

# TESTACELLA HALIOTIDEA (DRAPARNAUD) FREE LIVING IN PENNSYLVANIA

BRANLEY A. BRANSON

Eastern Kentucky University  
Richmond, Kentucky 40475

On 9 October 1975, Dr. C. J. McCoy, Jr., Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, collected one adult specimen of this slug from the concrete steps of the museum. Although the species has been reported from a Pennsylvania greenhouse (Dundee, 1974), this is the first record from a metropolitan out-of-doors site. Additional North American localities include Illinois, Nova Scotia greenhouses, and Tennessee (Dundee, 1974), San Francisco, California and Oregon (Hanna, 1966).

Native to Western Europe, Algiers, Madeira and the Canary Islands (Tryon, 1885), this is a very secretive burrowing form which spends most of its time underground feeding principally upon earthworms (Hanna, 1966).

Two additional species of *Testacella* have been reported from North America, *T. scutella* Sowerby (considered as conspecific with *T. haliotidea* by some authors) and *T. maugei* Férussac.

## LITERATURE CITED

DUNDEE, D. S. (1974) Catalog of introduced molluscs of eastern North America (north of Mexico). -- *Sterkiana* 55: 1-37

HANNA, G. D. (1966) Introduced mollusks of western North America. -- *Occ. Papers Calif. Acad. Sci.* 48: 1-108

TRYON, G. W. (1885) *Manual of Conchology*, 1: 1-364, 60 pls.

Accepted for publication March 3, 1976

REPRINTS OF RARE PAPERS ON MOLLUSCA: MÜLLER, 1774, VERMIUM TERRESTRIMUM ET FLUVIATILIMUM, SEU ANIMALIUM INFUSORIORUM, HELMINTHICORUM, ET TESTACEORUM, NON MARINORUM SUCCINCTA HISTORIA .... HAVNIAE ET LIPSIAE, APUD HEINECK ET FABER ....

## FOREWORD

Anyone interested in land and freshwater Mollusca has encountered and perhaps deciphered the cryptic 'Müll., Verm. Terr.' and soon finds out that this refers to the great work by Otto Friedrich Müller on the non-marine Mollusca of Denmark. Müller mentions the snails and clams of Europe and even gives their vernacular names but at first sight it seems incongruous to find his name attached to North American species. The fact is that his Danish species were not all confined to Europe but were holarctic in distribution and his work was useful not only to European workers but also to that small band of American malacologists who were collecting and describing American mollusks in the early nineteenth century. The need to consult Müller from time to

time still makes itself felt but it is a lucky malacologist who has easy access to Müller's book. It seemed a good idea, therefore, to reprint it serially in *Sterkiana* and to print some extra copies to bind together later on. The book has some 230 pages and is well within the space limitations of five or six numbers of *Sterkiana*.

The University of Michigan, with customary generosity, permitted xeroxing of their copy and reproduction in *Sterkiana*. This gracious gesture will place in their debt all but a few malacologists, i.e. those who own or have access to an original copy.

A. L.