

**Pennsylvania.** Crawford County: Conneaut Lake, Exposition Park (A. E. Ortmann, Carneg. Mus.).

**South Carolina.** Richland County: very abundant in backwaters of Lake Murray, at Columbia, summer of 1933 (M. M. Ellis).

**South Dakota.** Never found in three summers' field work of the State Game and Fish Survey (E. P. Churchill).

**Tennessee.** Obion County: Reelfoot Lake (A. E. Ortmann, Carneg. Mus.); not observed in state (E. B. Powers).

**Texas.** Tarrant County: Lake Worth, near Ft. Worth, Oct. 29, 1933 (B. B. Harris); Marion and Harrison Counties: Caddo Lake, near Jefferson (E. P. Cheatum and W. M. Longnecker, 1933).

**Vermont.** Chittenden County: widely distributed in the Burlington region.

**Virginia.** Albemarle County: Charlottesville, not found (W. A. Kepner).

**West Virginia.** Jackson County: In Mill Creek six miles west of Ripley, on rocks in stream bed and in pool below dam (J. G. Needham).

The accompanying map shows the present-known distribution of the species.

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## NOTES ON TEXAS CRUSTACEA

*S. W. Geiser*

4. *Apus lucasanus* Packard in *Western Texas*. Four specimens tentatively identified as this species, collected near Odessa, Ector County, were sent to the United States National Museum in October, 1929, and the identification verified by Professor G. S. Dodds. Pearse, in Ward & Whipple (p. 672), notes correctly its wide distribution, and that so far it had been reported only from Lower California and Kansas.

5. *A Large Macrobrachium jamaicense*, (Herbst) from *Texas*. Following my note on the freshwater prawns (*Palaeomonidae*) of Texas<sup>5</sup>, Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, of the United States National Museum, has published a valuable paper on

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<sup>5</sup>Note 1, *ut supra*, folio 7. [April 22, 1933.]

the *Macrobrachium*-shrimps of the United States'. In it he gives a number of interesting records of maximal individuals. The genus *Macrobrachium* is represented, commonly, in Texas, by two species: one, *M. ohionis* (Smith), lives in the streams of the eastern part of the state; the other, *M. jamaicense* (Herbst), seems to be confined to the springs and their effluent rivers, associated with the Balcones Fault in Texas. To the Texas localities enumerated by Schmitt, or recorded in the United States National Museum, should be added the following: Comal Springs and River, at New Braunfels (Roemer<sup>10</sup>); San Marcos Spring and River (*vide* Dr. C. S. Smith); and the San Antonio Springs. A writer in the April 24, 1830 number of the *Texas Gazette* (published at San Felipe de Austin) notes two large shrimp of this species that he caught at San Antonio, which were twenty-four inches or more in length, including the antennae. The account follows, as the periodical in which it was published is extremely rare:

#### A MONSTER

A gentleman who has just returned from San Antonio, to this place, makes oath, that on the 3rd of the present month [April], he caught a Crawfish in a spring near San Antonio, whose dimensions were as follows: From the extreme point of one claw to the other, twenty-five inches and a half; the full length of the body and beard, twenty-five inches and three-fourths; the precise length of the body, twelve and three-fourths [sic] inches; the body and claws, twenty-two inches; between the eyes, one and one-sixteenth inches; circumference of the body, seven and a half inches, end of the tail, four inches and five-eighths in width; and altogether weighing one pound and five ounces.

The gentleman proffered to swear, that "he ate a much larger one, the succeeding day," but the court suggested that there was enough of the marvelous in the above.

<sup>9</sup>Schmitt, W. L. "Notes on shrimps of the genus *Macrobrachium* found in the United States," *Jour. Washington Acad. Sciences* 23:312-17, 1933.

<sup>10</sup>Roemer, F. *Texas, mit besonderer Ruecksicht auf deutsche Auswanderung und die physischen Verhaeltnisse des Landes . . .* 1849, p. 451.