Alasmidonta atropurpureum Raf. 1831 (= *raveneliana* Lea 1834)
Fusconaia lateralis Raf. 1820 (= *undata* Barnes 1823)
Fusconaia pusilla Raf. 1820 (= *ebena* Lea 1831)
Fusconaia polita Say 1834 (= *subrotunda* Lea 1831 preocc.)
Megalonaias nervosa Raf. 1820 (= *gigantea* Barnes 1923)
Quadrula bullata Raf. 1820 (= *pustulosa* Lea 1831)
Plethobasus pachosteus Raf. 1820 (= *cicatricosus* Say 1829)
Plethobasus striatus Raf. 1820 (= *cooperianus* Lea 1834)
Pleurobema obliquata Raf. 1820 (= *pyramidatus* Lea 1834)
Pleurobema obliquum Lamarck 1819 (= *cordatum* Raf. 1820)
Pleurobema sintoxia Raf. 1820 (= *solidum* Lea 1838)
Pleurobema premorsa Raf. 1831 (= *plenum* Lea 1840)
Cyprogenia stegaria Raf. 1820 (= *irrorata* Lea 1829)
Ellipsaria ligamentina Lamarck 1819 (= *carinata* Barnes 1823)
Crenodonta lineolata Raf. 1820 (= *securis* Lea 1829)
Truncilla vermiculata Raf. 1820 (= *truncata* Raf. 1820 preocc.)
Potamilus alatus Say 1817 (monotype of *Potamilus* in 1818)
Potamilus ohiensis Raf. 1820 (= *laevissima* Lea 1829)
Toxolasma livida Raf. 1831 (= *glans* Lea Dec. 1831)
Lemiox rimosus Raf. 1831 (= *caelatus* Conrad 1834)
Villosa tenellus Raf. 1831 (= *taeniata* Conrad 1834)
Lampsilis teres Raf. 1820 (= *fallaciosa* Smith 1899)
Lampsilis luteola Lamarck 1819 (= *siliquoidea* Barnes 1823)
Lampsilis cardium Raf. 1820 (= *ventricosa* Barnes 1823)
Lampsilis abruptus Say 1831 (= *orbiculatus* Lea not Hildreth 1828)
Plagiola interruptus Raf. 1820 (= *brevidens* Lea 1831)
Plagiola ridibundus Say 1831 (= *sulcatus* Lea 1829 preocc.)
Plagiola perobliqua Conrad 1837 (= *delicata* Simpson 1900)
(*Epioblasma*) *flexuosa* Raf. 1820 (= *foliata* Hildreth 1828)

EARLY WORKERS ON THE NORTH AMERICAN NAIADS

William J. Clench
Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts

There is a rather imposing list of people who were interested in the rich naiad fauna of North America. Prior to 1800 only a very few species had been described, and these few were described by European zoologists. Thomas Say's article on conchology in the American edition of Nicholson's British Encyclopedia of 1817 was the first report by an American worker to appear in the United States. Shortly thereafter Rafinesque, a European who had been appointed Professor of Botany and Natural History in Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, started to publish on freshwater mollusks of the Ohio River system. Since this early beginning there have been many who have left a heritage of material and publications regarding this important group of mollusks.

There are four rather distinct categ
knowledge of this group: 1. the colle
Ortmann and a host of others who ha
upon which later studies were based
Lea, J. G. Anthony and others who
existence of the genera and species
T. Conrad, I. Lea, C. T. Simpson w
the vast amount of isolated data wh
of this group; 4. the geographic ma
R. E. Call, B. Walker, and A. E. O
distribution of the various genera
mussels of North America.

EFFECTS OF POLLUTION ON
RIVER. William C. Starrett, Illinois
(no abstr

EGG CASES OF *NITIDELLA OCE*

Dorot
Elmhur

A single adult specimen of *Niti*
Key Vaca area of the Florida Keys
aerated container of sea water with
1969 egg cases were discovered, ha
such as niches in coral rocks and in
continued at intervals until mid-Fel
of which were observed at the tim
yellowish bulbs, globular-oval, 1.5 r
at a 1 mm base plus a narrow, irre
paratively large for the size of the
center, rather saddle shaped, and
twenty cases found, the number
fourteen at best count without di
embryos developed beyond the vel
than two juveniles hatched crawli
second) veliger being either under
became crowded.

Time of incubation was not det
as two cases that when discovered
their crawling young until 49 days
the newly hatched averaged .8 mm
widest. Having rasped and pushe
young fed almost immediately on
Linné). At three days there was ne
spots that are characteristic of *Niti*

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= *irrorata* Lea 1829)
1819 (= *carinata* Barnes 1823)
= *securis* Lea 1829)
(= *truncata* Raf. 1820 preocc.)
type of *Potamilus* in 1818)
laevissima Lea 1829)
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HE NORTH AMERICAN NAIADS

IAM J. CLENCH
Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts

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There are four rather distinct categories which form a basis for our present knowledge of this group: 1. the collectors such as T. Say, H. H. Smith, A. E. Ortmann and a host of others who had brought together much of the material upon which later studies were based; 2. the describers such as T. Say, Isaac Lea, J. G. Anthony and others who made known by the printed page the existence of the genera and species of naiads; 3. the monographers such as T. Conrad, I. Lea, C. T. Simpson who brought together in systematic order the vast amount of isolated data which had accrued during the early history of this group; 4. the geographic monographers such as T. Say, T. Conrad, R. E. Call, B. Walker, and A. E. Ortmann who worked out the patterns of distribution of the various genera and species composing the freshwater mussels of North America.

EFFECTS OF POLLUTION ON THE NAIADS OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

William C. Starrett, Illinois Natural History Survey, Havana, Illinois.

(no abstract submitted)

EGG CASES OF *NITIDELLA OCELLATA* GMELIN AND AN *ANACHIS*

DOROTHY RAEHLE
Elmhurst, New York

A single adult specimen of *Nitidella ocellata* Gmelin was taken in the Key Vaca area of the Florida Keys November 26 or 27, 1968 and kept in an aerated container of sea water with several other mollusks. On January 10, 1969 egg cases were discovered, having been deposited in concealed areas such as niches in coral rocks and in the hinge sockets of clam shells. Deposits continued at intervals until mid-February with a total of twenty cases, none of which were observed at the time of deposit. The egg cases were sturdy yellowish bulbs, globular-oval, 1.5 mm long, firmly attached to the substrate at a 1 mm base plus a narrow, irregular rim. The thinner hatch area (comparatively large for the size of the case) was 1 mm in length, situated off center, rather saddle shaped, and characterized by a flaring collar. In the twenty cases found, the number of yellowish eggs varied from eight to fourteen at best count without dissection. However, no more than three embryos developed beyond the veliger stage in any one case, and no more than two juveniles hatched crawling from a single case, the third (and/or second) veliger being either underdeveloped or its shell crushed as the case became crowded.

Time of incubation was not determined but it is apparently rather long, as two cases that when discovered contained moving embryos did not hatch their crawling young until 49 days later. The smooth dark brown shell of the newly hatched averaged .8 mm in height and was about ⅔ at the overall widest. Having rasped and pushed their way through the hatch area, the young fed almost immediately on tiny crushed mussel spat (*Mytilus edulis* Linné). At three days there was new growth, showing two rows of the white spots that are characteristic of *Nitidella ocellata*.