SUMMARY

Sixty-two species of terrestrial molluscs (snails and slugs) are recorded from, or inferred for, the province of Alberta, Canada. This annotated checklist is based primarily on the literature record over the last 130 years. Additional comments based of limited personal collecting and examination of museum records are also included.

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INTRODUCTION

The first published record from present-day Alberta of a terrestrial mollusc was by George M. Dawson (1875) who described *Helix limitaris* from Waterton Lake, collected during the British North American Boundary Commission's survey along the forty-ninth parallel. This nominal species, now regarded as a subspecies of *Oreobolus subrudis* following Pilsbry (1939), is one of three Recent land snails that have from described as new from Alberta. The other two are *Vertigo gouldi lagganensis* Pilsbry (1899), from Laggan (now Lake Louise), now regarded as a synonym of *Vertigo elatior* by Pilsbry (1948), and *Oreobolus strigosa var. stantonii* Dall (1905) from 33 mi southeast of Medicine Hat near the top of Cypress Hills, treated as a synonym of *O. strigosa cooperi* by Pilsbry (1939).

After the British North American Boundary Commission report by Dawson, nothing appears in the literature on Alberta land snails or slugs for about two decades when George W. Taylor (1893, 1895) published two short papers, the results of collections made in Alberta by him and correspondents at Laggan (now Lake Louise) and along the Red Deer River. In 1905 Dall recapped what was known up to that time for the newly established province of Alberta and published his a broadly encompassing checklist of the “Land and Freshwater Mollusks of Alaska and Adjoining Regions” (actually, including all of Canada). Records of snails collected by Joseph B. Tyrrell in 1883, and later John Macoun in 1885, were recorded in The Ottawa Field-Naturalist by Whitesaves (1905, 1906) and later by Berry (1922) in a short publication published by the Victoria Memorial Museum.1

Interest in the terrestrial molluscs of the Rocky Mountains was ongoing, and the majority of the early records were from these mountains and their foothills. In addition to the works already mentioned, Edward G. Vanatta (1906) reported on a small collection of land snails made, not in Alberta, but in nearby Field, British Columbia. Three papers report on the terrestrial molluscs of Jasper National Park, first by Alan Mozley (1926a, 1930) and more recently by Platt (1980). However other areas of the Alberta were also collected and papers published. For example, Taylor (1893) already mentioned, included records from river drift of the Red Deer River, and Russell (1954) listed snails found in the Cypress Hills of southeast Alberta and southwest Saskatchewan.

All of the early literature was primarily focussed on recording species in lists. Most of the more recent literature, has is concerned with the ecology of terrestrial molluscs in forests and grasslands (Platt 1980, Van Es & Boag 1981, Locasciulli & Boag 1987, Kralka 1996) and as vectors for parasital lungworms in bighorn sheep and other ruminants (Boag & Wishart 1982, Robb & Samuel 1990).

Purely taxonomic works on the terrestrial mollusc fauna are few; the most recent work has been done by Harris & Hubricht (1982) who discussed speciation in the genus *Oxyloma*, citing Alberta as well as other western Canadian material, and Gerber (1986) who in his worldwide monograph of the *Valonia* included many Alberta records of two species of this genus. A recent species compilation for Alberta by D. Lepitzki (2001) listed 48 species of terrestrial molluscs compiled from the literature and is the first publication to attempt a complete list for the province; it assigned provincial conservation ranks to most species.

Thus, there is a little over 130 years of published records from Alberta of terrestrial snails and slugs, but there has never been a comprehensive checklist of the terrestrial molluscs of the province. The annotated checklist below is mainly compiled from the literature and serves to cross-reference species with the published works in which they appear. The references under most species refer to places in the literature that document, discuss or otherwise indicate that these species occur in Alberta. At this time, there are no species of land snails or slugs that can be classified as endemic to the province.

Care must be taken to consider the source of literature records and the taxonomic group referenced. The shortcomings of this list is that authors’ identifications have not been checked and that I have only seen a very small amount of material from Alberta myself, and collections in the Canadian Museum of Nature, and elsewhere, need to be studied to impart a greater level of accuracy to this list. The family Succineidae are in general very poorly known across large areas of North America. Although the family as a whole is conchologically quite distinct among other terrestrial snails, identification of species- and genera-level taxa by shells characters alone is difficult or unreliable. Determination of genera and species usually requires that characters of the reproductive system be observed, but for a number of North American nominal species, anatomical characters remain unknown or poorly described. In general, all unsubstantiated

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1 *The Ottawa Naturalist* was to become *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* some years later, and the Victoria Memorial Museum, was the predecessor of the national museums of Canada, including the Canadian Museum of Nature.
identifications are very suspect if not confirmed anatomically, and even then, determinations could be wrong. I have
not tried to determine whether literature records are correct in this group. Species are shown in this List generally
as they appeared in the literature, with only generic placement and nomenclatural synonyms substituted. Records
identified only to genus (i.e., Succinea sp., Oxyloma sp., etc.) have not been included in this List since there is no way of
determining, in most cases, what these represent, and little information is added by their inclusion.

The systematics of higher taxa follows the working classification of the Gastropoda by Bouchet et al. (2005). Species
that are are introduced and known to be established out-of-doors are indicated as such (following the species name),
and all other species (not marked) are believed to be native. It should be noted that there is a strong liklihood that
exotic snails and slugs are under-recorded in Alberta, as was the case in British Columbia until quite recently (Forsyth
1999).

The following abbreviations are used for collections: CMN, Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa; RBCM, Royal
British Columbia Museum Victoria; and RGF, personal collection of Robert Forsyth.

**ANNOTATED CHECKLIST**

**Phylum Mollusca Cuvier 1795**

**Class Gastropoda Cuvier 1797**

**Subclass Orthogastropoda Ponder & Lindberg 1996**

**Clade Heterobranchia**

**Informal Group Pulmonata Cuvier 1817**

**Clade Eupulmonata Haszprunar & Huber 1990**

**Superfamily Ellobioidea L. Pfeiffer 1854**

### Family Ellobiidae L. Pfeiffer 1854 (1822)

**Subfamily Carychiinae Jeffreys 1830**

**Genus Carychium Müller 1774**

1. *Carychium exiguum* (Say 1822)

2. *Carychium exile* H.C. Lea 1842
   
   **Clade Stylommatophora Schmidt 1855**
   **Subclade Elasmognatha**
   **Superfamily Succineoidea Beck 1837**

### Family Succineidae Beck 1837

**Subfamily Succineinae Beck 1837**

**Genus Oxyloma Westerlund 1885**

3. *Oxyloma gouldi* Pilsbry 1948
   - Harris & Pip 1973; Lepitzki 2001, in part [?].

4. *Oxyloma hawkinsii* (Baird 1863)

5. *Oxyloma haydeni* Binney 1858
6 Oxyloma kanabense Pilsbry 1948
   Harris & Hubricht 1982; Lepitzki 2001, in part [?].

7 Oxyloma retusum (I. Lea 1834)
   Dall 1905, as Succinea retusa; Mozley 1926a, 1930, 1934, all as Succinea retusa; Harris & Pip 1973; Platt 1980; Lepitzki 2001.
   Genus Succinea Draparnaud 1801

8 Succinea grosvenorii I. Lea 1864
   Taylor 1895b; Dall 1905; Pilsbry 1948; La Rocque 1953; Lepitzki 2001.

9 Succinea indiana Pilsbry 1905
   Harris 1978.
   Genus Novisuccinea Pilsbry 1948

10 Novisuccinea ovalis (Say 1824)
    Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as Succinea ovalis; Harris & Pip 1973, as Succinea ovalis.
    This seems rather doubtful.

Subfamily Catinellinae Odhner 1950
   Genus Catinella Pease 1871
     Subgenus Mediappendix Pilsbry 1948

11 Catinella vermeta (Say 1829)
   Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as Succinea avara; Dall 1905, as Succinea avara; Berry 1922, as Succinea avara; Mozley 1926a, as Succinea avara, S. vermeta; Mozley 1930, as Succinea avara, S. a. vermeta; Pilsbry 1948, as Succinea avara; La Rocque 1953, as Succinea avara avara and S. a. vermeta; Harris & Pip 1973, as Succinea avara; Lepitzki 2001.

Subclade Orthurethra
Superfamily Cionelloidea Clessen 1879

Family Cionellidae Clessin 1879
   Genus Cochlicopa Férussac 1821
      Subgenus Cochlicopa Férussac 1821

12 Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller 1774)
   Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as Ferussacia subcylindrica; Dall 1905; Mozley 1930, 1934; La Rocque 1953, as Cionella lubrica; Harris & Pip 1973, as Cionella lubrica; Harris 1978; Van Es & Boag 1981, as Cionella lubrica; Boag & Wishart 1982, as Cionella lubrica; Kralka 1986; Neckheim 1997; Lepitzki 2001, as Cionella lubrica.

Superfamily Pupilloidea Turton 1831

Family Pupillidae Turton 1831
   Genus Pupilla Leach in Fleming 1828
      Subgenus Pupilla Leach in Fleming 1828

13 Pupilla blandii Morse 1865
   Taylor 1895a, 1895b, both as Pupa blandi; Dall 1905; Pilsbry 1948; La Rocque 1953; Lepitzki 2001.
   The species seems to have been uniquely recorded from drift of the Red Deer River, east of Red Deer (Taylor 1895b).
14 *Pupilla bebes* (Ancey 1881)  
Harris 1978.  
This species has recently been found (2004) at Lac des Arcs, in the Rocky Mountain Foothills (RGF coll.) and appears to be the same as material from northwestern British Columbia that Forsyth (2004b) has identified as *Pupilla bebes*.

15 *Pupilla muscorum* (Linnaeus 1758)  

Family *Valloniidae* Morse 1864

Genus *Pupisoma* Stoliczka 1873

16 *Pupisoma* sp.  
Platt (1980) reported an unidentified species of *Pupisoma* from near Jasper, but it has not been subsequently found in Alberta to my knowledge. It was alleged to be an introduction, but until confirmed, it seems more likely that this record represents a misidentification, perhaps a juvenile pupillid, vertiginid, or *Zoogenetes harpa*. The genus *Pupisoma* occurs in the humid tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres (Schileyko 1998).

Genus *Zoogenetes* Morse 1864

17 *Zoogenetes harpa* (Say 1824)  

Genus *Vallonia* Risso 1826

18 *Vallonia costata* (Müller 1774)  
Records of this species from Alberta need verification, especially since Pilsbry (1948) and Gerber (1996) did not list any Canadian records west of Manitoba. These records may refer instead to *Vallonia gracilicosta*.

19 *Vallonia cyclophorella* Sterki 1892  

20 *Vallonia excentrica* Sterki 1893  
Harris 1978.

21 *Vallonia gracilicosta* Reinhardt 1883  
Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as *V. costata* var. *gracilicosta*; Mozley 1930, as *V. albula*; La Rocque 1953; Harris & Pip 1973; Harris 1978; Van Es & Boag 1981; Gerber 1996, as *V. gracilicosta* var. *gracilicosta*; Lepitzki 2001, as *V. gracilicosta*, *V. g. albula*.

22 *Vallonia parvula* Sterki 1893  
Records of this species from Alberta require verification; Gerber (1996) did not record this species from western Canada.

23 *Vallonia perspectiva* Sterki 1892  
Harris 1978.

24 *Vallonia pulchella* (Müller 1774)  
Family Vertiginidae Fitzinger 1833
Subfamily Vertigininae Fitzinger 1833
Tribe Vertiginini Fitzinger 1833
Genus *Vertigo* Müller 1774
Subgenus *Vertigo* Müller 1774

25 *Vertigo arthuri* von Martens 1882
   Lepitzki 2001; Forsyth 2004b.
   Material referable to this species is known to me from near Drumheller and along Hwy 40 at Smoky River (RGF collection) and is the source of the statement in Forsyth (2004b) that it occurs in Alberta. T. Frest (pers. comm., 4 June 2002; Lepitzki 2001) also has recognized this species from the province.

26 *Vertigo binneyana* Sterki 1890
   Harris 1978.

27 *Vertigo cristata* Sterki 1919 in Pilshy & Cooke 1919
   Lepitzki 2001; Forsyth 2004b.
   Material referable to this species was collected along Hwy 40 at Smoky River (RGF collection) and is the source of the statement in Forsyth (2004b) that this species occurs in Alberta.

28 *Vertigo elatior* Sterki 1894
   Pilshy 1899, as *V. gouldi* lagganensis; Dall 1905, as *[Vertigo ventricosa]* var. elatior; Pilshy 1948; Harris 1978; Lepitzki 2001.

29 *Vertigo gouldii* (A. Binney 1843)

30 *Vertigo milium* (Gould 1840)
   Harris 1978.
   In the absence of other records from northwestern North America, the identity of Harris’ record seems suspect and requires confirmation.

31 *Vertigo modesta* (Say 1824) sensu lato
   Taylor 1893, as *Pupa hoppii*; Pilshy 1898, as *Pupa hoppii*; Pilshy 1899, as *Pupa decorata*; Pilshy & Vanatta 1900; Dall 1905; Berry 1922; Mozley 1926a, 1930, the latter, both as *V. modesta* and *V. m. parietalis*; Harris & Pip 1973; Harris 1978; Platt 1980; Van Es & Boag 1981; Boag 1982, as *Vertigo* spp. in part; Boag & Wishart 1982; Locasciulli & Boag 1987; Robb & Samuel 1990; Lepitzki 2001.
   Berry (1922) commented on specimens from Kananaskis, remarking that he noted no specimens with an angular lamella. Records of *Pupa (=Vertigo) hoppii* from Alberta are erroneous according to Dall (1905), Pilshy & Cooke (1918–1920) and La Rocque (1953). *Vertigo hoppii* is described from Greenland.

32 *Vertigo ovata* Say 1822
   Taylor 1893b; Dall 1905; Mozley 1926a, 1930, 1934; Platt 1980; Kralka 1986; Lepitzki 2001.

33 *Vertigo paradoxa* Sterki in Nylander 1900

34 *Vertigo ventricosa* (Morse 1865)
   Taylor 1893b; Harris 1978.
   In the absence of other records from northwestern North America, Harris’ record seems unlikely and requires confirmation. Moreover, this species and *V. elatior* are similar enough in appearance that they could be confused.

   Tribe Truncatellinini Steenberg 1925
   Genus *Columella* Westerlund 1878

Locasciulli & Boag (1987) and Robb & Samuel (1990) did not distinguish between species, identifying their material only as *Columella* spp.
35 *Columella columella* (von Martens 1830)

Taylor 1893, 1895b, as *Pupa alticola*; Dall 1905, as *Sphyradium edentulum* (in part); Berry 1922, as *C. alticola*; Mozley 1926a, as *C. alticola*; Pilsbry 1948, as *C. alticola*; La Rocque 1953, as *C. alticola*; Harris & Pip 1973, as *C. alticola*; Harris 1978, as *C. alticola*; Boag & Wishart 1982, as *Columella alticola* [sic]; Locasciulli & Boag 1987, as *C. alticola*; Lepitzki 2001.

Berry (1922) doubtfully referred the Taylor’s (1895b) records of “Pupa simplex” and Whiteave’s (1905) records of “Sphyradium edentulum” to this species.

36 *Columella edentula* (Draparnaud 1805)

Taylor 1895b, as *Pupa simplex*; Dall 1905, as *Sphyradium edentulum* (in part); Harris 1978; Platt 1980; Van Es & Boag 1981, as *C. simplex*; Boag & Wishart, as *C. simplex*; Kralka 1986; Locasciulli & Boag 1987; Lepitzki 2001.

Berry (1922) doubtfully refered the Alberta records of *Pupa simplex* by Taylor (1895b) and *Sphyradium edentulum* by Taylor (1895b) and Whiteaves (1905) and Vanatta (1906) to *Columella alticola* (= *C. columella*).

Subfamily Gastrocoptinae Pilsbry 1878

Genus *Gastrocopta* Wollaston 1878

Subgenus *Albinula* Sterki 1892

37 *Gastrocopta armifera* (Say 1821)

Taylor 1895b, as *Pupa armifera*; Dall 1905, as *Bifidaria armifera*; Pilsbry 1948; La Rocque 1953; Lepitzki 2001.

38 *Gastrocopta similis* (Sterki 1909)

Harris 1978.

Harris (1978) mentioned that this species is present at Fort Normandeau, above Red Deer, Alberta, and noted that the nearest locality is Devils Lake, North Dakota, USA, according to L. Hubricht. The status of *G. similis* as a species that is distinct from *G. armifera* is questionable, even though *G. similis* has been generally accepted as a valid for some time (e.g., Turgeon et al. 1998) following the paper by Hubricht (1972).

39 *Gastrocopta bolzingeri* (Sterki 1889)

Taylor 1895b, as *Pupa bolzingeri*; Dall 1905, as *Bifidaria bolzingeri*; Lepitzki 2001.

Subgenus *Vertigopsis* Sterki 1893

40 *Gastrocopta pentodon* (Say 1822)

Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as *Pupa pentodon*; Pilsbry 1898, as *Bifidaria pentodon*; Dall 1905, as *B. pentodon*; Pilsbry 1948; Harris & Pip 1973; Harris 1978; Lepitzki 2001.

Pilsbry (1898: 18) recorded this species from “Laggan, B.C.” in error. However, Laggan (now Lake Louise) is in Alberta (see Forsyth 2004a).

41 *Gastrocopta tappaniana* (C. B. Adams 1842)


The only records of this species in Alberta are from the study of Van Es & Boag (1981) near Edmonton.

Family Punctidae Morse 1864

Genus *Punctum* Morse 1864

Subgenus *Punctum* Morse 1864

42 *Punctum minutissimum* (I. Lea 1841)

Berry 1922, as *P. pygmaeum*; Mozley 1926b, as *P. pygmaeum*; Harris 1978; Van Es & Boag 1981; Boag & Wishart 1982, as *P. pygmaeum*; Kralka 1986; Locasciulli & Boag 1987, as *P. pygmaeum*; Robb & Samuel 1990; Neckheim 1997; Lepitzki 2001.

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*An Annotated Checklist and Bibliography of the Recent Terrestrial Mollusca of Alberta*
Family Discidae Thiele 1931 (1866)
Genus Anguispira Morse 1864
Subgenus Zonodiscus Pilsbry 1948

43 Anguispira kochi occidentalis (von Martens 1882)
La Rocque 1953, questionably, as A. kochi kochi.
La Rocque (1953) queried whether the species is in Alberta. I know of no bonafide records from Alberta. Shells of Oreohelix subrudis have been wrongly identified as A. kochi occidentalis in collections.

Genus Discus Fitzinger 1833
Subgenus Antediscus H. B. Baker in Pilsbry 1948

44 Discus shimekii (Pilsbry 1890)
Berry 1922, as Gonyodiscus shimekii; Pilsbry 1948; La Rocque 1953; Harris 1978; Platt 1980; Lepitzki 2001.

Subgenus Discus Fitzinger 1833

45 Discus whitneyi (Newcomb 1864)
Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as Patula striatella; Dall 1905, as Pyramidula striatella; Berry 1922, as Gonyodiscus cronkhitei; Mozley 1926a, as G. c. athonyi; Mozley 1926b, as Pyramidula c. anthonyi; Mozley 1930, 1934, both as Gonyodiscus c. anthonyi; Pilsbry 1948, as D. cronkhitei; Harris & Pip 1973, as D. cronkhitei; Harris 1978, as D. cronkhitei; Platt 1980, as D. cronkhitei; Van Es & Boag 1981, as D. cronkhitei; Boag 1982, as D. cronkhitei; Boag & Wishart 1982, as D. cronkhitei; Kralka 1986, as D. cronkhitei; Locasciulli & Boag 1987, as D. cronkhitei; Robb & Samuel 1990, as D. cronkhitei; Neckheim 1997, as D. cronkhitei; Lepitzki 2001.

Family Oreohelicidae Pilsbry 1939
Genus Oreohelix Pilsbry 1904

46 Oreohelix strigosa cooperi (W. G. Binney 1858)
Dall 1905, as Oreohelix strigosa var. stantoni; Pilsbry 1939; Russell 1951, as O. strigosa stantoni; La Rocque 1953.

47 Oreohelix subrudis subrudis (Reeve 1854)

48 Oreohelix subrudis limitaris (Dawson 1875)
Dawson 1875, as Helix limitaris; Taylor 1895b, as Patula strigosa; Dall 1905, as Pyramidula solitaria var. limitaris; Berry 1922, as O. cooperi limitaris; Pilsbry 1939; La Rocque 1953; Lepitzki 2001, as O. subrudis s.l.
Dawson (1875) described this subspecies from Waterton Lake.

Superfamily Gastrodontoidea Tryon 1866

Family Gastrodontidae Tryon 1866
Subfamily Gastrodontinae Tryon 1866
Genus Striatura Morse 1864
Subgenus Striaturops H. B. Baker 1928

49 Striatura ferrea Morse 1864
Although reported from near Jasper, this species has not been subsequently found in Alberta to my knowledge and this record may represent a misidentification. Except for this anomalous record, Striatura ferrea is not known west of Lake Superior (Pilsbry 1946, Hubricht 1985). The whereabouts of the material, of which the identification needs verification, is unknown but perhaps could be housed in the CMN collection.
Genus *Zonitoides* Lehmann 1862  
Subgenus *Zonitoides* Lehmann 1862

50 *Zonitoides arboresus* (Say 1816)  

51 *Zonitoides nitidus* (Müller 1774)  

**Family Euconulidae H. B. Baker 1928**  
Subfamily Euconulinae H. B. Baker 1928  
Genus *Euconulus* Reinhardt 1883  
Subgenus *Euconulus* Reinhardt 1883

52 *Euconulus fulvus* (Müller 1774)  
Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as *Conulus fulvus*; Dall 1905, as *E. trochiformis*; Berry 1922, as *Petasina fulva alaskensis*; Mozley 1926a, as *E. fulvus polygryatus*; Mozley 1926b; Mozley 1930, as *E. chersinus polygyratus*; Mozley 1934, as *E. fulvus polygyratus*; La Rocque 1933, as *E. fulvus fulvus*; Harris & Pip 1973; Harris 1978, as *E. f. alaskensis*, *E. fulvus*; Platt 1980; Van Es & Boag 1981; Boag 1982; Boag & Wishart 1982; Kralka 1986; Locasciulli & Boag 1987; Robb & Samuel 1990; Neckheim 1997; Lepitzki 2001, as *E. fulvus, E. polygyratus*.  

It is possible that some of these records may in fact be the next species. It is very unlikely that *E. polygyratus* occurs in Alberta; Mozley's records of this species (repeated by Lepitzki 2001) are placed here.

53 *Euconulus praticola* (Reinhardt 1883)  
Neckheim 1997, inferred as *Euconulus alderi*.

Neckheim (1997: 7) mentions that at Smoky Lake, AB, he found both reddish brown and larger, yellowish shells. While not clearly stating that he believed that the smaller, reddish species is *E. alderi* [=*E. praticola*], he does infer this. Recently, two species have been recognized in British Columbia: a ubiquitous, catholic species predominantly in xeric to mesic habitats (*E. fulvus*) and a widespread but sporadic species living in hygric habitats (*E. praticola*) (Forsyth 2004b). I suggest that Neckheim had both of these species in his Smoky Lake collection.

**Family Oxychiliidae Hesse in Geyer 1927 (1879)**  
Subfamily Godwiniinae C. M. Cooke 1921  
Genus *Nesovitrea* C. M. Cooke 1921  
Subgenus *Perpolita* H. B. Baker 1928

54 *Nesovitrea binneyana binneyana* (Morse 1864)  
Harris 1978, as *N. binneyana*.  
The occurrence of the nominal subspecies in Alberta requires confirmation, especially since H. B. Baker (1930) recognized only *N. binneyana occidentalis* from the province.

55 *Nesovitrea binneyana occidentalis* (H. B. Baker 1930)  
Mozley 1926a, 1930, both as *Polita binneyana*; Baker 1930, as *Ketinella binneyana occidentalis*; Pilsbry 1946, as *Ketinella binneyana occidentalis*; La Rocque 1933, as *Ketinella binneyana occidentalis*; Harris 1978, as *Nesovitrea occidentalis*; Boag & Wishart 1982, as *Nesovitrea occidentalis*; Neckheim 1997; Lepitzki 2001.

56 *Nesovitrea electrina* (Gould 1841)  
Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as *Hyalina radiata*; Dall 1905, as *Vitrea radiata*; Berry 1922, as *Helicella (Retinella) hammonis*; Mozley 1926a, 1930, both as *Polita hammonis*; Mozley 1934, as *Retinella electrina*; Harris & Pip 1973; Platt 1980, as *Retinella electrina*; Van Es & Boag 1981, as *Retinella electrina*; Kralka 1986; Locasciulli & Boag 1987, as *Retinella electrina*; Robb & Samuel 1990; Neckheim 1997; Lepitzki 2001.
Family Pristilomatidae Cockerell 1891
Genus *Hawaiia* Gude 1911

57  *Hawaiia minuscula* (A. Binney 1840)
Harris 1978.

Superfamily Limacoidea Lamarck 1801

Family Agriolimacidae Wagner 1935
Subfamily Agriolimacinae Wagner 1935
Genus *Deroceras* Rafinesque 1820
Subgenus *Deroceras* Rafinesque 1820

58  *Deroceras laeve* (Müller 1774)
Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as *Limax hyperboreus*; Dall 1905, as *Agriolimax hyperboreus*; Mozley 1930, as *Agriolimax hyperboreus*; La Rocque 1953, questionably, as *D. hyperboreus*; Platt 1980; Van Es & Boag 1981; Boag & Wishart 1982; Kralka 1986; Barker 1999; Lepitzki 2001.

59  *Deroceras reticulatum* (Müller 1774)  Introduced
Not previously recorded in the literature.
I have photographed slugs at Lac des Arcs, in the Rocky Mountain Foothills in 2004; additionally, there is a museum lot collected at Waterton Lake National Park (RBCM cat. no. 006-082-005) that is verified anatomically as *Deroceras reticulatum*.

Family Vitrinidae Fitzinger 1833
Genus *Vitrina* Draparnaud 1801

60  *Vitrina angelicae* Beck 1837
Taylor 1893, 1895b, both as *V. limpida*; Dall 1905, as *V. limpida*; Mozley 1926a, 1930, 1934, all as *V. limpida*; Pilsbry 1946, as *V. limpida*; La Rocque 1953, as *V. limpida*; Harris & Pip 1973, as *V. limpida*; Harris 1978, as *V. limpida*; Platt 1980, as *V. limpida*; Robb & Samuel 1990, as *V. limpida*; Lepitzki 2001.

None of the literature records above were determined to my knowledge on anatomical grounds, and most of these records are from the Rocky Mountains and the foothills where I have identified *Vitrina pellucida* from. Unless there are both species in the same area (as purported by Harris 1978), the majority (or all?) of these records probably were *V. pellucida*.

61  *Vitrina pellucida* (Müller 1774)
Harris 1978, as *V. alaskana*; Van Es & Boag 1981, as *V. alaskana*; Boag & Wishart 1982, as *V. alaskana*; Kralka 1986, as *V. alaskana*; Lepitzki 2001.

Based on anatomical differences between this species and *Vitrina angelicae*, I have confirmed that *V. pellucida* does occur in Alberta. One specimen from Lac des Arcs, near Canmore (RGF coll.), was dissected. To my knowledge no other material has been anatomically studied. See my comments under *Vitrina angelicae*, above.

Superfamily Arionoidea Gray in Turton 1840

Family Binneyidae Cockerell 1891
Genus *Hemphillia* Bland & W. G. Binney 1872

62  *Hemphillia camelus* Pilsbry & Vanatta 1897
La Rocque 1953; Lepitzki 2001.

La Rocque (1953) gave the range of this species as Alberta and Idaho, without any further details or references literature or specimens.
Superfamily Helicoidea Rafinesque 1815

**Family Polygyridae Pilsbry 1895**  
Subfamily Polygyrineae Pilsbry 1895  
Tribe Allogonini Emberton 1995  
Genus *Allogona* Pilsbry 1939  
Subgenus *Dysmedema* Pilsbry 1939

- *Allogona ptychophora* (A. D. Brown 1875)  
  [Harris 1978].  
  Although mentioned by Harris (1978), *Allogona ptychophora* was not found in Alberta by him (pers. comm., 10 March 2006).

**Family Thysanophoridae Pilsbry 1926**  
Genus *Microphysula* Pilsbry 1926

63 *Microphysula ingersollii* (Bland 1875)  
Harris 1978.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY & LITERATURE CITED**

References marked with an asterisk are included here as they are cited in the introduction or annotations, but do not form part of the body of published work on the Recent terrestrial molluscs of Alberta.


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TAYLOR, G. W. 1895a. The present state of Canadian conchology. The Ottawa Naturalist 8: 143–159.


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