UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY

November 28,1958

Wm.P. Harris c/o Mammal Division

Dear Bill:

Inclosed is a list of the mollusks I collected in the Huron Club area this past spring. You will note that I listed the species reported by Walker and Ruthven (1906) on the left side and those I found on the right. It is clear that they found species in the Porcupines that I did not find in the Huron Mtn. tract. However, I collected only a week and I am sure it will not prove too difficult to find most of those in the Walker-Ruthven list when the collecting is done more carefully than I was able to do it. Also, I found some species they did not report and this differnce is readted to the presence of a river, some lakes and perhaps some ecological land shell conditions not present/in the Porcupines but available on the Huron Mtn. tract. In brief, this sheet will give you a crytic indication of the potential amount of mollusk material that lends itself for study.

In some groups there is room for a good deal of careful study because we are not at all clear about the systemtic status of species, etc. For example, it is not all certain what the relationships of the species of Strobilops are (Strobilops is a group of rather small land shells.) Among the aquatic forms there are a wide variety of problems. We don't know much about species in several of the common genera such as Physa, Lymnaea and Gyraulus. In the mussel group it has been difficult to know what Anodonta marginata is. It may be only the soft water phase of Anodonta grandis - a very wide spread and variable fresh-water mussel.

As you know many of the mollusks are interemediate hosts for a wide variety of parasites. The relation between many of the mollusks of that region to the parasites carried by the birds, mammals, fish, amphibia and reptiles, - all open a wonderful veraiety of interesting problems. Also, your suggestion that some effort be made to understand distribution by working out a transect from the Michigan Lake shore north to the southern shore of Lake Superior would prove a very worth while study. These data would be useful also in relating distribution and ecodogy to Paleontology (as illustrated in Hibbards work), Anthropology, Limnology, etc.

In my work this spring I managed to get some good animal preparations. We did not do at all well with the tiny species and I do want to round out the collections with some efforts directed toward getting animals of such forms as: Striatura milium, S. exiguum, Plangyyra astericus, etc. Now that I have a better idea of the region, the facilities available, etc. it will be much easier to prepare for building in what is lacking.

Thanks again for your many favors. It is a real stimulus and a great help to find someone who can appreciate the kinds of jobs that are at present so much in need of being done. We are working against time. This difficulty is nicely indicated in Berhard DeVoto article: "Hell's Half Acre, Mass."

Yours sincerely, Henry van der Schalie

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July 1,1958

Laird Bell 135 South LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Mr. Bell:

During the third week of last month I had an opportunity to collect mollusks on the Huron Mountain tract. My ten year old son and I stayed in Bill Harris's home and we had meals with the people there at that time. The experience was well worth while and I want to take this opportunity to thank you, Bill Harris, and the many people at the Club who helped to make our visit there so profitable and enjoyable.

During the week I was able to collect in some of the lakes, the Pine River and in several areas where land shells were found. The conditions in that region are very good for studies of the fauna of the Upper Peninsula. The mussel fauna of the Pine River is unusually rich. Just below the outlet of Pine Lake we found 5 species of mussels. I managed to get tissue samples from each and one of my students will make a cytological study to see what the chromosome numbers are in those groups. - Several aquatic snails also abound in Pine River and among them the genus Campeloma is of special interest. - We also tried to find the "Planorbis multivolvis Case" which has eluded Bryant Walker, Lloyd Smith. Dick Manville, Emile Abdel-Malek, and perhaps others who tried. Although I walked completely around the Howe Lake shore in my waders there was not a sign of this species that was collected about 1847. Later when I was looking for specimens in Ives Lake a species somewhat similar, called Helisoma campanulatum wisconsinensis Winslow was found and we did get some good animal material of that closely related form. Howe Lake evidently has changed in the last hundred years. The shell fauna evidently is no longer what it formerly was. We did find some Amnicola limosa on vegetation in that and other lakes. This little snail is known to carry the parasite that causes "Black Spot" on trout but it is possible that unless loons are infected there may be no grubby trout in the region. - We found a number of other snails and by using the Museum facility it was possible to prepare good specimens for studies of the animals here at the University.

The property there offers many fine possibilities for studies of animals and plants. Such possibilities are becoming scarce and I want to take this occasion to thank the members of the Club for giving us a chance to make this survey. I have spoken to Bill Harris about the interest of some of the Club members in improving facilities for field and laboratory studies. Developments of that kind would be very much worth while.

With best wishes, I remain,
Yours sincerely,

Henry van der Schalie Professor of Zoology