

WIMBER, R. and CRAWFORD, A. L. (1933) The occurrence and possible economic value of diatomaceous earth in Utah. -- Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts and Letters, 10: 61.

WOOLLEY, R. R. (1947) Utilization of surface-water resources of Sevier Lake Basin, Utah. -- U. S. Geol. Survey, Water Supply Paper 920: 1-393. Plate 4 is a map showing maximum extent of Lake Bonneville in relation to major physical divisions of Utah.

YOUNG, G. J. (1914) Potash salts and other salines in the Great Basin region. -- U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull. 61: 1-96. Relates to chemistry of Lake Bonneville deposits.

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### HELICODISCUS ROUNDYI (MORRISON)

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In my recent paper "Drift land shells from the Red River, Arkansas" (Sterkiana 8: 33-34) I listed two new species of *Helicodiscus*. One of these, of which there were five specimens, was a very small, tightly coiled species, only slightly larger than *Punctum minutissimum* (Lea). While the above paper was in press I succeeded in removing the dirt from the apertures of the shells and discovered that there was a pair of teeth within the aperture. This discovery enabled me to identify them as

*Paravitrea roundyi* Morrison. Having examined these specimens I feel that this species belongs in *Helicodiscus* rather than *Paravitrea*.

Three shells which I had collected in 1934 from Pleistocene silt, one mile northwest of Collinsville, Madison County, Illinois were found to be *Helicodiscus roundyi*. One specimen had three pairs of teeth within the aperture.