

Juan José Parodiz (1911–2007): obituary and bibliography

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INTRODUCTION

Every now and then, we meet an individual who possess knowledge not only in depth in a given subject, but also across several fields of knowledge. Often, we are not aware of these many interests of this Renaissance person. I knew Juan José Parodiz as a malacologist and curator emeritus at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. It was after he died that I learned much more about him and his many accomplishments.

José, as he preferred to be called, passed away on 4 September 2007 at the age of 95 years. He was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 21 December 1911. He was one of the last of the classically trained malacologists, brought up in an era before the widespread use of computers, molecular biology, and cladistic analyses.

THE EARLY YEARS

José was the son of Mercedes Gonzalez Parodiz. José never knew his father and his mother died when he was 8 years of age. He and his younger sister Avelina then went to live with an aunt, Avelina Andrea Parodiz, whom they regarded as their mother. She was employed as a postmaster in Buenos Aires. This may explain José's later interests as a philatelist. José had three other aunts, and one of them, Juana Pabla Parodiz, made him promise that he would look after them until they died. This promise, which he honored, was to play a central role in his life.

José went to work at the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "B. Rivadavia" (MACN) in 1927. He was 16 years old. José mentioned that his "mother" wanted him to be a lawyer, however, this profession held no interest for him. On the other hand, what sparked his interest in natural history is unknown.

MUSEO ARGENTINO DE CIENCIAS NATURALES (1927–1952)

At the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, José went to work in the section of invertebrate biology. He worked

under two men that he held in great esteem, Dr. Martin Doello Jurado and Alberto Carcelles. Doello Jurado was the director of the museum. Carcelles, like José, came to the museum with no formal training. José was trained by Doello Jurado and Carcelles. Carcelles went on to become an eminent malacologist working with marine mollusks. José's first paper was co-authored with him.

Parodiz was involved in oceanographic expeditions in the South Atlantic and the Southern Ocean. These expeditions occurred in 1938 and 1939. He spent time on the ships ARA COMODORO RIVADAVIA and ARA BAHIA BLANCA (Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, Isla de los Estados, and the Magallanes Strait). On these expeditions, not only mollusks, but other invertebrates (and fish) were collected. The collections included dredged material as well as shore-collected specimens.

After José started his work in Recent invertebrates, he was eventually appointed the head of invertebrate paleontology (1940–1952) at MACN. Throughout his career, he would continue to study both fossil and Recent mollusks of South and North America.

While in Argentina, José was a member of the Asociación Argentina de Ciencias Naturales. He served as secretary from 1945–1950 and resigned from the association in 1952. Though José was mainly involved with mollusks, he had an interest in invertebrates in general. There are unpublished manuscripts of talks that he gave over the radio. Two of these talks were titled "Sponges" and "Crustaceans of economic value". These talks were broadcast from 1942 to 1944.

José also worked at the Estación Hidrobiológica de Puerto Quequén (a part of MACN). This was a research facility that was started by Doello Jurado. José was also an assistant in Geology and Paleontology at the University of Buenos Aires (1930–1933). With whom he worked at the University is unknown. From 1935 through 1945, José collaborated with Egidio Feruglio, a geologist, on identifying fossil mollusks.

Upon the retirement of Doello Jurado, the MACN was directed by Agustín Eduardo Riggi. José and Riggi did not get along. José felt that Riggi was politically motivated and did not possess the same qualifications that Doello Jurado brought to the director's position.

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There was a good deal of animosity in their relationship that would come to play in decisions that José made in the future.

While José worked at the MACN, he met many eminent scientists, especially from the United States. Among the scientists were Fritz Haas, Henry A. Pilsbry, and Waldo L. Schmitt. These individuals encouraged José to visit and study in the United States. José planned a visit to the United States with Schmitt's assistance; however, shortly before he was to make the trip, he cancelled it due to a political coup that was unfolding in Argentina.

American museums hold many of the type specimens of South American mollusks and José wanted to study them. In 1949, José applied for a fellowship from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. He was awarded a fellowship and in 1950 he spent six months in the United States. José conducted the majority of his research at the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution), and the remainder at the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia) and the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard University).

Prior to leaving for the United States to conduct his studies, José requested that he be kept on the payroll at the MACN. Riggi refused. José saved his vacation time from 1949–1950 so that he would have some paid time while in the United States. José was scheduled to spend a year in the United States. The staff at the Guggenheim Foundation allowed José to shorten his stay to 6 months due to his financial situation.

While in Washington, DC, José lived in housing arranged for by Waldo Schmitt. The landlady had a friend, Esther Elizabeth Sell, who worked as a secretary in the Treasury Department. She introduced Esther to José, and Esther and José became romantically involved. Prior to returning to Argentina, José promised Esther that he would return and that they would wed. Needless to say, Esther never thought that she would see him again.

During José's stay in the United States, he attended the annual meeting of the American Malacological Union (AMU; now American Malacological Society, AMS), which was held in Chicago. Years later, José was to serve as president of this group. During his visit to the Midwest, José collected Unionidae from the Meramec River near St. Louis. His notes indicate that he also visited the "Chicago Museum" (probably the Field Museum of Natural History) and the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. At the AMU meeting, he met many of the most influential malacologists in the United States. From José's work during his fellowship, two papers were written (Parodiz 1950, 1962b).

José and Riggi had a contentious relationship before José went to the United States, which only worsened upon José's return to Argentina. This increased animosity was fueled in part by laudatory letters sent to Riggi by Schmitt, Clench, and Haas, people who José met or studied under in the United States. These letters described the high quality of José's scholarship. José's suc-

cess in the United States put him under closer scrutiny by Riggi.

Upon returning to Argentina, José was informed that his last surviving aunt, Juana Pabla Parodiz, had passed away. She passed away the day José left New York City to return to Buenos Aires. He was no longer bound to his promise to help care for her. This release, along with a deteriorating relationship with his superior, and a woman that he loved in the United States, set in motion his next plan, one of permanently immigrating to the United States.

At this point I would like to address José's education. José was often addressed as "Doctor Parodiz"; however he appears to have had no formal academic degree. He joined the MACN at the age of 16 and was trained by Doello Jurado and Carcelles. He assisted someone at the University of Buenos Aires, yet there are no documents of what he did there, though he was fond of recounting his stories with the student theater ensemble. In a 1948 issue of *Comunicaciones del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Serie Ciencias Zoológicas*, the journal of MACN, the members of the staff are listed with their titles: "Dr.", "Prof.", and "Lic.". José's name is preceded by none of these designations. On his application for the Guggenheim fellowship, the section of the application which asks for the applicant's educational background was left uncompleted. Lastly, queries to staff at MACN resulted in no information regarding any formal training that José may have obtained (pers. comm., M. G. Quintana, 2007). We may draw then the conclusion that José had no academic degree and that his title as a doctor was a well-deserved honor bestowed upon him by his colleagues in recognition of his significant accomplishments.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (1951–2007)

Once José decided to move to the United States, he needed to find a job. He wrote to contacts in the United States and Schmitt informed him of a curatorial position that was open at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH) in Pittsburgh. This position had been vacant for a year. José applied for the position and was hired. He began his duties at the CMNH in 1952. Somewhat jokingly, he once said that no one else wanted the job due to the low salary.

José informed few colleagues in Argentina of his plans to move to the United States; he was fearful of retribution by Riggi. José saved his vacation time, packed, and left for the United States. Upon learning of José's departure, Riggi attempted to have him fired to create a black mark on his record. Senior staff of MACN would not allow such an action.

Prior to settling in Pittsburgh, José returned to Washington. On April 26, 1952, he wed Esther Sell. Waldo Schmitt was José's best man. José then moved to Pittsburgh where he and Esther resided together until her death.



Figures 1–4. Juan José Parodiz. **1.** Aboard the Argentinean Navy research vessel the ARA BAHIA BLANCA in 1939. **2.** At CMNH in 1961. **3.** With wife Esther at the AMU meeting in 1973 (Newark, Delaware). **4.** As Curator Emeritus in 1997, working in the mollusk collection at CMNH. Figures 1, 2, and 4 are from the archives of CMNH, figure 3 was from the collection of Robert Robertson, Curator Emeritus, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

José was a curator at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History from 1952 to 1980. He retired in 1981 and was active as a curator emeritus until his death in 2007. Upon arriving at CMNH, José developed a 10-year plan. Of this plan, he succeeded at some parts and never completed others.

One of José's plans was to reorganize the collection. This project extended well past the first ten years and was never fully realized. While the Unionoida and Gastropoda were reasonably well organized, the reorganization of the marine bivalves was not completed at the time of his retirement. The Sphaeriidae, most of which were transferred to the CMNH upon Victor Sterki's death (1933), were virtually untouched by José. José began a project of segregating type material from the general collection. He placed the type specimens in a separate cabinet. The majority of the type specimens that he overlooked were the types of Sphaeriidae in Sterki's collection. Only six lots of an estimated 900 lots were transferred to the type cabinet.

Another aim of José's 10-year plan was to maintain continued collaboration with malacologists in South America. This part of his plan succeeded remarkably well. He not only continued to undertake fieldwork in South America, but South American scientists came to the Carnegie to study its collection and to collaborate with José. This will be discussed in more detail later in this paper.

José sought to expand the molluscan collection at CMNH. He especially wanted to expand the collection of South American mollusks. The Carnegie already had a significant collection of South American unionoids collected by John Haseman in the 1920s. José embarked upon an exchange program with other museums, thus expanding the number of holdings at CMNH.

Prior curators at CMNH studied and published on various groups of Pennsylvania mollusks. Arnold Ortmann published on the unionids, Victor Sterki on the Sphaeriidae, and Stanley Brooks on the terrestrial Gastropoda. A comprehensive study on the freshwater gastropods was lacking. José planned to undertake such a study. Periodically, José worked on this study from when he proposed his 10-year plan until his retirement. He did not complete it. In 1956, he published a paper on one aspect of freshwater gastropods in Pennsylvania (Parodiz 1956d). In 1958, José published a list of the freshwater gastropods of Pennsylvania (Parodiz 1958c). In this paper, José indicated that this list was a prodrome of a more extensive manuscript, soon to be submitted for publication. On this point, José erred.

In the late 1970s, while collaborating on a study with C.R. Bristow, José mentioned that the director of CMNH was urging him to finish the study of the freshwater gastropods of Pennsylvania. In a letter to William J. Clench, he mentioned that he was waiting for Clench's monograph on the Pleuroceridae and posed several questions to Clench. Clench's monograph was published; still, José's manuscript remained just a manuscript. His 150-page manuscript on the freshwater

gastropods remained unpublished. For whatever reasons, José invested significant time on this project. He conducted field studies, reviewed collections in museums, and corresponded with others. His work still remains in the manuscript stage and the Pennsylvania freshwater gastropod fauna still await a comprehensive study.

A few years after José arrived at CMNH, Waldo Schmitt offered him a position at the National Museum of Natural History. José declined the offer despite its larger salary and a larger collection at the National Museum of Natural History. There was one significant reason for José turning down the offer. The National Museum of Natural History was part of the Smithsonian Institution, an institution run by the United States government. Though José and Schmitt shared a close friendship, José did not want to entertain the possibility of finding himself, in the future, of answering to an eventual political appointee. He did not wish to be in the same position that he was in Argentina when Doello Jurado retired and was replaced by Riggi. José, who liked the director at CMNH, chose to pass up the benefits of a new position at the Smithsonian and remained in Pittsburgh, at a private institution.

In 1954, the journal *Neotropica* was launched. José was one of its founders. José remained on the editorial board from 1954 through 1972. In addition, José served as the North American contact for the journal. José was also active in the journal *Malacologia*. Initially, José was responsible only for translating abstracts into Spanish. Shortly thereafter, he was asked to join the editorial board. He served in this capacity from 1962–2006. Yet a third time, José was asked to be on the editorial board of a journal. This time, John Burch (in litteris, 1990) requested that José join the editorial board of *Malacological Review*. During his career, José also served as a reviewer for several other journals including *The Nautilus* and the *Journal of Morphology*.

José was responsible for the mollusk display at CMNH. This was developed in the early 1960s under the sponsorship of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The exhibit, which is still extant, comprises six display cabinets, each approximately 0.9×1.2 m. The exhibit is titled "Sea Shells by the Seashore". The display cabinets are titled (1) How Shells are Named, (2) Shells and Such (Classes of Mollusks), (3) Eating and Moving, (4) How Mollusks Reproduce, (5) Scavenging in New England, and (6) Beach Combing in Florida. This exhibit was the subject of an article in the *Carnegie Magazine* (Parodiz 1962e).

José received only one governmental grant during his career. It was a National Science Foundation grant, awarded for the years 1961–1962, for the study of non-marine mollusks of Argentina, Uruguay, and surrounding territories. José conducted field work (with Alberto Carcelles and Argentino A. Bonetto) during those two years, purchased the equipment that he needed, and concluded his work with 10% of his funding still intact. José refused to use the monies for other purposes. He

felt that he had completed the work and any remaining funds should not be used for other purposes but returned to the granting agency. José was hassled by a few colleagues for this action, so much so that he chose never again to apply for another grant. Among the papers that resulted from this grant are Parodiz (1963c, 1965b, 1966a), Parodiz and Bonetto (1963), and Parodiz and Hennings (1965).

José was parsimonious. He would combine visits to friends and family in Argentina with his field work. Since he knew about the political and economical fluctuations in South America, he was able to fund his work in South America from his museum budget. Even the director who hired José, Graham Netting, realized José's thriftiness. In a memo, Netting commented about this by writing "...since you rarely succeed in spending your entire Section budget..." (in litteris, 1969).

In 1962, Dean Putnam Jones of the University of Pittsburgh proposed to Chancellor Litchfield that José should be appointed as an adjunct member of the Graduate Faculty at the University of Pittsburgh. In a letter dated 2 January 1963, Litchfield informed José of his appointment as an adjunct member of the Graduate Faculty. José never acted in a professional capacity at the University. He felt that his responsibilities as curator were such as to preclude his serving in a professorial role at the University. As he put it in a memo to Craig Black (director of CMNH, 1975–1982), "I was convinced that I could not fulfill both efficiently, at the same time."

José, along with Gladys McCallum, founded the Pittsburgh Shell Club in 1965. The first meeting was on 27 March 1965, with 13 people in attendance. José was appointed councilor (advisor) of the club. The club published the Pittsburgh Shell Club Bulletin (1966–1979). José was a frequent contributor to the publication. In 1975, José was awarded the DuPont Trophy for his outstanding exhibit at the Pittsburgh Shell Club Show. The exhibit dealt with the evidence for evolution as seen in fossil and Recent mollusks. In 1977, José was elected an honorary member of the Pittsburgh Shell Club. The only other person so honored was William J. Clench of Harvard University.

While José spent most of his field time in South America, in 1976 he had planned a trip to Guatemala. Shortly before he was to leave, an earthquake there forced him to cancel his trip. Instead, he went to the Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico) and stayed with a friend, Dorothy Zapata. Her husband drove José around during his stay. For three weeks, José collected marine mollusks. In all, he visited ten stations. He published his catalog for this trip in the Pittsburgh Shell Club Bulletin (Parodiz 1979e). This paper includes a number of range extensions for mollusks found in the Caribbean biogeographic region.

In addition to pursuing his own research interests in South American malacology, José sought to help others. One such example involved Kenneth Boss who was studying the neotropical fossil Ampullariidae. In 1975,

he started corresponding with José. Several letters later, Boss offered José co-authorship on a paper on which he was working. The paper was published in 1977 (Boss and Parodiz, 1977). Another example involved C. R. Bristow. Bristow was a British geologist working in South America. Bristow began his correspondence with José in 1972. Six years later, he suggested that they jointly publish a paper on the Tertiary non-marine mollusks of Ecuador. The paper was published in 1982 with Bristow writing the stratigraphic portion and José the taxonomic portion (Bristow and Parodiz 1982).

José hosted many South American malacologists at CMNH. Among them were Miguel Klappenbach (1963), A. Carcelles (several times, his longest visit being 8 months in 1965–66), Maria C. Dreher Mansur (1998), and A. Bonetto (1959, 1963). In addition, José aided researchers from all over the world with his knowledge of South American malacology, paleontology, and politics. Numerous students and researchers sought his opinion of their proposed studies in South America. José would advise them of localities that they should visit, museums where they would find specimens for study, and whom to contact while in South America. If it was appropriate, he would comment on the political situation that waited for them. José spoke with the authority of one who had an intimate working knowledge of South American museum collections, knowledge built over the decades from studying these collections personally. In an era before the Internet, before one could easily search for such information, José served this purpose.

José also aided others in their work with the North American fauna. Some examples include identifying (1) the gastropods in the stomach contents of box turtles (1955), (2) the freshwater gastropods from the Cheat River in West Virginia (1962), and (3) the freshwater gastropods from the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. Also, he provided comments to the authors of a new unionoid from the Mesozoic of Uruguay (1993).

An intriguing aspect of José's work were the forensic studies in which he was involved from 1953–1963. One such case involved a worm found in a can of chicken soup. José identified it as a blood vessel from a chicken. He did not specify whether it was an artery or a vein. Another case involved a can of food that had been imported and contained maggots. He determined that the maggots were not from the country where the product originated and thus absolved the company of any wrongdoing.

José maintained membership in a number of professional societies. These include the Malacological Society of London, *Unitas Malacologica*, the Paleontological Research Institution, Brazilian Society of Malacology (honorary member), the Malacological Society of Uruguay (honorary member), and as mentioned earlier, the Pittsburgh Shell Club and the Argentine Association of Natural Science. José was also a member of the American Malacological Union (later the American Malacological Society). He served as president of this organization from 1964–1965.

José was curator emeritus at CMNH from 1981–2007. He continued to publish during this period. His last publication dealt with a South American unionid (Parodiz and Morton, 2002).

José was honored on three occasions by fellow scientists. In 1998 he was awarded a “Diploma of Honor” for his life’s work. This award was bestowed on him by the Brazilian Society of Malacology. In 1992, Balech and José published a history of the MACN. In 2001, along with his friend Balech, he was honored as an “Illustrious Researcher” of the MACN. Lastly and posthumously in 2008, José was acknowledged as “an esteemed colleague, a distinguished malacologist, and a warm-hearted friend” by the American Malacological Society.

OTHER INTERESTS

José’s views of evolution paralleled, to a degree, those of the Jesuit priest and paleontologist Teilhard de Chardin. José felt there was no incompatibility with a belief in God and natural selection. He did feel that evolution had some predestined direction and yet the forces of natural selection were evident wherever one looked in the natural world. His views are spelled out in *The Concept of the Species* (Parodiz, 1977d).

José had a fascination with the explorations of Charles Darwin in South America. He felt there was some confusion regarding Darwin’s travels in South America. In 1981, he published *Darwin in the New World* (Parodiz 1981). In this work, José described Darwin’s journeys throughout the South American continent and provided historical commentary on what was transpiring in South America at that time.

José was a passionate philatelist. He was a member of the American Philatelic Society, the American Topical Association, and its chapter that dealt with biology on stamps. In addition to his memberships and collecting activities, he also wrote articles about stamps. In the Pittsburgh Shell Club Bulletin, Parodiz contributed three articles dealing with shells on stamps (Parodiz 1972e, 1973g, 1974c). He published six articles in Biophilately dealing with subjects such as cowries (Parodiz 1977i), biogeographic zones (Parodiz 1997b), and zoological nomenclature (Parodiz 1976d). As noted below, Parodiz enjoyed reading novels. In *Topical Times*, he wrote articles about two literary figures that appeared on stamps, Edith Wharton and Thornton Wilder (Parodiz 1980c, 1998a).

José enjoyed reading novels. His friends describe him as well read. His favorite author was Victor Hugo. In addition, José was fond of Henry James, William Faulkner, Somerset Maugham, John Steinbeck, and Edith Wharton. At the time of his death, José was working on his own novel. I do not know the subject matter or how close to completion it was.

José had an excellent command of Spanish and English, both written and spoken. He also had familiarity with French, Portuguese, Italian, and Latin. José was a

member of El Club Español de Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh’s local club for Spanish-speaking people. One of my patients, who was born in Spain and was a member of the club, said that her sons were fascinated by José’s stories and the talks that he gave at the club. He spoke about his work at CMNH, his trips to South America, and his work there. The Club honored him by awarding him a ‘Diploma de Honor al Mérito’.

José never left his Argentinean culture behind. José brought a love for dance to the United States. José enjoyed the tango. In a letter to Anne LaBastille Bowes of Cornell University, he wrote “I have the tango in my chromosomes” (in litteris, 1969). In addition to maintaining his Argentinean culture, José also embraced an interest in opera and the symphony. On one occasion, he and Esther took a train to New York City to attend a musical performance, returning by train that same day. This was one of the ways that the Parodiz’s could enjoy a full life on José’s modest income.

THE LATTER YEARS

Esther Sell Parodiz passed away 22 February 2000. She and José had been married for 48 years. Their relationship was a close one. José’s pastor, Reverend Eric Riesen, said that one did not speak of Esther or José but of Esther and José.

José continued to live in their Pittsburgh home after Esther’s death. In 2007, he moved to Luther Crest Retirement Community in Allentown, Pennsylvania. José said that his advanced age was making it difficult for him to maintain his house. He enjoyed his new home and was very popular with the other residents. José’s outgoing personality allowed him to fit in right away. In a letter to his former pastor, Rev. Riesen, José mentioned that one of the great pleasures of Luther Crest was its wonderful library.

On September 3rd, 2007, five months after moving, José took ill. He was taken to the hospital where he was diagnosed as having a heart attack (acute myocardial infarction). It was determined that he was not a candidate for aggressive therapy. He passed away the next day. José and Esther are interred in a cemetery on the grounds of Saint Peters Union Church, in Macungie, Pennsylvania, a site not far from where Esther grew up and José spent his final months.

Few people knew the breadth and depth of José’s interests. Many of us knew one or two aspects of his life. Many of us came to realize his protean interests only when we discussed his life at his memorial service. I for one regret not having gotten to know José in the broader sense. As his friend S. Alan Boals put it, “Despite his long life, we feel cheated. We all would like a few more hours with José to have one last discussion on some topic of mutual interest.” I for one regret José’s passing for I would like to have many such discussions. I regret in having gotten to know him so well in death and not in life.

TAXA NAMED IN JUAN JOSÉ PARODIZ'S HONOR

- Clathurella parodizi* Figueiras and Broggi, 1976
Diplodon parodizi Bonetto, 1962
Epiphragmophora parodizi Fernandez and Rumi, 1984
Opsiphanes mutates parodizi (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera) Bristow, 1991
Parodizia Medina, 1959
Potamolithus parodizi Morton, 1986
Siphocypraea parodizi Petuch, 1994
Spixinella parodizi Hylton-Scott, 1952
Strophocheilus parodizi Klappenbach and Olazarri, 1965
Trophon parodizi Pastorino, 2005

TAXA DESCRIBED BY JUAN JOSÉ PARODIZ

New Genera and Subgenera

1. *Araucania* new genus Parodiz, 1954
2. *Astroborus* new name Parodiz, 1949
3. *Austrodiscus* new name Parodiz, 1957
4. *Calliostoma* (*Tropidotrochus*) new subgenus Parodiz, 1977
5. *Cyclodontina* (*Burringtonia*) new subgenus Parodiz, 1944
6. *Odontostomus* (*Ventania*) new subgenus Parodiz, 1940
7. *Paleoanculosa* new genus Parodiz, 1969
8. *Paleobulimulus* new genus Parodiz, 1949
9. *Protoglyptus* (*Rimatula*) new subgenus Parodiz, 1946
10. *Protoglyptus* (*Obstrusus*) new subgenus Parodiz, 1946

New Species, Subspecies, "Forms," and "Varieties"

1. *Adelopoma paraguayana* new species Parodiz, 1944
2. *Araucania twomeyi* new species Parodiz, 1954
3. *Bulimulus corderoi* new species Parodiz, 1962
4. *Bulimulus moei* new species Parodiz, 1962
5. *Bulimulus* (*Lissoacme*) *ameghinoi madyrensis* new subspecies Parodiz, 1944
6. *Bulimulus* (*Scansicochlea*) *catamarcanus* new species Parodiz, 1956
7. *Bulimulus* (*Scansicochlea*) *hyltonscottae* new species Parodiz, 1956
8. *Bulimulus* (*Scansicochlea*) *rudisculptus* new species Parodiz, 1956
9. *Bulimulus* (*Scansicochlea*) *strobili* new species Parodiz, 1956
10. *Calliostoma* (*Tropidotrochus*) *jayae* new species Parodiz, 1977
11. *Cassis ketteri* new species Parodiz and Tripp, 1993
12. *Chilina stenostylops* new species Parodiz, 1963
13. *Crepidula aculeata fortis* new variety Parodiz, 1939
14. *Cyclodontina* (*Scalarinella*) *nattkemperi* new species Parodiz, 1944
15. *Diplodon transandinus* new species Parodiz, 1963
16. *Diplodon* (*Ecuadorea*) *bristowi* new species Parodiz, 1982

17. *Drymaeus hyltoni* new name Parodiz, 1957
18. *Drymaeus lynchi* new species Parodiz, 1946
19. *Drymaeus megastomus* new species Parodiz, 1962
20. *Drymaeus pereirai* new species Parodiz, 1958
21. *Drymaeus poecilus tricinctus* new subspecies Parodiz, 1962
22. *Drymaeus rehderi* new species Parodiz, 1962
23. *Drymaeus waldoschmitti* new species Parodiz, 1962
24. *Epiphragmophora birabeni* new species Parodiz, 1955
25. *Epiphragmophora feruglioi* new species Parodiz, 1969
26. *Epiphragmophora villavilensis* new species Parodiz, 1955
27. *Eriphyla miraflorensis* new name Parodiz, 1969
28. *Humboldtiana edithae* new species Parodiz, 1954
29. *Lioplacodes bolivianus* new name Parodiz, 1969
30. *Lioplacodes feruglioi* new species Parodiz, 1969
31. *Littoridina vianai* new species Parodiz, 1960
32. *Lymnaea klappenbachii* new species Parodiz, 1969
33. *Lyrodes doellojuradoi* new species Parodiz, 1960
34. *Neocorbicula stelzneri* new species Parodiz, 1969
35. *Neopetraeus stelzneri conispirus minuta* new form Parodiz, 1948
36. *Neopetraeus stelzneri hybrida* new form Parodiz, 1948
37. *Neopetraeus stelzneri nonogastanus* new form Parodiz, 1948
38. *Neopetraeus stelzneri peristomatus paraconispirus* new form Parodiz, 1948
39. *Neopetraeus stelzneri tinogastanus* new form Parodiz, 1948
40. *Neopetraeus stelzneri scaber* new form Parodiz, 1948
41. *Neritina loyolaensis* new species Parodiz, 1982
42. *Odontostomus fasciatus tenuisculptus* new subspecies Parodiz, 1962
43. *Odontostomus weyenberghi minor* new variety Parodiz, 1939
44. *Odontostomus* (*Scalarinella*) *cordovanus striatus* new variety Parodiz, 1939
45. *Odontostomus* (*Spixia*) *doellojuradoi* new species Parodiz, 1941
46. *Odontostomus* (*Spixia*) *doellojuradoi minor* new variety Parodiz, 1941
47. *Odontostomus* (*Spixia*) *columellaris* new species Parodiz, 1941
48. *Odontostomus* (*Spixia*) *holmbergi* new species Parodiz, 1941
49. *Odontostomus* (*Spixia*) *tucumanensis* new species Parodiz, 1941
50. *Paleoanculosa kennerleyi* new species Parodiz, 1982
51. *Paleoanculosa patagonica* new species Parodiz, 1969
52. *Paleobulimulus eocenicus* new species Parodiz, 1949
53. *Peronaeus izozoensis* new species Parodiz, 1947
54. *Peronaeus* (*Lissoacme*) *puntanus* new species Parodiz, 1947
55. *Peronaeus* (*Lissoacme*) *reedi* new species Parodiz, 1947

56. *Peronaeus (Lissoacme) torallyi avus* new variety Parodiz, 1947
57. *Peronaeus (Lissoacme) torallyi corrugatus* new variety Parodiz, 1947
58. *Peronaeus (Lissoacme) torallyi nigrumbilicatus* new variety Parodiz, 1947
59. *Physa wichmanni* new species Parodiz, 1961
60. *Plectostylus argentinensis* new species Parodiz, 1951
61. *Plekocheilus (Eurytus) ameghinoi* new name Parodiz, 1962
62. *Pomacea (Effusa) pattersoni* new species Boss and Parodiz, 1977
63. *Pomacea (Pomacea) prourceus* new species Boss and Parodiz, 1977
64. *Potamides chaliana* new species Parodiz, 1969
65. *Potamolithus felipponei concordianus* new subspecies Parodiz, 1966
66. *Potamolithus peristomatus misionum* new subspecies Parodiz, 1966
67. *Protoglyptus curamalalensis* new name Parodiz, 1957
68. *Protoglyptus deletangi* new species Parodiz, 1946
69. *Protoglyptus punctustriatus* new species Parodiz, 1946
70. *Protoglyptus (Rimatula) minutissimus* new species Parodiz, 1962
71. *Pyrgulifera sehuena* new species Parodiz, 1969
72. *Siphocypraea trippeana* new species Parodiz, 1988
73. *Strophocheilus (Megalobulimus) avus* new species Parodiz, 1949
74. *Taphius walteri* new species Parodiz, 1969
75. *Thaumastus patagonicus* new species Parodiz, 1946
76. *Triphora medinae* new species Parodiz, 1955
77. *Valvata windhausenii* new species Parodiz, 1961

PUBLICATIONS

This bibliography for Juan José Parodiz is probably incomplete. The archives, at CMNH, of José's activities contain many manuscripts. It is uncertain whether they were published. Occasionally, one contained a notation indicating that it was published, but not where or when it was published. When enough information was present, a search for the publication was made. Most attempts to find these publications were unsuccessful. Parodiz was involved with the Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology. He was asked to write for the volume on the Gastropoda, specifically the parts dealing with the Bulimulidae, Orthalicidae, Odontostomidae, and Strophocheilidae. It is uncertain whether he completed this task as the volume was never published. In the decades of the 1950s and 1960s, José published a number of articles in *Enciclopedia Barsa*, a Spanish encyclopedia published by the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. While he is listed as a contributor in this work, specific articles are not attributed to a particular contributor. José did not maintain a list of the article that he wrote. Aside from these caveats, this can be considered a complete bibliog-

raphy of José's publications in both the scientific and popular press.

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