

TREATISE ON INVERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY  
RAYMOND C. MOORE, Editor

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March 29, 1968

Dr. Henryk B. Stenzel  
Department of Geology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Henryk:

This acknowledges your letter to me dated 27 March 1968 with accompanying photo copy of the illustration from Prytherch and draft of a figure caption.

Of course you would not know about it, but this same figure was chosen by Cox for his general introductory chapter and will appear as Fig. 78 in the first volume of Part N (copy enclosed). It is unnecessary, and quite undesirable to repeat this in your chapter on oysters. Say what you want about it, but make references to Cox's Fig. 78.

Temporarily, I retain the photo copy sent to me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Raymond C. Moore

Enclosure

cc: N.D. Newell  
Curt Teichert

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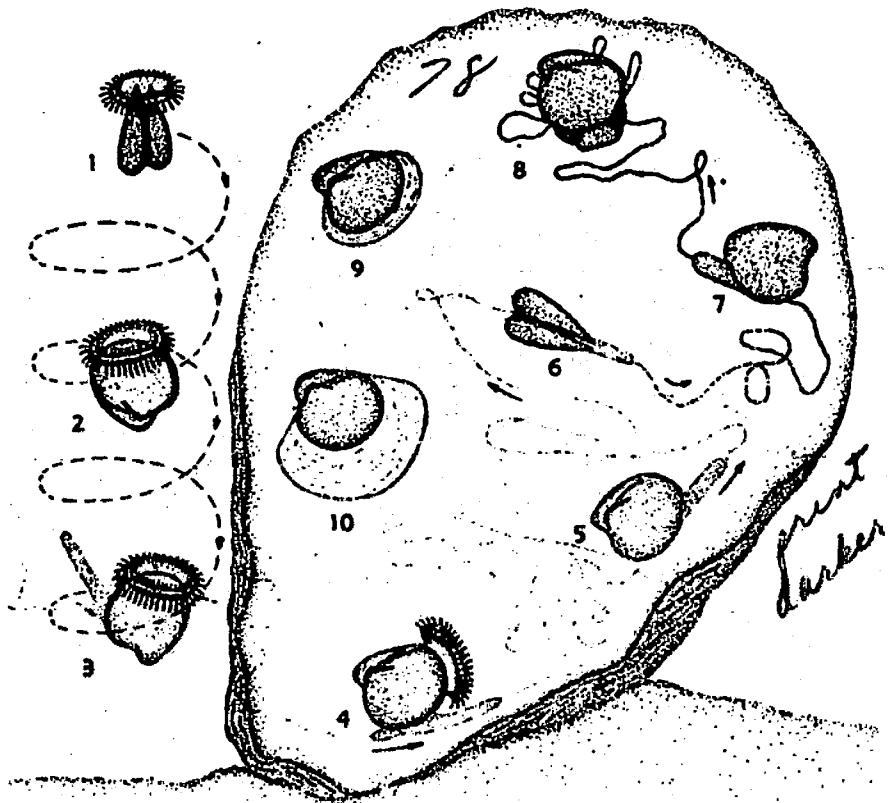


FIG. 78. Larval ontogeny—diagram of *Urosalpinx* seen in the larva of *Urosalpinx* (Giant) (see text, with col. with earlier stages previously mentioned in text, p. 1034).—1, 2. Site and stage of swimming larvae.—3, 4. Searching stage of larva.—5, 6. Crawling phase of larval growth.—7. Fixation of larva to substrate.—8, 9. One- and two-day old spms.

intestine, and rectum) has appeared, together with a rudimentary anterior adductor in addition to the retractor muscles just mentioned. The two valves are D-shaped, hinging along a straight, toothless margin where they are joined by their outer edge, and are thin, translucent, and devoid of growth lines. The term prodissoconch having been originally applied to the complete larval shell, this earlier stage has been termed by Whittaker (followed by other authors) the prodissoconch I, commonly abbreviated to "prod. I." It is virtually the same as the protostracum of BRANFORD. The size of the prodissoconch I ranges from about 70 to 150 microns and is, again, fairly constant in any one species.

Secretion at the two valves is taken over by the mantle in an average period of about 10 days after fertilization, the total time elapsing before metamorphosis varying according to the species and temperature, and ranging perhaps from 2 to 6 weeks. The shell borne by the larva during the last and longest period of its existence is termed by Whittaker the valvonech. The valvonech consists of the prodissoconch I and of a newly added zone of mantle secreted shelly matter, the prodissoconch II, on which distinct growth lines are visible. It slowly loses the D-like form of prodissoconch I and at

<sup>1</sup>Originally, *Urosalpinx* has later abbreviated to *Urosalpinx* for uniformity with *Prodissoconch*, etc.