

Mississippi River had less suitable littoral conditions and supported six or fewer species because of water level fluctuations, lack of flow, and/or sediment accumulation. They were, however, inhabited by four species not found in Lake Chicot.

### Acknowledgments

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## A NEW *HUMBOLDTIANA* (PULMONATA: HELMINTHOGLYPTIDAE) FROM EXTREME EASTERN CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

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### ABSTRACT

*A new species of pulmonate land snail, described from shells, is assigned provisionally to the helminthoglyptid genus Humboldtiana. The shells are unusual for the genus in being relatively small, depressed, smooth and glossy. Types were collected in the Sierra Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, Mexico.*

The species described herein was collected on 23 March 1982 by Mr. Wally Lippincott (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Lake Worth, FL), who kindly sent them to me in June 1982. The lot consisted of four specimens, one of which contained a desiccated body. At first glance, the general configuration of the shells suggested a member of the genus *Sonorella*. However, despite the atypical shell morphology, other features seem to indicate that the species belongs to the genus *Humboldtiana*.

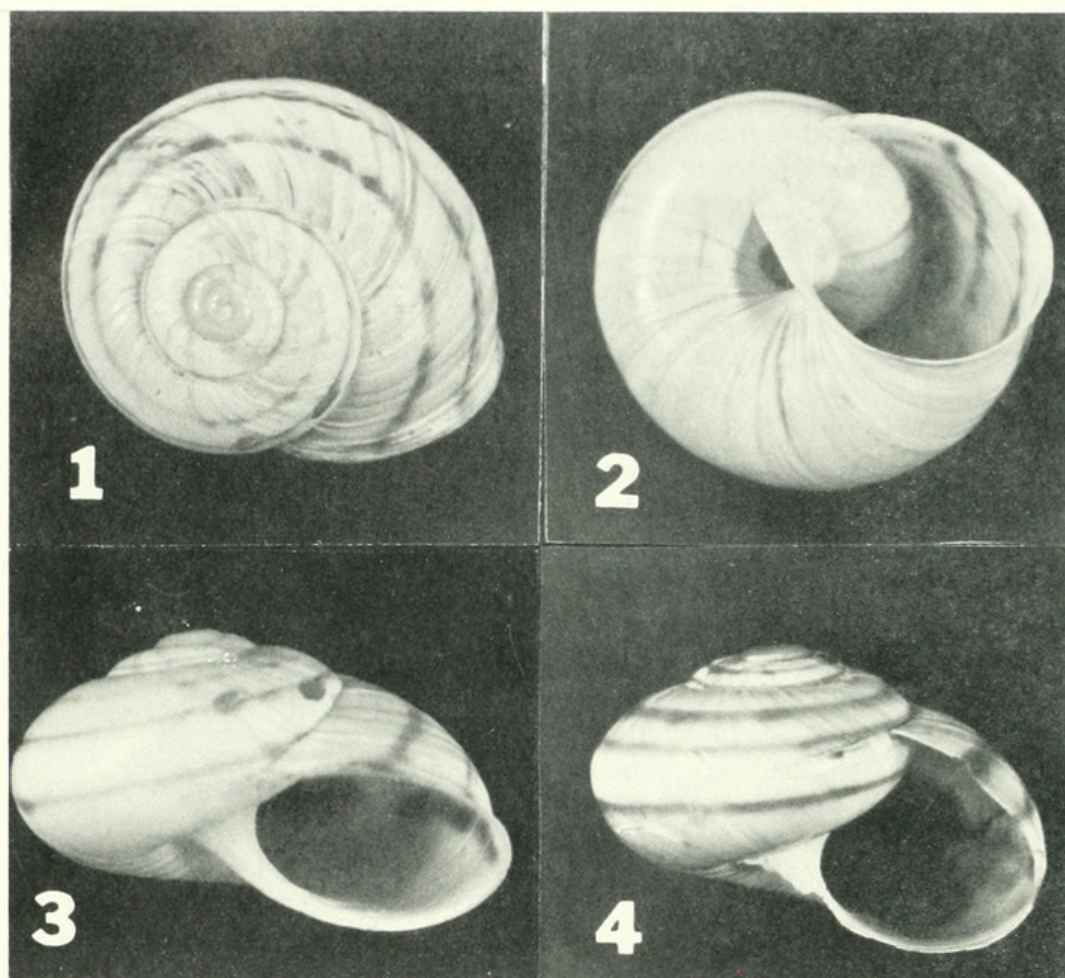
### *Humboldtiana eulaliae*, new species

(Figs. 1-4)

**Diagnosis:** A relatively small *Humboldtiana*, with depressed shell, rounded peripherally, low spire and slightly reflected outer lip. The shell exhibits 3 brownish spiral bands, very weak growth lines and is smooth and glossy.

**Description of Holotype:** Shell depressed, 28.1 mm in diameter and 17.2 mm high; smoothly rounded peripherally; spire low, rising gradually to height of 8.5 mm with angle of ca. 135°; 4.3





FIGS. 1-4. *Humboldtiana eulaliae* new species, Metcalf, from the west side of the Sierra Santa Eulalia, eastern Chihuahua, Mexico. 1-3, holotype (28.1 mm in diameter), 4, paratype *a*.

whorls, with body whorl moderately descending; aperture slightly ovate, 13.0 mm wide and 10.6 mm high, inclined at an angle of *ca.* 45° to the vertical, columellar portion of peristome covering about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the umbilicus and outer portion forming a slightly thickened and reflected lip; first 2 whorls light tan and glossy with exceedingly fine growth lines except stronger on inner part of whorl near the suture on second whorl; after second whorl, low but clearly distinguishable growth lines cross entire whorl, occurring both dorsally and ventrally, but remaining low and weakly developed, giving the shell a relatively smooth appearance, overall. The shell is empty and slightly bleached; shell color beyond the embryonic whorls whitish except for presence of 3 brownish bands; uppermost band originating as faint gray, interrupted segments in center of whorl 3 and becoming more continuous and brownish in color on whorl 4; middle band originating as continuous tan band along-

side suture at 2.1 whorls; lower band first observed slightly below periphery of body whorl near upper terminus of lip; all bands most strongly developed on terminal portion of body whorl near reflected lip.

*Paratypes:* Three shells (*a*, *b*, and *c*) were obtained in addition to the holotype. Measurements of these, in order *a*, *b*, *c*, are: width: 26.7, 24.9, 20.8; height: 16.9, 14.8, 12.5; whorls: 4.1, 3.6, 3.7. Shells *a* and *c* are fresh and shell *c* (a juvenile) contains a desiccated body. Both have broken lips and *c* retains fragments of a calcareous epiphragm. In the month of March (dry season) it was, no doubt, sealed by the epiphragm to a stone. Unlike the holotype, shells *a* and *c* have not suffered bleaching and have a light grayish brown background color. The brownish bands are slightly wider and darker in color than in the holotype (see specimen *a* in Fig. 4). Faint growth lines are better discerned on the embryonic whorls than in the holotype; however,



the shells, overall, have a smooth and slightly glossy appearance. Shell *b* is greatly bleached and coated with calcium carbonate dorsally. It appears to be fossil or subfossil.

*Etymology:* The epithet *eulaliae* refers to the saint after which is named the Sierra Santa Eulalia, the type locality.

*Type locality:* The types and paratypes are reported by Mr. Wally Lippincott as being taken on the west side of the Sierra Santa Eulalia in easternmost Chihuahua, Mexico, near the border with the state of Coahuila, in an area centering around 27°12'N; 103°47'36"W. On the DETENAL 1:50,000 topographic quadrangle for Guimbalet (G-13, B-44) the locality is indicated by the collector as along walls of a canyon debouching southwestward about midway of the Santa Eulalia range. The mouth of the canyon is 1.3 km E of "El Pinolero" and 7.5 km N and 1.5 km E of "Penoles" on the Guimbalet quadrangle. The canyon is *ca.* 2.5 km long, heading at *ca.* 1650 m and debouching at *ca.* 1250 m. Mr. Lippincott writes (*in litt.*, 26 June 1982): "Within the canyon the snails were taken from the south facing ledges. These ledges were approxi-

mately 10-20 meters above the dry creek bed. They were characterized by smooth, broken up stones interspersed between talus areas. The snails were taken from under the smooth rocks."

*Disposition of Types:* Holotype: National Museum of Natural History, USNM 820297; Paratypes: University of Arizona 6262 (shell *a*), University of Texas at El Paso 8785 (shells *b* and *c*).

*Discussion:* The mountains of eastern Chihuahua and adjacent Coahuila are almost unknown malacologically. In the region, two species have been described that are provisionally assigned to *Humboldtiana*: the present one and *H. plana* Metcalf and Riskind, 1976. Shells of both these species are atypical of *Humboldtiana* in general. Further collecting in these areas will probably reveal other new species and eventually should lead to an understanding of the relationships of these unusual shells.

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### FRESHWATER MUSSELS (BIVALVIA: UNIONIDAE) OF MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

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#### ABSTRACT

*A survey of the mussel fauna of Monroe County, West Virginia, was conducted during the spring of 1983 and 1984. This survey included samples from the Greenbrier River, Indian Creek, and South Fork of Potts Creek. Twelve species of unionid mussels and Corbicula fluminea were collected from these three watersheds, including a new state record, Canthyria collina, which is found in the South Fork of Potts Creek.*

Information on the extant mussel populations of West Virginia was extremely limited until the past decade. Mussel surveys conducted during

this period, especially in the past five years, has greatly enhanced this information. This study was performed in conjunction with a statewide



1984. "A new Humboldtiana (Pulmonata: Helminthoglyptidae) from extreme eastern Chihuahua, Mexico." *The Nautilus* 98, 145–147.

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