with a strong callused crest, (3) suture slightly crenulate, (4) suture beveled, forming a pellucid light band, (5) aperture 0.38 times length of shell, and (6) shell elliptical-conical, about 9.7-10.8 mm. long.

E. pupa: (1) columella vertical in frontal view, (2) columellar callus not forming prominent crest, (3) suture smooth, not crenulate, (4) suture beveled, forming a pellucid light band, (5) aperture about 0.44 times the length of shell, and (6) shell elongate-ovate, about 8 mm. long.

E. dorsalis and *E. elegans* are more closely related to each other than they are to *E. pupa,* because of their oblique, crested columella. *E. dorsalis* and *E. elegans* occur in geographically proximal regions of western Mexico, whereas *E. pupa* is known only from the state of Veracruz in eastern Mexico.

E. dorsalis derives its name from the ledge like nature of its suture.

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. R. Kilias of the Zoologischen Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, for permitting me to examine the "types" of *Salasiella elegans* von Martens, and to Dr. Adolf Zilch of the Senckenbergische Naturforschungs Gesellschaft, Frankfurt, for lending me syntypes of the same species.

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CHECK LIST OF EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS UNIONIDAE

By FREDRICK R. FECHTNER

The accompanying list represents the results of my investigation carried out in the 3 river systems: Embarrass, Little Wabash, and Kaskaskia and its tributaries in East Central Illinois from October of 1951 to October of 1953. The Embarrass and the Little Wabash Rivers flow east into the Wabash River and then into the Ohio River. The Kaskaskia and its tributaries flow west into the Mississippi River. An ecological study of this area is being developed and will soon be presented.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. Fritz Haas,

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES BY RIVER SYSTEMS KEY: X - PRESENT

SPECIES	RIVER SYSTEMS							
	EMBARRASS	LITTLE WABASH	KASKASKIA	TRIBUTARIES OF KASKASKIA RIVER				
				OKAU R.	WOLF CR.	BECKS CR.	HURRICANE CR.	EAST FORK
Alasmidonta calceolus			X					
A. marginata			X					
Amblema gigantea	X	X	X				X	
A. plicata costata	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
A. plicata plicata			X					
Anodonta ferussaciana	X	X	X	X	X		X	
A. grandis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A. ohiensis	X							
Arcidens confragosa		X	X					
Carunculina parva	X		X					
Dysnomia triquetra			X					
Elliptio dilatatus		X	X					
E. tetralasmus	X	X			X			
Fusconaia antrosa			X					
F. flava	X	X	X	X				X
F. kirtlandiana	X							
F. subrotunda	X							
F. undata	X		X					
Lampsilis cardium	X	X	X			X		
L. carinata	X	X	X					
L. fragilis	X	X	X					
L. siliquoidea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
L. subrostrata	X							X
L. teres	X	X	X			X	X	X
Lasmigona complanata	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
L. costata	X		X	X				
Obliquaria reflexa	X		X					
Obovaria subrotunda	X		X					
Pleurobema cyphyum			X					
Proptera alata	X	X	X					
P. laevissima	X	X	X				X	
Quadrula coccinea	X	X						
Q. nodulata			X					
Q. pustulosa	X	X	X	X				
Q. quadrula	X	X	X				X	X
Q. tuberculata		X						
Strophitus undulatus	X		X	X				
Tritogonia verrucosa	X	X	X				X	
Truncilla donaciformis			X					
T. truncata			X					

SYSTEMS KEY: X - PRESENT

STEMS LITTLE WABASH	KASKASKIA	TRIBUTARIES OF KASKASKIA RIVER				
		OKAU R.	WOLF CR.	BECKS CR.	HURRICANE CR.	EAST FORK
	X					
	X					
X	X				X	
X	X	X	X		X	X
	X					
X	X	X	X		X	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X					
	X					
	X					
X	X					
X			X			
	X					
X	X	X				X
	X					
X	X			X		
X	X					
X	X					
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
						X
X	X			X	X	X
X	X		X	X	X	X
	X	X				
	X					
	X					
	X					
X	X					
X	X				X	
X						
	X					
X	X	X				
X	X				X	X
X						
	X	X				
X	X				X	
	X					
	X					

Curator Emeritus of Mollusks at the Chicago Natural History Museum for his expert assistance in the identification of the various species. Representative specimens are catalogued at the Chicago Natural History Museum.

GASTROPODA OF THE 1961 UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO MUSEUM EXPEDITION IN MEXICO*

By BRANLEY A. BRANSON, Dept. Biol., Kansas State College, Pittsburg and CLARENCE J. McCOY, JR., University of Colorado Museum, Boulder

During June and July of 1961 an expedition, consisting of T. P. Maslin, L. A. Pennock, H. G. Rodeck and the junior author, from the Colorado University Museum, traveled in 21 Mexican states for the purpose of collecting cold-blooded vertebrates. A second trip to the Yucatan Peninsula was made in December by the junior author. Eleven families, 15 genera and 25 species of land and freshwater gastropods were secured, which form the basis for this report. Unless otherwise indicated the specimens are deposited in the University of Colorado Museum or that of Kansas State College. The writers are indebted to Dr. Hugo Rodeck, director of the University of Colorado Museum, for permission to report upon these specimens.

The following collecting stations are numbered consecutively so that the various species may be referred to the localities where they were secured.

Station 1. 8:VI:1961. In an ancient lake bed (Bolson de Mapimi), "La India," 7 miles east of Escalon, Chihuahua. Dominant vegetation mesquite.

Station 2. 10:VI:1961. Two miles southeast of Charro Blanco, San Luis Potosi. This station lies on the edge of a broad valley, typical high (6500 feet) Chihuahuan Desert, located in the Gulf rain shadow. The vegetation consists mainly of creosote bush, mesquite and a large species of yucca. The snails collected here were removed from the bases of tree yuccas.

Station 3. 6:VII:1961. Roadside pits, Villahermosa, Tabasco. The whole area is low and wet because of the influence of the nearby Rio Grijalva.

The following comments apply to the next five stations. The northern and western parts of the Yucatan Peninsula are nearly flat limestone plains with frequent bedrock outcrops in all direc-

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