

A Puerto Rican snail, *Alcadia striata* Lamarck (Prosobranchia, Helicinidae) has been introduced in Miami, Florida, where at least one breeding population is established. The species was discovered at the Sunlan Aquatic Nursery, 8301 NW 8 St. by plant inspectors from the Florida State Division of Plant Industry (FSDPI). It is abundant on the nursery grounds and on immediately adjacent properties. By now it probably has been introduced, via nursery stock, into other places within the greater Miami area. The nursery has imported ornamental plants from Puerto Rico for about 22 years, from where the snail probably was introduced on nursery stock.

We wish to thank Curtis F. Dowling and Lionel Stange (FSDPI) for bringing to our attention this introduction. Voucher specimens are deposited in the Florida State Museum (UF 25239, 25240).

*ANODONTA IMBECILLIS* SAY (BIVALVIA:  
UNIONIDAE) IN THE DELAWARE RIVER  
BASIN

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*Anodonta imbecillis* Say is among the geographically more widely distributed of Nearctic naiades, but in the Atlantic drainage it has understandably been considered only a southern species: in a recent comprehensive account, for example, Johnson (1970, *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, 140:362-364) recorded this species from no farther north in that drainage than the Gunpowder River basin in Maryland. However, we recently (5 June 1976, 5 June 1977) secured numerous *A. imbecillis* in Pickering Creek of the Delaware River basin in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

This unexpected extension of geographic range raises the question of the antecedents of these

animals. Do they represent an overlooked natural population or an inadvertent introduction by man? We infer the success of the Pickering Creek population from our having observed gravid females and several age-classes (i.e., reproduction and recruitment). Had there been natural successful populations in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area, the assiduous local investigators of the last 150 years (e.g., William D. Hartman and Isaac Lea) would probably have found them. Consequently, we suspect that the Pickering Creek population was inaugurated by man, but have not as yet gained the necessary information (if extant) regarding the presumed age of the population and the time(s) of introduction(s) of host fishes suitable for larval parasitism by *Anodonta imbecillis*. Further investigation of this and other points of interest concerning this population is underway, and the results will be reported.

Constructive criticism of an early version of this note was offered by Robert C. Bullock of the University of Rhode Island at Kingston.

*SOMATOGYRUS* (GASTROPODA: HYDROBI-  
IDAE) IN LAKE WINNIPEG, CANADA

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The genus *Somatogyrus* consists of numerous species whose distributional focus lies in the southeastern United States. Some species have spread within the Mississippi River drainage, and a single species, *S. subglobosus* (Say), occurs as far north as the Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers (La Rocque, 1968). Neither living nor fossil material of this genus has been reported from areas west or north of the Great Lakes.

Specimens of a *Somatogyrus* species (Fig. 1) were collected at Victoria Beach, on the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg (50°44'N, 96°36'W) in September of both 1976 and 1978. Although the shells were empty, their relatively fresh condition suggested the existence of a living population offshore. The area is characterized by a sand bottom