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LYMNÆA UMBILICATA C. B. ADAMS IN CANADA.

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The history of this species has been an unfortunate one. It was originally described in 1840 from specimens collected at New Bedford, Mass. Gould in 1841 (Invert. Mass. p. 218) recognized it as a valid species. But Haldeman in 1842 (Monograph, p. 34) referred it to *L. caperata* Say. In this he was followed by W. G. Binney (L. & F. W. Shells Pt. II, p. 56, 1865) and all subsequent writers with one exception. Dr. Pilsbry in 1891 (Proc. A.N.S.P. 1891, p. 320) stated that *umbilicata* was synonymous with *L. cubensis* Pfr., and "perfectly distinct" from both *L. caperata* Say and *L. humilis* Say. That this opinion is correct, I have recently had the opportunity of verifying from an inspection of one of Adams' original specimens now in the Museum of Middlebury College, Vt. (Naut. XXII, p. 7, 1908). The only Canadian citation for this species that I know of, and for this I am indebted to Dr. J. F. Whiteaves, is by D'Urban in 1860 (Can. Nat. VI. p. 97), who quotes it from near the village of Grenville in the County of Ottawa. "D'Urban was more of an entomologist than a conchologist and he expressly states that Dr. Isaac Lea named most of his fresh water gastropods" (Whiteaves). As he does not cite *L. caperata* in his list, in the absence of his actual specimens it is impossible to say whether the identification was correct or not. Dr. Dall in his recent report on Alaskan Mollusks (Harr. Exp. XIII p. 79) includes *umbilicata* in the synonymy of *caperata* but expresses "strong doubts as to the validity of this species (*caperata*) which may prove entirely heterogeneous." But he does not attempt to differentiate the two forms. Nor does he state whether the local references cited from the literature refer wholly to *caperata* or not. Apparently no Canadian specimens of either form had been examined by him. In 1880, Mr. G. C. Heron (Trans. Ott. Field-Nat. Club No. 1, p. 39)