

MALACOLOGY

DATA NET

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Subscriber's Notices

Would like to exchange Florida and Caribbean shells for world-wide Murex, pectens, other bivalves, and sea urchins. Will provide fine to gem quality specimens with good data. Bonnie C. Holiman, 8224 Frost Street South, Jacksonville, FL 32221.

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Species Illustrated on Back Covers, Volume 1, Numbers 2 - 6.

No. 2, Torellia vestita Jeffreys, 1867 (Family Trichotropidae), scale = 1 mm ; No. 3, Stenosemus albus (Linnaeus, 1758), (Lepidopleuridae), scale = 1 mm ; No. 4, Alasmidonta robusta Clarke, 1981 (Unionidae), scale = 1 cm ; No. 5 Lasmigona complanata (Barnes, 1823) (Unionidae), natural size ; No. 6, (A) Orthalacus floridensis Pilsbry, 1891, (B) O. reses reses (Say, 1830), (C) O. reses nesodryas Pilsbry, 1946 (Bulimulidae), scale = 2 cm. From original drawings by Aleta Karstad Schueler (2 & 3), Carolyn Cox (4), Valerie Fulford (5), and Jane Deisler (6).

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MALACOLOGY
DATA NET

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In Memoriam
CLIFFORD O. BERG
HENRY D. RUSSELL

CLIFFORD OSBURN BERG

1912 - 1987

Clifford O. Berg, former Professor of Entomology and Limnology at Cornell University, passed away on April 6, 1987 at his home in Ithaca, New York after a long illness. He was respected as a research scientist, regarded with affection and admiration by colleagues and former students, and beloved by his family.

Cliff Berg was born in Stoughton, Wisconsin on August 9, 1912, the son of Carl and Emma W. Berg. He was married to the late Marguerite Groomes Berg and was a graduate of Luther College (B.A., 1934) and the University of Michigan (M.S., 1939; Ph.D., 1949). During his professional career he served as Malaria Control Officer, U.S. Navy (1943-46); Assistant and (later) Associate Professor, Ohio Wesleyan University (1947-53); Consultant Entomologist, Arctic Health Research Center, Anchorage, Alaska (1950-52); Associate Professor and (later) Professor, Department of Entomology, Cornell University (1953-78); and Resident Ecologist, Office of Environmental Science, Smithsonian Institution (1970-71). He was an active member of several scientific societies including the Entomological Society of America, the Ecological Society of America (Associate Editor of Ecology, 1956-58), the American Microscopical Society (Vice-President, 1953-56), and the American Malacological Union. His official honors included being the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship (1966) for research on parasitoid flies (Diptera, Sciomyzidae) in Peru, Bolivia, and Chile; a Fullbright Scholarship (1967) for similar research in Brazil; and an honorary D. Sc. (1970) from Luther College.

Clifford Berg was a productive, thorough, and meticulous scientist. His research was principally directed toward elucidating the life histories of the numerous species of snail-killing sciomyzid flies and in their possible uses as biological controls of gastropod intermediate hosts of human diseases, particularly Biomphalaria glabrata (Say), the most important vector for schistosomiasis in the Western Hemisphere.

Although primarily an entomologist, he contributed directly to malacology by participating in investigations with those of his graduate students whose principle interests were malacological. The short list of his molluscan publications appended here is certainly not, however, an adequate measure of his contributions to our field. Many of his entomological papers also contain important information about mollusks, and these will no doubt be catalogued in the entomological literature as part of a more extensive biographical account than I have presented here. Of equal importance, however, may have been the lasting values which he inspired, more or less successfully, in his many students, viz. a love for scientific enquiry, an appreciation of the beauty of interspecific processes even among little creatures living in ponds and streams, and an imperative to strive for excellence in scholarship.

Clifford O. Berg is survived by his two daughters: Karen, who resides in Augusta, Maine and Kathy, who lives in Worcester, Massachusetts. He will be fondly remembered by all who knew him as a good and honest man, an inspiring teacher, and a loyal friend.

A.H.C.

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or in Malacological Journals

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Plate 4. Clifford O. Berg. From a photograph taken in 1964.

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FORUM

RAFINESQUE'S HUDSON RIVER MUSSELS:
A RE-EVALUATION

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Considerable literature has accumulated concerning the identification and/or unidentifiability of the freshwater bivalves described in Rafinesque's (1820, 1831) monographs (e.g. Lea, 1838; Simpson, 1914; Frierson, 1914, 1927; Ortmann and Walker, 1922; Morrison, 1969). In addition to the 68 numbered species from the Ohio River basin (including the imaginary Tremesa patelloides Rafinesque, 1820, via J. J. Audubon excogitat: see Moore, 1981), the 1820 work described six unnumbered species from the Hudson River. Although the Hudson River species have received little attention, most were synonymized by Frierson (1927) under other, earlier epithets (Table 1). Frierson (1927) did not include Anodonta cuneata Rafinesque, 1820 in his checklist. In more recent systematic studies, Johnson (1946, 1970) generally followed the synonymy of Frierson (1927) for these species but did not reference either A. cuneata or A. atra Rafinesque, 1820 (also see Burch, 1975).

Frierson's (1927) identifications and synonymy of the first four species in Table 1 appear compatible with the original descriptions in Rafinesque (1820). In the case of Anodonta, Frierson considered A. atra to be conspecific with A. cataracta Say, 1817 but apparently overlooked A. cuneata. Rafinesque (1820) described A. atra as inflated with a blackish periostracum and a nacre "whitish anteriorly, reddish, iridescent posteriorly" (ex La Rocque, 1964). Anodonta cuneata was characterized as only slightly inflated, attenuate posteriorly, and possessing a bluish-white nacre. Clarke and Berg (1959) considered a dark periostracum and salmon

or copper coloration (i.e. "reddish") in the nacre among the most diagnostic features for A. implicata Say, 1829. The similarity in these characters for A. atra and A. implicata indicates conspecificity. Frierson (1927) relegated A. atra to the synonymy of A. cataracta; however, the diagnosis for A. cuneata better fits the latter species. Although Rafinesque's (1820) descriptions for his two Hudson River Anodonta species are quite brief, they do not appear to refer to the same organism. Anodonta cuneata should be applied as a junior synonym under the earlier named A. cataracta. Anodonta atra is removed from the synonymy of the latter species and, due to nine years priority, replaces Say's A. implicata as the most senior, valid name for that species.

Table 1: Synonymy of Rafinesque's Hudson River mussels vide Frierson (1927).

Rafinesque (1820)	Frierson (1927)
<u>Unio (Elliptio) aurata</u>	<u>Elliptio complanatus</u> (Lightfoot, 1786)
<u>Lampsilis rosea</u>	<u>Leptodea ochracea</u> (Say, 1817)
<u>Lampsilis pallida</u>	<u>Lampsilis cariosa</u> (Say, 1817)
<u>Obliquaria (Ellipsaria) attenuata</u>	<u>Ligumia nasuta</u> (Say, 1817)
<u>Anodonta (Anodonta) atra</u>	<u>Anodonta cataracta</u> (Say, 1817)
<u>Anodonta (Anodonta) cuneata</u>	not in Frierson

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Notice

On April 9, 1987 five species of freshwater mussels from the Tombigbee River System were officially added to the federal list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (Federal Register, 52 (66) : 11162-9). They are Pleurobema marshalli Frierson, 1927; P. curtum (Lea, 1859); P. taitianum (Lea, 1834); Quadrula stapes (Lea, 1859); and Epioblasma penita (Conrad, 1834). Further, on April 27, Margaritifera hembeli (Conrad, 1838), a freshwater mussel from the Bayou Boeuf drainage in Louisiana, was proposed for inclusion (as endangered) on that list (Federal Register, 52 (79): 13794-7). Comments on M. hembeli are solicited and must be received by June 23, 1987. They should be sent to Mr. James H. Stewart, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Suite 316, 300 Woodrow Wilson Avenue, Jackson, Miss. 39213 (telephone 601-765-4900).

Notes on the R. D. Camp Mollusk Collection
in the Corpus Christi Museum

by

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ABSTRACT

A collection of freshwater and terrestrial molluscs collected by R.D. Camp is part of the holdings of the Corpus Christi Museum. A short biographical sketch of Camp is presented. The biological significance of some of the specimens present in this collection is discussed.

INTRODUCTION

A review of collections of various Texas museums as part of a survey of the unionids (freshwater mussels) of Texas has revealed a number of interesting small collections which form a part of the general holdings of a particular museum. The nonmarine molluscan holdings of the Corpus Christi Museum include a collection which is dominated by shells from outside of Texas including some from outside the United States. Texas shells are mostly from southern and central Texas.

An interesting collection of snails (both terrestrial and aquatic) and unionids collected (allegedly from the Brownsville, Texas, area) by R. D. Camp is among the holdings of the Corpus Christi Museum. The purpose of this report is to give a brief biography of Camp, provide a list of specimens present, and to discuss certain species present in the collection. Also, attention will be given to "obvious" and "possible" errors of specimen documentation.

LIFE OF R.D. CAMP

Robert Deshan Camp was born at Meriden, Connecticut, on 6 March 1867 (unless otherwise credited, biographical information is from T.S.P., 1929). He received his formal education at a boy's school and the local high school, but "constant reading" was the source of his education in later life. He worked for a novelty manufacturing firm in Chicago for an unknown period of time. He was involved in a general engineering business for twenty years. Camp was stationed in Arizona during World War I (Adelaide Johnstone, personal communication). Bent (1942:2) refers to "Captain R. D. Camp" but gives no indication of origin of the rank.

Camp moved to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas in 1908 when he lived at Lyford. Later he moved to Brownsville, where he became one of the most active collectors and well-known authorities of the fauna of the area. Camp converted

his collecting hobby into a business venture as a supply house of biological specimens. The Naturalists Directory for 1925 and 1929 (only years checked) lists Camp in the Texas section and contains a half-page ad as follows: "R. D. CAMP, BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, FIELD COLLECTOR. SPECIALIZES IN BIRDS AND THEIR EGGS, MAMMALS, REPTILE, MOLLUSKS, CACTI. BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. Special collecting trips made anywhere, at any time, for any branch of Natural Science. BORDER AND MEXICAN FAUNA IN PARTICULAR. Correspondence solicited." (Roy O. Kendall, in litt., 9 Jan. 1987).

Camp was deeply interested in wildlife conservation and was active in lobbying for protective legislation. He was connected with the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission (one of the forerunners of the present Texas Parks and Wildlife Department) for several years (Woolford and Quillin, 1966). He is listed as a deputy for Cameron Co. in the annual report of the Texas Game, Fish, and Oyster Commission for 1925, but was not listed in reports for 1921, 1922, 1924, and 1926. On 16 April 1920 he became a U.S. Deputy Game Warden, a position he held at his death. Pemberton (1922a:8, 1922b:37) and Palmer (T.S.P., 1929) reported that Camp was both federal and state game warden, although Doughty (in litt., 14 October 1986) reported that Texas state employees were not allowed to become U.S. Game Wardens. The state and federal appointments may have been at different times, and his state position may have been unsalaried. Archival records of the state of Texas reveal payment of \$100.00 to R. D. Camp only for the months of November and December, 1925, and January, 1926 (Pam Otte, in litt., 14 January 1987).

The efforts of Camp and Judge James B. Wells were instrumental in establishing a preserve for the Reddish Egret and other wading birds on several islands in the southern portion of the Laguna Madre (Anonymous, 1921). This preserve was established by the Texas legislature and leased to the National Association of Audubon Societies (NAAS). Camp actually lived on a houseboat at the preserve

during the fledging season (Camp, in Anonymous, 1922; Pemberton, 1922a). While the critical factor in the decline of wading birds was generally judged to be human poaching, Camp discovered that Great-tailed Grackles were a major source of mortality on these islands. At this time Camp was an employee of NAAS and was the only such private warden in Texas at the time (Doughty, 1983:173).

Figure 1 is a photograph of Camp (center) with Ray Quillin and A. J. Kirn, both of whom were naturalists with particular interests in ornithology and oology. The date and locality of the photograph are unknown. However, the background appears similar to the area around Somerset, Bexar Co., Texas, where Kirn had a ranch. Camp was in the San Antonio area on 15 February 1925 with Quillin and the Wrights (Wright and Wright, 1957:706). Possibly, the photograph was taken on this same trip. Camp eventually went blind due to diabetes and died at Brownsville on 6 August 1929 after having been seriously ill for seven months (E. H. Messerly, in litt.). He was survived by two sisters and one daughter.

Camp apparently did not publish results of his collecting activities in scientific journals. I have located one article on wildlife conservation which he wrote for a local (McAllen) magazine published by the Texas Citrus Fruit Growers Exchange (Camp, 1924). This paper discussed conservation needs and efforts in the United States, but Camp did mention the need for conservation of the Whitewing Dove. No mention of molluscs was made in this paper.

Camp, however, acted as a host for a series of scientists who came to the Brownsville area to collect specimens from the southernmost portion of the mainland United States. Camp seems to have hosted every ornithologist who visited Brownsville and published on the birds of the area in the 1920's (Pearson, 1921; Pemberton, 1922a, 1922b; Bent, 1924; de Laubenfels, 1924; Friedmann, 1925). Friedmann (1929:ix) stated that Camp "greatly aided my work on the Mexican

border." Camp was primarily an ornithologist in his conservation work. Significantly, the only obituary of R. D. Camp located in a scientific journal was in an ornithological journal (T.S.P., 1929); no Camp obituary was published in The Nautilus.

In addition, Camp sent specimens to the appropriate scientific authorities of the day. Camp collected a sample of snails from drift debris from "the Texas side of the Rio Grande" which contained over twenty-five species (Clapp, 1913). Camp contributed to the bird egg collection of A.J. Kirn which is now held by the Corpus Christi Museum.

A number of species were named after Camp as a result of his providing specimens to taxonomists. The polygyrid terrestrial snail Praticolella campi Clapp and Ferriss, 1919, was described from specimens collected at Fort Brown (Brownsville) by Camp and James H. Ferriss in mid-winter 1913-1914 (Clapp and Ferriss, 1919). This taxon had been considered to be a "winter resting stage" of Praticolella berlandieriana (Moricand, 1833) by Hubricht (1961), but more recently Hubricht (1983, 1985) has treated campi as a synonym of Praticolella griseola (Pfeiffer, 1841). The terrestrial-breeding Rio Grande frog (also called the Valley chirper), Syrrophus cystignathoides campi (Stejneger, 1915), was described from specimens collected by Camp (Stejneger, 1915). Camp also took leading herpetologists (Wright and Wright, 1949:389 et seq.; 1957) to specific localities in the Valley.

CAMP COLLECTION AT CORPUS CHRISTI MUSEUM

Camp specimens now housed at the Corpus Christi Museum can be grouped into three obvious subcollections. One subcollection is a reference collection of unionids with (assumed) original R. D. Camp numbers. The second subcollection is composed of various lots of unionids and snails from southern Texas. The third subcollection con-

sists of terrestrial and freshwater snails from Arizona and is not considered in this paper.

Reference Collection

Unfortunately, no key to the numbered unionid valves is present in the Corpus Christi Museum. A list of the numbered valves is given in Table 1. Some valves have a circle of tape with a lot number present. Other valves have lot numbers and specific identifications (in some cases) written on the inside of the valve. Most valves now have a Corpus Christi Museum lot number. This collection is dominated by species which do not occur in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and many of these species are unknown from the waters of Texas (Strecker, 1931; Neck, unpublished). Many of the shells originated from the Mississippi River drainage.

The Alasmidonta marginata Say listed in Table 1 is credited with a locality of "Brownsville, Texas." This pair of valves has a shell length of approximately 71.7 mm. The greenish rays nearly form a solid green swatch of color. However, the locality is definitely in error; A. marginata ranges from the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence River system southward to the Ohio River system and to the northern Atlantic Slope rivers (Johnson, 1970; Clarke, 1981). The nearest occurrence of A. marginata to Brownsville is approximately 1400 kilometers to the northeast.

This subcollection appears to represent a portion of a reference collection of unionids of the southern United States. The manner in which Camp amassed this set of unionids is unknown. Any key to the collection with appropriate collection data, assuming such existed at one time, has become separated from the collection and probably no longer exists.

Miscellaneous Lots - Unionids

Other unionids are present in the Camp collection. These shells are listed in Table 2 along with accession numbers of the Corpus Christi Museum and credited locality. The lots in this subcollection are mostly credited to the Brownsville area.

Popenaias popei is unknown from the Brownsville area today. Nearest recently-known populations are in the Falcon Breaks area of the Rio Grande. Present populations are low-density and possibly extirpated due to coverage of most of the habitat suitable for this species by Falcon Reservoir. The Corpus Christi Museum specimens have precipitated calcium carbonate on the posterior shell margins; these shells may have originated from the Falcon Breaks area. Shell measurements of these specimens are as follows--lowest-(mean)-highest; length, 38.5-(58.4)-76.1 mm; height, 18.4-(26.3)-34.2 mm; width, 11.8-(17.5)-22.2; h/l, 0.39-(0.45)-0.48; w/h, 0.63-(0.66)-0.72; N=12.

Truncilla cognata is known today from populations in the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass and further upstream, including tributary streams in Mexico.

Unio merus tetralasmus was not found in a modern survey of the unionids of the lower Rio Grande (Neck and Metcalf, unpub. ms.). Interestingly, a taxon now attributed to U. tetralasmus (Unio manubius Gould, 1856) was described from a locality in Chihuahua, 60 miles from Fort Ringgold. Possibly, U. manubius refers to a local form adapted to intermittent streams of well-drained upland areas. At any rate, no form of Unio merus is known today from the lowland, heavy clay areas of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The Camp shells have a blunted posterior ventral projection. The periostracum is yellowish horn brown with obvious growth rings, although there is no indication of long periods of habitat desiccation. These shells are somewhat similar to the description of U. manubius in Simpson (1914:707),

although I have not seen the type specimens. Camp shells are larger but not unlike the photograph of the holotype of U. manubius (MCZ 169477) in Johnson (1964, pl. 32). Shell measurements of these specimens are as follows: length, 83.3-(103.8)-115.4 mm; height, 49.0-(55.1)-59.3 mm; width, 30.4-(35.7)-41.5 mm; h/l, 0.51-(0.53)-0.60; w/h, 0.60-(0.65)-0.70; N=8.

The other three species in this collection, also attributed to the Brownsville area -- Cyrtonaias tampicoensis, Lampsilis teres, and Anodonta imbecillis -- are the most common native unionids present in the resacas and the Rio Grande in this area today. One other native species, Toxolasma parvus, is present in low-density populations (Neck and Metcalf, unpub. ms.), but the reason for absence of this species from the Camp collection is unknown. T. parvus is the smallest of the native unionids in this area, however.

A written note in pencil present with CCM 78S094 (Cyrtonaias tampicoensis) contains a signature of R. D. Camp, locality and collection data information, and species identification ("Unio berlandieri"). On this note in black ink are numbers unlike those on the valves. The numbers "34" and "1608" occur on this note and are similar to those on other mussel valves (see discussion of reference collection above). These numbers do not occur on any of the C. tampicoensis valves present in this lot. Note, however, that "34" does refer to C. tampicoensis in the reference collection. The number "1608" appears to be a locality number and corresponds to "Resaca near Puljivate [sic], 23 June 1915" (Jane E. Deisler, personal communication). These numbers may have been placed on the note at a later time. These valves were wrapped in New York City newspapers dated in 1936 and 1938, well after the death of Camp.

Miscellaneous Lots - Freshwater Snails

One interesting lot contains a series of shells of Physella virgata (Gould) from a ditch near the international bridge at Brownsville. The lot is labeled "Physa mexicana." These shells are much larger than typical P. virgata in southern Texas. Modern samples with large shell size are known, but the taxonomic status of these populations has not been investigated.

Miscellaneous Lots - Terrestrial Snails

One lot contains a large number of Rabdotus alternatus from the Brownsville area. These shells tend to be the more heavily mottled variations known from the Brownsville area. These shells are abundant on the soil surface of areas cleared of native brush. Dense colonies of R. alternatus are rare today and are unknown in the coastal area to this author. Other lots are present from Laredo (78S199), San Benito (78S183) and San Rafael, "N.M." (78S179 - must be Texas because R. alternatus is not known from New Mexico).

Shells of Rumina decollata in the Camp collection are of historical value. R. decollata is native to the margins of the Mediterranean Sea but has been introduced into a number of localities in the United States (Hanna, 1966; Dundee, 1974). The first Texas record involved specimens collected by Camp at Fort Brown, Brownsville, Texas, in 1913 (Ferriss, 1914). Despite the early report of R. decollata from the Brownsville area, I have found only one dead shell in many years of collecting in this area (Neck, 1976, 1986). However, Mildred Tate found a living population in Brownsville in 1968 (Neck, 1986).

The uncatalogued collection of R. decollata (R. D. Camp 1413) contains about 80 eggs (originally preserved in alcohol, since evaporated) collected on 5 May 1915. A total of 45 "adult shells" (R. D. Camp 1436) was collected on

19 June 1915. A lot of about 125 juvenile R. decollata is unnumbered and undated; labels say "Brownsville, Texas". Width of adult shell with the largest base measures 12.0 mm. Tallest shell is 29.9 mm in height. Note that these shells were collected two years after the original collection. Another lot dated 1915 is from the "old Collin [or Collier] gin" in Brownsville. One lot of eggs (R. D. Camp 1434) is from the same gin (collected 18 June 1919).

Also of note is a collection of Mesodon roemeri from "Cameron Co., TX" which was collected by C. T. Reed in February 1928. Although I have never collected M. roemeri in Cameron County, one published record does exist for Cameron Co. ("Cheatum collection," Cheatum and Fullington, 1971:30). These shells could represent an isolated natural population in mesic bottomland woodlands or a short-lived introduced population.

HISTORY OF COLLECTION

The Camp collection was presented to the Corpus Christi Museum by Alan P. Chaney of Texas A&I University in Kingsville. Little is known of the history of the collection between Camp's death and its appearance at the Corpus Christi Museum. The collection was wrapped in New York City newspapers with dates as late as 1938. Identity of the person who wrapped this collection is unknown.

Loss or mismatching of labels could have occurred following the death of Camp. However, other questionable labels involving R. D. Camp specimens have been noted elsewhere. The black-tailed rattlesnake, Crotalus molossus, ranges from the southwestern United States and northern Mexico as far east as central Texas; closest record to Brownsville is near San Antonio (Raun & Gehlbach, 1972). However, a specimen attributed to Camp was allegedly collected in 1921 at Brownsville (MCZ 15858 in Conant, 1977). Biological specimens labelled Brownsville may represent a specimen handled by an animal dealer in Brownsville, a specimen collected in

Brownsville, or a specimen credited to Brownsville to establish a specimen record from the southern extreme of the United States.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

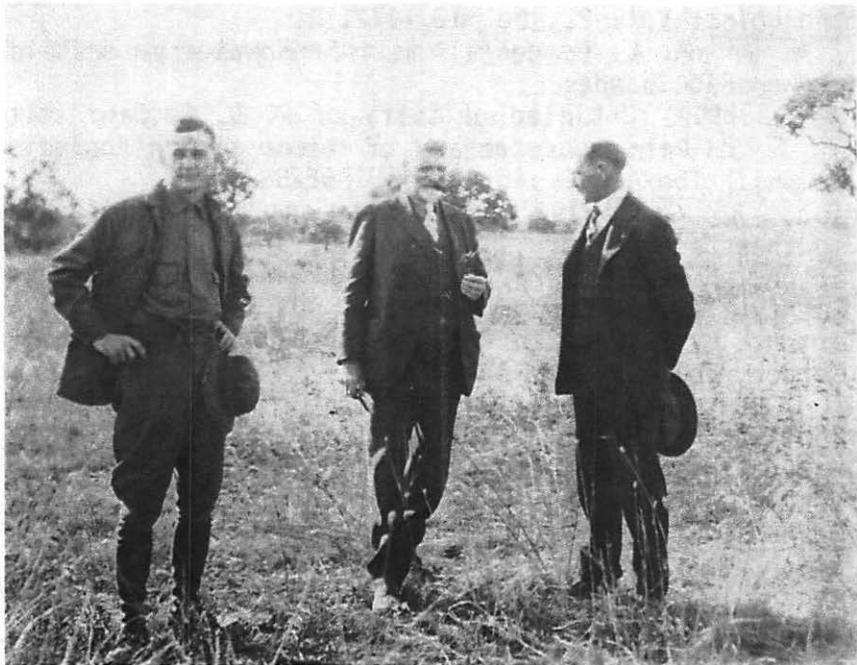
For assistance in examining the collections of the Corpus Christi Museum, I thank Lillian Bass, Jane E. Deisler, and the late Adelaide Johnstone. J. E. Deisler also made comments on an earlier version of this paper. Emma H. Messerly provided additional biographical data and the photograph of Camp. Robin W. Doughty provided information on early conservation efforts in Texas. I thank J. E. Deisler, Roy O. Kendall, and Pam Otte for additional personal communications.

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**Plate 5. R.D. Camp (center) with Roy
Quillin and A.J.D. Kirn. Date
and place of photograph unknown.**

Table 1. Unionid species represented in R. D. Camp reference collection now in Corpus Christi Museum (LRGV = Lower Rio Grande Valley).

Lot Original	No.'s CCM	Species	Present In Texas	LRGV?
1	78S139	<u>Anodonta grandis</u>	yes	?
30	78S078	<u>Anodonta grandis</u>	yes	?
31	78S185	<u>Anodonta imbecilis</u>	yes	yes
17	78S099	<u>Anodonta implicata</u>	no	no
80	78S058	<u>Alasmidonta marginata</u>	no	no
11	78S070	<u>Amblyma plicata</u>	yes	no
11	78S075	<u>Amblyma plicata</u>	yes	no
13	-----	<u>Amblyma plicata</u>	yes	no
4	78S057	<u>Megalonaias nervosa</u>	yes	yes
29	77S076	<u>Megalonaias nervosa</u>	yes	yes
12	78S057	<u>Megalonaias boykiniana</u>	no	no
20	78S093	<u>Quadrula quadrula</u>	yes	no
3	78S072	<u>Quadrula nodulata</u>	no?	no
10	78S075	<u>Quadrula coccinea</u>	no	no
81	78S085	<u>Elliptio complanatus</u>	no	no
30	78S082	<u>Elliptio crassidens</u>	no	no
9	78S065	<u>Fusconaia undata trigona</u>	no?	no
6	-----	<u>Pleurobema cordatum</u>	no	no
82	78S135	<u>Pleurobema curtum</u>	no	no
75	78S084	<u>Unio merus tetralasmus</u>	yes	yes?
78	-----	<u>Unio merus tetralasmus</u>	yes	yes?
15	78S066	<u>Popenaias popei</u>	yes	yes
77	78S056	<u>Popenaias popei</u>	yes	yes
8	78S069	<u>Cyprogenia irrorata</u>	no	no
7	-----	<u>Cyrtoneias tampicoensis</u>	yes	yes
14	-----	<u>Cyrtoneias tampicoensis</u>	yes	yes
34	77S081	<u>Cyrtoneias tampicoensis</u>	yes	yes
19	78S089	<u>Glebulia rotundata</u>	yes	no
73	78S097	<u>Lampsilis radiata</u>	yes	no
452	-----	<u>Lampsilis teres</u>	yes	yes
5	78S077	<u>Lampsilis ventricosa</u>	yes	no
34	-----	<u>Lampsilis ventricosa</u>	yes	no

Table 2. Unionid species represented in the miscellaneous Camp subcollection now in Corpus Christi Museum.

CCM#	SPECIES	LOCALITY
78S054	<u>Lampsilis teres</u>	Cottingham Resaca, Brownsville
78S056	<u>Unio merus tetralasmus</u>	Cottingham Resaca, Brownsville, Texas
78S073	<u>Lampsilis teres</u>	San Rafael, Texas, R.D. Camp No. 1575
78S091	<u>Lampsilis teres</u>	Keller Resaca, Brownsville, Texas
78S092	<u>Anodonta imbecilis</u>	Rio San Jose, San Rafael, New Mexico
78S094	<u>Cyrtonebias tampicoensis</u>	Puljivate Resaca, Brownsville, Texas, 23 June 1915
78S098	<u>Popenaias popei</u>	Keller Resaca, Brownsville, Texas
82S131	<u>Truncilla cognata</u>	Brownsville, Texas, 26 July 1915, No. 1645
82S132	<u>Anodonta imbecilis</u>	Brownsville, Texas, June 1914, R.D. Camp. Coll. No. 1253

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Notice

Beginning with Volume 2, Number 1, the full name of this journal will be Malacology Data Net. Although use of the subtitle Ecosearch Series will be discontinued, the journal will continue to be published by ECOSEARCH, Inc., 325 E. Bayview, Portland, Texas 78374.

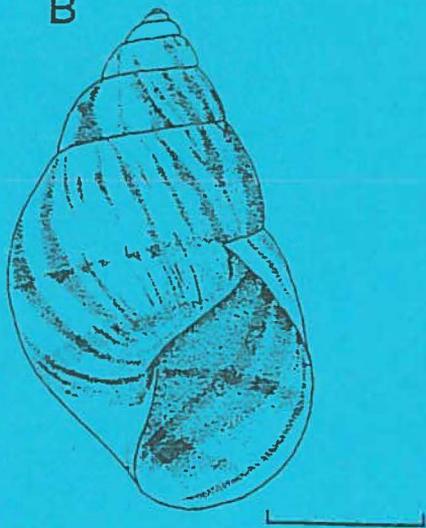
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Malacology Data Net (Ecosearch Series) seeks to enhance progress in malacology by facilitating rapid publication of significant new information about all aspects of marine, freshwater, and terrestrial mollusks. All scholarly contributions are welcome, but manuscripts dealing with timely issues such as current threats to the survival of molluscan species or communities, descriptions of new taxa, opportunities for participation in ongoing research programs, etc. are particularly appropriate. Letters to the Editor about concerns of general interest, such as nomenclatorial stability, new curatorial methods, unusual finds of rare species and other matters are also welcome.

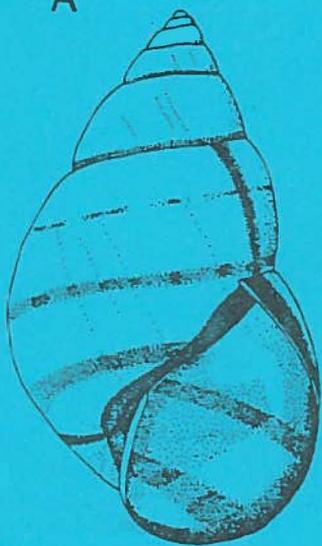
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