pomatiopsis lapidaria)* 4  
  
*Daedalochila auriculata (Polygyra auriculata)* 36  
*Daedalochila hippocrepis (Polygyra hippocrepis)* 38  
*Daedalochila pustula (Polygyra pustula)* 38  
  
*dalliana, Nesovitrea* 209, 23  
*dalliana, Retinella (Nesovitrea dalliana)* 23  
*dauca, Dryachloa* 337, 33  
*dealbatus, Bulimulus (Rabdotus dealbatus dealbatus)* 35  
*dealbatus, Rabdotus dealbatus* 355, 35  
*dealbatus dealbatus, Rabdotus* 355, 35  
*dealbatus jonesi, Bulimulus (Rabdotus mooreanus)* 35  
*dealbatus mooreanus, Bulimulus (Rabdotus mooreanus)* 35  
*dealbatus ozarkensis, Bulimulus (Rabdotus dealbatus dealbatus)* 35  
*dealbatus ragsdalei, Bulimulus (Rabdotus dealbatus ragsdalei)* 35  
*dealbatus ragsdalei, Rabdotus* 356, 35  
*decampi, Oxyloma (Oxyloma retusa)* 13  
*decampi gouldi, Oxyloma (Oxyloma retusa)* 13  
*decampi peoriensis, Oxyloma (Oxyloma peoriensis)* 14  
*deceptum, Stenotrema* 415, 40  
*decussatus, Ventridens* 297, 30  
*decussatus, Ventridens gularis (Ventridens decussatus)* 30  
*decussatus, Zonitoides (Ventridens (Ventridens decussatus))* 30  
*delecta, Polygyra* 372, 37  
*deltoidea, Polygyra* 386, 38  
*deltoidea, Polygyra jacksoni (Polygyra deltoidea)* 38  
*demissus, Ventridens* 309, 31  
*demissus, Zonitoides (Ventricallus (Ventridens demissus))* 31  
*demissus brittsi, Ventridens (Ventridens brittsi)* 31  
*demissus ssp.? brittsi, Zonitoides (Ventricallus) (Ventridens brittsi)* 31  
*denotata, Triodopsis* 493, 48  
*denotata, Triodopsis obstricta (Triodopsis denotata)* 48  
*denotata, Xolotrema (Triodopsis denotata)* 48  
*dentatum, Chondropoma* 5, 4  
*dentatus, Euconulus* 333, 33  
*dentatus, Euconulus chersinus (Euconulus dentatus)* 33  
*dentifera, Triodopsis* 514, 49  
*dentilla, Paravitrea* 259, 27  
*depilatum, Stenotrema* 402, 39  
*depilatum, Stenotrema altispira (Stenotrema depilatum)* 39  
*deprimida, Oxyloma (Oxyloma peoriensis)* 14  
*Deroceras aenigma* 203, 22  
*Deroceras laeve* 202, 22  
*derochetus, Mesomphix (Mesomphix vulgatus)* 26

- (Desmosuccinea) pseudavara, Succinea (*Succinea grosvenori*) 15  
 diaboli, *Vertigo ovata* (*Vertigo ovata*) 11  
*diadema*, *Helicodiscus* 189, 20  
 [diadema, *Helicodiscus*] (*Helicodiscus parallelus*) 21  
*diana*, *Paravitrea* 282, 28  
*dioscricola*, *Pupisoma* 98, 12  
 DISCIDAE 18  
*discoidea*, *Triodopsis* 489, 46  
 discoidea, *Triodopsis juxtidentis* (*Triodopsis discoidea*) 46  
 discoidea, *Triodopsis tridentata* (*Triodopsis discoidea*) 46  
*Discus bryanti* 175, 20  
*Discus bryanti nigrimontanus* (*Discus nigrimontanus*) 20  
*Discus bryantwalkeri* (*Discus patulus*) 19  
*Discus catskillensis* 172, 19  
*Discus clappi* 176, 20  
*Discus cronkhitei* 171, 19  
*Discus cronkhitei catskillensis* (*Discus catskillensis*) 19  
 [Discus cronkhitei catskillensis] (*Discus cronkhitei*) 19  
*Discus macclintocki* 173, 19  
*Discus macclintocki angulata* (*Discus macclintocki*) 19  
*Discus nigrimontanus* 170, 20  
*Discus patulus* 174, 19  
*Discus patulus brooksi* (*Discus patulus*) 19  
*Discus patulus edentulus* (*Discus nigrimontanus*) 20  
*Discus patulus form edentulus* (*Discus nigrimontanus*) 20  
*Discus shimeki* 169, 20  
*divesta*, *Triodopsis* 517, 49  
 divisidens, *Ventridens suppressus* (*Ventridens suppressus*) 31  
*dominicus*, *Drymaeus* 357, 36  
*dorfeuilliana*, *Polygyra* 393, 38  
*dorfeuilliana sampsoni*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra dorfeuilliana*) 38  
*dormani*, *Drymaeus* 358, 36  
*dorsalis*, *Pallifera* 149, 17  
*downianus*, *Mesodon* 476, 45  
 [downianus, *Mesodon mitchellianus*] (*Mesodon downianus*) 45  
*downianus*, *Mesodon mitchellianus* (*Mesodon mitchellianus*) 45  
*Dryachloa dauca* 337, 33  
*Drymaeus dominicus* 357, 36  
*Drymaeus dormani* 358, 36  
*Drymaeus multilineatus* 359, 36  
*edentatus*, *Mesodon* 442, 43  
*edentatus*, *Mesodon inflectus* (*Mesodon edentatus*) 43  
 [edentatus, *Mesodon inflectus*] (*Mesodon inflectus*) 42  
*edentilabris*, *Triodopsis tridentata* (*Triodopsis tridentata*) 46  
 [edentula, *Columella*] (*Columella simplex*) 12  
*edentulus*, *Discus patulus* (*Discus nigrimontanus*) 20  
*edentulus*, *Discus patulus form edentulus* (*Discus nigrimontanus*) 20  
*edgarianum*, *Stenotrema* 395, 39  
*edwardsi*, *Stenotrema* 397, 39  
*effusa*, *Oxyloma* 113, 14  
*effusa subeffusa*, *Oxyloma* (*Oxyloma subeffusa*) 14  
*eigenmanni*, *Helicodiscus* (*Helicodiscus eigenmanni eigenmanni*) 21  
 [eigenmanni, *Helicodiscus*] (*Helicodiscus parallelus*) 21  
*eigenmanni*, *Helicodiscus eigenmanni* 180, 21  
 [eigenmanni arizonensis, *Helicodiscus*] (*Helicodiscus eigenmanni eigenmanni*) 21  
*eigenmanni eigenmanni*, *Helicodiscus* 180, 21  
*elata*, *Helicina fragilis* 3  
*elator*, *Vertigo* 69, 11  
*electrina*, *Nesovitrea* 205, 23  
*electrina*, *Nesovitrea hammonis* (*Nesovitrea electrina*) 23  
*electrina*, *Retinella* (*Nesovitrea electrina*) 23  
*elevatus*, *Mesodon* 470, 44  
*elliotti*, *Ventridens* (*Zonitoides elliotti*) 32  
*elliotti*, *Zonitoides* 317, 32  
 ELLOBIACEA 5  
 enneodon, *Helicodiscus* (*Helicodiscus multidens*) 20  
*espiloca*, *Polygyra postelliana* (*Polygyra postelliana*) 37  
*Euconulus chersinus* 328, 33  
*Euconulus chersinus dentatus* (*Euconulus dentatus*) 33  
*Euconulus chersinus polygyratus* (*Euconulus polygyratus*) 33  
*Euconulus chersinus trochulus* (*Euconulus trochulus*) 33  
*Euconulus dentatus* 333, 33  
*Euconulus fulvus* 331, 33  
*Euconulus polygyratus* 335, 33  
*Euconulus trochulus* 332, 33  
*Euglandina rosea* 340, 33  
*Euglandina rosea bullata* (*Euglandina rosea*) 34  
*Euglandina singleyana* 342, 34  
*Euglandina texasiana* 341, 34  
 [Eumelus lividus] (*Megapallifera mutabilis*) 17  
*Eumelus lividus* (*Philomycus carolinianus*) 16  
*Eumelus nebulosus* (*Philomycus carolinianus*) 16  
*Eumelus wetherbyi* (*Megapallifera wetherbyi*) 17  
*Eumelus wetherbyi ragsdalei* (*Megapallifera ragsdalei*) 17  
*eutropis*, *Ventridens* 304, 31  
*eutropis*, *Ventridens intertextus* (*Ventridens eutropis*) 31  
*eutropis*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) (*Ventridens eutropis*) 31  
*excentrica*, *Vallonia* 30, 7  
*excentrica*, *Vallonia pulchella form excentrica* (*Vallonia excentrica*) 7  
*exigua*, *Cionella lubrica form* (*Cochlicopa lubrica*) 6  
*exigua*, *Striatura* 325, 32  
*exiguum*, *Carychium* 17, 6  
 [exile, *Carychium*] (*Carychium exiguum*) 6  
*exile*, *Carychium* (*Carychium exile exile*) 6  
*exile*, *Carychium exile* 20, 5  
*exile*, *Catinella* 142, 16  
*exile*, *Succinea* (*Catinella exile*) 16  
*exile canadense*, *Carychium* 21, 5  
*exile exile*, *Carychium* 20, 5  
*exile mexicanum*, *Carychium* (*Carychium mexicanum*) 6  
*exodon*, *Stenotrema* 412, 40  
*exodon turbinella*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema turbinella*) 40  
*eyriesi rhoadsi*, *Sterkia* 102, 13  
*falcis*, *Gastrocopta* 59, 9  
*fallax*, *Triodopsis* 513, 47  
*fallax affinis*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis affinis*) 48  
*fallax alabamensis*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis alabamensis*) 48  
*fallax hopetonensis*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis hopetonensis*) 48  
*fallax messana*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis messana*) 47  
*fallax obsoleta*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47  
*fallax vannostrandii*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis vannostrandii*) 48  
*fasciatum*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema fraternum montanum*) 41  
*fasciatum*, *Stenotrema fraternum* (*Stenotrema fraternum montanum*) 41  
*fasciatum*, *Liguys* 362, 36  
*fatigiata*, *Polygyra* 383, 38  
*fatigiata internuntia*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra fatigiata*) 38  
*febigeri*, *Polygyra septemvolva* (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
*fergusoni*, *Anguispira* 162, 18  
*fergusoni*, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira fergusoni*) 18  
*ferrea*, *Striatura* 327, 32  
*ferrissi*, *Mesodon* 457, 44  
*ferrissi sericus*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon ferrissi*) 44  
*fimbriatus*, *Helicodiscus* 192, 20  
*flexuolaris*, *Philomycus* 148, 17  
*flexuolaris*, *Philomycus carolinianus* (*Philomycus flexuolaris*) 17  
*florida*, *Stenotrema* 403, 39  
*floridana*, *Glyphyalinia* 219, 24

- floridana, *Polygyra cereolus* (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
 floridana, *Praticolella mobiliana* (*Praticolella mobiliana*) 42  
 floridana, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia floridana*) 24  
 floridana, *Strobilops texasiana* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13  
 floridana, *Succinea* 132, 15  
 floridana, *Succinea luteola* (*Succinea floridana*) 15  
 floridana, *Truncatella* 7, 5  
 floridana, *Varicella gracillima* (*Varicella gracillima*) 34  
 floridana, *Veronicella* 13, 5  
 floridanum, *Carychium* (*Carychium mexicanum*) 6  
 floridanus, *Microceramus* (*Microceramus pontificus*) 35  
 floridensis, *Orthalicus* 360, 36  
 fonticula, *Gastrodonta* (*Gastrodonta interna fonticula*) 29  
 fontica, *Gastrodonta interna* 294, 29  
 forsheyi, *Succinea* 119, 15  
 [forschei, *Succinea*] (*Succinea wilsoni*) 14  
 fosteri, *Pallifera* 156, 18  
 fosteri, *Triodopsis* 504, 49  
 fosteri, *Xolotrema* (*Triodopsis fosteri*) 49  
 fosteri hubrichti, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis fosteri*) 49  
 fosteri oughtoni, *Pallifera* (*Pallifera fosteri*) 18  
 fragilis elata, *Helicina* 3  
 fratenum, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema fratenum fratenum*) 41  
 fratenum, *Stenotrema fratenum* 428, 41  
 fratenum cavum, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema fratenum fratenum*) 41  
 fratenum fasciatum, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema fratenum montanum*) 41  
 fratenum fratenum, *Stenotrema* 428, 41  
 fratenum imperforatum, *Stenotrema* 425, 41  
 [fratenum imperforatum, *Stenotrema*] (*Stenotrema leai aliciae*) 41  
 fratenum montanum, *Stenotrema* 424, 41  
 fraudulentata, *Triodopsis* 483, 46  
 fraudulentata vulgata, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis vulgata*) 46  
 friabilis, *Mesomphix* 239, 26  
 fulciden, *Triodopsis* 480, 46  
 fulvus, *Euconulus* 331, 33  
 fuscolabris, *Triodopsis albolabris* (*Triodopsis alleni*) 49  
 fuscus, *Philomycus* (*Deroceras laeve*) 22  
  
*Gastrocopta abbreviata* 50, 8  
*Gastrocopta armifera* 44, 8  
*Gastrocopta armifera abbreviata* (*Gastrocopta abbreviata*) 8  
*Gastrocopta armifera clappi* (*Gastrocopta clappi*) 8  
*Gastrocopta armifera form affinis* (*Gastrocopta similis*) 8  
*Gastrocopta armifera form similis* (*Gastrocopta similis*) 8  
*Gastrocopta armifera ruidosensis* (*Gastrocopta ruidosensis*) 8  
*Gastrocopta carnegiei* (*Gastrocopta pentodon*) 9  
*Gastrocopta chauliodonta* 56, 10  
*Gastrocopta clappi* 64, 8  
*Gastrocopta contracta* 42, 8  
*Gastrocopta contracta climeana* (*Gastrocopta contracta*) 8  
*Gastrocopta corticaria* 53, 9  
*Gastrocopta cristata* 47, 10  
*Gastrocopta falcis* 59, 9  
*Gastrocopta holzingeri* 48, 9  
*Gastrocopta holzingeri agna* (*Gastrocopta holzingeri*) 9  
*Gastrocopta paracristata* 54, 10  
*Gastrocopta pellucida* 49, 10  
*Gastrocopta pellucida hordeacella* (*Gastrocopta pellucida*) 10  
*Gastrocopta pentodon* 61, 9  
*Gastrocopta proarmifera* (*Gastrocopta ruidosensis*) 8  
*Gastrocopta procera* 46, 9  
*Gastrocopta procera form riparia* (*Gastrocopta riparia*) 9  
*Gastrocopta procera mclungi* (*Gastrocopta procera*) 9  
 [Gastrocopta procera sterckiana] (*Gastrocopta procera*) 9  
*Gastrocopta procera sterckiana* (*Gastrocopta sterckiana*) 9  
*Gastrocopta riograndensis* 62, 9  
*Gastrocopta riparia* 52, 9  
*Gastrocopta ruidosensis* 51, 8  
*Gastrocopta rupicola* 45, 9  
*Gastrocopta rupicola matecumbensis* (*Gastrocopta rupicola*) 9  
*Gastrocopta scaevoscala* 55, 10  
*Gastrocopta servilis* 58, 9  
*Gastrocopta similis* 43, 8  
*Gastrocopta sterckiana* 60, 9  
*Gastrocopta tappaniana* 57, 9  
 [Gastrocopta tappaniana] (*Gastrocopta pentodon*) 9  
*Gastrocopta tridentata* (*Gastrocopta ruidosensis*) 8  
*Gastrocopta venusta* 63, 9  
 GASTROCOPTINAE 8  
*Gastrodonta fonticula* (*Gastrodonta interna fonticula*) 29  
*Gastrodonta interna* (*Gastrodonta interna interna*) 29  
*Gastrodonta interna fonticula* 294, 29  
*Gastrodonta interna interna* 295, 29  
 GASTROPODA 3  
 gelida, *Catinella* 140, 16  
 gelida, *Succinea grosvenori* (*Catinella gelida*) 16  
 glassi, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema labrosum*) 39  
 globosus, *Mesomphix* 240, 25  
 globosus, *Mesomphix pilsbryi* (*Mesomphix globosus*) 25  
*Glyphyalinia burringtoni* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*Glyphyalinia caroliniensis* 227, 24  
*Glyphyalinia circumstriata* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*Glyphyalinia clingmani* 216, 23  
*Glyphyalinia cryptomphala* 226, 24  
*Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana* 215, 23  
*Glyphyalinia floridana* 219, 24  
*Glyphyalinia indentata* 222, 24  
*Glyphyalinia junaluskana* 233, 25  
*Glyphyalinia latebricola* 232, 25  
*Glyphyalinia lewisiana* 214, 24  
*Glyphyalinia luticola* 230, 25  
*Glyphyalinia ocoae* 221, 24  
*Glyphyalinia pecki* 228, 24  
*Glyphyalinia pentadelphia* 220, 24  
*Glyphyalinia picea* 234, 25  
*Glyphyalinia praecox* 235, 25  
*Glyphyalinia raderi* 218, 24  
*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi* 223, 24  
*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi austrina* (*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*) 24  
*Glyphyalinia rimula* 229, 25  
*Glyphyalinia roanensis* (*Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana*) 23  
*Glyphyalinia roemeri* 224, 23  
*Glyphyalinia sculptilis* 236, 25  
*Glyphyalinia solida* 225, 24  
*Glyphyalinia specus* 217, 24  
*Glyphyalinia umbilicata* 231, 25  
*Glyphyalinia vanattai* 212, 23  
*Glyphyalinia virginica* 211, 23  
*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi* 213, 23  
 goldfussi, *Holospira* 351, 35  
 goldfussi anacachensis, *Holospira* (*Holospira goldfussi*) 35  
 goniosoma, *Triodopsis vannostrandii* (*Triodopsis vannostrandii*) 48  
 gouldi, *Oxyloma decampi* (*Oxyloma retusa*) 13  
 gouldi, *Vertigo* 75, 11  
 gouldi hannai, *Vertigo* (*Vertigo hannai*) 11  
 gouldi hubrichti, *Vertigo* (*Vertigo hubrichti*) 11  
 gouldi paradoxa, *Vertigo* (*Vertigo paradoxa*) 11  
 gracilicosta, *Vallonia* 31, 7  
 gracilis, *Polygyra* 391, 38  
 gracillima, *Varicella* 343, 34  
 gracillima floridana, *Varicella* (*Varicella gracillima*) 34  
 greeri, *Succinea* 121, 15  
 grimmi, *Paravitrea* (*Paravitrea pontis*) 29  
 griseola, *Praticolella* 429, 41  
 groenlandica, *Oxyloma* 111, 13



- grosvenori*, *Succinea* **122**, 15  
*grosvenori gelida*, *Succinea* (*Catinella gelida*) 16  
*gularis*, *Ventridens* **300**, 30  
*gularis*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) (*Ventridens gularis*) 30  
*gularis cerinoideus*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens cerinoideus*) 31  
*[gularis cerinoideus, Ventridens]* (*Ventridens gularis*) 30  
*gularis decussatus*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens decussatus*) 30  
*gularis form nodus*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens theloides*) 30  
*gularis theloides*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens theloides*) 30  
*gundlachi*, *Guppya* **338**, 33  
*Guppya gundlachi* **338**, 33  
*Guppya miamiensis* (*Guppya gundlachi*) 33  
*Guppya sterkii* **334**, 33  
  
*hadenoecus*, *Helicodiscus* **183**, 21  
*hammonis electrina*, *Nesovitrea* (*Nesovitrea electrina*) 23  
*hannai*, *Vertigo* **83**, 11  
*hannai*, *Vertigo gouldi* (*Vertigo hannai*) 11  
*Haplotrema concavum* **336**, 33  
*Haplotrema concavum kendeighi* (*Haplotrema kendeighi*) 33  
*Haplotrema kendeighi* **339**, 33  
*[Haplotrema kendeighi] (Haplotrema concavum)* 33  
**HAPLOTREMATIDAE** 33  
*harpa*, *Zoogenetes* **34**, 7  
*hasta*, *Columella* **100**, 12  
*hausmani*, *Polygyra* **371**, 37  
*hausmani*, *Polygyra postelliana* (*Polygyra hausmani*) 37  
*Hawaiiia alachuana* **290**, 29  
*Hawaiiia minuscula* **289**, 29  
*Hawaiiia minuscula alachuana* (*Hawaiiia alachuana*) 29  
*[Hawaiiia minuscula alachuana]* (*Hawaiiia minuscula*) 29  
*haydeni*, *Oxyoloma* **116**, 14  
*hebardei*, *Vertigo* **95**, 12  
**HELICACEA** 49  
**HELICARIONIDAE** 33  
**HELICIDAE** 50  
*Helicina chrysocheila* 3  
*Helicina clappi* 3, 3  
*Helicina fragilis elata* 3  
*Helicina orbiculata* 2, 3  
*Helicina orbiculata tropica* (*Helicina orbiculata*) 3  
**HELICINIDAE** 3  
**HELICODISCIDAE** 20  
*Helicodiscus alachuana* (*Hawaiiia alachuana*) 29  
*Helicodiscus aldrichiana* (*Helicodiscus aldrichianus*) 21  
*Helicodiscus aldrichianus* **196**, 21  
*Helicodiscus barri* **198**, 21  
*Helicodiscus bonamicus* **193**, 21  
  
*Helicodiscus diadema* **189**, 20  
*[Helicodiscus diadema] (Helicodiscus parallelus)* 21  
*Helicodiscus eigenmanni* (*Helicodiscus eigenmanni eigenmanni*) 21  
*[Helicodiscus eigenmanni] (Helicodiscus parallelus)* 21  
*[Helicodiscus eigenmanni arizonensis]* (*Helicodiscus eigenmanni eigenmanni*) 21  
*Helicodiscus eigenmanni eigenmanni* **180**, 21  
*Helicodiscus enneodon* (*Helicodiscus multidentis*) 20  
*Helicodiscus fimbriatus* **192**, 20  
*Helicodiscus hadenoecus* **183**, 21  
*Helicodiscus hexodon* **194**, 21  
*Helicodiscus inermis* **187**, 22  
*Helicodiscus intermedius* (*Helicodiscus inermis*) 22  
*[Helicodiscus intermedius] (Helicodiscus singleyanus)* 22  
*Helicodiscus jacksoni* (*Hawaiiia alachuana*) 29  
*Helicodiscus lirellus* **190**, 20  
*Helicodiscus multidentis* **197**, 20  
*[Helicodiscus multidentis] (Helicodiscus parallelus)* 21  
*Helicodiscus notius* (*Helicodiscus notius notius*) 21  
*[Helicodiscus notius] (Helicodiscus parallelus)* 21  
*Helicodiscus notius notius* **178**, 21  
*Helicodiscus notius specus* **184**, 21  
*Helicodiscus nummus* **188**, 22  
*Helicodiscus parallelus* **185**, 21  
*Helicodiscus punctatellus* **199**, 22  
*Helicodiscus roundyi* **181**, 21  
*Helicodiscus saludensis* **195**, 21  
*[Helicodiscus saludensis] (Helicodiscus parallelus)* 21  
*Helicodiscus shimeki* **186**, 21  
*Helicodiscus singleyanus* **179**, 22  
*Helicodiscus singleyanus inermis* (*Helicodiscus inermis*) 22  
*[Helicodiscus singleyanus inermis] (Helicodiscus singleyanus)* 22  
*Helicodiscus tridentis* **182**, 20  
*Helicodiscus triodus* **191**, 20  
*[Helicodiscus triodus] (Helicodiscus parallelus)* 21  
*Helix tamaulipasensis* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38  
**HELMINTHOGLYPTIDAE** 49  
*hemphilli*, *Pallifera* **153**, 17  
*hemphilli marmorea*, *Pallifera* (*Pallifera marmorea*) 17  
*hemphilli secreta*, *Pallifera* (*Pallifera secreta*) 18  
*Hendersonia occulta* **1**, 3  
*henriettae*, *Triodopsis* **499**, 47  
*henriettae*, *Triodopsis vultuosa* (*Triodopsis henriettae*) 47  
*[henriettae, Triodopsis vultuosa]* (*Triodopsis vultuosa*) 47  
  
*hera*, *Paravitrea* **283**, 28  
*hesperius*, *Rabdotus alternatus* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*hexodon*, *Helicodiscus* **194**, 21  
*hinkleyi*, *Pomatiopsis* (*Pomatiopsis lapidaria*) 4  
*hippocrepis*, *Daedalochila* (*Polygyra hippocrepis*) 38  
*hippocrepis*, *Polygyra* **388**, 38  
*hirsutum*, *Stenotrema* **413**, 40  
*hirsutum barbatum*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema barbatum*) 40  
*Hojeda inaguensis* **347**, 34  
**HOLOPODOPES** 33  
*Holospira goldfussi* **351**, 35  
*Holospira goldfussi anacachensis* (*Holospira goldfussi*) 35  
*Holospira montivaga* 35  
*Holospira roemeri* (*Metastoma roemeri*) 35  
*Holospira roemeri brevissima* (*Metastoma roemeri*) 35  
**HOLOSPIRINAE** 35  
*holzingeri*, *Gastrocopta* **48**, 9  
*holzingeri agna*, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta hholzingeri*) 9  
*hopetonensis*, *Triodopsis* **511**, 48  
*hopetonensis*, *Triodopsis fallax* (*Triodopsis hopetonensis*) 48  
*hopetonensis chincoteagensis*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47  
*hopetonensis claibornensis*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis claibornensis*) 46  
*[hopetonensis claibornensis, Triodopsis] (Triodopsis vulgata)* 46  
*hopetonensis obsoleta*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47  
*hordaceus*, *Pupoides* **39**, 8  
*hordeacella*, *Gastrocopta pellucida* (*Gastrocopta pellucida*) 10  
*horni*, *Thysanophora* **345**, 34  
*hortensis*, *Cepaea* **523**, 50  
*hubbardi*, *Strobilops* **109**, 13  
*hubrichti*, *Catinella* **136**, 16  
*hubrichti*, *Stenotrema* **423**, 41  
*hubrichti*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis fosteri*) 49  
*hubrichti*, *Triodopsis fosteri* (*Triodopsis fosteri*) 49  
*hubrichti*, *Vertigo* **74**, 11  
*hubrichti*, *Vertigo gouldi* (*Vertigo hubrichti*) 11  
  
*imperforatum*, *Stenotrema fraternum* **425**, 41  
*[imperforatum, Stenotrema fraternum]* (*Stenotrema leai aliciae*) 41  
*implicata*, *Polygyra* 37  
*inaguensis*, *Hojeda* **347**, 34  
*incanum*, *Cerion* **108**, 13  
*indentata*, *Glyphyalinia* **222**, 24  
*indentata*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia indentata*) 24

- indentata paucilirata, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia indentata*) 24
- indentatus var. umbilicatus, *Zonites* (*Glyphyalinia umbilicata*) 25
- indiana*, *Succinea* 117, 15
- indianorum*, *Mesodon* 451, 44
- [*indianorum lioderma*, *Mesodon*] (*Mesodon indianorum*) 44
- indianorum lioderma*, *Mesodon* (*Triodopsis lioderma*) 49
- inermis*, *Helicodiscus* 187, 22
- inermis*, *Helicodiscus singleyanus* (*Helicodiscus inermis*) 22
- [*inermis*, *Helicodiscus singleyanus*] (*Helicodiscus singleyanus*) 22
- inflectus*, *Mesodon* 439, 42
- inflectus approximans*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon approximans*) 42
- inflectus edentatus*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon edentatus*) 43
- [*inflectus edentatus*, *Mesodon*] (*Mesodon inflectus*) 42
- inflectus mobilensis*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon inflectus*) 42
- inornatus*, *Mesomorphix* 237, 25
- inornatus*, *Pupoides* 41, 8
- intermedius*, *Helicodiscus* (*Helicodiscus inermis*) 22
- [*intermedius*, *Helicodiscus*] (*Helicodiscus singleyanus*) 22
- intermedius*, *Mesodon andrewsae* (*Mesodon andrewsae*) 45
- interna*, *Gastrodonta* (*Gastrodonta interna interna*) 29
- interna*, *Gastrodonta interna* 295, 29
- interna fonticula*, *Gastrodonta* 294, 29
- interna interna*, *Gastrodonta* 295, 29
- internuntia*, *Polygyra fatigiata* (*Polygyra fatigiata*) 38
- intertextus*, *Ventridens* 316, 31
- intertextus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) (*Ventridens intertextus*) 31
- intertextus eutropis*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens eutropis*) 31
- intertextus volusiae*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens volusiae*) 32
- jacksoni*, *Helicodiscus* (*Hawaii alachuana*) 29
- jacksoni*, *Polygyra* 385, 38
- jacksoni deltoidea*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra deltoidea*) 38
- [*jacksoni simpsoni*, *Polygyra*] (*Polygyra deltoidea*) 38
- jacksoni simpsoni*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra simpsoni*) 38
- jejuna*, *Praticolella* 435, 42
- jessica*, *Anguispira* 165, 18
- jessica*, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira jessica*) 18
- jonesi*, *Bulimulus dealbatus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35
- jonesi*, *Rabdotus mooreanus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35
- jonesianus*, *Mesodon* 452, 43
- junaluskana*, *Glyphyalinia* 233, 25
- junaluskana*, *Retinella sculptilis* (*Glyphyalinia junaluskana*) 25
- juxtidentis*, *Triodopsis* 492, 46
- juxtidentis*, *Triodopsis tridentata* (*Triodopsis juxtidentis*) 46
- juxtidentis discoidea*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis discoidea*) 46
- juxtidentis stenomphala*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis juxtidentis*) 46
- kalmianus*, *Mesodon* 477, 45
- kendeighi*, *Haplotrema* 339, 33
- [*kendeighi*, *Haplotrema*] (*Haplotrema concavum*) 33
- kendeighi*, *Haplotrema concavum* (*Haplotrema kendeighi*) 33
- kiowaensis*, *Mesodon* 455, 44
- kirbyi*, *Zonitoides* 326, 32
- knoxensis*, *Anguispira* 164, 18
- knoxensis*, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira knoxensis*) 18
- kochi*, *Anguispira* 161, 19
- kochi roseoapicata*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira kochi*) 19
- kochi strontiana*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira kochi*) 19
- labrosum*, *Stenotrema* 400, 39
- labyrinthica*, *Strobilops* 103, 13
- labyrinthica* form *parietalis*, *Strobilops* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13
- [*labyrinthica texasiana*, *Strobilops*] (*Strobilops labyrinthica*) 13
- lacteodens*, *Paravitrea* 273, 28
- lacteodens*, *Paravitrea capsella* (*Paravitrea lacteodens*) 28
- Lacteoluna selenina* 344, 34
- laeve*, *Deroceras* 202, 22
- laevior*, *Mesodon* 471, 43
- laevior*, *Mesodon appressus* form (*Mesodon laevior*) 43
- lamellatum*, *Punctum* (*Punctum smithi*) 22
- Lamellaxis mexicanum* 34
- lamellidens*, *Paravitrea* 254, 26
- lapidaria*, *Cyclostoma* (*Pomatiopsis lapidaria*) 4
- lapidaria*, *Pomatiopsis* 11, 4
- lapilla*, *Paravitrea* 286, 29
- lasmodon*, *Ventridens* 302, 30
- lasmodon*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) (*Ventridens lasmodon*) 30
- latebricola*, *Glyphyalinia* 232, 25
- lateumbilicatus*, *Zonitoides* 320, 32
- laticor*, *Mesomorphix* 245, 26
- laticor monticola*, *Mesomorphix* (*Mesomorphix laticor*) 26
- latispira*, *Polygyra* (*Triodopsis vultuosa*) 47
- latissimus*, *Vitrinizonites* 249, 26
- lawae*, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19
- lawae*, *Praticolella* 437, 42
- lawae*, *Ventridens* 310, 30
- lawae*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) (*Ventridens lawae*) 30
- lawae cumberlandicus*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens lawae*) 30
- lawae tallulahensis*, *Praticolella* (*Praticolella lawae*) 42
- leai*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema leai leai*) 41
- leai*, *Stenotrema leai* 426, 41
- leai aliciae*, *Stenotrema* 427, 41
- leai cheatumi*, *Stenotrema* 421, 41
- leai leai*, *Stenotrema* 426, 41
- leatherwoodi*, *Mesodon* 456, 44
- leporina*, *Polygyra* 378, 38
- lewisiana*, *Glyphyalinia* 214, 24
- lewisiana*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia lewisiana*) 24
- ligeri*, *Ventridens* 312, 31
- ligerus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) (*Ventridens ligeri*) 31
- Liguus fasciatus* 362, 36
- LIMACACEA 22
- LIMACIDAE 22
- LIMACINAE 22
- limatulus*, *Zonitoides* 319, 32
- Limax togata* (*Philomycus togatus*) 17
- limpida*, *Vitrina* 330, 32
- limpida*, *Vitrina angelicae* (*Vitrina limpida*) 32
- [*lioderma*, *Mesodon indianorum*] (*Mesodon indianorum*) 44
- lioderma*, *Mesodon indianorum* (*Triodopsis lioderma*) 49
- lioderma*, *Triodopsis* 518, 49
- lirata*, *Lucidella* 4
- lirellus*, *Helicodiscus* 190, 20
- lithica*, *Polygyra* 392, 38
- lithodora*, *Paravitrea* (*Paravitrea placentula*) 28
- lithodora*, *Paravitrea placentula* (*Paravitrea placentula*) 28
- LITTORINACEA 4
- [*lividus*, *Eumelus*] (*Megapallifera mutabilis*) 17
- lividus*, *Eumelus* (*Philomycus carolinianus*) 16
- Lobosculum pustula* (*Polygyra pustula*) 38
- loculosa*, *Quickella oklahomarum* (*Catinella avara*) 16
- lonsdalei*, *Strobilops* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13
- lubrica*, *Cionella* (*Cochlicopa lubrica*) 6
- lubrica*, *Cochlicopa* 24, 6
- lubrica* form *exigua*, *Cionella* (*Cochlicopa lubricella*) 6
- lubrica morseana*, *Cionella* (*Cochlicopa morseana*) 6
- lubricella*, *Bulimulus lubricus* var. (*Cochlicopa lubricella*) 6
- lubricella*, *Cochlicopa* 22, 6
- lubricus* var. *lubricella*, *Bulimulus* (*Cochlicopa lubricella*) 6
- Lucidella lirata* 4
- Lucidella tantilla* 4, 4

*luteola*, *Succinea* 123, 15  
*luteola floridana*, *Succinea* (*Succinea floridana*) 15  
*luteicola*, *Glyphyalinia* 230, 25  
*Lymnaea barberi* (*Succinea barberi*) 14

*macclintocki*, *Discus* 173, 19  
*macclintocki angulata*, *Discus* (*Discus macclintocki*) 19  
*macneilli*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira strongyloides*) 18  
*macneilli*, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira strongyloides*) 18  
*macneilli*, *Pupisoma* 99, 12  
*magazinensis*, *Mesodon* 443, 43  
*magnidens*, *Ventridens suppressus* (*Ventridens gularis*) 30  
*magnifumosum*, *Stenotrema* 408, 40  
*major*, *Triodopsis* 501, 49  
*major*, *Triodopsis albolabris* (*Triodopsis major*) 49  
*major*, *Xolotrema albolabris* (*Triodopsis major*) 49  
*margueritae*, *Polygyra uvulifera* (*Polygyra uvulifera*) 36  
*mariae*, *Bulimulus alternatus* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*marmorea*, *Pallifera* 152, 17  
*marmorea*, *Pallifera hemphilli* (*Pallifera marmorea*) 17  
*matecumbensis*, *Gastrocopta rupicola* (*Gastrocopta rupicola*) 9  
*maxillatum*, *Stenotrema* 420, 41  
*mcclungi*, *Gastrocopta procera* (*Gastrocopta procera*) 9  
*Megapallifera mutabilis* 150, 17  
*Megapallifera ragsdalei* 157, 17  
*Megapallifera wetherbyi* 155, 17  
*megaphallica*, *Pallifera* (*Pallifera fosteri*) 18  
*meramecensis*, *Vertigo* 88, 11  
*meridionalis*, *Striatura* 323, 32  
*Mesodon andrewsae* 469, 45  
*Mesodon andrewsae altivaga* (*Mesodon andrewsae*) 45  
*Mesodon andrewsae intermedius* (*Mesodon andrewsae*) 45  
*Mesodon andrewsae normalis* (*Mesodon normalis*) 45  
*Mesodon appressus* 446, 43  
*Mesodon appressus form laevior* (*Mesodon laevior*) 43  
*Mesodon approximans* 440, 42  
*Mesodon archeri* 479, 44  
*Mesodon binneyanus* 453, 44  
[*Mesodon binneyanus*] (*Mesodon indianorum*) 44  
*Mesodon binneyanus chastatensis* (*Mesodon binneyanus*) 44  
*Mesodon burringtoni* (*Mesodon mitchellianus*) 45  
*Mesodon chilhoweensis* 450, 43  
*Mesodon christyi* 464, 44  
*Mesodon clarki* 468, 44

*Mesodon clarki* nantahala (*Mesodon clarki*) 44  
*Mesodon clausus* (*Mesodon clausus clausus*) 45  
*Mesodon clausus clausus* 458, 45  
*Mesodon clausus trossulus* 465, 45  
*Mesodon clenchi* 454, 44  
*Mesodon clingmanicus* 463, 44  
*Mesodon downieanus* 476, 45  
*Mesodon edentatus* 442, 43  
*Mesodon elevatus* 470, 44  
*Mesodon ferrissi* 457, 44  
*Mesodon ferrissi sericius* (*Mesodon ferrissi*) 44  
*Mesodon indianorum* 451, 44  
[*Mesodon indianorum lioderma*] (*Mesodon indianorum*) 44  
*Mesodon indianorum lioderma* (*Triodopsis lioderma*) 49  
*Mesodon inflectus* 439, 42  
*Mesodon inflectus approximans* (*Mesodon approximans*) 42  
*Mesodon inflectus edentatus* (*Mesodon edentatus*) 43  
[*Mesodon inflectus edentatus*] (*Mesodon inflectus*) 42  
*Mesodon inflectus mobilensis* (*Mesodon inflectus*) 42  
*Mesodon jonesianus* 452, 43  
*Mesodon kalmianus* 477, 45  
*Mesodon kiowaensis* 455, 44  
*Mesodon laevior* 471, 43  
*Mesodon leatherwoodi* 456, 44  
*Mesodon magazinensis* 443, 43  
*Mesodon mitchellianus* 473, 45  
[*Mesodon mitchellianus downieanus*] (*Mesodon downieanus*) 45  
*Mesodon mitchellianus downieanus* (*Mesodon mitchellianus*) 45  
*Mesodon normalis* 475, 45  
*Mesodon orestes* 459, 44  
*Mesodon panselenus* 447, 43  
*Mesodon pennsylvanicus* 472, 45  
*Mesodon perigraptus* 462, 43  
*Mesodon roemeri* 474, 44  
*Mesodon rugeli* 461, 42  
*Mesodon sanus* 478, 45  
*Mesodon sargentianus* 445, 43  
*Mesodon sayanus* 467, 43  
*Mesodon smithi* 441, 42  
*Mesodon subpalliatum* 444, 43  
*Mesodon thyroidus* 466, 45  
*Mesodon thyroidus sanctisimonis* (*Mesodon thyroidus*) 45  
*Mesodon verus* (*Mesodon subpalliatum*) 43  
*Mesodon wetherbyi* 448, 43  
*Mesodon wheatleyi* 460, 44  
*Mesodon wheatleyi clingmanicus* (*Mesodon clingmanicus*) 44  
*Mesodon zaletus* 449, 45  
*Mesodon zaletus ozarkensis* (*Mesodon zaletus*) 45  
MESOGASTROPODA 4  
*Mesomphix andrewsae* 241, 25  
*Mesomphix andrewsae montivagus* (*Mesomphix andrewsae*) 25

*Mesomphix anurus* 247, 26  
*Mesomphix capnodes* 250, 26  
*Mesomphix cupreus* 244, 26  
*Mesomphix cupreus miktus* (*Mesomphix capnodes*) 26  
*Mesomphix cupreus ozarkensis* (*Mesomphix capnodes*) 26  
*Mesomphix cupreus politus* (*Mesomphix cupreus*) 26  
*Mesomphix derochetus* (*Mesomphix vulgatus*) 26  
*Mesomphix friabilis* 239, 26  
*Mesomphix globosus* 240, 25  
*Mesomphix inornatus* 237, 25  
*Mesomphix latior* 245, 26  
*Mesomphix latior monticola* (*Mesomphix latior*) 26  
*Mesomphix perlaevis* 238, 26  
*Mesomphix pilsbryi* 248, 26  
*Mesomphix pilsbryi globosus* (*Mesomphix globosus*) 25  
*Mesomphix rugeli* 243, 25  
*Mesomphix rugeli oxycoccus* (*Mesomphix rugeli*) 25  
*Mesomphix ruidus* (*Mesomphix globosus*) 25  
*Mesomphix subplanus* 242, 25  
*Mesomphix subplanus planus* (*Mesomphix subplanus*) 25  
*Mesomphix vulgatus* 246, 26  
*messana*, *Triodopsis* 502, 47  
*messana*, *Triodopsis fallax* (*Triodopsis messana*) 47  
MESURETHRA 13  
*metallacta*, *Paravitrea* 285, 29  
*Metastoma roemeri* 352, 35  
*Metastoma roemeri brevisissima* (*Metastoma roemeri*) 35  
*mexicanum*, *Carychium* 14, 6  
*mexicanum*, *Carychium exile* (*Carychium mexicanum*) 6  
*mexicanum*, *Lamellaxis* 34  
*miamiensis*, *Guppya* (*Guppya gundlachi*) 33  
MICROCERAMINAE 35  
*Microceramus floridanus* (*Microceramus pontificus*) 35  
*Microceramus pontificus* 349, 35  
*Microceramus texanus* 350, 35  
*miktus*, *Mesomphix cupreus* (*Mesomphix capnodes*) 26  
*miliium*, *Striatura* 324, 32  
*miliium*, *Vertigo* 65, 10  
*minus*, *Pupisoma* (*Pupisoma macneilli*) 12  
*minuscula*, *Hawaiiia* 289, 29  
*minuscula alachuana*, *Hawaiiia* (*Hawaiiia alachuana*) 29  
[*minuscula alachuana*, *Hawaiiia*] (*Hawaiiia minuscula*) 29  
*minutissimum*, *Punctum* 200, 22  
*mira*, *Paravitrea* 263, 27  
*mitchellianus*, *Mesodon* 473, 45  
[*mitchellianus downieanus*, *Mesodon*] (*Mesodon downieanus*) 45  
*mitchellianus downieanus*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon mitchellianus*) 45

- mobilensis*, *Mesodon inflectus* (*Mesodon inflectus*) 42  
*mobiliana*, *Praticolella* 438, 42  
*mobiliana floridana*, *Praticolella* (*Praticolella mobiliana*) 42  
*modesta*, *Vertigo* (*Vertigo modesta modesta*) 12  
*modesta*, *Vertigo modesta* 76, 12  
*modesta modesta*, *Vertigo* 76, 12  
*modicus*, *Pupoides* 40, 8  
[*modicus*, *Pupoides*] (*Pupoides albilabris*) 8  
*monodon*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema leai leai*) 41  
*monodon*, *Ventridens* 298, 30  
*monodon*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) (*Ventridens monodon*) 30  
*monodon aliciae*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema leai aliciae*) 41  
*montanum*, *Stenotrema fraternum* 424, 41  
*monticola*, *Mesomphix latior* (*Mesomphix latior*) 26  
*montivaga*, *Holospira* 35  
*montivagus*, *Mesomphix andrewsae* (*Mesomphix andrewsae*) 25  
*mooreana*, *Polygyra* 389, 38  
*mooreanus*, *Bulimulus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*mooreanus*, *Bulimulus dealbatus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*mooreanus*, *Rabdotus* 353, 35  
*mooreanus jonesi*, *Rabdotus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*mooreanus pecosensis*, *Bulimulus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*mordax*, *Anguispira* 160, 19  
*mordax*, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*mordax paucicostata*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*morosum*, *Stenotrema* 411, 40  
*morseana*, *Cionella* (*Cochlicopa morseana*) 6  
*morseana*, *Cionella lubrica* (*Cochlicopa morseana*) 6  
*morseana*, *Cochlicopa* 25, 6  
*morsei*, *Vertigo* 77, 10  
*multidens*, *Helicodiscus* 197, 20  
[*multidens*, *Helicodiscus*] (*Helicodiscus parallelus*) 21  
*multidentata*, *Paravitrea* 251, 26  
*multilineata*, *Triodopsis* 515, 49  
*multilineata*, *Xolotrema* (*Triodopsis multilineata*) 49  
*multilineatus*, *Drymaeus* 359, 36  
*muscorum*, *Pupilla* (*Pupilla muscorum muscorum*) 7  
*muscorum*, *Pupilla muscorum* 35, 7  
*muscorum muscorum*, *Pupilla* 35, 7  
*muscorum sinistra*, *Pupilla* 36, 7  
[*muscorum sinistra*, *Pupilla*] (*Pupilla muscorum muscorum*) 7  
*mutabilis*, *Megapallifera* 150, 17  
*mutabilis*, *Pallifera* (*Megapallifera mutabilis*) 17  
[*mutabilis*, *Pallifera*] (*Megapallifera ragsdalei*) 17  
*nannodes*, *Carychium* 18, 6  
*nantahala*, *Mesodon clarki* (*Mesodon clarki*) 44  
*nebulosus*, *Eumelus* (*Philomycus carolinianus*) 16  
*neglecta*, *Triodopsis* 486, 46  
*neglecta vulgata*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis vulgata*) 46  
NERITACEA 3  
*nesodryas*, *Orthalicus reses* (*Orthalicus reses*) 36  
NESOPUPINAE 12  
*Nesovitrea binneyana* 206, 23  
*Nesovitrea dalliana* 209, 23  
*Nesovitrea electrina* 205, 23  
*Nesovitrea hammonis electrina* (*Nesovitrea electrina*) 23  
*Nesovitrea susannae* 210, 23  
*nigrimontanus*, *Discus* 170, 20  
*nigrimontanus*, *Discus bryanti* (*Discus nigrimontanus*) 20  
*nitens*, *Bulimulus* (*Cochlicopa nitens*) 6  
*nitens*, *Cochlicopa* 23, 6  
*nitidus*, *Zonitoides* 322, 32  
*nodus*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens theloides*) 30  
*nodus*, *Ventridens gularis* form (*Ventridens theloides*) 30  
*normalis*, *Mesodon* 475, 45  
*normalis*, *Mesodon andrewsae* (*Mesodon normalis*) 45  
*notata*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis denotata*) 48  
*notius*, *Helicodiscus* (*Helicodiscus notius notius*) 21  
[*notius*, *Helicodiscus*] (*Helicodiscus parallelus*) 21  
*notius*, *Helicodiscus notius* 178, 21  
*notius notius*, *Helicodiscus* 178, 21  
*notius specus*, *Helicodiscus* 184, 21  
*nummus*, *Helicodiscus* 188, 22  
*nylanderi*, *Vertigo* 79, 11  
  
*obsoleta*, *Triodopsis* 503, 47  
*obsoleta*, *Triodopsis fallax* (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47  
*obsoleta*, *Triodopsis hopetonensis* (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47  
*obstricta*, *Triodopsis* 507, 48  
*obstricta denotata*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis denotata*) 48  
[*obstricta occidentalis*, *Triodopsis*] (*Mesodon sargentianus*) 43  
*obstricta occidentalis*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis occidentalis*) 48  
*occidentalis*, *Triodopsis* 509, 48  
[*occidentalis*, *Triodopsis obstricta*] (*Mesodon sargentianus*) 43  
*occidentalis*, *Triodopsis obstricta* (*Triodopsis occidentalis*) 48  
*occulta*, *Hendersonia* 1, 3  
  
*occulta*, *Vertigo* 90, 12  
*ococae*, *Glyphyalinia* 221, 24  
*ohioensis*, *Pallifera* (*Pallifera dorsalis*) 17  
*oklahomarum*, *Catinella* 135, 16  
*oklahomarum*, *Quickella* (*Catinella oklahomarum*) 16  
*oklahomarum loculosa*, *Quickella* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
OLEACINACEA 33  
OLEACINIDAE 33  
*oppilata*, *Polygyra* 37  
*optima*, *Succinea ovalis* (*Succinea ovalis*) 14  
*oralis*, *Vertigo* 70, 10  
*oralis*, *Vertigo rugosula* (*Vertigo oralis*) 10  
*orbiculata*, *Helicina* 2, 3  
*orbiculata tropica*, *Helicina* (*Helicina orbiculata*) 3  
OREOHELICIDAE 49  
*Oreohelix strigosa cooperi* 520, 49  
*orestes*, *Mesodon* 459, 44  
ORTHALICINAE 36  
*Orthalicus floridensis* 360, 36  
*Orthalicus reses* 361, 36  
*Orthalicus reses nesodryas* (*Orthalicus reses*) 36  
ORTHURETHRA 6  
*oscariana*, *Vertigo* 66, 10  
*oughtoni*, *Pallifera fosteri* (*Pallifera fosteri*) 18  
*oughtoni*, *Vertigo alpestris* 85, 11  
*ovalis*, *Succinea* 118, 14  
*ovalis chittenangoensis*, *Succinea* (*Succinea chittenangoensis*) 14  
*ovalis form chittenangoensis*, *Succinea* (*Succinea chittenangoensis*) 14  
*ovalis optima*, *Succinea* (*Succinea ovalis*) 14  
*ovalis pleistocenica*, *Succinea* (*Succinea chittenangoensis*) 14  
*ovata*, *Vertigo* 67, 11  
*ovata diaboli*, *Vertigo* (*Vertigo ovata*) 11  
*oxycoccus*, *Mesomphix rugeli* (*Mesomphix rugeli*) 25  
*Oxyloma barberi* (*Succinea barberi*) 14  
*Oxyloma decampi* (*Oxyloma retusa*) 13  
*Oxyloma decampi gouldi* (*Oxyloma retusa*) 13  
*Oxyloma decampi peoriensis* (*Oxyloma peoriensis*) 14  
*Oxyloma deprimida* (*Oxyloma peoriensis*) 14  
*Oxyloma effusa* 113, 14  
*Oxyloma effusa subeffusa* (*Oxyloma subeffusa*) 14  
*Oxyloma groenlandica* 111, 13  
*Oxyloma haydeni* 116, 14  
*Oxyloma peoriensis* 112, 13  
*Oxyloma retusa* 110, 13  
*Oxyloma salleana* 114, 14

- Oxyloma sanibelensis* (*Succinea barberi*) 14  
*Oxyloma subeffusa* 115, 14  
*Oxyloma verrilli* (*Oxyloma groenlandica*) 13  
oxyurus, *Philomycus* (*Deroceras laeve*) 22  
ozarkensis, *Bulimulus dealbatus* (*Rabdotus dealbatus dealbatus*) 35  
ozarkensis, *Mesodon zaletus* (*Mesodon zaletus*) 45  
ozarkensis, *Mesomphix cupreus* (*Mesomphix capnodes*) 26
- pachyloma*, *Praticolella* 430, 41  
*pachyloma*, *Praticolella berlandieriana* (*Praticolella pachyloma*) 41  
*Pallifera dorsalis* 149, 17  
*Pallifera fosteri* 156, 18  
*Pallifera fosteri oughtoni* (*Pallifera fosteri*) 18  
*Pallifera hemphilli* 153, 17  
*Pallifera hemphilli marmorea* (*Pallifera marmorea*) 17  
*Pallifera hemphilli secreta* (*Pallifera secreta*) 18  
*Pallifera marmorea* 152, 17  
*Pallifera megaphallica* (*Pallifera fosteri*) 18  
*Pallifera mutabilis* (*Megapallifera mutabilis*) 17  
[Pallifera mutabilis] (*Megapallifera ragsdalei*) 17  
*Pallifera ohioensis* (*Pallifera dorsalis*) 17  
*Pallifera ragsdalei* (*Megapallifera ragsdalei*) 17  
*Pallifera secreta* 151, 18  
*Pallifera tornescalis* (*Pallifera marmorea*) 18  
*Pallifera varia* 154, 17  
*Pallifera wetherbyi* (*Megapallifera wetherbyi*) 17  
*palustris*, *Triodopsis* 508, 48  
[*palustris*, *Triodopsis*] (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47  
*panselenus*, *Mesodon* 447, 43  
*paracristata*, *Gastrocopta* 54, 10  
*paradoxa*, *Vertigo* 80, 11  
*paradoxa*, *Vertigo gouldi* (*Vertigo paradoxa*) 11  
*paralia*, *Succinea* 124, 14  
*parallela*, *Catinella* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*parallelus*, *Helicodiscus* 185, 21  
*Paravitrea aethia* 279, 28  
*Paravitrea amicalola* 267, 27  
*Paravitrea andrewsae* 258, 27  
*Paravitrea aulacogyra* 291, 29  
*Paravitrea bellona* 280, 28  
*Paravitrea bidens* 270, 27  
*Paravitrea blarina* 276, 28  
*Paravitrea calcicola* 274, 28  
*Paravitrea capsella* 260, 28  
*Paravitrea capsella lacteodens* (*Paravitrea lacteodens*) 28  
*Paravitrea capsella tridens* (*Paravitrea tridens*) 27  
*Paravitrea ceres* 281, 28  
*Paravitrea clappi* 255, 26  
*Paravitrea conecuhensis* 253, 28  
*Paravitrea dentilla* 259, 27  
*Paravitrea diana* 282, 28  
*Paravitrea grimmi* (*Paravitrea pontis*) 29  
*Paravitrea hera* 283, 28  
*Paravitrea lacteodens* 273, 28  
*Paravitrea lamellidens* 254, 26  
*Paravitrea lapilla* 286, 29  
*Paravitrea lithodora* (*Paravitrea placentula*) 28  
*Paravitrea metallacta* 285, 29  
*Paravitrea mira* 263, 27  
*Paravitrea multidentata* 251, 26  
*Paravitrea petrophila* 267, 29  
*Paravitrea pilsbryana* 277, 28  
*Paravitrea* (*Pilsbryna*) *aurea* (*Pilsbryna aurea*) 29  
*Paravitrea* (*Pilsbryna*) *castanea* (*Pilsbryna castanea*) 29  
*Paravitrea placentula* 275, 28  
[*Paravitrea placentula*] (*Paravitrea capsella*) 28  
*Paravitrea placentula lithodora* (*Paravitrea placentula*) 28  
*Paravitrea pontis* 287, 29  
*Paravitrea reesei* 266, 27  
*Paravitrea roundyi*(?) (*Helicodiscus roundyi*) 21  
*Paravitrea septadens* 268, 27  
*Paravitrea seradens* 271, 27  
*Paravitrea significans* 252, 28  
*Paravitrea simpsoni* 288, 29  
*Paravitrea smithi* (*Paravitrea petrophila*) 29  
*Paravitrea subtilis* 269, 27  
*Paravitrea tantilla* 284, 28  
*Paravitrea ternaria* 264, 27  
*Paravitrea tiara* 278, 28  
*Paravitrea toma* 272, 28  
*Paravitrea tridens* 265, 27  
*Paravitrea umbilicaris* 257, 27  
*Paravitrea variabilis* 256, 27  
*Paravitrea varidens* 262, 27  
*Paravitrea walkeri* (*Paravitrea umbilicaris*) 27  
*parietalis*, *Strobilops* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13  
*parietalis*, *Strobilops labyrinthica* form (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13  
*parvula*, *Vallonia* 28, 7  
*parvula*, *Vertigo* 81, 11  
*parvulum*, *Punctum* 208, 22  
*patuloides*, *Zonitoides* 318, 32  
*patulus*, *Discus* 174, 19  
*patulus brooksi*, *Discus* (*Discus patulus*) 19  
*patulus edentulus*, *Discus* (*Discus nigrimontanus*) 20  
*patulus* form *edentulus*, *Discus* (*Discus nigrimontanus*) 20  
*paucicostata*, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*paucicostata*, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*paucicostata*, *Anguispira mordax* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
*paucilirata*, *Retinella indentata* (*Glyphyalinia indentata*) 24  
*pecki*, *Glyphyalinia* 228, 24  
*pecosensis*, *Bulimulus mooreanus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*pecosensis*, *Bulimulus schiedeanus* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*pellucida*, *Gastrocopta* 49, 10  
*pellucida*, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta pellucida*) 10  
*pendula*, *Triodopsis* 484, 46  
*peninsulae*, *Polygyra* 370, 37  
*peninsulae*, *Polygyra postelliana* (*Polygyra peninsulae*) 37  
*pennsylvanica*, *Succinea* (*Succinea putris*) 15  
*pennsylvanicus*, *Mesodon* 472, 45  
*pentadelphia*, *Glyphyalinia* 220, 24  
*pentadelphia*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia pentadelphia*) 24  
*pentodon*, *Gastrocopta* 61, 9  
*peoriensis*, *Oxyloma* 112, 13  
*peoriensis*, *Oxyloma decampi* (*Oxyloma peoriensis*) 14  
*percallosus*, *Ventridens* 303, 31  
*percallosus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens percallosus*) 31  
*peregrina*, *Polygyra* 384, 38  
*perexiguum*, *Carychium* (*Carychium exiguum*) 6  
*perigraptus*, *Mesodon* 462, 43  
*perlaevis*, *Mesomphix* 238, 26  
*perryi*, *Vertigo* 87, 11  
*perspectiva*, *Vallonia* 33, 7  
*petrophila*, *Paravitrea* 267, 29  
PHILOMYCIDAE 16  
*Philomycus batchi* (*Philomycus carolinianus*) 16  
*Philomycus bisdosus* (*Philomycus venustus*) 17  
*Philomycus carolinianus* 143, 16  
*Philomycus carolinianus collinus* (*Philomycus togatus*) 17  
*Philomycus carolinianus flexuolaris* (*Philomycus flexuolaris*) 17  
*Philomycus carolinianus togatus* (*Philomycus togatus*) 17  
*Philomycus flexuolaris* 148, 17  
*Philomycus fuscus* (*Deroceras laeve*) 22  
*Philomycus oxyurus* (*Deroceras laeve*) 22  
*Philomycus quadrilus* (*Philomycus carolinianus*) 16  
*Philomycus secretus* (*Pallifera secreta*) 18  
*Philomycus sellatus* 147, 17  
*Philomycus togatus* 144, 17

- Philomycus venustus* 145, 17  
*Philomycus virginicus* 146, 17  
*picea*, *Glyphyalinia* 234, 25  
*picea*, *Triodopsis* 485, 46  
*picea*, *Triodopsis*] (*Triodopsis fraudulenta*) 46  
*picta*, *Anguispira* 168, 19  
*picta*, *Anguispira cumberlandiana* (*Anguispira picta*) 19  
*pilsbryana*, *Paravitrea* 277, 28  
*pilsbryi*, *Mesomphix* 248, 26  
*pilsbryi*, *Stenotrema* 399, 39  
*pilsbryi*, *Ventridens* 296, 30  
*pilsbryi*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) (*Ventridens pilsbryi*) 30  
*pilsbryi globosus*, *Mesomphix* (*Mesomphix globosus*) 25  
*Pilsbryna aurea* 292, 29  
*(Pilsbryna) aurea*, *Paravitrea* (*Pilsbryna aurea*) 29  
*Pilsbryna castanea* 293, 29  
*(Pilsbryna) castanea*, *Paravitrea* (*Pilsbryna castanea*) 29  
*Pilsbryna tridens* (*Helicodiscus tridens*) 20  
*pilula*, *Stenotrema* 410, 40  
*pinicola*, *Catinella* (*Catinella oklahomarium*) 16  
*placentula*, *Paravitrea* 275, 28  
*[placentula, Paravitrea]* (*Paravitrea capsella*) 28  
*placentula lithodora*, *Paravitrea* (*Paravitrea placentula*) 28  
*plagioptycha*, *Thysanophora* 346, 34  
*Planogyra asteriscus* 32, 7  
*planus*, *Mesomphix subplanus* (*Mesomphix subplanus*) 25  
*platysayoides*, *Triodopsis* 498, 47  
*platysayoides*, *Triodopsis complanata* (*Triodopsis platysayoides*) 47  
*pleistocenica*, *Succinea ovalis* (*Succinea chittenangoensis*) 14  
*plicata*, *Polygyra* 381, 38  
*poeyana*, *Cochlodinella* 348, 34  
*polita*, *Polygyra* 376, 37  
*[polita, Polygyra]* (*Polygyra texasiana*) 37  
*politus*, *Mesomphix cupreus* (*Mesomphix cupreus*) 26  
*Polygyra ariadnae* 37  
*Polygyra auriculata* 366, 36  
*Polygyra auriformis* 367, 36  
*Polygyra avara* 374, 37  
**POLYGYRACEA** 36  
*Polygyra cereolus* 363, 36  
*Polygyra cereolus floridana* (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
*Polygyra delecta* 372, 37  
*Polygyra deltoidea* 386, 38  
*Polygyra dorfeuilliana* 393, 38  
*Polygyra dorfeuilliana sampsoni* (*Polygyra dorfeuilliana*) 38  
*Polygyra fatigiata* 383, 38  
*Polygyra fatigiata internuntia* (*Polygyra fatigiata*) 38  
*Polygyra gracilis* 391, 38  
*Polygyra hausmani* 371, 37  
*Polygyra hippocrepis* 388, 38  
*Polygyra implicata* 37  
*Polygyra jacksoni* 385, 38  
*Polygyra jacksoni deltoidea* (*Polygyra deltoidea*) 38  
*[Polygyra jacksoni simpsoni]* (*Polygyra deltoidea*) 38  
*Polygyra jacksoni simpsoni* (*Polygyra simpsoni*) 38  
*Polygyra laticipira* (*Triodopsis vultuosa*) 47  
*Polygyra leporina* 378, 38  
*Polygyra lithica* 392, 38  
*Polygyra mooreana* 389, 38  
*Polygyra oppilata* 37  
*Polygyra peninsulæ* 370, 37  
*Polygyra peregrina* 384, 38  
*Polygyra plicata* 381, 38  
*Polygyra polita* 376, 37  
*[Polygyra polita]* (*Polygyra texasiana*) 37  
*Polygyra postelliana* 368, 37  
*Polygyra postelliana carolina* (*Polygyra postelliana*) 37  
*Polygyra postelliana espiloca* (*Polygyra postelliana*) 37  
*Polygyra postelliana hausmani* (*Polygyra hausmani*) 37  
*Polygyra postelliana peninsulæ* (*Polygyra peninsulæ*) 37  
*Polygyra postelliana subclausa* (*Polygyra subclausa*) 37  
*Polygyra pustula* 380, 38  
*Polygyra pustuloides* 379, 38  
*Polygyra rexroadensis* (*Polygyra texasiana*) 37  
*Polygyra rhoadsi* 37  
*Polygyra scintilla* (*Polygyra polita*) 38  
*[Polygyra scintilla]* (*Polygyra texasiana*) 37  
*Polygyra septemvolva* 365, 36  
*[Polygyra septemvolva]* (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
*Polygyra septemvolva febigeri* (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
*Polygyra septemvolva volvoxis* (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
*Polygyra simpsoni* 387, 38  
*Polygyra subclausa* 369, 37  
*Polygyra tamaulipasensis* 377, 38  
*[Polygyra tamaulipasensis]* (*Polygyra texasiana*) 37  
*Polygyra texasensis* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38  
*Polygyra texasiana* 373, 37  
*Polygyra texasiana tamaulipasensis* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38  
*Polygyra texasiana texasensis* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38  
*Polygyra tholus* 390, 38  
*Polygyra triodontoides* 375, 37  
*[Polygyra triodontoides]* (*Polygyra texasiana*) 37  
*Polygyra troostiana* 382, 38  
*polygyratus*, *Euconulus* 335, 33  
*polygyratus*, *Euconulus chersinus* (*Euconulus polygyratus*) 33  
*Polygyra uvulifera* 364, 36  
*Polygyra uvulifera bicornuta* (*Polygyra uvulifera*) 36  
*Polygyra uvulifera margueritæ* (*Polygyra uvulifera*) 36  
*Polygyra uvulifera striata* (*Polygyra uvulifera*) 36  
*Polygyra virginiana* (*Polygyriscus virginianus*) 20  
**POLYGYRIDAE** 36  
**POLYGYRINAE** 36  
*Polygyriscus virginianus* 177, 20  
**POMATIASIDAE** 4  
**POMATIOPSIDAE** 4  
*Pomatiopsis cincinnatiensis* 12, 4  
*Pomatiopsis hinkleyi* (*Pomatiopsis lapidaria*) 4  
*Pomatiopsis lapidaria* 11, 4  
*Pomatiopsis praelonga* (*Pomatiopsis lapidaria*) 4  
*Pomatiopsis scalaris* (*Pomatiopsis lapidaria*) 4  
*pontificus*, *Microceramus* 349, 35  
*pontis*, *Paravitrea* 287, 29  
*postelliana*, *Polygyra* 368, 37  
*postelliana carolina*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra postelliana*) 37  
*postelliana espiloca*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra postelliana*) 37  
*postelliana hausmani*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra hausmani*) 37  
*postelliana peninsulæ*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra peninsulæ*) 37  
*postelliana subclausa*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra subclausa*) 37  
*praecox*, *Glyphyalinia* 235, 25  
*praecox*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia praecox*) 25  
*praelonga*, *Pomatiopsis* 4  
*Praticolella bakeri* 436, 42  
*Praticolella berlandieriana* 432, 42  
*[Praticolella berlandieriana campi]* (*Praticolella taeniata*) 42  
*Praticolella berlandieriana pachyloma* (*Praticolella pachyloma*) 41  
*Praticolella berlandieriana taeniata* (*Praticolella taeniata*) 42  
*Praticolella campi* (*Praticolella griseola*) 41  
*Praticolella candida* 431, 42  
*Praticolella griseola* 429, 41  
*Praticolella jejuna* 435, 42  
*Praticolella lawae* 437, 42  
*Praticolella lawae tallulahensis* (*Praticolella lawae*) 42  
*Praticolella mobiliana* 438, 42  
*Praticolella mobiliana floridana* (*Praticolella mobiliana*) 42  
*Praticolella pachyloma* 430, 41  
*Praticolella taeniata* 434, 42  
*Praticolella trimatrix* 433, 42



- proarmifera, Gastrocopta (*Gastrocopta ruidosensis*) 8  
*procera*, *Gastrocopta* 46, 9  
*procera* form riparia, Gastrocopta (*Gastrocopta riparia*) 9  
*procera* mclungi, Gastrocopta (*Gastrocopta procera*) 9  
[*procera* *sterkiana*, Gastrocopta] (*Gastrocopta procera*) 9  
*procera* *sterkiana*, Gastrocopta (*Gastrocopta sterkiana*) 9  
*profunda*, *Allogona* 519, 49  
*profunda* *strontiana*, *Allogona* (*Allogona profunda*) 49  
*pronophobus*, *Succinea* (*Succinea wilsoni*) 14  
PROSOBRANCHIATA 3  
*protracta*, *Catinella* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*pseudavara*, *Succinea* (*Desmosuccinea*) (*Succinea grosvenori*) 15  
*pugilator*, *Catinella* 138, 16  
*pulchella*, *Truncatella* 6, 4  
*pulchella*, *Truncatella* (*Truncatella subcylindrica*) 5  
*pulchella*, *Vallonia* 26, 7  
*pulchella* form excentrica, *Vallonia* (*Vallonia excentrica*) 7  
PULMONATA 5  
*punctatellus*, *Helicodiscus* 199, 22  
PUNCTIDAE 22  
*Punctum blandianum* 207, 22  
*Punctum lamellatum* (*Punctum smithi*) 22  
*Punctum minutissimum* 200, 22  
*Punctum parvulum* 208, 22  
*Punctum smithi* 204, 22  
*Punctum vitreum* 201, 22  
Pupa servilis (*Gastrocopta servilis*) 9  
Pupa simplex (*Columella simplex*) 12  
*Pupilla blandi* 37, 7  
PUPILLACEA 7  
*Pupilla muscorum* (*Pupilla muscorum muscorum*) 7  
*Pupilla muscorum muscorum* 35, 7  
*Pupilla muscorum sinistra* 36, 7  
[Pupilla muscorum sinistra] (*Pupilla muscorum muscorum*) 7  
*Pupilla sinistra* (*Pupilla muscorum sinistra*) 7  
PUPILLIDAE 7  
PUPILLINAE 7  
*Pupisoma dioscorticola* 98, 12  
*Pupisoma macneilli* 99, 12  
*Pupisoma minus* (*Pupisoma macneilli*) 12  
*Pupoides abilabris* 38, 8  
*Pupoides hordaceus* 39, 8  
*Pupoides inornatus* 41, 8  
*Pupoides modicus* 40, 8  
[Pupoides modicus] (*Pupoides abilabris*) 8  
*pustula*, *Daedalochila* (*Polygyra pustula*) 38  
*pustula*, *Lobosculum* (*Polygyra pustula*) 38  
*pustula*, *Polygyra* 380, 38  
*pustuloides*, *Polygyra* 379, 38  
*putris*, *Succinea* 128, 15  
*pygmaea*, *Vertigo* 78, 11  
*pyrites*, *Succinea* (*Succinea wilsoni*) 14  
*quadrilus*, *Philomycus* (*Philomycus carolinianus*) 16  
*Quickella* oklahomarum (*Catinella oklahomarum*) 16  
*Quickella* oklahomarum *loculosa* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*Quickella* vagans (*Catinella vagans*) 16  
*Quickella* *vermeta* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
[*Quickella* *wandae*] (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*Quickella* *wandae* (*Catinella wandae*) 16  
*Rabdotus alternatus* 354, 35  
*Rabdotus alternatus alternatus* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*Rabdotus alternatus hesperius* (*Rabdotus alternatus*) 35  
*Rabdotus dealbatus dealbatus* 355, 35  
*Rabdotus dealbatus ragsdalei* 356, 35  
*Rabdotus mooreanus* 353, 35  
*Rabdotus mooreanus jonesi* (*Rabdotus mooreanus*) 35  
*raderi*, *Glyphyalinia* 218, 24  
*raderi*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia raderi*) 24  
*ragsdalei*, *Bulimulus dealbatus* (*Rabdotus dealbatus ragsdalei*) 35  
*ragsdalei*, *Eumelus wetherbyi* (*Megapallifera ragsdalei*) 17  
*ragsdalei*, *Megapallifera* 157, 17  
*ragsdalei*, *Pallifera* (*Megapallifera ragsdalei*) 17  
*ragsdalei*, *Rabdotus dealbatus* 356, 35  
*reesei*, *Paravitrea* 266, 27  
*regina*, *Truncatella* 9, 5  
*reses*, *Orthalicus* 361, 36  
*reses* *nesodryas*, *Orthalicus* (*Orthalicus reses*) 36  
*Retinella* *approxima* (*Glyphyalinia clingmani*) 23  
*Retinella* *binneyana* (*Nesovitrea binneyana*) 23  
*Retinella* *burringtoni* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*Retinella* *caroliniensis* (*Glyphyalinia caroliniensis*) 24  
*Retinella* *circumstriata* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*Retinella* *clingmani* (*Glyphyalinia clingmani*) 23  
*Retinella* *cryptomphala* (*Glyphyalinia cryptomphala*) 24  
*Retinella* *cryptomphala solida* (*Glyphyalinia solida*) 24  
*Retinella* *cumberlandiana* (*Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana*) 23  
*Retinella* *cumberlandiana roanensis* (*Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana*) 23  
*Retinella* *dalliana* (*Nesovitrea dalliana*) 23  
*Retinella* *electrina* (*Nesovitrea electrina*) 23  
*Retinella* *floridana* (*Glyphyalinia floridana*) 24  
*Retinella* *indentata* (*Glyphyalinia indentata*) 24  
*Retinella* *indentata paucilirata* (*Glyphyalinia indentata*) 24  
*Retinella* *lewisiana* (*Glyphyalinia lewisiana*) 24  
*Retinella* *pentadelpia* (*Glyphyalinia pentadelpia*) 24  
*Retinella* *praecox* (*Glyphyalinia praecox*) 25  
*Retinella* *raderi* (*Glyphyalinia raderi*) 24  
*Retinella* *rhoadsi* (*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*) 24  
*Retinella* *rhoadsi austrina* (*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*) 24  
*Retinella* *roemeri* (*Glyphyalinia roemeri*) 23  
*Retinella* *sculptilis* (*Glyphyalinia sculptilis*) 25  
*Retinella* *sculptilis junaluskana* (*Glyphyalinia junaluskana*) 25  
*Retinella* *sculptilis subdola* (*Glyphyalinia sculptilis*) 25  
*Retinella* *vanattai* (*Glyphyalinia vanattai*) 23  
*Retinella* *virginica* (*Glyphyalinia virginica*) 23  
*Retinella* *wheatleyi* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*Retinella* *zirkmundi* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*retusa*, *Oxyloma* 110, 13  
*rexroadensis*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra texasiana*) 37  
*rhoadsi*, *Glyphyalinia* 223, 24  
*rhoadsi*, *Polygyra* 37  
*rhoadsi*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*) 24  
*rhoadsi*, *Sterkia eyriesi* 102, 13  
*rhoadsi* *austrina*, *Glyphyalinia* (*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*) 24  
*rhoadsi* *austrina*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia rhoadsi*) 24  
RHYTIDACEA 33  
*rimula*, *Glyphyalinia* 229, 25  
*riograndensis*, *Gastrocopta* 62, 9  
*riparia*, *Gastrocopta* 52, 9  
*riparia*, *Gastrocopta procera* form (*Gastrocopta riparia*) 9  
*riparium*, *Carychium* 19, 6



RISSOACEA 4

roanensis, Glyphyalinia (*Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana*) 23  
 roanensis, Retinella cumberlandiana (*Glyphyalinia cumberlandiana*) 23  
 roemeri, *Glyphyalinia* 224, 23  
 roemeri, Holospira (*Metastoma roemeri*) 35  
 roemeri, *Mesodon* 474, 44  
 roemeri, *Metastoma* 352, 35  
 roemeri, Retinella (*Glyphyalinia roemeri*) 23  
 roemeri brevissima, Holospira (*Metastoma roemeri*) 35  
 roemeri brevissima, *Metastoma* (*Metastoma roemeri*) 35  
 rosea, *Euglandina* 340, 33  
 rosea bullata, *Euglandina* (*Euglandina rosea*) 34  
 roseapicata, *Anguispira kochi* (*Anguispira kochi*) 19  
 roundyi, *Helicodiscus* 181, 21  
 roundyi, *Paravitrea*(?) (*Helicodiscus roundyi*) 21  
 rugeli, *Mesodon* 461, 42  
 rugeli, *Mesomphix* 243, 25  
 rugeli oxycoccus, *Mesomphix* (*Mesomphix rugeli*) 25  
 rugoderma, *Anguispira* 163, 18  
 [rugoderma, *Anguispira*] (*Anguispira knoxensis*) 18  
 rugoderma, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira rugoderma*) 18  
 rugosa, *Triodopsis* 481, 46  
 rugosa anteridon, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis anteridon*) 46  
 [rugosa anteridon, *Triodopsis*] (*Triodopsis rugosa*) 46  
 rugosula, *Vertigo* 68, 10  
 rugosula oralis, *Vertigo* (*Vertigo oralis*) 10  
 ruidosensis, *Gastrocopta* 51, 8  
 ruidosensis, *Gastrocopta armifera* (*Gastrocopta ruidosensis*) 8  
 ruidus *Mesomphix* (*Mesomphix globosus*) 25  
 rupicola, *Gastrocopta* 45, 9  
 rupicola matecumbensis, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta rupicola*) 9

SAGDIDAE 34

SAGDINAE 34

salleana, *Oxyloma* 114, 14  
 saludensis, Clappiella (*Helicodiscus saludensis*) 21  
 saludensis, *Helicodiscus* 195, 21  
 [saludensis, *Helicodiscus*] (*Helicodiscus parallelus*) 21  
 sampsoni, *Polygyra dorfeuilliana* (*Polygyra dorfeuilliana*) 38  
 sanctisimonis, *Mesodon thyroideus* (*Mesodon thyroideus*) 45  
 sanibelensis, *Oxyloma* (*Succinea barberi*) 14  
 sanus, *Mesodon* 478, 45

sargentianus, *Mesodon* 445, 43  
 sayanus, *Mesodon* 467, 43  
 scaevoscala, *Gastrocopta* 55, 10  
 scalaris, Pomatiopsis (*Pomatiopsis lapidaria*) 4  
 scalaris clathrus, *Truncatella* 8, 5  
 schiedeuanus pecosensis, *Bulimulus* (*Rabdatus mooreanus*) 35  
 scintilla, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra polita*) 38  
 [scintilla, *Polygyra*] (*Polygyra texasiana*) 37  
 sculptilis, *Glyphyalinia* 236, 25  
 sculptilis, Retinella (*Glyphyalinia sculptilis*) 25  
 sculptilis junaluskana, Retinella (*Glyphyalinia junaluskana*) 25  
 sculptilis subdola, Retinella (*Glyphyalinia sculptilis*) 25  
 secreta, *Pallifera* 151, 18  
 secreta, *Pallifera hemphilli* (*Pallifera secreta*) 18  
 secretus, *Philomycus* (*Pallifera secreta*) 18  
 selenina, *Lacteoluna* 344, 34  
 sellatus, *Philomycus* 147, 17  
 septadens, *Paravitrea* 268, 27  
 septemvolva, *Polygyra* 365, 36  
 [septemvolva, *Polygyra*] (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
 septemvolva febigeri, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
 septemvolva volvoxis, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
 seradens, *Paravitrea* 271, 27  
 sericus, *Mesodon ferrissi* (*Mesodon ferrissi*) 44  
 servilis, *Gastrocopta* 58, 9  
 servilis, Pupa (*Gastrocopta servilis*) 9  
 shimeki, *Discus* 169, 20  
 shimeki, *Helicodiscus* 186, 21  
 SIGMURETHRA 13  
 significans, *Paravitrea* 252, 28  
 simile, *Stenotrema* 409, 40  
 similis, *Gastrocopta* 43, 8  
 similis, *Gastrocopta armifera* form (*Gastrocopta similis*) 8  
 simplex, *Columella* 97, 12  
 simplex, Pupa (*Columella simplex*) 12  
 simpsoni, *Paravitrea* 288, 29  
 simpsoni, *Polygyra* 387, 38  
 [simpsoni, *Polygyra jacksoni*] (*Polygyra deltoidea*) 38  
 simpsoni, *Polygyra jacksoni* (*Polygyra simpsoni*) 38  
 singleyana, *Euglandina* 342, 34  
 singleyanus, *Helicodiscus* 179, 22  
 singleyanus inermis, *Helicodiscus* (*Helicodiscus inermis*) 22  
 [singleyanus inermis, *Helicodiscus*] (*Helicodiscus singleyanus*) 22  
 sinistra, *Pupilla* (*Pupilla muscorum sinistra*) 7  
 sinistra, *Pupilla muscorum* 36, 7

[sinistra, *Pupilla muscorum*] (*Pupilla muscorum muscorum*) 7  
 smithi, *Anguispira* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
 smithi, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira mordax*) 19  
 smithi, *Mesodon* 441, 42  
 smithi, *Paravitrea* (*Paravitrea petrophila*) 29  
 smithi, *Punctum* 204, 22  
 soelneri, *Triodopsis* 505, 48  
 solastra, *Succinea* 130, 15  
 SOLEOLIFERA 5  
 solida, *Glyphyalinia* 225, 24  
 solida, Retinella cryptomphala (*Glyphyalinia solida*) 24  
 sparsicostata, *Strobilops* 107, 13  
 specus, *Glyphyalinia* 217, 24  
 specus, *Helicodiscus notius* 184, 21  
 spinosum, *Stenotrema* 394, 39  
 spiralis, *Strobilops aenea* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13  
 stenomphala, *Triodopsis juxtidentis* (*Triodopsis juxtidentis*) 46  
 stenotrema, *Stenotrema* 406, 40  
*Stenotrema abaddon* (*Stenotrema labrosum*) 39  
*Stenotrema altispira* 401, 39  
*Stenotrema altispira depilatum* (*Stenotrema depilatum*) 39  
*Stenotrema angellum* 407, 40  
*Stenotrema barbatum* 405, 40  
*Stenotrema barbigerum* 396, 39  
*Stenotrema blandianum* 416, 40  
*Stenotrema brevipila* 418, 41  
*Stenotrema burringtoni* (*Stenotrema hirsutum*) 40  
*Stenotrema caddoensis* (*Stenotrema unciferum*) 40  
*Stenotrema calvescens* 404, 40  
*Stenotrema cohuttense* 419, 41  
*Stenotrema deceptum* 415, 40  
*Stenotrema depilatum* 402, 39  
*Stenotrema edgarianum* 395, 39  
*Stenotrema edwardsi* 397, 39  
*Stenotrema exodon* 412, 40  
*Stenotrema exodon turbinella* (*Stenotrema turbinella*) 40  
*Stenotrema fasciatum* (*Stenotrema fraternum montanum*) 41  
*Stenotrema florida* 403, 39  
*Stenotrema fraternum* (*Stenotrema fraternum fraternum*) 41  
*Stenotrema fraternum cavum* (*Stenotrema fraternum fraternum*) 41  
*Stenotrema fraternum fasciatum* (*Stenotrema fraternum montanum*) 41  
*Stenotrema fraternum fraternum* 428, 41  
*Stenotrema fraternum imperforatum* 425, 41  
 [Stenotrema fraternum imperforatum] (*Stenotrema leai aliciae*) 41

- Stenotrema fraternum montanum* 424, 41
- Stenotrema glassi* (*Stenotrema labrosum*) 39
- Stenotrema hirsutum* 413, 40
- Stenotrema hirsutum barbatum* (*Stenotrema barbatum*) 40
- Stenotrema hubrichti* 423, 41
- Stenotrema labrosum* 400, 39
- Stenotrema leai* (*Stenotrema leai leai*) 41
- Stenotrema leai aliciae* 427, 41
- Stenotrema leai cheatumi* 421, 41
- Stenotrema leai leai* 426, 41
- Stenotrema magnifumosum* 408, 40
- Stenotrema maxillatum* 420, 41
- Stenotrema monodon* (*Stenotrema leai leai*) 41
- Stenotrema monodon aliciae* (*Stenotrema leai aliciae*) 41
- Stenotrema morosum* 411, 40
- Stenotrema pilsbryi* 399, 39
- Stenotrema pilula* 410, 40
- Stenotrema simile* 409, 40
- Stenotrema spinosum* 394, 39
- Stenotrema stenotrema* 406, 40
- Stenotrema stenotrema voluminosum* (*Stenotrema stenotrema*) 40
- Stenotrema turbinella* 414, 40
- Stenotrema unciferum* 417, 40
- Stenotrema unciferum caddoensis* (*Stenotrema unciferum*) 40
- stenotrema voluminosum*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema stenotrema*) 40
- Stenotrema waldense* 398, 39
- Stenotrema wichitorum* 422, 41
- Sterkia eyriesi rhoadsi* 102, 13
- sterkiana*, *Gastrocopta* 60, 9
- [sterkiana, *Gastrocopta procera*] (*Gastrocopta procera*) 9
- sterkiana*, *Gastrocopta procera* (*Gastrocopta sterkiana*) 9
- sterkii*, *Guppya* 334, 33
- striata*, *Polygyra uvulifera* (*Polygyra uvulifera*) 36
- Striatura exigua* 325, 32
- Striatura ferrea* 327, 32
- Striatura meridionalis* 323, 32
- Striatura milium* 324, 32
- strigosa cooperi*, *Oreohelix* 520, 49
- Strobilops aenea* 105, 13
- Strobilops aenea spiralis* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13
- Strobilops affinis* 106, 13
- Strobilops hubbardi* 109, 13
- STROBILOPSIDAE 13
- Strobilops labyrinthica* 103, 13
- Strobilops labyrinthica* form parietalis (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13
- [*Strobilops labyrinthica texasiana*] (*Strobilops labyrinthica*) 13
- Strobilops lonsdalei* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13
- Strobilops parietalis* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13
- Strobilops sparsicostata* 107, 13
- Strobilops texasiana* 104, 13
- Strobilops texasiana floridana* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13
- strongyloides*, *Anguispira* 159, 18
- strongyloides*, *Anguispira alternata* (*Anguispira strongyloides*) 18
- strontiana*, *Allogona profunda* (*Allogona profunda*) 49
- strontiana*, *Anguispira kochi* (*Anguispira kochi*) 19
- stygium*, *Carychium* 16, 6
- STYLOMMATOPHORA 6
- subclausa*, *Polygyra* 369, 37
- subclausa*, *Polygyra postelliana* (*Polygyra subclausa*) 37
- subcylindrica*, *Truncatella* 10, 5
- subdola*, *Retinella sculptilis* (*Glyphyalinia sculptilis*) 25
- subeffusa*, *Oxyloma* 115, 14
- subeffusa*, *Oxyloma effusa* (*Oxyloma subeffusa*) 14
- subpalliatius*, *Mesodon* 444, 43
- subplanus*, *Mesomphix* 242, 25
- subplanus planus*, *Mesomphix* (*Mesomphix subplanus*) 25
- subtilis*, *Paravitrea* 269, 27
- SUBULININAE 34
- [*Succinea aurea*] (*Succinea indiana*) 15
- Succinea avara* (*Catinella avara*) 16
- Succinea bakeri* 129, 15
- [*Succinea bakeri*] (*Succinea grosvenori*) 15
- Succinea barberi* 133, 14
- Succinea bayardi* (*Succinea wilsoni*) 14
- Succinea campestris* 126, 15
- SUCCINEACEA 13
- Succinea chittengoensis* 125, 14
- [*Succinea concordialis*] (*Succinea forsheyi*) 15
- [*Succinea concordialis*] (*Succinea unicolor*) 15
- Succinea crisfieldi* (*Succinea wilsoni*) 14
- Succinea* (*Desmosuccinea*) *pseudavara* (*Succinea grosvenori*) 15
- Succinea exile* (*Catinella exile*) 16
- Succinea floridana* 132, 15
- Succinea forsheyi* 119, 15
- [*Succinea forsheyi*] (*Succinea wilsoni*) 14
- Succinea greeri* 121, 15
- Succinea grosvenori* 122, 15
- Succinea grosvenori gelida* (*Catinella gelida*) 6
- Succinea indiana* 117, 15
- Succinea luteola* 123, 15
- Succinea luteola floridana* (*Succinea floridana*) 15
- Succinea ovalis* 118, 14
- Succinea ovalis chittengoensis* (*Succinea chittengoensis*) 14
- Succinea ovalis* form chittengoensis (*Succinea chittengoensis*) 14
- Succinea ovalis optima* (*Succinea ovalis*) 14
- Succinea ovalis pleistocenica* (*Succinea chittengoensis*) 14
- Succinea paralia* 124, 14
- Succinea pennsylvanica* (*Succinea putris*) 15
- Succinea pronophobus* (*Succinea wilsoni*) 14
- Succinea putris* 128, 15
- Succinea pyrites* (*Succinea wilsoni*) 14
- Succinea solastra* 130, 15
- Succinea unicolor* 120, 15
- [*Succinea unicolor*] (*Succinea forsheyi*) 15
- Succinea urbana* 131, 15
- Succinea vaginacontorta* (*Succinea indiana*) 15
- Succinea wilsoni* 127, 14
- Succinea witteri* (*Succinea forsheyi*) 15
- SUCCINEIDAE 13
- Succinia vermeta* (*Catinella avara*) 16
- suppressus*, *Ventridens* 307, 31
- suppressus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) (*Ventridens suppressus*) 31
- suppressus divisidens*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens suppressus*) 31
- suppressus magnidens*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens gularis*) 30
- suppressus virginicus*, *Ventridens* (*Ventridens virginicus*) 31
- susannae*, *Nesovitrea* 210, 23
- Synopeas beckianum* (*Beckianum beckianum*) 34
- SYSTELLOMMATOPHORA 5
- taeniata*, *Praticolella* 434, 42
- taeniata*, *Praticolella berlandieriana* (*Praticolella taeniata*) 42
- TAENIOGLOSSA 4
- tallulahensis*, *Praticolella lawae* (*Praticolella lawae*) 42
- tamaulipasensis*, *Helix* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38
- tamaulipasensis*, *Polygyra* 377, 38
- [*tamaulipasensis*, *Polygyra*] (*Polygyra texasiana*) 37
- tamaulipasensis*, *Polygyra texasiana* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38
- tantilla*, *Lucidella* 4, 4
- tantilla*, *Paravitrea* 284, 28
- tappaniana*, *Gastrocopta* 57, 9
- [*tappaniana*, *Gastrocopta*] (*Gastrocopta pentodon*) 9
- tennesseensis*, *Triodopsis* 490, 47
- [*tennesseensis*, *Triodopsis tridentata*] (*Triodopsis complanata*) 47
- tennesseensis*, *Triodopsis tridentata* (*Triodopsis tennesseensis*) 47

- tennesseensis burchi, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis burchi*) 47
- ternaria, *Paravitrea* 264, 27
- teskeyae, *Vertigo* 72, 11
- [teskeyae, *Vertigo*] (*Vertigo ovata*) 11
- texana, *Catinella* (*Catinella avara*) 16
- texanus, *Microceramus* 350, 35
- texasensis, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38
- texasensis, *Polygyra texasiana* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38
- texasiana, *Euglandina* 341, 34
- texasiana, *Polygyra* 373, 37
- texasiana, *Strobilops* 104, 13
- [texasiana, *Strobilops labyrinthica*] (*Strobilops labyrinthica*) 13
- texasiana floridana, *Strobilops* (*Strobilops texasiana*) 13
- texasiana tamaulipasensis, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38
- texasiana texasensis, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra tamaulipasensis*) 38
- theloides, *Ventridens* 306, 30
- theloides, *Ventridens gularis* (*Ventridens theloides*) 30
- theloides, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) (*Ventridens theloides*) 30
- tholus, *Polygyra* 390, 38
- thyroidus, *Mesodon* 466, 45
- thyroidus sanctisimonis, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon thyroidus*) 45
- Thysanophora horni* 345, 34
- Thysanophora plagiopycha* 346, 34
- THYSANOPHORINAE 34
- tiara, *Paravitrea* 278, 28
- togata, *Limax* (*Philomycus togatus*) 17
- togatus, *Philomycus* 144, 17
- togatus, *Philomycus carolinianus* (*Philomycus togatus*) 17
- toma, *Paravitrea* 272, 28
- tornescalis, *Pallifera* (*Pallifera marmorea*) 18
- tridens, *Helicodiscus* 182, 20
- tridens, *Paravitrea* 265, 27
- tridens, *Paravitrea capsella* (*Paravitrea tridens*) 27
- tridens, *Pilsbryna* (*Helicodiscus tridens*) 20
- tridentata, *Gastrocopta* (*Gastrocopta ruidosensis*) 8
- tridentata, *Triodopsis* 510, 46
- tridentata, *Vertigo* 73, 11
- tridentata complanata, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis complanata*) 47
- tridentata discoidea, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis discoidea*) 46
- tridentata edentilabris, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis tridentata*) 46
- tridentata juxtidentis, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis juxtidentis*) 46
- [tridentata tennesseensis, *Triodopsis*] (*Triodopsis complanata*) 47
- tridentata tennesseensis, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis tennesseensis*) 47
- tridentata trimatrix, *Praticolella* 433, 42
- tridentata tridentata, *Polygyra* 375, 37
- [tridentata tridentata, *Polygyra texasiana*] 37
- TRIODOPSINAE 46
- Triodopsis affinis* 506, 48
- Triodopsis alabamensis* 491, 48
- Triodopsis albolabris* 500, 49
- Triodopsis albolabris alleni* (*Triodopsis alleni*) 49
- Triodopsis albolabris fuscolabris* (*Triodopsis alleni*) 49
- Triodopsis albolabris major* (*Triodopsis major*) 49
- Triodopsis algonquinensis* (*Triodopsis multilineata*) 49
- Triodopsis alleni* 516, 49
- Triodopsis altonensis* (*Triodopsis multilineata*) 49
- Triodopsis anteridon* 482, 46
- Triodopsis burchi* 497, 47
- Triodopsis caroliniensis* 522, 48
- [*Triodopsis caroliniensis*] (*Triodopsis obstricta*) 48
- Triodopsis claibornensis* 487, 46
- Triodopsis complanata* 496, 47
- Triodopsis complanata platysayoides* (*Triodopsis platysayoides*) 47
- Triodopsis copei* (*Triodopsis vultuosa*) 47
- Triodopsis copei cragini* (*Triodopsis cragini*) 47
- Triodopsis cragini* 512, 47
- Triodopsis denotata* 493, 48
- Triodopsis dentifera* 514, 49
- Triodopsis discoidea* 489, 46
- Triodopsis divesta* 517, 49
- Triodopsis fallax* 513, 47
- Triodopsis fallax affinis* (*Triodopsis affinis*) 48
- Triodopsis fallax alabamensis* (*Triodopsis alabamensis*) 48
- Triodopsis fallax hopetonensis* (*Triodopsis hopetonensis*) 48
- Triodopsis fallax messana* (*Triodopsis messana*) 47
- Triodopsis fallax obsoleta* (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47
- Triodopsis fallax vannostrandii* (*Triodopsis vannostrandii*) 48
- Triodopsis fosteri* 504, 49
- Triodopsis fosteri hubrichti* (*Triodopsis fosteri*) 49
- Triodopsis fraudulenta* 483, 46
- Triodopsis fraudulenta vulgata* (*Triodopsis vulgata*) 46
- Triodopsis fulciden* 480, 46
- Triodopsis henriettae* 499, 47
- Triodopsis hopetonensis* 511, 48
- Triodopsis hopetonensis chincoteagensis* (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47
- Triodopsis hopetonensis claibornensis* (*Triodopsis claibornensis*) 46
- [*Triodopsis hopetonensis claibornensis*] (*Triodopsis vulgata*) 46
- Triodopsis hopetonensis obsoleta* (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 46
- Triodopsis hopetonensis stenomphala* (*Triodopsis juxtidentis*) 46
- Triodopsis lioderma* 518, 49
- Triodopsis major* 501, 49
- Triodopsis messana* 502, 47
- Triodopsis multilineata* 515, 49
- Triodopsis neglecta* 486, 46
- Triodopsis neglecta vulgata* (*Triodopsis vulgata*) 46
- Triodopsis notata* (*Triodopsis denotata*) 48
- Triodopsis obsoleta* 503, 47
- Triodopsis obstricta* 507, 48
- Triodopsis obstricta denotata* (*Triodopsis denotata*) 48
- [*Triodopsis obstricta occidentalis*] (*Mesodon sargentianus*) 43
- Triodopsis obstricta occidentalis* (*Triodopsis occidentalis*) 48
- Triodopsis occidentalis* 509, 48
- Triodopsis palustris* 508, 48
- [*Triodopsis palustris*] (*Triodopsis obsoleta*) 47
- Triodopsis pendula* 484, 46
- Triodopsis picea* 485, 46
- [*Triodopsis picea*] (*Triodopsis fraudulenta*) 46
- Triodopsis platysayoides* 498, 47
- Triodopsis rugosa* 481, 46
- Triodopsis rugosa anteridon* (*Triodopsis anteridon*) 46
- [*Triodopsis rugosa anteridon*] (*Triodopsis rugosa*) 46
- Triodopsis soelneri* 505, 48
- Triodopsis tennesseensis* 490, 47
- Triodopsis tennesseensis burchi* (*Triodopsis burchi*) 47
- Triodopsis tridentata* 510, 46
- Triodopsis tridentata complanata* (*Triodopsis complanata*) 47
- Triodopsis tridentata discoidea* (*Triodopsis discoidea*) 46
- Triodopsis tridentata edentilabris* (*Triodopsis tridentata*) 46
- Triodopsis tridentata juxtidentis* (*Triodopsis juxtidentis*) 46
- [*Triodopsis tridentata tennesseensis*] (*Triodopsis complanata*) 47
- Triodopsis tridentata tennesseensis* (*Triodopsis tennesseensis*) 47
- Triodopsis vannostrandii* 495, 48
- Triodopsis vannostrandii alabamensis* (*Triodopsis alabamensis*) 48
- Triodopsis vannostrandii goniosolenis* (*Triodopsis claibornensis*) 46

- ma (*Triodopsis vannostrandii*) 48
- Triodopsis vulgata* 488, 46
- Triodopsis vultuosa* 494, 47
- Triodopsis vultuosa copei* (*Triodopsis vultuosa*) 47
- Triodopsis vultuosa cragini* (*Triodopsis cragini*) 47
- Triodopsis vultuosa henriettae* (*Triodopsis henriettae*) 47
- [*Triodopsis vultuosa henriettae*] (*Triodopsis vultuosa*) 47
- triodus*, *Helicodiscus* 191, 20
- [*triodus*, *Helicodiscus*] (*Helicodiscus parallelus*) 21
- trochulus*, *Euconulus* 332, 33
- trochulus*, *Euconulus chersinus* (*Euconulus trochulus*) 33
- troostiana*, *Polygyra* 382, 38
- tropica, *Helicina orbiculata* (*Helicina orbiculata*) 3
- trossulus*, *Mesodon clausus* 465, 45
- Truncatella bilabiata* (*Truncatella pulchella*) 4
- Truncatella caribaeensis* (*Truncatella subcylindrica*) 5
- Truncatella clathrus* (*Truncatella scalaris clathrus*) 5
- Truncatella floridana* 7, 5
- Truncatella pulchella* 6, 4
- Truncatella pulchella* (*Truncatella subcylindrica*) 5
- Truncatella regina* 9, 5
- Truncatella scalaris clathrus* 8, 5
- Truncatella subcylindrica* 10, 5
- TRUNCATELLIDAE 4
- turbinella*, *Stenotrema* 414, 40
- turbinella*, *Stenotrema exodon* (*Stenotrema turbinella*) 40
- umbilicaris*, *Paravitrea* 257, 27
- umbilicata*, *Glyphyalinia* 231, 25
- umbilicatus*, *Zonites indentatus* var. (*Glyphyalinia umbilicata*) 25
- unciferum*, *Stenotrema* 417, 40
- unciferum caddoensis*, *Stenotrema* (*Stenotrema unciferum*) 40
- unicolor*, *Succinea* 120, 15
- [*unicolor*, *Succinea*] (*Succinea forsheyi*) 15
- urbana*, *Succinea* 131, 15
- UROCOPTIDAE 34
- UROCOPTINAE 34
- uvidermis, *Vitrinizonites* (*Vitrinizonites latissimus*) 26
- uvulifera*, *Polygyra* 364, 36
- uvulifera bicornuta*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra uvulifera*) 36
- uvulifera margueritae*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra uvulifera*) 36
- uvulifera striata*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyra uvulifera*) 36
- vagans*, *Catinella* 139, 16
- [*vagans*, *Catinella*] (*Catinella oklahomorum*) 16
- vagans*, *Quickella* (*Catinella vagans*) 16
- vaginacontorta*, *Succinea* (*Succinea indiana*) 15
- Vallonia albula* (*Vallonia gracilicosta*) 7
- Vallonia costata* 27, 7
- Vallonia cyclophorella* 29, 7
- Vallonia excentrica* 30, 7
- Vallonia gracilicosta* 31, 7
- Vallonia parvula* 28, 7
- Vallonia perspectiva* 33, 7
- Vallonia pulchella* 26, 7
- Vallonia pulchella* form *excentrica* (*Vallonia excentrica*) 7
- VALLONIIDAE 7
- vanattai*, *Glyphyalinia* 212, 23
- vanattai*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia vanattai*) 23
- vannostrandii*, *Triodopsis* 495, 48
- vannostrandii*, *Triodopsis fallax* (*Triodopsis vannostrandii*) 48
- vannostrandii alabamensis*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis alabamensis*) 48
- vannostrandii goniosoma*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis vannostrandii*) 48
- variabilis*, *Paravitrea* 256, 27
- varians*, *Cepolis* 521, 49
- varia*, *Pallifera* 154, 17
- Varicella gracillima* 343, 34
- Varicella gracillima floridana* (*Varicella gracillima*) 34
- varidens*, *Paravitrea* 262, 27
- variolosa*, *Bothriopupa* 101, 12
- (*Ventricallus*) *acerra*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus acerra*) 31
- (*Ventricallus*) *arcellus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus arcellus*) 31
- (*Ventricallus*) *demissus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus demissus*) 31
- (*Ventricallus*) *demissus* ssp.? *brittsi*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus brittsi*) 31
- (*Ventricallus*) *eutropis*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus eutropis*) 31
- (*Ventricallus*) *intertextus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus intertextus*) 31
- (*Ventricallus*) *ligerus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus ligera*) 31
- (*Ventricallus*) *percallosus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus percallosus*) 31
- (*Ventricallus*) *volusiae*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus volusiae*) 32
- ventricosa*, *Vertigo* 71, 11
- Ventridens acerra* 315, 31
- Ventridens arcellus* 311, 31
- Ventridens brittsi* 313, 31
- Ventridens cerinoideus* 301, 31
- (*Ventridens*) *cerinoideus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens cerinoideus*) 31
- Ventridens coelaxis* 299, 30
- (*Ventridens*) *coelaxis*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens coelaxis*) 30
- Ventridens collisella* 305, 30
- (*Ventridens*) *collisella*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens collisella*) 30
- Ventridens decussatus* 297, 30
- (*Ventridens*) *decussatus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens decussatus*) 30
- Ventridens demissus* 309, 31
- Ventridens demissus brittsi* (*Ventridens brittsi*) 31
- Ventridens elliotti* (*Zonitoides elliotti*) 32
- Ventridens eutropis* 304, 31
- Ventridens gularis* 300, 30
- (*Ventridens*) *gularis*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens gularis*) 30
- Ventridens gularis cerinoideus* (*Ventridens cerinoideus*) 31
- [*Ventridens gularis cerinoideus*] (*Ventridens gularis*) 30
- Ventridens gularis decussatus* (*Ventridens decussatus*) 30
- Ventridens gularis form nodus* (*Ventridens theloides*) 30
- Ventridens gularis theloides* (*Ventridens theloides*) 30
- Ventridens intertextus* 316, 31
- Ventridens intertextus eutropis* (*Ventridens eutropis*) 31
- Ventridens intertextus volusiae* (*Ventridens volusiae*) 32
- Ventridens lasmodon* 302, 30
- (*Ventridens*) *lasmodon*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens lasmodon*) 30
- Ventridens lawae* 310, 30
- (*Ventridens*) *lawae*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens lawae*) 30
- Ventridens lawae cumberlandicus* (*Ventridens lawae*) 30
- Ventridens ligera* 312, 31
- Ventridens monodon* 298, 30
- (*Ventridens*) *monodon*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens monodon*) 30
- Ventridens nodus* (*Ventridens theloides*) 30
- Ventridens percallosus* 303, 31
- Ventridens pilsbryi* 296, 30
- (*Ventridens*) *pilsbryi*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens pilsbryi*) 30
- Ventridens suppressus* 307, 31
- (*Ventridens*) *suppressus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens suppressus*) 31
- Ventridens suppressus divisidens* (*Ventridens suppressus*) 31
- Ventridens suppressus magnidens* (*Ventridens gularis*) 30
- Ventridens suppressus virginicus* (*Ventridens virginicus*) 31
- Ventridens theloides* 306, 30
- (*Ventridens*) *theloides*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens theloides*) 30
- Ventridens virginicus* 308, 31
- (*Ventridens*) *virginicus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens virginicus*) 31
- Ventridens volusiae* 314, 32

- venusta*, *Gastrocopta* **63**, 9  
*venustus*, *Philomycus* **145**, 17  
*vermeta*, *Catinella* (*Catinella avara*)  
 16  
*vermeta*, *Quickella* (*Catinella avara*)  
 16  
*vermeta*, *Succinia* (*Catinella avara*)  
 16  
 VERONICELLACEA 5  
*Veronicella floridana* **13**, 5  
 VERONICELLIDAE 5  
*verrilli*, *Oxyloma* (*Oxyloma groenlandica*) 13  
 VERTIGININAE 10  
*Vertigo alabamensis* **93**, 10  
*Vertigo alabamensis concuehensis*  
 (*Vertigo concuehensis*) 10  
*Vertigo alpestris oughtoni* **85**, 11  
*Vertigo arthuri* **91**, 12  
*Vertigo binneyana* **86**, 11  
*Vertigo bollesiana* **84**, 12  
*Vertigo brirensis* **89**, 12  
*Vertigo clappi* **82**, 10  
*Vertigo concinnula* **92**, 12  
*Vertigo concuehensis* **94**, 10  
*Vertigo elatior* **69**, 11  
*Vertigo gouldi* **75**, 11  
*Vertigo gouldi hannai* (*Vertigo hannai*) 11  
*Vertigo gouldi hubrichti* (*Vertigo hubrichti*) 11  
*Vertigo gouldi paradoxa* (*Vertigo paradoxa*) 11  
*Vertigo hannai* **83**, 11  
*Vertigo hebardei* **95**, 12  
*Vertigo hubrichti* **74**, 11  
*Vertigo meramecensis* **88**, 11  
*Vertigo milium* **65**, 10  
*Vertigo modesta* (*Vertigo modesta modesta*) 12  
*Vertigo modesta modesta* **76**, 12  
*Vertigo morsei* **77**, 10  
*Vertigo nylanderi* **79**, 11  
*Vertigo occulta* **90**, 12  
*Vertigo oralis* **70**, 10  
*Vertigo oscariana* **66**, 10  
*Vertigo ovata* **67**, 11  
*Vertigo ovata diaboli* (*Vertigo ovata*) 11  
*Vertigo paradoxa* **80**, 11  
*Vertigo parvula* **81**, 11  
*Vertigo perryi* **87**, 11  
*Vertigo pygmaea* **78**, 11  
*Vertigo rugosula* **68**, 10  
*Vertigo rugosula oralis* (*Vertigo oralis*) 10  
*Vertigo teskeyae* **72**, 11  
 [Vertigo teskeyae] (*Vertigo ovata*) 11  
*Vertigo tridentata* **73**, 11  
*Vertigo ventricosa* **71**, 11  
*Vertigo wheeleri* (*Vertigo rugosula*) 10  
*verus*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon subpal-liatus*) 43  
*virginiana*, *Polygyra* (*Polygyruscus virginianus*) 20  
*virginianus*, *Polygyruscus* **177**, 20  
*virginica*, *Glyphyalinia* **211**, 23  
*virginica*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia virginica*) 23  
*virginicus*, *Philomycus* **146**, 17  
*virginicus*, *Ventridens* **308**, 31  
*virginicus*, *Ventridens suppressus*  
 (*Ventridens virginicus*) 31  
*virginicus*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*)  
 (*Ventridens virginicus*) 31  
*vitreum*, *Punctum* **201**, 22  
*Vitrina alaskana* **329**, 33  
*Vitrina angelicae limpida* (*Vitrina limpida*) 32  
*Vitrina limpida* **330**, 32  
 VITRINIDAE 32  
*Vitrinizonites latissimus* **249**, 26  
*Vitrinizonites uvidermis* (*Vitrinizonites latissimus*) 26  
*voluminosum*, *Stenotrema stenotrema* (*Stenotrema stenotrema*) 40  
*volusiae*, *Ventridens* **314**, 32  
*volusiae*, *Ventridens intertextus*  
 (*Ventridens volusiae*) 32  
*volusiae*, *Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*)  
 (*Ventridens volusiae*) 32  
*volvaxis*, *Polygyra septemvolva*  
 (*Polygyra cereolus*) 36  
*vulgata*, *Triodopsis* **488**, 46  
*vulgata*, *Triodopsis fraudulenta*  
 (*Triodopsis vulgata*) 46  
*vulgata*, *Triodopsis neglecta* (*Triodopsis vulgata*) 46  
*vulgatus*, *Mesomphix* **246**, 26  
*vultuosa*, *Triodopsis* **494**, 47  
*vultuosa copei*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis vultuosa*) 47  
*vultuosa cragini*, *Triodopsis* (*Triodopsis cragini*) 47  
*vultuosa henriettae*, *Triodopsis*  
 (*Triodopsis henriettae*) 47  
 [vultuosa henriettae, *Triodopsis*]  
 (*Triodopsis vultuosa*) 47  
  
*waccamawensis*, *Catinella* (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*waldense*, *Stenotrema* **398**, 39  
*walkeri*, *Paravitrea* (*Paravitrea umbilicaris*) 27  
*wandae*, *Catinella* **137**, 16  
 [wandae, *Quickella*] (*Catinella avara*) 16  
*wandae*, *Quickella* (*Catinella wandae*) 16  
*wetherbyi*, *Eumelus* (*Megapallifera wetherbyi*) 17  
*wetherbyi*, *Megapallifera* **155**, 17  
*wetherbyi*, *Mesodon* **448**, 43  
*wetherbyi*, *Pallifera* (*Megapallifera wetherbyi*) 17  
*wetherbyi ragsdalei*, *Eumelus* (*Megapallifera ragsdalei*) 17  
*wheatleyi*, *Glyphyalinia* **213**, 23  
*wheatleyi*, *Mesodon* **460**, 44  
  
*wheatleyi*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*wheatleyi clingmanicus*, *Mesodon*  
 (*Mesodon clingmanicus*) 44  
*wheeleri*, *Vertigo* (*Vertigo rugosula*) 10  
*wichitorum*, *Stenotrema* **422**, 41  
*wilsoni*, *Succinea* **127**, 14  
*witteri*, *Succinea* (*Succinea forsheyi*) 15  
  
*Xolotrema albolabris albolabris*  
 (*Triodopsis albolabris*) 49  
*Xolotrema albolabris alleni* (*Triodopsis alleni*) 49  
*Xolotrema albolabris major* (*Triodopsis major*) 49  
*Xolotrema chadwicki* (*Triodopsis multilineata*) 49  
*Xolotrema denotata* (*Triodopsis denotata*) 48  
*Xolotrema fosteri* (*Triodopsis fosteri*) 49  
*Xolotrema multilineata* (*Triodopsis multilineata*) 49  
  
*zaletus*, *Mesodon* **449**, 45  
*zaletus ozarkensis*, *Mesodon* (*Mesodon zaletus*) 45  
*zirkmundi*, *Retinella* (*Glyphyalinia wheatleyi*) 23  
*Zonites indentatus* var. *umbilicatus*  
 (*Glyphyalinia umbilicata*) 25  
 ZONITIDAE 23  
 ZONITINAE 23  
*Zonitoides arboreus* **321**, 32  
*Zonitoides elliotti* **317**, 32  
*Zonitoides kirbyi* **326**, 32  
*Zonitoides lateumbilicatus* **320**, 32  
*Zonitoides limatulus* **319**, 32  
*Zonitoides nitidus* **322**, 32  
*Zonitoides patuloides* **318**, 32  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) *acerra*  
 (*Ventridens acerra*) 31  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) *arcellus*  
 (*Ventridens arcellus*) 31  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) *demissus*  
 (*Ventridens demissus*) 31  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) *demissus*  
 ssp.? *brittsi* (*Ventridens brittsi*) 31  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) *eutropis*  
 (*Ventridens eutropis*) 31  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) *intertextus*  
 (*Ventridens intertextus*) 31  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) *ligerus*  
 (*Ventridens ligera*) 31  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) *percallo-*  
*sus* (*Ventridens percallosus*) 31  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventricallus*) *volusiae*  
 (*Ventridens volusiae*) 32  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) *cerinoideus*  
 (*Ventridens cerinoideus*) 31  
*Zonitoides* (*Ventridens*) *coelaxis*  
 (*Ventridens coelaxis*) 30

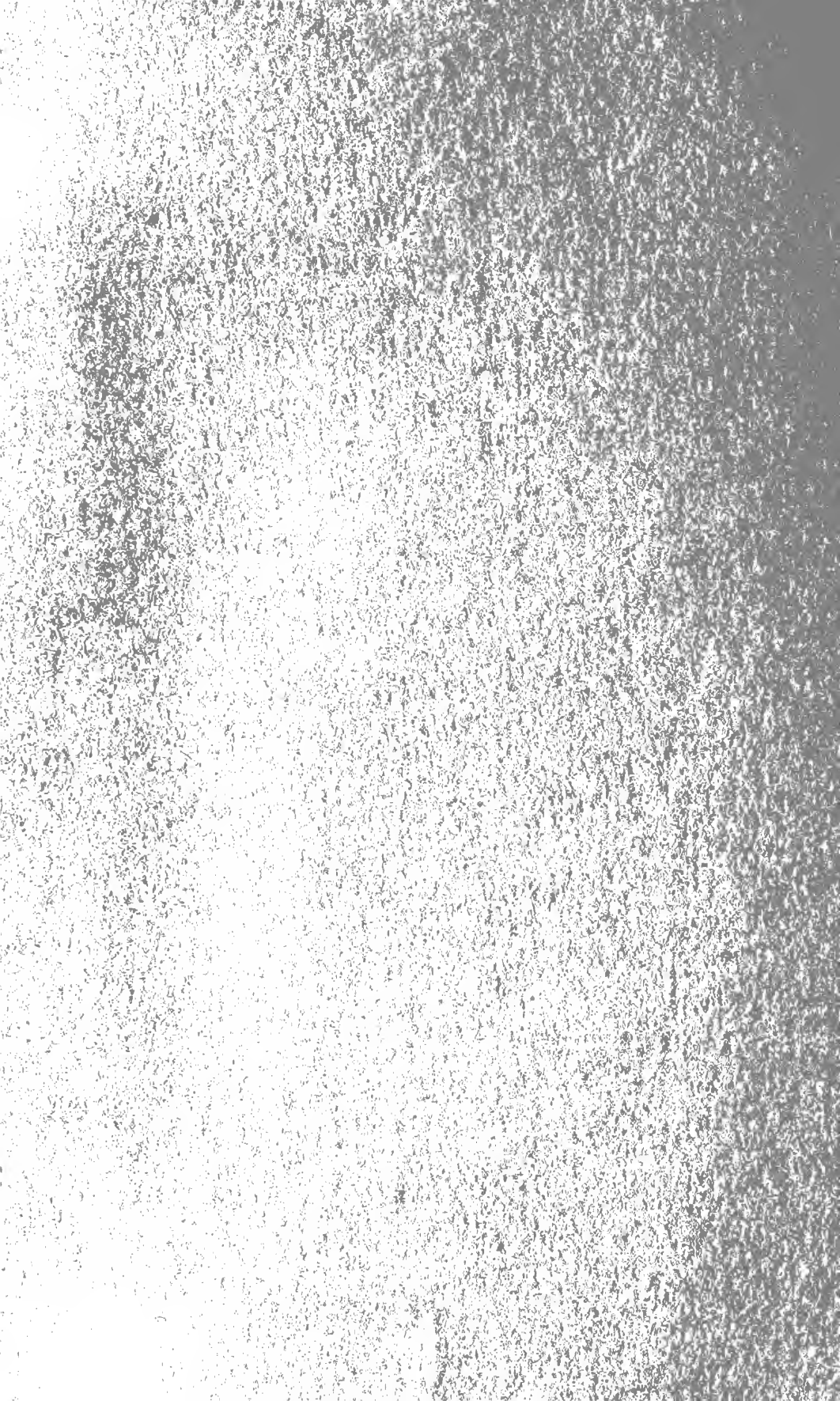
Zonitoides (Ventridens) collisella  
(*Ventridens collisella*) 30  
Zonitoides (Ventridens) decussatus  
(*Ventridens decussatus*) 30  
Zonitoides (Ventridens) gularis  
(*Ventridens gularis*) 30  
Zonitoides (Ventridens) lasmodon  
(*Ventridens lasmodon*) 30

Zonitoides (Ventridens) lawae  
(*Ventridens lawae*) 30  
Zonitoides (Ventridens) monodon  
(*Ventridens monodon*) 30  
Zonitoides (Ventridens) pilsbryi  
(*Ventridens pilsbryi*) 30  
Zonitoides (Ventridens) suppressus  
(*Ventridens suppressus*) 31

Zonitoides (Ventridens) theloides  
(*Ventridens theloides*) 30  
Zonitoides (Ventridens) virginicus  
(*Ventridens virginicus*) 31  
*Zoogenetes harpa* 34, 7









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