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ADELOPOMA COSTARICENSE FOUND IN CHARLESTON, S. C.-A specimen of what seems to me to be the Costarican species Adelopoma costaricense Bartsch and Morrison was taken alive in Charleston, S. C., on April 12, 1945, by my younger colleague at the Chicago Natural History Museum, assistant curator of insects Rupert L. Wenzel, then a captain in the U. S. Army. It fully corresponds with the shell characters attributed to this species of cyclophorid land snails, the only difference being that our specimen (CNHM. No. 24510) is of a buff color all over, whereas, according to the description given by Bartsch and Morrison (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 181, p. 150; 1942), the species is generally alabaster white.

The collecting history of the specimen in question offers a certain interest inasmuch as it was found in a light trap for insects set near the edge of a marsh on the grounds of the wartime Stark General Hospital, in the northwestern outskirts of Charleston. Whether the little snail went into this trap on its own or whether it was carried there by some larger flying insect to which it clung, cannot be decided. The latter of the two alternatives is by no means as improbable as it might appear, for I have already experienced another case of such a passive dispersal. that of the southwest European acmid shell Renea moutoni Dupuy sticking to a leg of a large bee caught while flying in the air.

From the only specimen of A. costaricense found alive in Charleston, it cannot, of course, be concluded that this species is firmly established on American soil, though this is by no means impossible, if one considers the hot and damp climate of South Carolina, in which so many imported tropical plants can exist. It was, perhaps, with such plants that our species, elsewise only known from Santa Maria, Costa Rica, has been unintentionally introduced into the Charleston area.—Dr. Fritz Haas, Curator of Lower Invertebrates, Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill.