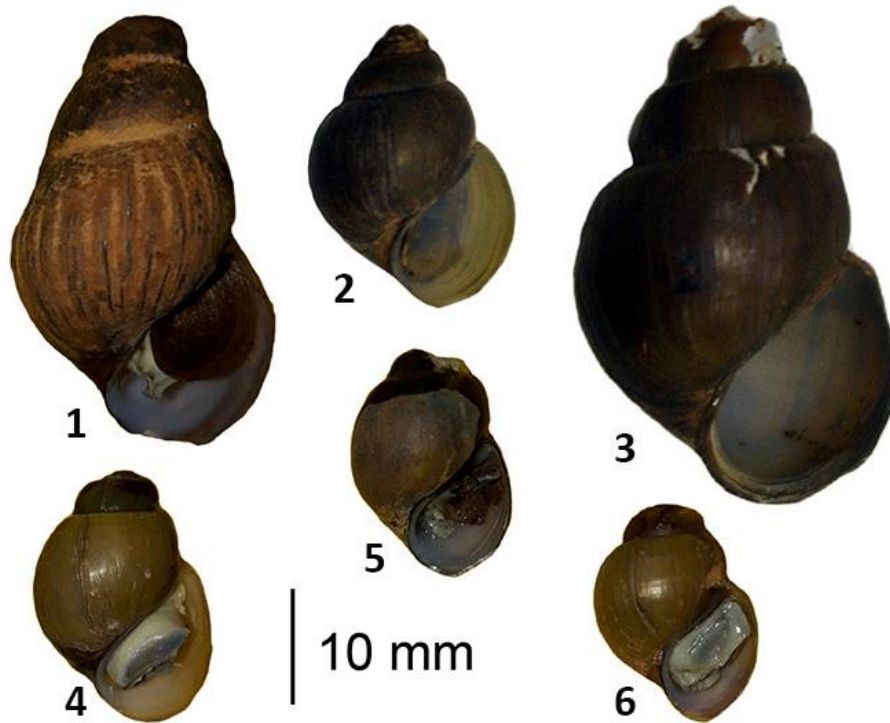


## Two Keen *Campeloma* Quizzes!

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**Quiz #1. Match wits with an international team of 16 scientists!** Use the Burch/Vail (1989) dichotomous key (following, on page 2) to identify six *Campeloma* shells clipped from the scientific paper by Björn Stelbrink and his colleagues (2020). Answers hidden in the FWGNA blog post of [\[9Mar21\]](#).



Your answers:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Dichotomous Key to the Genus *Campeloma*, from Burch/Vail (1989):**

- 13 (10) Inside of shell aperture deep reddish-brown or brown; shell of newborn young uniformly dark brown. Eastern Florida . . . . . *Campeloma floridense* Call.  
 Inside of shell aperture white, bluish or faintly pinkish; shell of newborn young opaque white or light translucent beige . . . . . **14.**
- 14 (13) Shell whorls generally with angled shoulders. Southern in distribution . . . . . **15**  
 Shell whorls unshouldered or with rounded shoulders. . . . . **16.**
- 15 (14) Shell broadly ovate. Northwestern Florida, southwestern Georgia and southeastern Alabama . . . . . *Campeloma geniculum* (Conrad).  
 Shell narrowly ovate. Atlantic drainage from North Carolina to Georgia . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Campeloma limum* (Anthony).
- 16 (14) Shell narrow, relatively thin, generally with prominent raised spiral lines. Northern Alabama . . . . . *Campeloma decampi* Binney.  
 Shell broader, relatively thin to thick and ponderous, spiral lines on adult shells when present are not prominent . . . . . **17.**
- 17 (16) Spire typically depressed and obtuse, body whorl large and often cylindrical. Alabama-Coosa drainage . . . . . *Campeloma regulare* (Lea).  
 Spire elongate, seldom depressed, body whorl rounded . . . . . **18.**
- 18 (17) Shell large, heavy and ponderous. Midwestern United States in the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence and Mississippi drainages. . . . . *Campeloma crassula* Rafinesque.  
 Shell medium or a little larger, relatively thin to strong, but not very large or heavy and ponderous . . . . . **19.**
- 19 (18) Widely distributed, from southern Canada to Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, northern Georgia, and Virginia . . . . . *Campeloma decisum* (Say).  
 Ochlockonee river drainage in southern Georgia and northern Florida . . . . .  
*Campeloma parthenum* Vail.

**Quiz #2. Find the secret-decoder *Campeloma*!** Hidden in the weeds below are three super-duper secret-decoder *Campeloma* shells. Circle them and identify them using the Burch/Vail key on page 2 previous. You'll get extra credit if you can find the scale bar, which applies to all three shells! See the bottom of the FWGNA Blog post of [[7May21](#)] for the surprise answer. No peeking!



Your answers:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### Literature Cited

Burch, J. B. (1989) North American Freshwater Snails. Malacological Publications, Hamburg, MI.  
Stelbrink, B., R. Richter, F. Köhler, F. Riedel, E. Strong, B. Van Bocxlaer, C. Albrecht, T. Hauffe, T. Page, D. Aldridge, A. Bogan, L-N. Du, M. Manuel-Santos, R. Marwoto, A Shirokaya, and T. Von Rintelen (2020) Global diversification dynamics since the Jurassic: Low dispersal and habitat-dependent evolution explain hotspots of diversity and shell disparity in river snails (Viviparidae). Systematic Biology 69: 944 – 961.