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REMARKS ON SHELL MORPHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Dr. Bruce Miller and I are approaching the problem of a workable generic separation of the Terebridae from different angles. Mine is based on shell morphology. The genera proposed for this family in the past are impractical, being based for the most part on shell characteristics which are variable within many species. There are shell characteristics which do not vary within a species of this family: shape of nucleus; interior columella; shape of whorl outline (concave, straight, convex); lamination of the columella. My hope is that a combination of some of these unvarying features will correlate with the work Dr. Miller is doing on animal morphology to produce a really sound basis for generic division.

A STUDY OF THE GROWTH RATE AND LONGEVITY OF THE NAIAD *AMBLEMA Plicata* (SAY, 1817) IN LAKE ERIE (BIVALVIA: UNIONIDAE)

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Although studies of the age and growth of domestic animals and wild animals of economic importance are rather commonplace, there exist a number of animal species which man has either not studied in this regard or has limited his observations to a relatively few unsatisfactory measurements. This condition was true of fresh water bivalves in general until many of the commercially valuable species were harvested to a point dangerously near extirpation by collectors for the button industry and pearl-seekers.

The first indication of the depletion of this natural resource prompted government sponsored studies of these forms in the first several decades of this century and resulted in valuable studies by Lefevre and Curtis (1912), Isely (1914), Coker et al. (1921), Grier (1922), and, most especially, by Chamberlain (1931). Chamberlain used the annular ring method to demonstrate growth rate and longevity in several unionid species and went further to note differences in growth rate in different populations of the Yellow Sand Shell, *Lampsilis anodontooides*, due apparently to differences in habitat.

Grier (1922) first noted the unusual regularity of the annular rings in Lake Erie naiads and Stansbery (1967) took advantage of this characteristic in

COCHLIOLEPIS PARASITICA, A NON-PARASITIC
MARINE GASTROPOD

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ABSTRACT

Cochliolepis parasitica has a typical rissocean snout, radula, and crystalline style. There is no structure present suggesting parasitism on the host worm. The systematic position of the genus is also discussed.