did not lose interest in the Cretaceous or in the work of his former USGS colleagues. Lloyd W. Stephenson, in his seminal 1933 article "The zone of *Exogyra cancellata* traced twenty-five hundred miles", credited Wade with supplying three specimens of the mollusc from Ciudad del Maiz and near Cardenas in the state of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, establishing the southern extent of the zone. Rural eastern Mexico could be a lawless and wild place during the oil boom years of the 1920s and photos of Wade in the field show him armed with a revolver.

While working in Mexico in 1925, Wade suffered a severe degenerative neurological illness that robbed him of his memory. His sister, Lucile Lawrence, recalled that not too long after Bruce had returned to Mexico from a visit home, her father received a call from the Trenton stationmaster saying Bruce had returned. He had been put on the train in Mexico and sent home alone. The family never knew if he had become ill before the trip or if the symptoms of memory loss and deep depression developed during the long train ride. They felt that Bruce's incapacitating illness resulted from overwork in the hot and humid climate.

In their 1961 history of Gibson County, *Gibson County Past and Present: The first general history of one of West Tennessee's most pivotal counties*, Frederick Culp and R. E. Ross wrote:

His (Wade's) long years of study and work at the same time, his long hitch in the service, and the humid location of his research finally took their hold on this large, strong, energetic fellow. He was in and out of the best hospitals his company could find for a long time, finally accepting the inevitable "he must rest for a long time" the doctors say.
Wade was a patient in southern Veterans Hospitals for many years. Hugh Miser, his old USGS colleague of the 1913 Waynesboro quadrangle survey, visited him regularly. Illness prevented Wade from preparing his the Coon Creek manuscript for publication. Timothy W, Stanton, Chief Paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey, edited the manuscript and assembled the plates into USGS Professional Paper 137, "Fauna of the Ripley Formation on Coon Creek, Tennessee". This major contribution to the geology of Tennessee was published in 1926, a year after Wade's incapacitation by illness.
Figure 20. Photo of Bruce Wade in his Transcontinental Petroleum Company offices in Mexico in 1923. Image courtesy of the Memphis Pink Palace Museum.
The advent of strong tranquilizers apparently improved Wade's health late in life. He wrote a letter in the late 1950s to the Smithsonian requesting a copy of his published Coon Creek monograph. He had never seen it. He also requested information on fossil collecting sites near his hospital in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The hospital was contacted for permission and the book and information sent. Nothing more was heard of Wade by his colleagues in the USGS. Wade had lived in VA hospitals for 47 years when he died on June 25, 1973, at the Alvin York Veterans Hospital in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He is buried alongside his parents and brother in the Oakland Cemetery in Trenton, Tennessee.

Figure 21. Photo Of Bruce Wade’s Grave In Trenton, Tennessee. Photo courtesy of the Memphis Pink Palace Museum.

Bruce Wade's geological research ended eight decades ago, but his memory has not been lost. Memphis Museums, Inc., the not-for-profit support organization for the Memphis Pink Palace Museum
purchased the Coon Creek site in 1987 and converted it into a modern geological and environmental education center. Thousands of visitors have been told the story of the hard working young man from Trenton, Tennessee, who first described and interpreted the unique and important natural treasure that is the Coon Creek fossil site.

**Coon Creek Research After Wade**


Willard Berry and Louis Kelley wrote the first description of Coon Creek foraminifera in 1929 in “The Foraminifera of the Ripley Formation on Coon Creek”, US National Museum *Proceedings* 76, Article 19, no. 2816.


Wade’s USGS mentor, Dr. Lloyd W. Stephenson, revised many of Wade’s Coon Creek species in “Larger Invertebrate Fossils of the Navarro Group”, an equivalent group in Texas, in 1940 as University of Texas *Bulletin* 4101.

Walter Berryhill examined Coon Creek microfossils in his 1955 Mississippi State unpublished thesis *The micropaleontology and sedimentology of the Cretaceous Coon Creek Tongue* Mississippi: Tennessee.
H. P. Granata described crustaceans in *Ostracodes from the Coon Creek Tongue of the Upper Cretaceous Ripley Formation of McNairy County, Tennessee*, a 1960 University of Missouri unpublished thesis.

Dr. Norman Sohl wrote a doctoral dissertation on the Late Cretaceous stratigraphy and snails of Coon Creek and nearby sites in the Mississippi Embayment. He later expanded it into USGS *Professional Papers* 331-A&B in 1960 and 1964.

Harry L. Moore wrote a very useful update on the taxonomy of Coon Creek fossils and described a Coon Creek Formation crab zone in his 1974 University of Tennessee Knoxville Master’s thesis *Systematic and Paleoecologic Review of the Coon Creek Fauna*.

Dr. Ernie Russell, of Mississippi State University, published in 1975 the results of his extensive field research on the Cretaceous stratigraphy of West Tennessee and the Coon Creek site in “Stratigraphy of the Outcropping Upper Cretaceous, Paleocene and Lower Eocene in Western Tennessee including descriptions of younger Fluvial Deposits”, *Tennessee Division of Geology Bulletin 75* and geologically mapped a number of nearby quadrangles.

Dr. Michael Gibson, professor of Geology at the University of Tennessee-Martin, led development of educational programming for teachers at Coon Creek, described the nearby Coon Creek Formation at the Thompson’s Farm Site, and served as scientific advisor for Coon Creek Science Center operations. He headed efforts of publish a paleontological and stratigraphic review of the site for a handbook currently in press at the Tennessee Geological Survey.
Toshimasa Maeda wrote *Paleoecological analysis of the benthic molluscan fauna from the Upper Campanian Coon Creek Formation in Tennessee, USA*, an unpublished manuscript, for the Geological Institute, University of Tokyo.

Dr. Earl Manning and Lynn Harrell described the vertebrates of the Coon Creek Formation at the type locality and the Sawmill Site in Decatur County, Tennessee, in a handbook on Coon Creek in press at the Tennessee Division of Geology.

Additional research on the fossil animals of Coon Creek is being conducted by Dr. Gale Bishop, formerly of the South Dakota School of Mining and Technology (crabs); Dr. Neil Landsden of the American Museum of Natural History (ammonites); Dr. Chuck Compaglia (echinoids); Dr. Sandy Ebersole of the University of Alabama (paleogeography and paleoecology); Beth Rinsberg (gastropods); and Dr. Gordon Bell of the National Park Service (mosasaurus).

### The Fossil Farm

Dave Weeks died in 1941, and ownership of the farm passed to his son, Tad. In 1953, Margaret and A. Z. Smith purchased the place from the Week's family. They built a four-bedroom, brick retirement home in 1975. A. Z. added a large barn and put up a mailbox identifying the "Fossil Farm". Paleontologists and amateur fossil hunters came from all over the world and were charged a small fee for the privilege of collecting on one of the country's premier fossil localities. Independent Appeal, 1988. Roy Young, Roger Van Cleef, and Ron Brister, began collecting trips for the Pink Palace Museum in 1971.
The Coon Creek Science Center

Farm maintenance had become a burden by the mid-1980s. The Smiths approached the State of Tennessee about buying the unique site to preserve its fossil treasures. Negotiations with the state broke down when officials refused to recognize the value of the fossils in determining the purchase price. Tom Miller and Roy Young of the Pink Palace learned of the situation and with the support of curator Ron Brister they approached Museum System Director Doug Noble. Concerned about preserving the site, developing it for educational uses and building a respectable collection for the Museum, they urged Noble to acquire the property. Noble had visited the site with Young and Brister on several earlier collecting trips and was enthusiastic about acquiring Coon Creek for use as a science and nature center.

Noble presented a proposal to purchase the site to the Pink Palace's private support group, Memphis Museums, Inc. After a detailed study of the feasibility of a private not-for-profit, science center, negotiations for purchase were begun with the Smiths. They were eager to sell the farm to an institution that would protect and interpret its paleontological resources. The Smiths agreed to sell on February 28, 1988, and the property was transferred to Memphis Museums, Inc. for $200,000. Noble later noted,

A plan quickly emerged to develop physical facilities suitable for use by school groups, teachers, scouting groups, church groups, and researchers. Programming would center on hands-on learning and would include fossil collecting, identification, cleaning, and preparation of the specimens, and studies of paleo-environments and stratigraphy. Visual astronomy programs would take advantage of the rural area's magnificent nighttime skies, which are unobscured by light pollution. Environmental programming was developed utilizing open field habitat, the creek, the woodlands, and five artificial ponds.
Memphis architect Larry Bronson donated the development of a site master plan. Five cabins, with a capacity of 15 people each, were built in a rustic style to fit in with the forested site. A large 27'x72' building featured a commercial kitchen and combination lecture hall/dining with facilities for 50 visitors. Modern restrooms with flush toilets and hot water showers were especially appreciated after a long day's work. Noble stressed the importance of the site as a facility of the Pink Palace Museum:

Figure 22. Doug Noble, Director of Museums, was instrumental in acquiring and developing the Coon Creek Science Center. Image courtesy of the Memphis Pink Palace Museum.

The Coon Creek Science Center provides a unique adjunct to the Memphis Museums System as a field school experience. It has involved the Pink Palace Museum's planetarium staff, education department, and collections departments in instructional and collecting activities. And it has afforded an opportunity for the Museum System's Lichterman Nature Center to become involved in environmental education and interpretation.
Figure 23. The Coon Creek Science Center was established by Memphis Museums, Inc. in 1988. Here Museum staff are shown by the dining hall receiving assignments for 2006 Members Day activities. Image courtesy of the Memphis Pink Palace Museum.

The science center has allowed a high degree of interdepartmental cooperation. The center has provided a remarkable opportunity to add significantly to the Pink Palace Museum's fossil collection. The reference collections now include only the most perfect and complete specimens.
including those focusing on stages of growth and development. Those fossils with physical abnormalities reflecting injury or disease are held in the collections as well.

Figure 24. Sketch map of the Coon Creek Science Center. It is located on 240 acres of West Tennessee farmland about 100 miles East of Memphis. The center features a dining hall, three sleeping cabins, a research office, and site office. Image courtesy of the Memphis Pink Palace Museum.

Doug Noble's vision and willingness to take a chance in purchasing and developing Coon Creek were critical in establishing the science center. Noble turned to Education Curator Roger Van Cleef, with a strong background in the biological sciences and museum education, to develop the site's potential. Van Cleef hired Bobby King,
an experienced environmental teacher, as the first site manager. Noble noted "Bobby's experience in the environmental field and as a Boy Scout executive and high school biology teacher will be a definite asset to our program ". King's dedication to Coon Creek rapidly became apparent with student-friendly programming, unique signage, and landscaping. Museum botanist Larry Wilson provided a botanical survey for development of nature trails. Geology instructors Alma Larsen and Pam Riddick produced the core of geology programs still used today. A quarry was opened to provide children with a safe collecting environment and to preserve the original type section of the creek. Planetarium director George Brown and his staff established astronomy programs and worked to build a suitable observatory. Nearby residents were hired to maintain the site, cook, and teach programs. The science center has been fortunate in having a number of local instructors who were consistently eager to learn and teach about the site.

Collections staff Roy Young, Ron Brister, Margaret McNutt, and Mary Montgomery, assisted by Tom Miller, Nancy Albonetti, Mike Karam, Joyce Godfrey and Phyllis Whittington, began building the Museum's Coon Creek reference and research collection. Young's painstaking cleaning, preservation, and preparation of the fossils resulted in exquisitely beautiful specimens. The fossils they collected were incorporated into a 1987 "Geology" exhibit at the Pink Palace.

Coon Creek Science Center began formal programs on September 1, with a Grand Opening on September 17, 1989. Tennessee Conservation Commissioner Elbert Gill helped Noble and Memphis Museums, Inc. officials cut the ribbon allowing over 1,100 excited visitors access to the famed fossils.
Noble's belief in the importance Coon Creek was later affirmed by famed paleontologist and popular science writer Stephen J. Gould, who remarked that Coon Creek was one of the twelve most important fossils sites in the United States.

Figure 25. Photo of the Mosasaur Dig. Excavators are (left to right) Larry Anderson, George Brown, Ron Brister, and Roy Young. Image courtesy of the Memphis Pink Palace Museum.

Noble commented:

Museums traditionally have constructed buildings to house collections, care for objects, and make them available to the public. The acquisition of the
Coon Creek Science Center has allowed the Memphis Museum System to engage in education, conservation, management, and research at a most unique fossil site. Unlike many sites that are preserved as parks with visitor centers, the programming at the Coon Creek Science Center engages children and adults in the scientific process.
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_____ 1925, Christmas card to his mother from Bruce Wade postmarked Augusta, Georgia. Memphis Pink Palace Museum Bruce Wade Archive.


APPENDIX A
COMMON AND IMPORTANT COON CREEK FOSSILS

Phylum Mollusca- Class Pelecypoda: Clams, Scallops and Oysters

*Cucullaea vulgaris* Morton
*Nucula percrassa* Conrad
*Striarca (Barabdia) saffordi* Gabb
*Gervillia (Gervilliopsis) ensiformis* Conrad
*Pterostrigonia (Trigonia) thoracica* Morton
*Crassatella (Crassatellites) vadosus* Morton
*Granocardium (Cardium) dumosum* Conrad
*Corbula crassiplica* Gabb
*Pulvinites argentea* Conrad
*Chlamys (Pecten) burlingtonensis* Gabb
*Neithea (Pecten) quinquecostata* Sowerby
*Paranomia scabra* Morton
*Anomia argentaria* Morton
*Aegostrea (Ostrea) falcata* Morton
*Ostrea bryani* Gabb
*Exogyra costata* Say
*Exogyra cancellata* Stephenson
*Pycnodonte (Gryphaea) vesicularis* Lamarck
*Tenea parilis* Conrad
*Aphrodina tippana* Conrad
*Cyprimeria alta* Conrad
*Liopistha inflata* Whitfield
*Etea carolinensis* Conrad
*Periplomya (Periploma) applicata* Conrad
*Asculacardium (Clavagella) armata*

Phylum Mollusca- Class Gastropoda: Snails

*Ornopsis glenni* Wade
*Gyroides spillmani* Gabb/ *Gyroides major* Wade
*Paladmete cancellaria* Conrad
*Longoconcha tennesseensis* Wade
*Cyprtorhytis nobilis* Wade
*Pyropsis perornatus* Wade
*Pugnellus densatus* Conrad
*Laxispira lumbricalis* Gabb
*Turritella tippana* Conrad
*Anteglosia tennesseensis* Wade
*Calliomphalus argenteus* Wade
*Nudivagus simplicus* Wade
*Drilluta communis* Wade
*Cerithium weeksi* Wade
*Gracilia calcaris* Wade
*Arrhoges (Latiala) lobata* Wade
*Mathalda ripleynana* Wade
*Ecphora proquadricostata* Wade
*Sargana stantoni* Weller
*Drilluta distans* Conrad
*Lupira variabilis* Wade
*Aceton pistilliformis* Sohl
*Parietiplicatum conicum* Wade
**Phylum Mollusca- Class Gastropoda: Snails continued**

- *Ringiculum pulchella* Shumard
- *Creonella triplicata*
- *Napulus reesidei* Sohl
- *Beretra gracillis* Wade
- *Fusimilis proxima* Wade
- *Remnita anomalocostata* Wade
- *Longoconcha (Volutoderma) protracta* Dall
- *Liopeplum subjugosum* Gabb
- *Liopeplum canalis* Conrad
- *Pyropsis spinosus* Wade
- *Seila meeki* Wade
- *Colombellini americana* Wade
- *Morea marylandica* Gardner
- *Schizobasis depressa* Wade
- *Stantonella subnosa* Wade
- *Bellifusus curvicostatus* Wade
- *Caviola acuta* Wade
- *Amuletum (Amuleta) fasciolatum* Wade
- *Cylindrotruncatum demersum* Sohl
- *Hydrotribulus nodosus* Wade
- *Graphidula cancellata* Wade
- *Remera stephensoni* Harbison

**Phylum Mollusca- Class Scaphopoda: Tooth Shells**

- *Dentalium intercalatum* Wade
- *Cadulus obnatus* Conrad

**Phylum Mollusca- Class Cephalopoda: Squids, Octopi, Ammonites, and Nautili**

- *Eutrephoceras dekayi* Morton
- *Baculites claviformis* Stephenson
- *Baculites undatus* Stephenson
- *Solenoceras reesidei* Stephenson
- *Solenoceras texanum* Shumard
- *Jeletkytes (Scaphites) nodosus* Owen
- *Nostoceras helicinum* Shumard
- *Nostoceras approximans* Conrad
- *Didynoceras navarroense* Shumard

**Phylum: Moss Animals**

**Phylum Arthropoda- Class Crustacea: Shrimps, Crabs and Lobsters**

- *Avitelmessus grapsoideus* Rathbun
- *Hoploparia*
- *Callianassa*
- *Dakoticancer overana* Rathbun
APPENDIX A
COMMON AND IMPORTANT COON CREEK FOSSILS

**Phylum Cnideria-Class Anthozoa: Corals**
*Microbacia cribaria* Stephenson  
*Microbacia hilgardi* Stephenson

**Phylum Annelida: Segmented Worms**
*Hamulus onyx* Morton  
*Serpula*

**Phylum Echinodermata- Class Echinoidea: Sea Urchins**
*Hemiaster slocumi* Lambert

**Phylum Cordata –Class Chondrichthes: Sharks and Rays**
cf. *Cretoreyrhina*  
*Squalicorax prostodontas*  
*Squatina hassei*  
*Ischyrrhiza mira*

**Phylum Chordata- Class Chondrichthyes Bony Fishes**
*Anomaeodus robustus*  
*Saurodon* sp.  
*Enchodus gladiolus*

**Phylum Chordata- Class Reptilia: Turtles**
*Tococheleys weeksi*

**Phylum Chordata- Class Reptilia: Mosasours**
*Plioplatecarpus* sp.  
*Mosasaurus maximus*  
*Prognathodon* sp.

**Phylum Chordata- Class Reptilia: Plesiosours**
*Plesiosaurus incerta cedis*
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA
CLASS PELECYPODA
ORDER PRIONODESMACEA

Family Nuculidae
Nucula percrassa Conrad 1856
Nucula amica Gardner 1916
Nucula microconcentrica Wade 1926

Family Ledidae
Nuculana (Leda) australis Wade 1926
Nuculana (Leda) whitfieldi Gardner 1916
Yoldia longifrons Conrad 1860
Yoldia multiconcentrica Wade 1926

Family Paralleloodontidae
Nemodon eufalensis Gabb 1860
Nemodon stantoni Gardner 1916
Nemodon grandis Wade 1926
Idonearca (Cucullaea) vulgaris Morton 1830
Idonearca (Cucullaea) littlei Gabb 1877

Family Limopsidae
Limopsis prebrevis Wade 1926
Limopsis weeksi Wade 1926

Family Arcidae
Arca macnairyensis Wade 1926
Arca semicirculata Wade 1926
Arca pergracillis Wade 1926
Striarca (Barbatia) fractura Wade 1926
Striarca (Barbatia) cochlearis Wade 1926
Striarca (Barbatia) saffordi Gabb 1860
Postligata crenata Wade 1926
Glycimeris subcrenata Wade 1926
Glycimeris microsulci Wade 1926
Glycimeris lacertosa Wade 196

Family Pernidae
Inoceramus sagensis Owen 1852
Inoceramus proximus Toumey 1854
Isognomon (Pedalion) periridescens Wade 1926
Gervillia (Gervilliopsis) ensiformis Conrad 1858

Family Pteriidae
Pteria percompressa Wade 1926
Pteria petroa Conrad 1853

Family Ostreidae
Ostrea plumosa Morton 1833
Ostrea tecticosta Gabb 1860
Ostrea monmouthensis Weller 1907
Agerostrea (Ostrea) falcata Morton 1827
Ostrea macnairyensis Wade 1926
Ostrea penegemma Wade 1926
Ostrea bryani Gabb 1877
Exogyra costata Say 1820
Exogyra cancellata Stephenson 1914
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA
CLASS PELECYPODA
ORDER PRIONODESMACEA

Family Ostreidae continued
- Pycnodonte (Gryphaea) vesicularis Lamarck 1806
- Pterotrigonia (Trigonia) thoracica Morton 1834
- Trigonia eufalensis Gabb 1860

Family Pectinidae
- Neithea (Pecten) burlingtonensis Gabb 1860
- Neithea (Pecten) quinquecostatus Sowerby 1814
- Neithea (Pecten) quinquenarius Conrad 1853
- Chlamys (Pecten) argillensis Conrad 1860
- Pecten simplicus Conrad 1860
- Lima reticulata Forbes 1845
- Lima wodsi Wade 1926

Family Anomiidae
- Paranomia scabra Morton 1834
- Anomia argentaria Morton 1833
- Anomia perlineata Wade 1926
- Anomia tellinooides Morton 1833

Family Mytilidae
- Lithophaga conchafodensis Gardner 1916
- Lithophaga ripleyana Gabb 1862
- Crenella serica Conrad 1860
- Crenella elegantula Meek and Hayden 1862

Family Dreissensiae
- Dreissena (Dreissensia) tippana Conrad 1858
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

**PHYLUM MOLLUSCA**

**CLASS PELECYPODA**

**ORDER ANOMALODESMACEA**

Family Pholadomyacidae
- Pholadomya occidentalis Morton 1833
- Pholadomya conradi Gardner 1916

Family Anatinidae
- Anatymya lata Whitfield 1885
- Periplomya elliptica Gabb 1862

Family Periplomatidae
- Periplomya applicata Conrad 1858
- Clavagella armata Morton 1834

Family Poromyacidae
- Liopistha protexa Conrad 1853
- Liopistha inflata Whitfield 1885

Family Pleurophorididae
- Arcticca (Cyprina) incerta Wade 1926
- Veniella conradi Morton 1833

Family Astartidae
- Vetericardia subangulata Wade 1926
- Vetericardia gregaria Meek and Hayden 1856
- Vetericardia subcircula Wade 1926
- Vetericardia crenalirata Conrad 1860

Family Crassatellitidae
- Crassatella (Crassatellites) vadosus Morton 1834
- Crassatella (Crassatellites) linteus Conrad 1860

Family Crassatellitidae continued
- Crassatellina carolinensis Conrad
- Etea carolinensis Conrad 1875
- Scambula perplana Conrad 1869

Family Caprinidae
- Caprinella coraloida Hall and Meek 1854

Family Unicardiidae
- Unicardium concentricum Wade 1926

Family Lucinidae
- Lucina ripleyana Wade 1926

Family Diplodontidae
- Tenea parilis Conrad 1860

Family Cardiidae
- Cardium dumosum Conrad 1871
- Cardium tenusistriatum Whitfield 1885
- Cardium kummeli Weller 1907
- Granocardium (Cardium) stantoni Wade 1926
- Protocardia parahillana Wade 1926

Family Isocardiidae
- Isocardia conradi Gabb 1860

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Cyclina parva Gardner 1916
Cyclina magna Wade 1926
Meretrix cretacea Conrad 1871
Meretrix eufalensis Conrad 1860
Aphrodina tippana Conrad 1858
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA
CLASS PELECYPODA
ORDER ANOMALODESMACEA continued

Family Veneridae
Legumen planulatum Conrad 1853
Cyprimeria alta Conrad 1875
Icanotia pulchra Wade 1926
Family Veneridae
Tellina multiconcentrica Wade 1926
Tellinimera eborea Conrad 1860
Aenona euflanesis Conrad 1860
Linearia ornatissima Weller 1907
Lineria (Liothyris) metastriata Conrad 1860
Lineria (Liothyris) carolinensis Conrad 1875
Family Solenidae
Leptosolen biplica Conrad 1858
Family Mactridae
Cymbophora gracilis Meek and Hayden 1860
Family Corbulidae
Corbula crassiplica Gabb 1860
Corbula monmouthensis Gardner 1916
Corbula paracrassa Wade 1926
Corbula williardii Wade 1926
Caestocorbula (Corbulamella) suffaliata Wade 1926
Family Pholadidae
Martesia truncata Wade 1926
Martesia procurva Wade 1926
Family Saxicavidae
Panope decisa Conrad 1853
Family Gastrochaenidae
Kummelia (Gastrochaena) americana Gabb 1860
Family Teredinidae
Teredo rectus Wade 1926
Family Weeksiidae
Weeksia amplificata Wade
Family Acmaeidae
Acmaea galea Sohl
Family Angariidae
Calliomphalus americanus Wade
Calliomphalus lanolateralus Argentus Wade
Calliomphalus argenteus Spinosus Sohl
Calliomphalus decoris Sohl
Calliomphalus conati Sohl
Calliomphalus augustus Sohl
Family Turbinidae
Urceolabrum tuberculatum Wade
Family Skeneidae
Teinostoma prenanum Wade
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

**PHYLUM MOLLUSCA**

**CLASS PELECYPODA**

**ORDER MESOGASTROPODA**

Family Architectonicidae
- Pseudomalaxis ripleyana Wade
- Pseudomalaxis pilbyri Harbison

Family Vermetidae
- Laxispira lumbricalis Gabb

Family Turritellidae
- Turritella trilira Conrad
- Turritella macnairyensis Wade
- Turritella tippana Conrad
- Turritella vertebroides Morton

Family Thiaridae
- Melanatrix cretacea Wade

Family Procerithiinae
- Nudivagus simplisticus Wade

Family Cerithiidae
- Cerithium weksi Wade
- Cerithium nodoliratum Wade
- Cerithium semirugatum Wade

Family Cerithiopsiidae
- Seila meeki Wade
- Seila quadrilirata Wade

Family Littorinidae
- Lemniscolittorina Berryi Wade

Family Rissoidea
- Anteglossia tennesseensis Wade

Family Rissoidea
- Anteglossia subornata Wade
- Turboella costata Wade

Family Trichotropidae
- Trichotropis imperfecta Wade
- Astandes densatus Wade

Family Capulidae
- Capulus monroei Shol
- Capulus corrugatus Wade
- Thylacus cretaceus Conrad

Family Xenophoridae
- Xenopora leprosa Morton

Family Aporrhaidae
- Graciliala calcaris Wade

Family Capulidae
- Drepanochilus quadriliratus Wade
- Arrhoges Latiala lobata Wade
- Anchura substrriata Wade
- Anchura convexa Wade
- Pterocerella poinsettiformis Stephenson

Family Colombellinidae
- Colombellina? americana Wade

Family Strombidae
- Pugnellus densatus Conrad
- Pugnellus gymnarus Abnormalis Wade
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA
CLASS PELECYPODA
ORDER MESOGASTROPODA
Family Naticidae
   Gyrodes major Wade
   Gyrodes americanus Wade
   Gyrodes spillmani Gabb
   Euspira rectilabrum
   Amaurellina stephensoni Wade
Family Ampullinidae
   Pseudoamaura lirata Wade
   Ampullena umbilica Wade
   (Ampullina) potens Wade
Family Cymatiidae
   Charonia? univaricosum Wade
   Tintorium pagodiiforme Sohl
Family Mathildidae
   Mathilda ripleyana Wade
   Promathilda clathrobaculus cretacea Wade
   Gegania parabella Wade
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

**PHYLUM MOLLUSCA**  
**CLASS GASTROPODA**  
**ORDER NEOGASTROPODA**

Family Mathildidae
- Echophora proquadricosta Wade
- Sargana stantoni Weller
- Morea corsicanesis coonensis Sohl
- Morea rotunda Sohl
- Paramorea lirata Wade
- Schizobasis depressa Wade
- Schizobasas immersa Wade

Family Mathildidae
- Lataxis serratus Wade
- Lowenstamia liratus Wade

Family Buccinidae
- Stantonella subnodosa Wade
- Buccinopsis crassa Wade
- Odontobasis? australis Wade

Family Melongenidae
- Protobusycon cretaceum Wade
- Lomirosa cretecea Wade
- Pyrifusus subliratus Wade
- Pyrifusus ejundicus Sohl
- Rhombopsis? orientalis Wade
- Deussenia? microstriata Wade

Family Fasciolaridae
- Bellifusus curvicostatus Wade
- Bellifusus angulicostatus Sohl
- Drilluta communis Wade
- Drilluta major Wade
- Paleopsphaea pergracilis Wade
- Graphidula cancellata Wade
- Grapidula obscura Wade
- Ornopsis glenni Wade
- Ornopsis Ripleyella elevata Wade
- Ornopsis Pornosis digressa Wade
- Hercorhyncus tennesseensis Wade
- Hercorhyncus bicaninatus Wade
- Boltenella excellens Wade
- Euthrioferus? mesozoicus Wade
- Euthrioferus convexus Wade
- Remera stephensoni Harbison
- Woodsella typica Wade
- Anomalofusus substiatus Wade
- Cryptorhytis? nobilis Wade

Family Xancindae
- Lupira variabilis Wade
- Xancus (Lupira) turbinata Sohl
- Pyropsis proxima Wade
- Pyropsis spinosus Wade
- Pyropsis interstitius Wade
- Pyropsis perornatus Wade
- Napulus reesidei Sohl
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA
CLASS GASTROPODA
ORDER NEOGASTROPODA

Family Olividae
  Ptychosuca inornata Gabb
  Hydrotribulus nodosus Wade
  Fulgera attenuata Wade

Family Mitridae
  Mitridomus ripleiana Wade

Family Volutidae
  Longoconcha tennessensis Wade
  Volutomorpha mutabilis Wade
  Volutomorpha gigantia Wade
  (Volutomorpha( aspera Dall
  Liopeplum leioderma Conrad
  Parvivoluta concinna Wade
  Tectaplica simplica Wade
  Parafus callilateris Wade
  Parafus coloratus Wade

Family Cancellariidae
  Mataxa elegans Wade
  Caveola acuta Wade

Family Paladmetidae
  Paladmete cancellaria Conrad
  Paladmete gardnerae Wade

Family Turridae
  Amuletum macnairyensis Wade
  Amuletum fasciolatum Wade
  Remnita biacuminata Wade
  Remnita anomaloco stata Wade
  Bereta gracilis Wade
  Beretra speciosa Shol
  Fusimilis proxima Wade
  Cryptocinus? macnairyensis Wade
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA
CLASS GASTROPODA
SUBCLASS OPISTHOBRANCHIA
ORDER CEPHALASPIDEA

Family Acteonidae
  Acteon pistilliformis  Sohl
  Eoacteon perculinus  Sohl
  Eoacton ellipticus  Wade
  Nonacteonina orientalis  Wade
  Troostella substratiatus  Wade
  Troostella perimpressa  Wade
  Tornatellaea cretacea  Wade
  Tornatellaea globulosa  Wade
  Parietiplicatum conicum  Wade

Family Ringicula
  Ringicula pulchella  Shumard
  Oligoptycha americana  Wade

Family Scaphandridae
  Scaphander? rarus  Wade

SUBCLASS OPISTHOBRANCHIA
ORDER CEPHALASPIDEA

Family Acteocinidae
  Cylichna incisa  Stephenson
  Cylichna intermissa  Sohl
  Cylichna intermissa curta  Sohl
  Cylichna pesumata  Sohl
  Cylindrotruncatum demersum  Sohl
  Goniocylinchna bissculptura  Wade

Family Eulimidae
  Eulima persimplica  Wade
  Eulima laevigata  Wade
  Eulima? clara  Wade

Family Pyramidellidae
  Creonella triplicata  Wade
  Creonella subangulata  Sohl
  Lacrimiforma secunda  Wade

Family Epitoniidae
  Acirsa (Hemiacirca) cretacea  Wade
  Acirsa americana  Wade
  Acirsa (Plesioacirsa) microstia  Wade
  Belliscala cFamily B. rockensis  Stephenson
  Striaticostatum pondi  Stephenson
  Opalia fistulosa  Sohl
  Opalia (Pliciscala) wadei  Sohl
  Aciculiscala acuta  Sohl
APPENDIX B
COON CREEK MOLLUSCAN CLASSIFICATION

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA
CLASS GASTROPODA
SUBCLASS OPISTHOBRANCHIA
ORDER BASOMMATOPHORA
Family Siphonariaceae
Siphonaria wieseri  Wade