ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *POMATIOPSIS CINCINNATIENSIS* IN WISCONSIN

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Baker (1928: 169-170) indicated that the prosobranch snail, *Pomatiopsis cincinnatiensis* (Lea), had not been recorded from Wisconsin but indicated 'there is not the slightest doubt that it will sooner or later be found on Wisconsin soil' because of 'its abundance in northeastern Illinois.' A search of the literature indicated no subsequent record of the species in Wisconsin, however.

Checks of museum collections revealed two Wisconsin records in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. The only locality data available for these specimens are 'Milwaukee' and 'Madison.' There was no date on either collection, but presumably they were collected prior to 1900 (George Davis, personal communication).

A survey was made to determine the current status of the species in Wisconsin during the fall of 1967 and the spring of 1968. Three full days were spent checking out the streams in southeastern Wisconsin; an area inscribed by lines from Beloit to Madison and Madison to 10 miles north of Milwaukee was searched most intently.

All streams were checked at as many sites as possible where roads crossed or ran adjacent to the streams. Those streams having banks resembling the characteristic habitats of *P. cincinnatiensis* (van der Schalie and Getz, 1962) were examined for the presence of the snails. The following streams and their unnamed tributaries were examined during the course of the survey: Sugar River, Rock River, Turtle Creek, Crawfish River, Bark River, Fox River, Root River, Milwaukee River, Pewaukee River, and Menomonee River.

Of these, Sugar River and Fox River had sections in which the banks in general resembled those in which *P. cincinnatiensis* is most commonly found. None was found, however, which resembled precisely what is considered the typical *P. cincinnatiensis* habitat.

P. cincinnatiensis was not found at any of the sites examined. Although there is always a possibility that an isolated colony of the species may be present somewhere in southern Wisconsin, it seems doubtful that such is the case and the species probably does not occur in Wisconsin.

It is difficult to ascertain the basis for Baker's (1928) statement concerning the 'abundance' of *P. cincinnatiensis* in northeastern Illinois. Baker (1928) published only one record for Illinois ('Kankakee River, Illinois'). A check of his collection housed in the Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, revealed only 2 other Illinois localities: 'Illinois River' (no other data) and 'Sugar Creek, near Milford, Iroquois Co.' There were also specimens from Turkey Run State Park, Indiana. If he collected the species at other localities in Illinois, he apparently kept no specimens; it seems highly unlikely he would fail to keep at least a few individuals from all localities at which he found the species.

Additional records (unpublished) from Illinois in the Academy of Natural Sciences included specimens from 'Kankakee', 'Joliet', and 'Fulton County'; no exact locality or date was included on these specimens. One locality record from Illinois ('Canton,' collected by S. W. Stanage, probably prior to 1910) was also located in the collections of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. These are the only known locality records of *P. cincinnatiensis* from northeastern Illinois.

The rivers and streams of southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois have been greatly disturbed in recent times. In addition to disturbance by pollution, many of the stream banks have beel altered by grazing and agricultural practices (including removal of trees and shrubs along the streams with the resultant increased erosion on the banks) as well as by straightening of the stream channels and destruction of the original banks. These disturbances have changed the physical characteristics of most banks so that they no longer resemble *P. cincinnatiensis* habitat.

Owing to the drastic changes in streams in northeastern Illinois and southeastern Wisconsin and the apparent paucity of prior searching for *P. cincinnatiensis*, it is not possible therefore to estimate the original distribution and abundance of the species in this region.

LITERATURE CITED

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