

extinction the prairie wolf, *Canis latrans*, of which in boyhood I shot one and trapped one; the otter, the mink, and the raccoon; also the black squirrel, the pinnated grouse, the partridge and the quail. As a citizen of Lake County I may say, with most of them we dislike to part. We had them, some of them by the thousands, once, but now they are rapidly disappearing. Yet, notwithstanding our fourteen railroads, our thirty towns and villages, with their constant hum of business, and our thousands of farms, we still have of mammals, birds and reptiles, of both vertebrates and invertebrates, quite a rich fauna left for the study of childhood and youth, for the investigations of the naturalist; but very little now for the sportsman, the hunter, or the trapper, where, according to the estimate of E. W. Dinwiddie, "250,000" wild fowls have been shot in a single season, and some sixty thousand musk rats have been trapped in a single year; where a thousand ducks have been in one sportsman's house at one time; where the wild geese have been almost by the million, but where along our southern marsh they make their nests no more.

All these that I have named are becoming so rapidly extinct that they will soon no longer form a part of our fauna, and Lake County will lose its former renown as the sportsman's paradise.

THE SYNONYMY OF THE OHIO RIVER UNIONIDEÆ. BY R. ELLSWORTH CALL.

[ABSTRACT.]

The Ohio River is the original source of most of the earlier described Unionide of North America. The French explorers collected these forms and sent them to Europe. Among naturalists there, who described these collections, was Lamarck, who thus becomes the original source of information. Later Say, Rafinesque, Conrad, Barnes and Lea severally studied the Unios collected in the Ohio and gave different names to the same forms. There has resulted a confusion of specific names that has greatly retarded a correct understanding of the shells of this river. This paper redescribes the shells of such species as are imperfectly known, gives the synonymy of the several forms, has complete bibliographic references to original publications and illustrations, and has full notes on the geographic distribution of the several forms throughout the drainage basin of the Ohio.

An attempt at a natural grouping has also been made. An early—the earliest described—form has been made the type of the several divisions which are to be taken, not as sub-generic divisions, but as arbitrary morphologic sections, each of which will include forms that are closely alike in essential details. Through this grouping the facts lead to a rather extensive synonymy.

THE STREPOMATIDE OF THE FALLS OF THE OHIO. BY R. ELLSWORTH CALL.

[ABSTRACT.]

This paper lists the various forms of the several genera which occur at this locality. Notes on habits and abundance, on synonymy and geographic distribution are included. The species found number only ten nominal ones, and of these several are synonyms. There are bibliographic references to original descriptions and to published figures.

The ten species found, are distributed unequally, among four genera.

The conditions at the falls of the Ohio are well suited to this form of molluscan life, and they may be summed up in terms of the rich development of the several species in the matter of number and perfection of form. The locality is one of optimum conditions for the development of strepomatid life.

THE SWAMPS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY. BY M. H. STROOP.

To one entering Franklin County by rail, he gains the impression that he is far distant from a swamp. On either side of the White Water River are high hills, which overlook the river valley. At times the train seems to be rushing into one of the hills, when it suddenly glides around the side, leaving the traveler to gaze at the side of the hill, which rises abruptly to a height of three hundred feet.

This river valley owes its origin to the glacial period. In this section of the State the drift extends south into Kentucky. It is doubtful whether the ice extended farther south than this point. The melting of the vast quantity of ice formed a mighty river that rushed to the south and cut out the White Water valley. The present White Water River was the main channel of the glacial river for southeastern Indiana. This river wore through the rocks to a depth of over five hundred feet. Although the present hills are only from three hundred to four hundred feet high. The valley has been filled with drift to the depth of about one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five feet at Brookville. On either side of the valley, after ascending the hills, the county is comparatively level in places, except close to the tributaries of the river. Some parts of the county are very level and can only be cultivated because of artificial drainage.

In the northeastern part of Franklin County was the swampy region. The early settlers in this county ignored that section, they settled the river valley and hills before any one had the courage to even try the highest portions of the swampy region at that time, what is now Bath Township, and the wealthiest township in