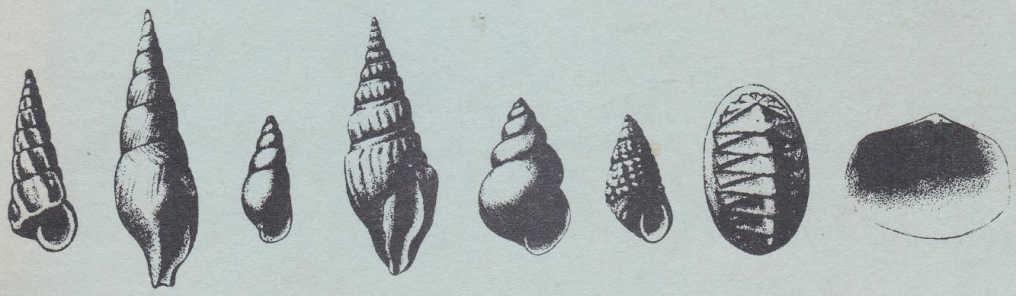
# CONCHOLOGICAL REMINISCENCES

## RECOLLECTIONS
## OF
## Emery P. Chace and Elsie M. Chace

WITH THE HELP OF OUR NOTEBOOKS

ISSUED WITH THE AID OF THE

**SAN DIEGO SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY**



SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
1967

Love to Gail & Bertha from Emery P Chace
Elsie M Chace

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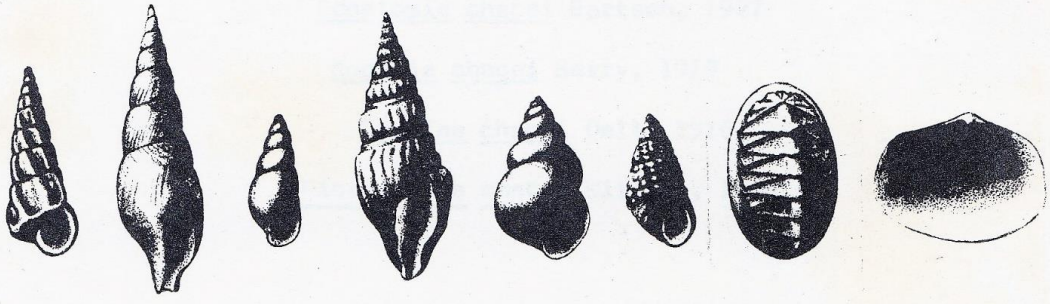

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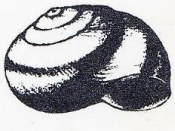

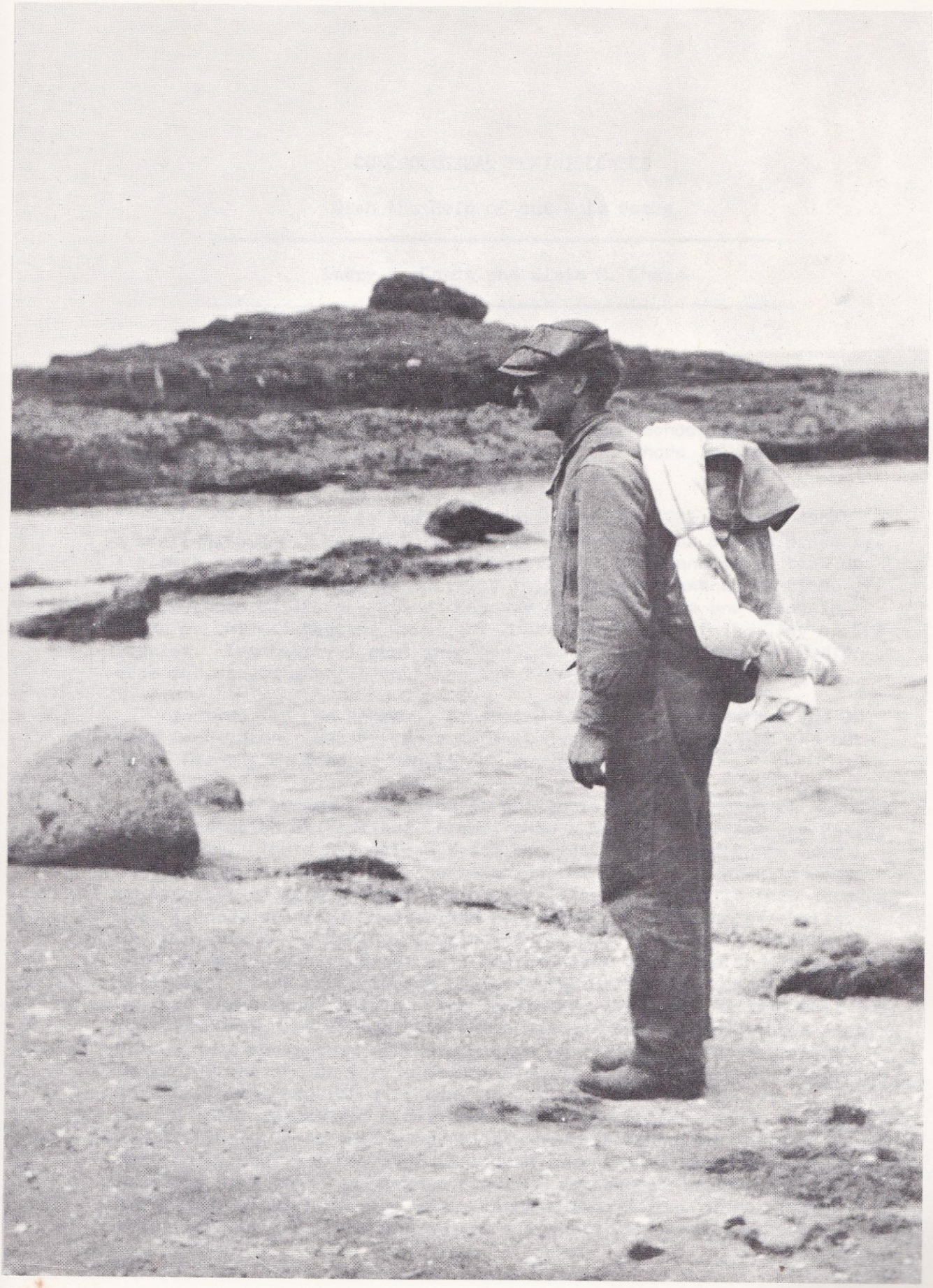

# CONCHOLOGICAL REMINISCENSES

## With the Help of our Note Books

Emery P. Chace and Elsie M. Chace

My (E. P.) parents owned a dairy farm in Rhode Island and I was born there in 1882. I went to a small district school with about 15 pupils of various ages and then to a small high school at Warren. Later I had a year as a special student at the Rhode Island State College.

The family moved to Redlands, California in 1901. They bought a small home and I helped father build a larger house on the property. I picked oranges the first winter that I was there and later took up electrical work. I was an operator in powerhouses and substations of the Southern California Edison Company for some years and later in those of the Los Angeles Water and Power Department of the City of Los Angeles. Eventually I went into construction work in the San Pedro area and stayed with it untill after I was 70 years old.

In 1905, in Los Angeles, I married Elsie Margaret Herbst and we have 2 children, Gail P. Chace, a mail carrier at San Pedro, and Ruth Chace French, a Licensed Vocational Nurse.

We first became interested in shells late in 1910 when we spent a week's vacation at Terminal Island, then a modest resort at San Pedro, California. There had been a storm the week before and there were many shells on the beach. The next year we spent a week in the same cottage and an acquaintance noting our interest in shells told us of a Mrs. Eshnaur who lived nearby and had a large collection of shells. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eshnaur invited me (E. P.) to go out with them to work an early morning tide, so I learned much about the shells as we collected. They later taught us about the scientific names and showed us some books about shells. Incidentially, they were wailing that the east San Pedro mud flats, then being dredged out to improve Los Angeles Harbor, was where they were accustomed to collecting Ida's tellin, named for one of the Conchological Club of Southern California members. That Christmas brought us a copy of Josiah Keep's "West Coast Shells" and we later discovered other books about conchology in the Los Angeles Public Library. At that time it was possible to borrow for use at home many books that are now kept in locked cases. Our subscription to the Nautilus also began about that time. A cottage at Seal Beach came into the family about that time so we began a long series of collecting trips to Seal Beach and the adjacent Anaheim Bay. One afternoon, in

talking with another shell hunter, Mrs. Chace betrayed that she knew differences among the shells usually lumped as cockles and the other lady was interested. She proved to be Mrs. W. F. Ball, a charter member of the Conchological Study Club of Southern California. Mrs. Eshnaur had mentioned the club, but because of poor health was not an active member of it at that time. The club was limited to 12 ladies and met at the homes of members. Through Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Chace was invited to be a guest at a meeting in Mrs. Oldroyd's home on Signal Hill. A fellow guest that day was Julia Ellen Rogers, then of New York, but visiting relatives in Long Beach. In June of 1913, Mrs. Chace was invited to join the club. The members of the club at that time were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. W. F. Ball | Miss Margaret Wood |
| Mrs. Maria Baldridge | Mrs. Lizzie Drain |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston | Mrs. W. H. Golisch |
| Mrs. Sarah McFerren | Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lawrence |
| Mrs. T. S. (Ida) Oldroyd | Mrs. Matilda Zech |
| Miss Lillian Zech | Mrs. Elsie M. Chace |

It was a day to be remembered when the club met at our home and Mrs. Chace gave a talk about the lamp shells and their allies.

About 1916, this club was invited to meet at the Southwest Museum and to open its membership to anyone interested in conchology. This invitation was accepted and that is when I (E. P.) became a member of the Conchological Club of the Southwest Museum. Mr. W. H. Golisch and Mr. Allyn G. Smith joined the club at that time and Mr. A. M. Strong became a member shortly after that. Mr. and Mrs. Golisch gave their large collection of shells to the Southwest Museum about that time and we were asked to assist in checking the taxonomy of that collection. A few years later that collection was given to the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena. The museum had no heating facilities at that time and was not a comfortable place to meet during the winter so it was given up as a meeting place. A few meetings were held in the business office of Mr. A. M. Strong and a little later arrangements were made for meetings to be held at the Los Angeles City Public Library.

Let's go back a bit. In those days our collecting was limited to those areas that we could reach by streetcar and our first collection material was housed in large flat cardboard boxes. About 1915 I (E. P.), being a bit of a woodworker, got lumber and built a cabinet for the growing collection. When that was filled another cabinet was built. Altogether we now have 6 large cabinets and 4 smaller ones. We were living in southeast Los Angeles at that time and it was convenient to take the big red streetcars to San Pedro or to Balboa. In the summertime, the lowest tides were in the very early morning and I used to take

the last car at night to the end of the line and then wait for daylight to collect shells. Several times we walked from Point Fermin to Point White during the early hours in order to collect there at daylight. In those days there were many shells to be found at that not so readily available spot. A few times Mrs. Chace and I took the last evening streetcar to Balboa and by previous arrangement crossed the bay by ferry. Then, with a knapsack full of food and a pair of blankets tied around it, we hiked about three miles to what is now called Crystal Cove. Collecting was very good there at that time because so few people got there (no road). After three days collecting, the food supply was gone, the knapsack was full of shells, and we hiked back to the ferry which took us to Balboa and the streetcar for home.

From our headquarters at Mrs. Chace's mother's cottage at Seal Beach we did quite a lot of beachcombing over these years and found many species. Polinices lewisii and P. recluziana frequently were hermit crab specimens that had good crepidulas perched on them, or in them. I remember one low tide when there were hundreds of drill shells on the beach but they are seldom seen on the beach that way. In Anaheim Bay, I could dig a mess of cockles for chowder almost any day and there were other bivalves including Sanguinolaria nuttallii, the Purple Clam. Much of this area is now Naval Reserve and NO TRESPASSING.

In the summer of 1914, Mrs. Chace and I made a trip to San Diego on the small steamship Queen to visit my uncle, D. L. Emery, who was also interested in shells. Mr. Emery and I collected on the edge of Point Loma on one early morning low tide and I obtained a few good rock-boring species. Several Adula stylina Cpr. (now called Botula californiensis) were among the species collected and this was not common in collections at that time.

In 1915 we again visited Mr. Emery in San Diego and spent a day at the Exposition that was in progress at Balboa Park. We enjoyed the fair and we also enjoyed some shell collecting. I found an odd form of Cerithidea californica in the National City area of San Diego Bay that Dr. S. S. Berry later named C. c. hyporhyssa. It is now considered only an ecologic form that was caused by factory waste contaminating the intertidal mudflats at that point.

One afternoon we took a small railroad train that ran to La Jolla as far as Pacific Beach and then walked down to the beach to the mouth of Mission Bay. Not much collecting along the ocean beach but after sleeping on the sand most of the night we found that collecting was very good on the gravelly flat just inside the bay. We gathered Semele decisa and several other clams, and also many univalves, some of which were new to our collection. We gathered a few tiny land shells (Vertigo californica) from the leaves of the Mesembryantheum that was growing along the top of the beach. The San Diego Society of Natural History had a small display of shells and other material in 2 rooms in the downtown Hotel Cecil and we visited with Mrs. Kate Stephens who was curator at that time.

In 1916 we were carrying an exchange advertisement in the Nautilus and this started several conchological correspondences which lasted for many years. One was with J. R. LeBrocton Tomlin of the British Museum. The most unusual, however, was with a German druggist in Tien-Tsin, China. As he had access to very few shell books, he sent us a package with the shells numbered and asked that the identifications (names) be sent back to him numbered. Most of them were beyond us so we sent them to the late Bryant Walker with whom we were already in correspondence. He determined that one of them was undescribed and sent it to Dr. Pilsbry. It appeared in the Nautilus (vol. 33:2) as Clausilia steetzneri--named for the collector, with good locality data, Szechuan Province, China.

The Lorquin Natural History Club was organized in 1913 by Fordyce Grinnell. It was a group of high school boys that were interested in various branches of natural history. They made frequent trips to the hills back of Pasadena to study and collect. One member was interested in snakes, another in butterflies, and others in geology or botany. I heard about the club and joined it in 1915 to tell them about shells while I learned about other things from them. Occasional trips were made to the Point Fermin area where I could tell them about shells. On one of these trips to Point Fermin, some Pleistocene fossil shells were collected from an exposure that was later named "The Chiton Bed" because there were many chiton valves among the shells collected. Mr. Alonzo Davis (later a research man at the State Experiment Station at Riverside) and Charles Richter (later Dr. Charles Richter of the California Institute of Technology) were on this trip. A small bulletin called LORQUINIA was published by the club for many months. The first number was in August, 1916 and the last one in January, 1919. I was editor of the last two numbers and the last one carried an article that I wrote about "The Chiton Bed" which listed 66 molluscan species, 12 of them chitons. Another member of the club was Paul Bonnot who later was an expert on abalones for the California Fish and Game Commission. Another member was Allyn G. Smith, now a research man with the California Academy of Science.

In the spring of 1917, we sent a few chitons to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia that, to our eyes, were not readily identifiable. Dr. Vanatta wrote us about them and suggested that they might be a new species. That started us out after more specimens and a more detailed study of them. We found that the specimens in question were a situs form of the common Ischnochiton conspicuus Dall, and had been named in a Carpenter ms. (see Nautilus, vol. 31, pp. 37-40, 1917).

About 1918 a letter from H. H. Smith, curator of the Alabama State Geological Survey, asked if we could send lots of California marine shells that could be split into 20 collections to be put into the schools in that state. We replied that we could and sent a large box of shells to him by freight. Mr. Smith had agreed to send us specimen for specimen and it was a very profitable exchange for us, as when the box was unpacked

there were many more species than we had sent. Many of them had been collected by Nicholas Pike, a U. S. Consul at Mauritius who was very much interested in natural history. We have donated some shells from the above exchange to the museum of the San Diego Society of Natural History and the original labels from the Alabama State Geological Survey with collector "N. Pike" still with them.

## - 1919 -

In the summer of 1919, a friend, Mr. Stewart Towne, asked me to be the 4th member of a party making a camping trip to Yosemite Valley and Lake Tahoe. His mother and a schoolteacher friend were the other members of the party. This trip was long drives and nice scenery but little chance to collect shells. However, at Happy Isles in Yosemite Valley I did have time to find a few helminthogyptas (a land snail of this locality) and a few smaller species. These were all fine for our shell collection. The excitement of the trip was a broken pinion gear as we were hurrying home. Mr. Towne had an old pinion gear in the car and he and I tore into the rear end of the car and changed it right there beside the road. We then had to drive till midnight to get home and get on a job the next day.

In the fall of 1919, several trips were made to Anaheim Bay mainly for chowder clams. In December, on a day that the tide was very low, I rode the streetcar to the end of the line at Long Wharf, Santa Monica, and walked a mile up the beach to a rubble reef where I found and collected many chitons. Mopalia acuta and Mopalia porifera were quite common at this locality.

Another good trip this year was to the Palos Verdes coast. My young son and I took the last evening car to Redondo to the end of the line at Clifton. We walked about 2 miles down the coast and waited for daylight. Down the cliff at daylight and we found a good rubble reef and collected a nice lot of shells, including some abalones. The interesting feature of that trip was that my son, Chester, discovered a few fossil shells just below the top of the cliff as we started back to the carline. It was a Pleistocene exposure and had some Chiton valves in it. These were sent to Dr. S. S. Berry and were included in the large report that he published on fossil chiton valves.

In late 1920, I bought a secondhand Ford touring car and longer collecting trips were now possible. The first was to Trona, San Bernardino County. We were fortunate that trip as it rained during the night and when we went out to collect in the morning the snails had all come out of their hiding places to get a drink. We collected a large series of this snail (Micrarionta arga) which had previously been considered rather rare. It has no common name.

- 1922 -

On a vacation trip in the summer of 1922 we made a camping trip to Morro Bay and Cayucos, San Luis Obispo County. Our first camp was between the highway and the beach at Refugio. Here a fisherman had gathered Norrisia (one of the top shells) for food and we gathered up the discarded shells. Several of them had specimens of the Crepidula norrisiarum on them, a species that we were very glad to get. The next evening we were at a nice public campground at Morro Bay. We found many species on the large expanse of mudflats that were exposed at low tide. We dug 2 Panope generosa (goeyducks) and made a fine chowder from them. Nassarius, the scavenger snail, was fairly common and we gathered many of them. After three days here, we moved up to Cayucos where there was good collecting on rocky areas. We collected about 30 species there including a set of Thais emarginata (one of the purple snails) that were larger specimens than any that we had previously found. Two red abalones made a fine dinner for us and we saw many black abalones. Altogether a good collecting area which we visited several times in later years. On the way home on this trip we stopped at Avila where we collected several good rock-boring species, especially Petricola carditoides.

Early in 1922, while I was working in a powerhouse in the Owens Valley, I received a letter from Mr. J. H. Ferriss asking if I would go with him on a trip into the Death Valley area to collect snails. Mr. Ferriss was a Joliet, Ill. newspaper man and a well-known land shell collector. He had collected many species in the southeast United States and in the mountain regions of Arizona. I made arrangements for a month's leave of absence from the powerhouse job and Mrs. Chace and I joined Mr. Ferriss and his wife in their Ford car for a month's trip in the desert area. Our first stop was at Trona, San Bernardino Co. Mr. A. M. Strong, a well-known mining engineer, joined our party for several days while there. He had collected a few snails in that area many years before. In three days hunting in the canyons of the Argus and Slate Ranges we found many snails. They were Micrarionta argus (Edson). Only a few specimens had been known previously. We then moved over to Ballarat, an almost abandoned mining town, and hunted snails in the canyons of the Panamint Range. We found snails in most of the places that we looked for them. One day Mr. Ferriss and I worked too late in Panamint Canyon and I had to drive his car, without lights, about two miles back to Ballarat in the dark. While there we met Shorty Harris, a rather well-known desert character. Our next landmark was Resting Springs where we camped for three days in an old empty building. There were no snails to be found near the springs but there were many snails on the flank of Gunsight Mountain less than a mile away. We also found snails along the road leading to Pahrump, Nevada. These micrariontas all seem to be one species and they live on the rocky slopes of the mountains and sometimes on the alluvial fans, but never on the floor of the valley. The month's work with Mr. Ferriss was

very interesting and hard at times. On our way out of the valley Mrs. Chace and I camped one night at Leach Springs. There had been a bit of snow on the ground where we camped and we awoke at daylight with snow hitting our faces. Needless to say we broke camp in a hurry and rolled out of that area.

- 1923 -

In 1923 we were living at San Fernando, and on a day off we drove across the valley and down Topango Canyon to the coast. Here we collected quite a few shells and the big catch of the day was five specimens of Mytilimera nuttalli (sometimes called the Sea Bottle Shell). This species is a nestler in the compound ascidian and we found them in the ascidian that coated the under side of overhanging ledges.

In March we drove to the Palos Verdes coast when there was a low tide. We found the area near Resort Point was rather good collecting that day and we gathered 36 species of mollusks, including 9 chitons and a few "Button Shells" (Cadinea reticulata), a species not found every day nor every place.

Another trip to the Palos Verdes coast in April. This time we picked up Dr. H. R. Hill in Los Angeles and went to Point Vincent to hunt for nudibranchs. No luck finding the nudias but other mollusks were fairly common. I gathered one green abalone and five black ones for eating. They were the large shells and the other extreme was a few odostomias, tiny white shells that are too small to have a common name.

We had a nice party at Mugu Bay May 30-31 and June 1, 1923. That was before the coast road north of Santa Monica was open and we had to go out the Los Angeles - Ventura Highway to Camarillo and then out to Mugu Bay on crooked dirt roads. However, we finally arrived at the south end of Mugu Bay and found a nice campspot and a small spring in a gully not far away. Mr. A. M. Strong and Mr. C. E. White found our camp and worked the low tides with us. There were plenty pf mudflats and sand flats with some patches of eel grass. A list of the species would make tiresome reading so I mention only a few of them. One item was a set of Crepidula perforans (the white slipper shell) that was found living in the hollows of old Pecten shells and they were quite highly colored. (They are now in the collection at the San Diego Natural History Museum.) The small Pheasant Shell (Phasianella compta) was very plentiful on the eelgrass. The Mugu Bay area is now (1967) in a military reservation. and there is a marine research station there.

The year 1923 was a busy year, conchologically speaking.

On June 27th, Dr. W. O. Gregg and I made a night drive to Mugu Bay to collect on a rather low tide. We arrived at the bay at daylight and

were out on the exposed flats promptly. Many bivalves to collect. We took Tellina carpenteri and Macoma yoldiformis in good numbers. In the edge of one channel we found several Mactra californica, a species not commonly collected.

In July we made a trip to the collecting areas at Morro Bay and Cayucos. The first stop was at Avila where we camped and did a little collecting on the early morning tide. Then we broke camp and drove through San Luis Obispo and Morro Bay to Cayucos where we found a nice campground in the edge of a cypress grove. Here we did a little collecting on the early morning tide, but this area was rather bare of mollusks. Mr. Strong and Mr. White joined us about noon so we broke camp and moved in the afternoon to a campspot on the Storni Ranch, about 4 miles up the coast. This was a spot where Chinamen had pulled and dried sea lettuce for shipment to China. We had to do our cooking down on the beach where there was less danger of fire getting into the grass of the cattle pasture. Very fair collecting here and Tegula brunnea was the commonest species of this locality. The black abalone was also common here. A surprise at this camp was finding a land snail living under weeds and hen and chicken plants that were growing close to the edge of the bank above the beach. They were Helminthoglypta umbilicata, the umbilicate snail.

After two mornings collecting, we decided to move to a new spot so packed up and moved back to Cayucos. The next morning we found some good shells on the coast just north of Cayucos Beach. I turned over one large slab of flat rock and found 30 nice crepidulas, the white one that has too many names. Another move, this time to a campspot just south of the town of Morro Bay. Low tide in the morning and we rented a boat so as to work on the large tide flats in the center of the bay. Collecting was good; there were many Panope generosa. The big find was two live specimens of Paphia tennerima which I (E. P.) took away from specimens of Polinices lewisii (Moon Shells). Another shell not common in collections was Modiolus rectus Conrad. Many of these were found by Mrs. Chace and our daughter Ruth. They were living almost completely buried in the mud of the small pools all over the mudflats. This is usually considered a rare species. Another thrill that day was finding a small area of mudflat well covered with specimens of the barrel shell (Acteon punctocaelata). We gathered a nice lot of them. Altogether a very good day's collecting. In the afternoon we moved again. This time back to Avila where Mr. Strong and Mr. White wanted to get some of the petricolas which were fairly common there. We broke a lot of rock and gathered enough for everyone. On the road again and we were down in Santa Barbara County when it was time to camp. In the morning I collected a few midtide species including Acmaea paradigitalis before we broke camp and were on our way home with lots of shells to clean.

## - 1924 -

Another year (1924) and many trips were made to various collecting spots this year but none to remember as of especial interest. The first one was to Resort Point, Palos Verdes Coast. Among the smaller material collected this time were some specimens of Lora grippi. These small shells have no common names. Nine species of chitons were taken and several specimens of Mytilus adamsianus that were living in rather narrow crevices of the ledges at about midtide level.

Another trip that we remember well: While in San Diego in 1915 we were introduced to Mr. C. R. Orcutt who was a well-known collector and had made trips down the coasts of Lower California. In the spring of 1924, we received a letter from him saying that "if we could come down, select shells and write our own labels, we would be welcome to some of his duplicates many of them from Lower California". Needless to say, I arranged for time off from the work that I was on and we went to San Diego. We spent a busy afternoon in the Orcutt duplicate room and came away with many species new to our collection. I realize now that he wanted to help others and to spread his duplicates out so a fire or other mishap would not destroy all of them.

Other trips were to the big breakwater at San Pedro where I could always find many limpets, including the big keyhole limpet, and some black abalones on the outer side of the breakwater. Trips to the open coast north of Santa Monica were usually good collecting for the species that live in the rough water. We could always gather a mess of mussels for the stew kettle and we enjoyed eating them. We usually found the better collecting spots in the rubble patches out in front of the canyons. One collecting trip was made to gather specimens to illustrate a lecture that I gave to the zoology class at the San Pedro High School. I had 45 species from that trip to talk about.

In late December this year we visited the Palm Springs area where Walcott's snail is found and were fortunate in being there when there was a good shower during the night, an unusual occurance for this rather dry region. The morning after the shower I went out on the hill near where we were camped and found many snails out in the open. The night rain had brought them out of their hiding places to get a drink and to feed. That was a day to shout about. These snails are usually well back in the rockslides. Another snail of this general area is Micrarionta xerophila and after some searching we found a colony of them and gathered a few. So we were well pleased with this trip.

- 1925 -

We were living in San Pedro in 1924 and we made many collecting trips before the year ended. The first was to the inner part of the San Pedro Harbor which was largely marsh at that time. Melampus olivaceus was common and in addition I found some Phytia setifer, (the bristle-bearing ear shell). It was living on the under sides of old boards and in trash but not down on the mud. We had never found this species in Anaheim Bay nor in Alamitos Bay. We made several trips to Anaheim Bay to gather cockles for chowder and to collect a few shells for our exchange material. Three trips to the Palos Verdes coast to get abalones for the table and more shells for the exchange material. On the first trip there we found 2 live specimens and 4 valves that made 2 more specimens of Venus fordi, quite a rare species. The large tidepool there was a very good collecting spot at times. Another good collecting day was when we drove to Newport Beach across the new bridge and down the new coast road to Reef Point. This was a big day. We got 7 Cypraea and 7 Tylodina fungina, which feeds on the yellow sponge and is seldom found. Another trip in the spring was to Point Fermin as leader for a high school biology class.

The tides of July that year were very low and Mrs. Chace and I made a trip to La Jolla and San Diego to try collecting in spots that were not so familiar. After driving most of the night, we were at La Jolla for the morning tide and found a few species that we do not find at San Pedro. Acanthina paucilirata was one of them. The next collecting was at the mouth of Mission Bay where we found several species of bivalves that added to our collection when we got them home. A visit with Dr. Fred Baker filled one evening and was much enjoyed. There was plenty of vacant land on Point Loma at that time and we camped not far from Dr. Baker's home. The next day we drove to the "Old Spanish Light" and hiked down the hill to collect on the rocks near the actual point.

The highlight of that spot was a ledge of shale rock in which many specimens of Adula stylina (now known as Botula californiensis), a rock borer, were living. We broke up some of the ledge and obtained many specimens. We collected many chitons there and associated with them were vitrinellas and scridans. Altogether it was another redletter day and the last of the collecting for this trip and we drove back to San Pedro the next day, a five hour trip in those days. No interesting collecting the rest of this year.

- 1926 -

Collecting trips in 1926 were frequent and usually good. The first was to Los Angeles Harbor where we found large, clean specimens of Murex festivus and Tritonalia poulsoni around the docks of the yacht club. We also gathered many Modiolus capax at this sopt.

Another day we went to the Palos Verdes coast where we collected some shells for our exchange boxes and two nice green abalones. We ate the abalone meat and cleaned up the shells for the collection.

There were good low tides the latter part of January and we made a four day trip to Ensenada, Baja California. This was a chance to collect many species that do not occur at San Pedro or Newport. The largest haul of the trip was about 60 Pterynotus trialatus (the three-winged Murex) which were found on the rubble reef on the inside shore of Punta Banda at the southwest corner of Todos Santos Bay. It was a bum road the last part of the way to this collecting spot but it was worth it. While we were there three Mexican fishermen came in from out at the end of the point with three sacks of abalones and we bought three of them at 5 cents apiece. We drove back to Ensenada for the night and next day, after looking over the town a bit, including the small museum, we started up the 60 mile road to Tiajuana. We had not found the Acanthina lugubris that we had hoped to get so we stopped at places where the road was close to the shore to look for that species.

At the third stop we found that species in the edge of a tidepool and a nice Tylodina fungina walking across the same pool. These were 2 very welcome items for our growing collection. It was 3:00 P.M. by that time and we were a long way from the border. However, by driving as fast as was comfortable on the dirt road we made it to the border before the gates were to close at 9:00 P.M. We were busy the next two days cleaning the catch.

We made several trips to Newport Beach this year and the collecting was all about the same: cockles for chowder several times and other shell for the exchange boxes. Forrerias were usually found and an occasional Lamellaria would make the trips worthwhile.

Three trips to Point Fermin, San Pedro, after shells and one trip to the same area as leader for a Sierra Club outing. The Los Angeles Nature Club asked me (E. P.) to lead an outing at the beach for them. They selected a day when there was a low tide and Portugese Bend, Palos Verdes coast, as the place. I talked about mollusks (shells) and showed them how some of them lived. A collecting trip on October 31st was particularly good. There were many FRESH kelp holdfasts on the beach and by tearing them apart we found 14 specimens of the unusual chiton Cyanoplax lowei. That was a day to shout about.

- 1927 -

Our first collecting trip in 1927 was to Dead Mans Island. A locality that was destroyed by harbor improvements since that time. Here we collected a few Recent shells and some fossil material. The top of the island was Pleistocene with Pliocene material below it. Fossil shells weathered out and mixed with the Recent along the beach. The first live

Saxidomus nuttallii that we ever found were in the beach at Dead Mans Island.

A storm in early January brought in kelp holdfasts at Point Fermin and we had another chance to collect some of those deepwater chitons from the holdfasts. It was a lucky day as we do not find chitons in any holdfasts that have been in on the beach more than 2 days.

In April this year we took a sightseeing trip to Morongo Valley which is out at the edge of the desert. At Morongo Pass a rockslide close to the road attracted my attention and we stopped to investigate. We found a few good specimens of a snail that Dr. S. S. Berry later described as a new species, naming it Micrarionta morongana.

- 1928 -

We were living at Anaheim in 1928 so it was not too far to drive to the Newport-Balboa collecting areas. Our first trip was to the rocky coast south of Newport Bay. Only a few shells this trip but among them were three specimens of the rather rare Yellow Limpet (Tylodina fungina).

Several trips were made to the Palos Verdes coast and to Newport Bay this year. Many specimens gathered mostly for the exchange boxes. Nothing that was worth shouting about. Cockles for chowder several times. Mr. A. M. Strong was living at Newport and sometimes went collecting with us and we frequently used a skiff that I had built for him to go to the flats in the center of the bay where we found many Belcher's Chorus, (Forreria belcheri). Frequently they were feeding on a cockle which they did by chipping the edge of the cockle shell until they could insert their proboscis and suck out the clam.

On April 22, Mrs. Chace and I took Mrs. Crosby, a Boston woman, to Newport Bay. It was her first experience collecting on this coast and she enjoyed it very much. Collecting was good that day and we shared part of catch with her. Cowries, Moon Shells and Ear Shells. About 30 species of bivalves and 20 species of univalves were found in our collecting boxes when the rising tide sent us back to Mr. Strong's home. Mrs. Crosby had a nice lot of shells to take home with her.

In the summer this year Mrs. Chace was invited to accompany her mother and Fred Richard on a trip to northern California. It was an enjoyable trip and Mrs. Chace brought a few shells, some of them land snails.

On Decoration Day this year we drove to Trabuco Canyon in the Santa Ana Mountains on a picnic and exploration trip. We ate lunch near the ranger's station there in the canyon and then hunted for snails. No luck

at first but when we went into nearby Falls Canyon to see the 60 foot fall of the small stream we found many snails and good empty shells. Slime trails on the bank of the stream indicated a good live colony in the area. We identified them as Helminthoglypta petricola Berry. This locality is 75 miles from the nearest reported locality of that species. On another trip we found snails in the main canyon but the total range of this colony is still unknown.

- 1929 -

In June, 1929, Mrs. Chace and I packed a camp outfit in our old Reo touring car, marked the car "EUREKA OR BUST" and took off up Highway 101. We left 101 at Santa Rosa and headed for the coast. A tide book was part of our outfit and we planned to be where we could collect marine shells when the tides were low. We stopped a few places to look for land snails on this trip and one of the places that we found them was at the edge of the campspot near Duncan Mills on the way to the coast. Any campspot is a nice one if we find snails near it. Our next camp was at Anchor Bay, Mendocino County. It was a nice locality near the beach with a small stream running through it. Here we collected marine shells for 2 days. Many good species including red abalones that furnished fine steaks for our dinners. The flat abalone (Haliotis walallensis) which we found there was another species that was new to our collection. It seldoms grows to be more than 5 inches long and was known to only a few people at that time. After 2 days collecting here we moved camp about 4 miles up the coast for another 2 days collecting. This is lovely country to camp in at this time of year and abalones were fairly plentiful at that time. More reds for our dinners.

At Seaside Beach, a few miles north of Fort Bragg, we saw Indians drying the big chitons (Cryptochiton stelleri), apparently for food later in the year. We then drove over the hills to Highway 101 as there was no passable road along the coast north of here. Near Laytonville, on Highway 101, we camped beside a big redwood tree the center of which had been burned out but it was still alive. We made our beds in the burned out cavity of the tree. Farther north we left the main highway and drove to Table Bluff Lighthouse just south of Humboldt Bay. Here we found a colony of snails in a large patch of thimbleberry, nettles and briars. They were Helminthoglypta expansilabris, a species that feeds on the nettle plants and is sometimes found on the tall nettles four feet from the ground. This was only a short stop and we were soon on our way again to and through Eureka and then through pretty redwood country--Prairie Creek Redwood State Park--up to Klamath where we left the highway to camp at "Dad's Camp" at the mouth of the Klamath River, for 10 days. We took life easy but did locate snails of four genera in this area. Monadenia fidelis, Vespericola columbiana, both common; Trilobopsis loricata nortonsis, not so common; and Helminthoglypta mailliardi, a very few although this area is near the type locality of that species.

Our next move was to Crescent City where I hoped to find some work so as to extend the trip for a week or more. A gang was working on the road about 25 miles up the Smith River Valley and I did get 6 days work on that gang. There we camped in an open spot in the woods about 100 yards from the highway while that job lasted. Back at Crescent City we spent the next 3 days collecting in different localities. One of them was out at Point St. George where we located a colony of the common snail of the region living in weeds and grass just above the hightide line. They were much smaller than usual and when some of them were given to Dr. Berry (a specialist in land shells), he thought them sufficiently different so that he gave them a subspecific name. (Monadenia fidelis pronotis, Berry 1931)

On the road again, a 50 mile jump to Pistol River, Oregon, which is only a wide place in the road with a store and a cheese factory. We found a nice campspot near the store and a good colony of snails (M. fidelis) not far from camp. They were mostly on tree trunks. The odd thing about this colony was that the bases of all specimens were strongly tinged with green and we later described them as a local color variety. (Monadenia fidelis var. beryllica Chace & Chace). This was the top of the trip. We cleaned shells and packed up for the return trip to San Pedro. We drove through Crescent City to Orick for the night. Our next camp was at Redwood Park campgrounds at Arcata. Here we collected 20 more redwood snails that we found on the tree trunks where they were estivating.

On our way home; but we stopped near Pepperwood to collect a few anodontas from the Eel River at that point. That was our last collecting. A stop at Berkeley to divide some of our catch with Allyn G. Smith was a pleasant break in our trip home.

- 1930 -

This seems to be a land shell year.

First to the hills back of Sierra Madre where I hiked a lot and got very few shells. Then a trip to the cactus patch at Point Fermin where I collected a nice lot of empty shells of Helminthoglypta traski. (This may have been the colony from which the type specimens were collected.) A visit with Dr. S. S. Berry at Redlands was enjoyed and he told us of finding snails in Whitewater Canyon on the east side of the mountains. It interested us enough so that we went over the mountain and down to Whitewater Canyon where we hunted several hours. We came out with 1 live specimen and 6 empty shells. We do not always have good luck.

In March we went to Trabuco Canyon again. This time to introduce Mr. E. E. Hand to the snails of that area. We took only a few snails on this trip but saw many small ones which we left to mature.

In November Mr. and Mrs. Hand and Mr. Lowe took us to San Antonio Canyon, San Gabriel Mountains, to hunt for snails, especially Helminthoglypta petricola zechae (Pils.) that had been described as from that area. Dr. W. O. Gregg joined us and we had an enjoyable day but found only a few of the shells that we had hoped to get. We did find a few of the smaller snails of that region so the day was not a total loss.

Later we accompanied Mr. Lowe on a trip to Victorville, San Bernardino Co., to try to collect some of the species that Dr. Berry had described from that area. In spite of its being desert country we were able to find snails in several localities (Helminthoglypta mohaveana and related snails).

Back to the Fossils--Another bright sopt in 1930 was in September when Dr. W. O. Woodring of the U. S. G. S. called on us and asked to be taken to the "Chiton Bed" fossil exposure on Point Fermin which we had reported in Lorquinia in 1919. I went with him to Point Fermin and then he took me up the hill and pointed out other terrace exposures. We then visited the Resort Point Pleistocene exposure where there are chiton valves among the shells.

## - 1931—1932 -

Depression years--No collecting trips in early 1931 and in July my job ran out from under me so we packed the camping outfit and a few carpenter tools in the car and started north to visit Mrs. Chace's mother who was living at Lookingglass, Oregon. On the way north we stopped at Anchor Bay, Mendocino Co., for 2 days of fine collecting. Red abalone to eat and the smaller "flat" abalone (Haliotis walallensis) for our collection and some for friends. We found several specimens of a shell but we could not put a name on and sent some to Mr. A. M. Strong for naming.

He wrote us that it was Fusinus harfordi Stearns, the first specimens reported for many years. The type locality was Big Spanish Flat, which I believe was in the area now known as Shelter Cove. Dr. Abbott of the San Diego Society of Natural History offered us a copy of the Society Memoirs Vol. 1 (Grant & Gale) for a specimen and we accepted the offer. There are now 2 specimens of this rather uncommon shell in the SDSNH Museum collection, that one and the one from Mr. A. M. Strong's collection. Three more days collecting on the Mendocino Co. coast and an overnight stop at "Dads Camp" at the mouth of the Klamath River and we were on our way again. Up the coast to Bandon, Oregon, and then across the hills to Lookingglass and

the home of Mother Herbst. Some snails were found in this area and one BIG surprise. We found specimens of Helminthoglypta mailliardi about 180 miles from its type locality with no intermediate colonies known at that time. After a two week visit and some collecting there in the Lookingglass Valley we drove back to Crescent City, where we could collect marine shells, for an indefinite stay. I went out of Crescent City on two firefighting jobs, neither of which was very large, but they put a few dollars in my pocket. I picked up a few snails on the way down the mountain coming in from one of them.

With nothing to prevent us, we worked every tide that was low enough to make it worthwhile even in the winter when our hands got so cold that we could hardly pick up a shell. We sent boxes of shells parcel post to San Pedro and to our friend Allyn G. Smith at Berkeley. A list of all the species that we collected would be tiresome reading here but we have long lists in our book of collecting notes.

- 1933 -

On June 28 we packed our camp outfit and several boxes of shells into our car and a small trailer and started our trip home with no definite date set. A few miles down the road, at Wilson Creek, we stopped and gathered a few snails from the edge of a lagoon near the road. Some of them were Pomatiopsis and when we sent them to Dr. Pilsbry he called them a new species, naming them P. chacei. On a later trip we found them in another locality not very far from Crescent City; also at Sixes River, Oregon.

Much driving and very little collecting on our way back to San Pedro but when we reached Berkeley we made our usual visit to Mr. Allyn G. Smith to pick up packages that had been mailed to his address for storage until we returned south. Some unpacking, displaying and dividing the summer's loot, then seeing and thankfully accepting some of the material that he had collected in other localities.

In August, 1933, we went to a job at Camp Rogers, a whistle stop on the Western Pacific Railroad 50 miles up the Feather River from Oroville. It was a good job and a pleasant place but quite isolated. All our groceries had to come from Oroville by train. The job lasted a year and we had opportunities to hunt snails in spare time. There were several pools on a bar at the edge of the river where we found small freshwater mollusks. We found specimens of a small snail (Cionella lubrica) in the chips of the woodpile at the cookhouse but larger snails were very scarce. The few that we did find were a form of Helminthoglypta cypreophila.

- 1934 -

Back in southern California in the fall of 1934 there were two collecting trips to record. One was to Morro Bay and my father and mother were along on that one. I dug Panope (goeyducks) and Elsie made a big chowder that was enjoyed by all. A few large Moon Shells were found this trip but not very many other shells.

The other trip was to Las Vegas and Boulder Dam. On that trip we stopped at a small hill in the desert near Baker and collected quite a few Micrarionta bakerensis. (It was described by Pilsbry and Lowe in the Nautilus for Oct. 1934). On the way back from Boulder Dam we stopped again and this time gathered more live specimens.

This year's highlight was the American Malacological Union meeting at Stanford University. Dr. Junius Henderson was President and Dr. Myra Keen Secretary. We enjoyed meeting the east coast members who were there and the many interesting papers that were read. Our own contribution was a paper about two closely related land snail shells of northern California.

- 1935 -

This was a busy year conchologically speaking. First a trip to Newport Bay where we found that a suction dredge was working and I went to the end of the discharge pipe to see what was being brought up. I found some very good Dentalium (Tusk Shells) but very little else. On another trip to this area our daughter picked up a good specimen of Tellina idae, rather a rare species. A trip to the San Pedro breakwater was a dud--too much grease from the three battleships that were anchored nearby.

We were at Seal Beach for one of the February low tides and we found that the beach was full of Bean Clams (Donax gouldii). This happens only accasionally.

A longer trip this year was to Carmel, Palo Alto, and the Pinnacles National Monument. On a low tide at Carmel we collected 50 species of marines, including 13 species of chitons. There were several red abalones of legal size and many smaller ones. We saw some black abalones but did not take any. Altogether, the south edge of Carmel Bay was good collecting at that time.

At Palo Alto we went to Stanford University where we saw parts of the shell collection there and we had an enjoyable chat with Dr. Myra Keen.

At San Jose we visited with another shell collector, Mrs. Hattie Gemmell. She had a very nice collection of Haliotis shells which she enjoyed talking about. From there we drove to the Pinnacles National Monument (San Benito Co.). This is the type locality of Helminthoglypta benitoensis Pils. and Lowe and I wanted specimens for our collection. We found two live specimens and one empty shell rather quickly but in several hours did not find more. A trip through the cave was interesting geologically but not conchologically.

On the road south again we stopped at Arroyo Grande to hunt for Helminthoglypta umbilicata. The published description gives "San Luis Obispo Co." as the type locality but Dr. R. H. Tremper had told us years before that the original lot were found beside a stream that runs through this town and near a bridge. We found a locality that fitted that description and there was a good colony of snails there. We gathered a nice set for our collection and labeled them possible topotypes.

In July, I took Dr. Lloyd of the Cabrillo Beach Museum out on the Palos Verdes coast to the place where we had discovered Micrarionta kellettii 5 years earlier. This is the only colony of this Catalina Island snail known to be on the mainland. We located it but snails were not nearly as plentiful as they had been when we first discovered them. Too many dry years??

- 1936 -

The year 1936 began with a visit from Mr. Woodbridge Williams who asked me to show him the Pleistocene fossil exposure that was known as the "Hilltop Quarry". After collecting a few fossils there we invaded the nearby gully and collected many live specimens of our common native snail (Helminthoglypta tudiculata). These localities were completely destroyed by a housing project a few years later.

More land shells: Our friends, Octavia and Newell Daniels, asked us to accompany them to what is now Joshua Tree National Monument so a camping outfit was packed in their box trailer and away we went for four delightful days in the wild, almost desert country. No snails had been reported from that area but we found a few under a pinyon tree in the edge of a small rockslide near the locality known as Keys Ranch. Later we found snails on a rocky hillside near Twenty-Nine Palms. We

believe these to be Micrarionta rowelli. This is high country and from Keys View we could see most of Coachella Valley. There are some interesting rock formations in this area.

In may my son Gail and I went to Newport Bay. We hunted the rocky flat not far from the mouth of the bay and had fair luck. The big catch was many specimens of Megatebennus bimaculatus, one of the keyhole limpets.

In October we tried collecting in Newport Bay again and were disappointed in what we found. It may be that we were expecting too much.

In July this year Mrs. Chace was invited to go with the Burches on a trip from Los Angeles to Seattle to show them how to collect land snails in the northern part of the state. The trip was from July 23 until August 10th and was very successful.

- 1937 -

It was a rainy winter so we were able to collect more of our "common" native snails than usual.

In January, 1937, we spent 3 very busy weeks in Long Beach packing the "H. N. Lowe" collection (of local and worldwide shells) for transfer to the Museum of the San Diego Society of Natural History. It was interesting work although little time was taken to really look at the shells.

On a trip to Ensenada this spring we found that recent rains had filled the estero below Ensenada with mud, killing or driving out all the previously numerous shells. It took four years for this area to recover. Leaving the estero, we drove around the lower part of the bay to the end of the road at Fish Camp where we found the Burches, Connellys, and the Willetts, all conchologists, already there. The big rocky flat that was exposed at low tide was very good collecting that day and the next. More than 30 species went into our collecting boxes. Mrs. Chace and I gathered more than 100 Pterynotus trialatus (the three winged Murex) and put 50 of the poorer ones back for breeders. Some of the party went over the hill to Arbolitos on the outer coast and found a somewhat different fauna with several Monterey species in it. One of the species collected there was a small chiton that Mr. Willett decided was new and he named it Callistochiton connellyi (Nautilus, vol. 51, p. 25).

On the way back from Ensenada we stopped to hunt land snails on a rocky hillside in the lower part of El Tigre Canyon. In an hour's hunting and turning many rocks we found one each of the two common snails of this area and one empty shell of a Micrarionta that appeared to be a new species. In 1940 we visited this place again and, with Dr. Gregg to help, we found sufficient material so that Mr. Geo. Willett described it and gave it the name Micrarionta chacei (Bull. So. Cal. Acad. Sci., vol. 39, pp. 80-82).

Another stop was at a large rockslide beside the road near La Mision to look for snails. We found 2 live snails and some empty shells. They were Helminthoglypta traski but they were sufficiently different from the typical specimens from Los Angeles County so that we gave them a subspecific name, Helminthoglypta traski misiona Chace and Chace which, with a description, was published in the Nautilus (vol. 51, p. 60, 1937). Another smaller snail, Haplotrema transfuga, was living in this same rockslide and we gathered a few of them. There are only a few reports of this snail which ranges from San Diego to Ensenada.

The big trip of the year was north to Seattle with stops along the way to see friends and to collect shells. Our first collecting was at Anchor Bay, Mendocino Co., on July 6th where we filled our collecting boxes at each low tide for four days. There were many red abalones and we brought in four large ones, ate the meat, and saved the shells. The smaller "flat" abalone was fairly plentiful and we gathered a few of them. They are Haliotis walallensis Sterns. They seldom grow to be over 5 inches longest diameter and many people would think that they were the young of the red abalones.

We found 40 species at this beach.

Up at Agate Beach, Mendocino City, we found the same fauna as at Anchor Bay but here there were more opalias. We called them O. wroblewski at the time but Mr. Strong decided that they were not that species and named them Opalia chacei. (Nautilus, vol. 51, no. 1, p. 4).

Our next stop was at Pepperwood on Highway 101 where our conchological friend, Faye Howard, was staying with her parents. Here we collected more of the smoky snail (H. infumata) in the nearby woods and some of this lot were the albinistic form.

We will always remember a patch of nettles beside the road on the way to Ferndale. Here we gathered a pound coffee can full of Helminthoglypta expansilabris in a few minutes. Ferndale was not a lucky conchological spot so we were on our way again promptly. It was a nice drive through the redwoods, especially through Prairie Creek State Park, to Crescent City. Here we knew the fauna fairly well so collected few marine shells. Collecting land snails was better. The "Faithful Snail" is almost everywhere in Del Norte County except the marshy areas. In some places they climb trees or rocks to seal down for the summer dry season.

Driving up the Oregon Coast we stopped at De Poe Bay to see the large marine aquarium where they have many fine large anemones from deep water. Siletz Bay was another stop. There we dug 40 Mya arenaria, the soft shelled clam. This is the eastern species that came out here with seed oysters from Chesapeake Bay many years ago. They make a fine chowder.

We ferried across the Columbia River at Astoria and drove up the coast to Nahcotta on the edge of Willapa Bay. Here we had a brief and interesting visit with Dr. Trevor Kincaid who is spoken of as "The father of the Oyster Industry of the West Coast". Willapa Bay is one vast oyster bed. We stopped near Bay City to see what other mollusks were living in this area and were disappointed, only a few species but the eastern Crepidula (C. fornicata) was one of them.

At Seattle we visited with Mr. Walter Eyerdam who had collected shells in many places. He accompanied us on a trip to Fidalgo Island and Deception Pass where we collected many marine shells and a few land shells from the side of the hill above the beach. These were Monadenia fidelis semialba. It is only a color variety. Back at Seattle we went to Fort Lawton Beach where we found many very fine Thais lamellosa. They were living in the sand on the lee side of rocks in the beach and had fine large frills. In the brushy area back of the beach I found Triodopsis devia, a land shell that I had not collected before. Most of them were found up on the vegetation where they were easily seen.

This was our farthest north for this trip and now the long trip home. We left Seattle August 25th and planned to follow Highway 99 most of the way back to Los Angeles. However we did a little collecting along the way. The freshwater snail Goniobasis has a wide distribution in northern California, Oregon, and Washington and we took time to collect some of them from many of the streams along the way. A list of these streams would not be interesting.

At Kelso, Washington, we made a 10 mile side trip to Coal Creek, the type locality of Allogona townsendiana brunnea Vanatta. We gathered a series of shells and they were very little different from the typical form from other localities. Dr. Pilsbry did not recognize it as a good subspecies in the Manual. Another brief stop was at Shasta Springs where we gathered a set of Polygyra sierrana from the damp area around the spring. We could have collected 100 very easily. A few freshwater forms were found in the edge of the river but nothing unusual.

An evening with Allyn G. Smith in his shell room was very much enjoyed and was an opportunity to share with him some of our summer's collecting.

Home October 25th from a long, pleasant, and conchologically profitable trip.

Back at San Pedro the low tides of December were inviting and we made several collecting trips. Two of them to the San Pedro area, Cabrillo Beach and the Breakwater, one to Newport Bay, and one to the Palos Verdes coast. Nothing collected on these trips to shout about but we did get one nice green abalone on the Palos Verdes coast that we enjoyed eating.

- 1938 -

We made many trips to the local beaches during the early part of 1938. One of these was to Anaheim Bay, Orange Co., where we gathered a mess of mussels for the cook. In cleaning them we collected several small species, the most interesting being a tiny snail called Iselica fenestrata very seldom found in any other way. Another was a day's dredging in Redondo Bay with Mr. P. M. Connelly which added a few species to our collection, although nothing new to science.

At the suggestion of Mr. A. M. Strong, I took a job near Grizzly Flats, Eldorado County, for the late summer and early fall. It was a new collecting area for us and we found it interesting in butterflies and moths as well as in shells. The most conspicuous snail was Monadenia mormonum, but we also found a form of Helminthoglypta cypreophila, Vespericola columbiana Berry and a small haplotrems that we are calling H. keepi. This was named for Josiah Keep whose book started so many of us west coast students in conchology.

After returning to San Pedro, we made another successful trip to the Morro Bay area particularly for a land snail (Helminthoglypta walkeriana) which lives in the sand dunes at the south end of the bay and has a rather limited distribution. It was low tide in the afternoon and we went out on the mudflats where we found specimens of Tellina bodegensis, not a common species.

- 1939 -

We remember some of the bum trips as well as the good ones.

The year 1939 started out rather poorly. We made a trip to Ensenada in February mainly to hunt for land shells along the way. We had hoped to find Micrarionta chacei but no luck this time. On the way back we stopped again at the big rockslide near La Mision. This time we found only immature shells so the trip was a dud.

One Sunday Mr. E. J. Post came to San Pedro to see us and we took him out to the colony of Micrarionta kelletti on the Palos Verdes coast. This time we collected 90 good mature shells and the colony was apparently thriving. After collecting these we went down to the beach and collected a few marine shells but the tide was not very low so a few species were all that we could get.

A trip to San Onofre in March was a very good one. We collected about 20 species including one nice Mitra idae, four Pterynotus trialatus, and a few nice Maxwellia gemma.

That winter a small breakwater was put in in the San Pedro Harbor and Mrs. Chace and I went out to it in early April. We found quite a few shells including two specimens of Pododesmus macroschisma.

We took Fred and Mary Ann Barnett to San Onofre to work one of the low tides in November. Shells were not at all plentiful this trip. Only four Cypraea and one medium sized Spisula hemphilli were worth writing about. Oh yes, I did dig a mess of Paphia for a chowder.

This year ended with a trip to Anaheim Bay where I took a mess of Mytilus californicus from the bridge piling. When I cleaned them up for the stewkettle I found one Calliostoma gemmulatum, four Odostomias, and one Lamellaria sharoni.

- 1940—1941 -

In the fall of 1940 there was a call for carpenters from Monterey to help enlarge Fort Ord. I answered that call and I worked at Fort Ord for about 6 months. I rented an apartment at Pacific Grove and Mrs. Chace joined me. Our apartment was not far from the edge of Monterey Bay and while living there we went collecting at every opportunity. A large tidepool near Point Pinos was an especially good spot and we collected there many times when the tide was low. Our biggest thrill was finding the habitat of Acmaea triangularis. Dead shells were common but none of the collectors had nice live-taken specimens. We discovered it living on the stems of the pink coralline algae. Most specimens were covered by the algae and so were perfectly camouflaged.

Several times we visited the shops where abalones were butchered and found that it was good collecting for small species on the backs of the empty shells if they had not been too well scrubbed. Acmaea rosacea, a small deepwater limpet, was collected in that way and that is the only way that I ever did collect it.

We collected the sand dune snail (Helminthoglypta californiensis) near Point Pinos and at Asilomar where it was fairly common. We also found it at several localities many miles both north and south of its reported range.

In the fall of 1941 we were back at San Pedro and made two collecting trips to the San Pedro breakwater with rather good results. Ida's Mitra (Mitra idae Dall) was quite plentiful and we gathered more of them then than on any other collecting trip that we have made.

In October I was asked to lead a group from the Long Beach Shell Club on an outing at Dana Point, Orange County. Many species were found but nothing very unusual.

- 1942—1945 -

There were very low tides in January this year and I went to the big breakwater at San Pedro to see what I could find. My luck was good that day and I collected three nice large Mitra idae and several smaller ones. There were only 10 other species in my box when I came in but I had not taken any crepidulas nor acmaeas. Mitra idae is highly prized by most collectors. In February, Mrs. Chace, Mrs. French, and Mr. V. D. P. Spicer went out on the breakwater and collected a few shells including more Mitra idae.

In September, 1942, we drove to Sequoia National Park, on up to General Grant Park and eventually down to Whittaker Forest. A beautiful place and named for an early graduate of the University of California. During this past week we were able to collect five different genera of shells ranging in size from minute Vertigo to the larger helminthoglyptas. Some of these are known from very limited localities. We collected several specimens of Helminthoglypta pleuripuncta which Dr. Berry described from a single specimen. Here we had spread our bed on an old tent platform, no roof, and were awakened next morning by an earthquake. The tops of the trees were swaying apparently about 5 feet. This was the end of the trip conchologically.

In 1943 we made a trip to the type locality of Helminthoglypta petricola which is Mill Creek Canyon, San Bernardino County. It was lots of work digging into rockslides for three days with very poor results. One fair collection set of shells and several old "bones".

In 1944 and 1945 I was busy at the shipyard and gasoline was rationed so that we seldom got to the beach to collect.

- 1946 -

In June this year, 1946, we decided on a trip to Neah Bay, Washington. We left Lomita in the last part of June and were on the Mendocino County coast for the early July tides and gathered many good shells at Anchor Bay. The landmarks for the next 3 days were Fort Bragg, Lane's Redwood Flat, and Dyerville, where we left Highway 101 and went over the secondary road to the coast at Petrolia where we hunted snails in the sand dunes as we had at Monterey. The snails there were Helminthoglypta arrosa mattolensis and were living in the sand under the weeds. On the way north again and one overnight stop at Port Orford, Oregon. Here we collected a few monadenias that had the characters of two subspecies. They could be called either var. pronoits Berry or var. beryllica Chace & Chace. They were found at the top of the bluff just above the harbor. Another stop was at Nahcotta, Washington, on the shore of Willapa Bay where we had an interesting visit with Dr. Trevor

Kincaid who is referred to as "The father of the Japanese oyster industry of this coast". The whole bay was one vast oyster bed and we looked around and found a few shells that we could collect without trespassing too far on the oyster beds. On our way up the Washington coast we stopped frequently to do what we call "Hunch Collecting" and in three distinct but similar places, near Bay City, north of Hoquiam, and again at Neah Bay, we found a few specimens of a small white slug with a visible shell, shaped like an abalone shell. We sent them to Dr. W. O. Gregg who identified them as Hemphillia (named for one of the early members of the San Diego Society of Natural History). Unfortunately, we did not know they were carnivorous, so the poor Doctor got only about half of the specimens that we had started in his direction.

We reached Neah Bay on July 24 and had three days of low tides and filled our collecting boxes each day. We took many Acmaea instabilis from the stems of the common Laminaria of this region. This Laminaria grows only in the deeper tidepools and we had to wade out into nearly two feet of water to collect this limpet. We saw one stretch of beach that had hundreds of empty shells of this species in it. There was a large bed of the Laminaria about 100 feet off shore.

Our next collecting was at Seal Rocks on the Hood Canal where we gathered a few oysters that were not in a staked out bed. The younger specimens were very pretty, being yellowish white with black rays on rather broad thin frills that get broken off as the shell grows larger. A few more miles and we were at Olympia where Highway 101 ends and we started south on Highway 99. At Centralia we stopped to see the collection of our conchological friend V. D. P. Spicer which is now on display in the capital building at Olympia. He took us to a patch of woods a few miles south of Centralia where we collected Anguispira alternata. This colony is the western limit of the wide range of this species.

At Independence, Oregon, we were close to the Willamette River and we gathered a few Margaritifera and Goniobasis from the shallow water at the edge of the river. Still rolling south and we stopped one night at Jim's Camp on the Klamath River in California and gathered a few freshwater shells and some fine land shells from the hillside near the camp. These were Helminthoglypta hertleini Hanna and Smith and this was many miles from its type locality. The last collecting on our way home was at Shasta Springs where we found a few land snails in the moist area near the spring and a few Goniobasis from the edge of the Sacramento River. Back home August 11 after a fine and conchologically profitable trip.

- 1947 -

The American Malacological Union held its 1947 meeting at Asilomar, Monterey Co., and we attended it. It was a very enjoyable 3 days and many good papers were read June 17, 18 and 19. We also enjoyed meeting the eastern conchologists that came out here to that meeting. D. L. Emery from St. Petersburg, Florida, and Dick Foster from Cambridge, Massachusetts, among others. After the meetings were over, we went to Morro Bay for 2 days collecting. The highlights of these two days were two good specimens of Paphis ternerrima and 4 specimens of Calliostoma tricolor.

- 1948 -

A low tide on May 12, 1948, was too good to pass up so we drove up the coast north to Santa Monica to try our luck. The rubble reef in front of Topango Canyon was very good for an open coast locality and there were many chitons. We collected many specimens of Mopalia chacei, four Mopalia acuta, and several Nuttallina fluxa.

In June we packed the car and on the 22nd we started for Yosemite Valley but planning to collect snails at any place that we could find them. Our first stop was near Frazer Mountain Park and we found snails under dead and rotting Yucca plants at several places in that area. A stopover at Riverbank with friends and a little collecting along the bank of the Stanislaus River was a pleasant break in the trip and we found a few snails. Another stop along the way was the old town of Columbia. A very interesting village with many of the old 1849 buildings preserved. We went to the nearby limestone quarry and found a few snails in the piles of discarded rock near it (Monadenia mormonum). We backtracked to Jamestown and then drove to Jacksonville and up the long grade to Big Oak Flat. There we looked back and could see several miles of the road that we had just come over. Another 50 miles and we were in Yosemite Valley and it was very crowded. We enjoyed the scenery and I took a 6 mile hike. At the foot of Vernal Falls there was a large cloud of mist (or spray) and in looking for snails I was down in the mist and with the sun behind me I was standing on the edge of a circular rainbow. A rather unusual situation. Out of the valley we drove to the Mariposa Grove and had a good look at some of the big trees. We collected a few Helminthoglypta and a few polygyras in this area and that was our last collecting for this trip.

- 1949 -

Another year and our first collecting trip was to Newport Bay for an afternoon low tide. Not a very good day but there were 37 species of

shells in our collecting boxes. The unusual one was a specimen of Modiolus rectus that usually lives off shore in deeper water.

The Long Beach Sehll Club had a field day at Alamitos Bay on March 13th. We went along and had a good time but did more talking than shell collecting. Schizothaerus nuttallii (the gaper) was fairly common at the lowest part of the beach and an occasional Zirfaea pilsbryi was found among them. A few Olivella boetica were obtained by screening. The Long Beach Shell Club held another field day in October, this time at Corona del Mar. As usual we were there and answered a lot of questions. It was not a very low tide and the collecting was only fair.

A trip to Malaga Cove, near Redondo, was another outing. This time I was hunting for tiny gastropods, Truncatella, that live near the high tide line. I found them deep in rubble rock where there was some decaying eel grass. Another small species, Pedipes unisulcatus, was found in the same situation.

We made two trips to Soledad Canyon, Los Angeles Co., hoping to find Sonorelix angelica which Dr. Gregg had described from that locality in 1948. We had very poor luck, one live specimen each trip and 17 empty shells.

Mrs. Chace and I made a picnic trip to the Santa Inez Valley north of Santa Barbara this spring and had a little better luck in finding snails. In the trash around trees in the edge of the riverbed we found a good colony of Helminthoglypta traski that was probably variety phlyctaena Bartsch.

- 1950 -

This year was a good year with nine marine collecting trips. The first one to Alamitos Bay where I dug cockles for a chowder and gathered 22 other species of mollusks. Polinices alta and P. recluziana were in the lot. I screened some mud from just below low tide level and was rewarded by finding a few specimens of a rather rare bivalve, Astheno-thaerus villosior Cpr. It was the very bright spot in the day's collecting.

In March I went to Whites Point and found very fair collecting. I had about 25 species in my box when the tide drove me in. This included 4 rock borers, Platyodon cancellatus, Parapholas californicus, Adula falcata, and Lithophagus plumula. Adula falcata is not too common.

In April, the Long Beach Shell Club had a field day at Alamitos Bay and of course we went along. We enjoyed the exchange of notes and comments among the members and gathered some of the usual species but found no rarities.

On May 7th, the Los Angles Shell Club had its field day at Whites Point and the usual species were found but not a single specimen of Ceratostoma nuttallii (the horn mouth) was seen that day.

Our friend Dr. Ruth Turner of the Museum of Comparative Zoology wrote and asked me to get some of the fragile mudborers for her, so another trip to Alamitos Bay in October. They live in rather soft mud and more were broken than I was able to get into my collecting box whole. They went to MCZ in alcohol. A few cockles were dug this trip but nothing else was in my box to take home.

There was a very low tide on November 11 so Mrs. Chace and I went to Alamitos Bay again. Lots of beach exposed but nothing on it worth picking up. We dug a mess of cockles for a chowder so the day was not a complete zero.

The life science class of the San Pedro High School made a field trip to Cabrillo Beach on March 17th and I was asked to go along. I identified many species of shells for the group and broke some shale rock to show them three species of rock borers.

Another trip to Morro Bay was the next outing. We left San Pedro April 23rd in order to collect on the low tides of the 24th and 25th. We rented a cabin and hired a boat for the next day. Up by daylight and there were many acres of mudflats exposed. We gathered many shells including one goeyduck for a chowder. There were quite a few empty pairs of the flat cockle (P. tennerrima). Live specimens are hard to find but the moon shells can find them.

The next day it was raining, so we packed up and rolled back to San Luis Obispo, north to King City, and on up to Soledad. Here was the turnoff for the road to the Pinnacles, a national monument 6 miles east. This took us to the west entrance to the monument and we spent over an hour searching for snails in this area without any luck. Back to King City for the night. The next day we drove to the eastern portion of the Pinnacles where there is more open area. We dug into a rock pile near a small stream and found two nice live specimens and six good empty shells. This snail had been named H. benitoensis by Mr. H. N. Lowe and is known only from that locality.

In July this year Mrs. Chace and I went to the mountains. First to Sequoia then to Giants Forest and down to Cedar Grove. We did very little collecting except at Boydens Cave which is outside the national park. There we found three species: two specimens of a Monadenia, fragments of a Helminthoglypta, and many specimens of an Ammonitella. This last species was over 100 miles from the nearest recorded locality for it and it was enough different from the Ammonitella that we knew so that we gave it a varietal name, Ammonitella yatesi allyni (Nautilus, vol. 64, no. 4, p. 122, April, 1951).

- 1951 -

A trip to Whites Point, mainly after pholads, was the first collecting trip this year. I broke rock until I had two good Chaceia ovoidea and several other rock borers. I explored an area south of Whites Point in March and gathered a few more pholads along with two legal sized Haliotis cracherodii.

In July I went to the abalone butcher shop in Wilmington twice and was allowed to pick out empty shells from the truck that was about to take them to the dump. In this way I obtained 16 Haliotis sorenseni and quite a few other Haliotis shells, some of which had blisters which I opened and saved the small pholads. I was fortunate in finding a Placiphorella velata on one of the abalone shells.

- 1953 -

The meeting of the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, is always something to remember. This year it was at Asilomar, June 14, 15, and 16. We were there and enjoyed the papers that were read and the association with old friends.

We decided to take a vacation and work the low summer tides at Neah Bay, Washington, and nearby Clallam Bay. We did not get away from Lomita until July 15th, so it was rather a hurried trip north with only three or four very short stops to look for land snails. It was a nice drive up the Oregon and Washington coast on Highway 101 and when we reached Sappho we took the dirt road out to Clallam Bay where we camped and collected for five days. It was a very good area for mollusks and we gathered the best set of Ceratostoma foliata that we had ever seen. After five days here we moved on out to Neah Bay where we filled our collecting boxes several times in the next four days. One day we rented a boat and rowed across the bay to Waddah Island where we found the acmaeas and crepidulas especially fine and plentiful. Also diodoras and Thais were found in quantity so we came back with full boxes. There were many chitons in this area and I gathered all that I could care for properly. Acmaea instabilis was fairly common on the stems of the palm kelp that was growing just below the low tide line and I gathered many specimens including some young specimens so that we have a good growth set. The young specimens are so different from the adult that sometimes they are not recognized. This was our turn-around point and we started the long trip south.

The first stop was at Elwha Forest Camp for two days of rest after the eight days of strenuous collecting. I found a few faithful snails and here they were perched well up on the large fern leaves. We stopped at three spots in the Hood Canal area and at one of them we collected a good mess of the Jap. oysters that were not in a staked in enclosure. We found a few young specimens and they were very frilly and yellowish, with dark rays. At Port Orchard we found Acmaea pelta very common and they were all the form that had been named olympica Dall. Another stop was at Bremmerton and our friend Mr. Spicer took us to nearby Rocky Point where we dug into shale rock and obtained several specimens of a pholad that still bothers us as to what species it is. Next we spent three enjoyable days at Mr. Spicer's home in Centralia and he took us out to Ocean Beach one day where we dug the razor clams. Mr. Spicer had a fine collection which is now on exhibition in the capitol building at Olympia. One of the days while at Centralia we went land snail collecting. We drove about 15 miles out to a patch of woods where Mr. Spicer showed us a colony of Anguispira kochi. It is the western record for this species and the specimens were quite a bit larger than the eastern ones.

This trip south we left Highway 99 in northern California and followed the Klamath River on Route 96 to Willow Creek and the home of our conchological friend Bob Talmadge. An overnight stop with him and some chat about the snails and we were on our way across the hills to Arcata and Highway 101. We rolled south on it till we hit Berkeley, where we had a pleasant evening with Allyn Smith and divided part of our summer's catch with him. A quick trip over to the Golden Gate Park and the California Academy of Sciences for an hour or two with Dr. Hertlein and then we were on our way HOME. Arrived at Lomita August 31, having put 3418 miles on the odometer.

- 1954 -

We started work at the Museum of Natural History at San Diego in April, 1954, and our first work was unpacking, labeling, and cataloguing the A. M. Strong collection. This took several months as we were working only 100 hours each month.

There was a bright spot in July when I was asked to go on a trip to Turtle Bay, Baja Calif., on the research ship ORCA. I had a chance to do some marine collecting and one day while ashore I discovered an exposure of Pleistocene fossils. I collected about 25 pounds of material and much later made a list of them which was published in the Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History (vol. 12, no. 9, pp. 177-180).

A trip to San Miguel Island on the ORCA in September was another bright spot in this year's work. Other than these two trips, it was just keep cataloguing here at the museum. In November, a quantity of shells that Dr. Emerson had collected while on the Vermillion Sea Expedition came to the museum and it took many hours to get that material sorted and catalogued.

- 1955 -

We were busy at the museum all spring but in July we took time out to go to the meeting of the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, at Stanford. We heard several very interesting papers read and enjoyed meeting many friends. After the meeting we drove up to the Mendocino County coast for three days of good collecting then across the hills to Lakeport on our way back to Lomita.

In September Dr. John Comstock invited me to go on a trip with him to San Simion, Baja California. We were part of an entomological collecting party and our camp was out in a wild canyon. I helped Dr. Comstock collect moths in the evenings and helped Mr. Harbison hunt for butterfly pupa during the day. Land shells were very scarce. It was a rather dry area.

In November our son-in-law and daughter took us to Cholla Bay, Sonora, Mexico, for four days of marine collecting. A very good time was had and we brought back quite a lot of shells.

- 1956 -

It was a big start this year. Dr. Joshua L. Baily donated his collection of marine shells to the San Diego Society of Natural History. It took two trips with the museum station wagon to bring it from La Jolla to the museum and there was plenty of work unpacking, labeling, and cataloguing it.

Then in March Mrs. A. E. Sherman, widow of Dr. A. E. Sherman, gave us a large part of the material that her husband had collected in the Philippines. Mrs. Chace and I went to her home and packed 6 large cartons of shells which, when labeled and catalogued, added 450 lots to the museum collection. There was another donation of about 100 species of shells collected at Okinawa by Dr. D. C. Lowrie, a government dentist, while he was stationed there. Those were museum activities.

Another trip to the Gulf of California: in March Mr. and Mrs. French (our daughter and son-in-law) took us to Baja California. We camped at Almejos a few miles north of San Felipe and had two days of fine collecting. We found a few species that we had never had before. The bright spot of this trip was finding many specimens of Turritella anactor Berry which was described from this area.

- 1957 -

This year started early with a six day trip to Cholla Bay, near Punta Penasco, Mexico. Big sand flats in the bay and plenty of rocky coast just the other side of Pelican Point. One of the shells that was new to us was Crassispira bottae which we found in the small channels in the rock ledges that were exposed at low tide.

The next trip was to Almejas Beach near San Felipe, Baja California. This one was in March and we had three days of low tides and good collecting. The common Acmaea here is the one that Dr. Berry recently described and named Acmaea concreta. In the years past, many collectors called it A. mesoleuca, a species that does not range up into the Gulf of California.

We attended the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, which was held at Santa Barbara this year. It was a fine gathering of old friends and a fine chance to learn what the others were doing.

A trip to Morro Bay to help Jean Wilkins and the Shumans find and dig a few Panope (goeyducks) was a profitable trip. Many Tellina bodegensis, a rather uncommon species, were found on this trip.

In mid-November, we made another trip to Almejas Beach near San Felipe and had a very pleasant two-days collecting. Among the shells taken this trip were specimens of a Nassarius that we later described as a new species. (Nassarius howardae Chace, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 12, no. 20. 1958). On this trip we drove the 50 miles of dirt road down to Puertocitos and had two more days of good collecting. Here there was a ledge of coquina rock at one edge of the bay that was the home of

many Lithophagus spatiosa Cpr. (This is the shell that Mr. Lowe named L. abbotti in 1935).

I finished up the year's collecting at Guadalupe Island, making the trip out there on the Scripps research ship, Stranger, Dec. 12 to 20th. The highlight of this trip was most of one day ashore where I collected land snails, including several specimens of Binneya guadalupensis, a species that is found only on that island.

- 1958 -

This year started out early with a group of five of us--Faye Howard, Ruth and Mead French, and Elsie and E. P. Chace--going to Punta Pensaco and Cholla Bay, Mexico, again for 8 days of collecting (Jan 3rd to Jan. 11th). The tides were very good and we gathered many shells, a few of which were new species for us. All potable water for this area has to be hauled in in tank trucks from a well about 12 miles away, so we brought water as well as food from Calexico, Calif.

This year the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, held its meeting at Berkeley and as usual we attended it and enjoyed it. After the meetings were over we drove from Berkeley up the coast to do a little collecting and to visit with our friends on the Mendocino County coast. It was a nice outing and we were back at San Diego on July 12th.

- 1959 -

Punta Penasco was good enough last year so that we decided to try it again and this was another trip to be remembered. Baja California is poor ccuntry to hunt for land snails but this year we took the new paved road from San Luis to Sonoyta and several miles out of San Luis we stopped where there was a hill near the road to look for snails. We were lucky this time and found a good set of another subspecies of Micrarionta rowelli. They were living under small rocks, in the edge of a gulley near the foot of the hill.

The best collecting area at Punta Penasco is out at Cholla Bay and Pelican Point where there is a camping area and where sometimes rooms can be rented. This trip we gathered more acmaeas that usual, especially the smaller ones. Acamaea acutapex Berry is very good for exchanges. Acmaea stanforniana was also plentiful at this locality.

That was in February. In April we had an itchy foot again and this time we went to Kino Bay, Sonora, Mexico. This was a bit off the beaten path at that time. There we had to camp in the sanddunes near the beach and one morning we found the tracks of a sidewinder not far from our camp. We combed the beach there quite thoroughly with fair success. Mrs. Chace found two valves of a Periploma and they matched to make a pair of this rather uncommon species. We got a native to take us across to a small island with his canoe and there we found a rubble reef where we gathered many species that were not found on the sandy beach where we had been

collecting. The two big items of this trip were many Cancellaria cassidiformis and Hormospira maculosa.

This year the A. M. U. P. D. (American Malacological Union, Pacific Difision) meeting was at Redlands and was very enjoyable except that the weather was unusually hot.

- 1960 -

This year we had two very interesting meetings. First the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, meeting held at Asilomar where we renewed our friendships with the west coast conchologists and heard all the latest news. Then in August we flew to Montreal, Canada to attend the American Malacological Union convention. We had known many of the members by correspondence; some of them we had met when they came to the Pacific Coast, either to A. M. U. meetings or on individual trips, but it was the first personal meeting with many of them. This was our first trip by air and Mrs. Chace's first crossing of the Mississippi River. We remember vividly Dr. Katherine Palmer's charm as she presided over the various meetings, the banquet with the toast to Her Majesty the Queen, and some of the university students who spoke no English. Dr. P. P. Carpenter lived the last few years of his life at Montreal and his collection of shells is in the Redpath Museum, McGill University, where the meetings were held and I had the opportunity of seeing some of them.

After the convention we went south, first to Monroe, N. H., for a visit with relatives. Then to Cambridge, Mass., where we visited with Drs. Clench and Turner at the Museum of Comparative Zoology for an afternoon. The next morning we had a good view of Bunker Hill Monument on our way to the railroad station where we took a train for Philadelphia. Most of the next day was spent in the museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences seeing a small part of their large collection. Dr. Virginia Orr was very helpfull in showing us around.

Then a bus trip to Washington D. C. and a day at the U. S. National Museum. Dr. Rehder was very busy preparing for a trip but we were able to see some interesting conchological material. From here we started west by bus to Chicago where we visited the beautiful Field Museum before taking a plane back to Los Angeles.

- 1961 -

No collecting trips in the early part of 1961 and we were busy cataloguing at the museum here at San Diego.

In June we went to the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, meeting. It was at Goleta this year and was a very nice get-together of old friends and we enjoyed the fine papers that were read.

The only collecting trip to note this year was to San Felipe and Puertocitos, Baja California, with Dr. Homer King in November. Collecting was not too good this time but I did get some good Ostrea mexicana. They were on volcanic rock and came off without very much breakage.

- 1962 -

We remember some bum trips as well as some good ones. In April, Dr. Gregg came down from Los Angeles one Saturday afternoon and on Sunday we drove to Tecate, Baja California, and about 18 miles down a dirt road that leads to the Sandoval Ranch. We stopped at several likely looking places to look for snails but found none, not even empty shells.

In June, the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, held its three day meeting at Asilomar and we attended it and enjoyed the papers and the companionship with the other conchologists.

- 1963 -

One trip this year to record and remember. In May I went with John and Priscilla Sloan to the coast near Santo Tomas, Baja California. It was a rocky spot with plenty of algae where we collected. John was interested in nudibranchs and I found three of them for him. At midtide there were some mollusks, but not very many. Up nearer hightide, there was less algae and more mollusks. I found one large colony of Tegula funebrale in which many specimens had the small Acmaea asmi perched on them. That was the best find of the day.

- 1964 -

No collecting to write about this year but we did attend the meeting of the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, held at Asilomar (June 18-21).

- 1965 -

Again no collecting of special interest but the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, was held at California Western University here in San Diego and we attended and enjoyed the meeting.

ADDENDUM

One of the most important pieces of equipment for all these trips was a notebook in which we recorded date, place, something of conditions and the species collected. We still have these notebooks, refer to them frequently, and consider them part of our collection.

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## WHO'S WHO IN THE PRECEEDING ARTICLE

Dr. S. Stillman Berry
A Stanford graduate and a specialist in 3 groups, Cephalopoda, Amphineura (chitons), and land shells of the Pacific Coast, Pulmonata. He has published many articles, some in the Malacological Society of London, some in the American Naturalist, some in the California Academy of Sciences, and more recently in Leaflets in Malacology, which he publishes himself. He is a member of the A. M. U. and the A. M. U. P. D. He has read papers at meetings of both of these groups.

W. J. Eyerdam
A well known botanist and shell collector. He was a member of the Whitney South Seas Expedition and has made collecting trips in several parts of the world, one of them down the west coast of South America. He lives at Seattle, Washington.

E. E. Hand
A Chicago high school teacher who spent several summers at Long Beach and made his home there after he retired. He was a friend of Mr. H. N. Lowe.

Dr. H. R. Hill
He was Curator of Invertebrate Zoology at the Los Angeles County Museum for many years.

H. N. Lowe
His family settled in Long Beach in 1899. He became interested in shells after hearing Prof. Keep lecture about them at a Chatauqua meeting, while he was a high school student. He collected in Florida and Cuba and made one trip around the world. Between 1929 and 1933 he made several trips down the Mexican coast and as far as Panama. He described a few species of shells and, working with Dr. Pilsbry, he described many more.

Mrs. Ida Oldroyd
A member of the original club who with Tom Oldroyd had a very good collection that was sold to Stanford University with the provision that they be curators as long as they lived.

Allyn G. Smith

A U. C. Berkeley graduate who worked in the Personnel Department of the telephone company for many years. Became interested in shells in 1910 or 1911 when he went shell collecting with Prof. Josiah Keep. He is now (1967) Associate Curator of Invertebrate Zoology at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California.

V. D. P. Spicer

An ex-Navy pharmacist who lives at Centralia, Washington. He had a good collection strong in south Pacific shells which is now in the capitol building at Olympia, Washington.

Mr. A. M. Strong

Graduated from Stanford University in 1899 as a mining engineer. He became interested in shells and joined the Conchological Club of Southern California in 1920. With the assistance of the club members, he compliled a list of the mollusks of Los Angeles and Orange Counties. I have a copy of that list and there are copies in the San Diego Society of Natural History library and there is a copy at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. He lived at Balboa the last few years of his life. He had a very good collection shells, especially of the smaller species, which is now in the SDSNH museum.

Robert Talmadge

A conchologist who lives at Willow Creek, California. He has published several articles about shells one of them describing a new subspecies of Haliotis fulgens--H. F. guadalupensis.

Mr. George Willett 1879-1945

A top ornithologist. In 1912 Mr. Willett was appointed a reservation inspector by the U. S. Biological Survey and was sent to the Hawaiian Islands. He picked up a few shells at Layson and at Hawaii. He was later assigned to the Sitka, Alaska, area to enforce the new Migratory Bird Laws. He was there the greater part of 5 years and collected shells as well as enforcing the bird laws. He was appointed Assistant Ornithologist at the Los Angeles County Museum in 1927 and was assigned to the work of sorting and cataloguing the William Allison Bryon shell collection.

He was a member of the L. A. Co. Museum staff until he died in 1945. He described 41 species of shells and 8 subspecies. Nine species of shells carry the name willetti.