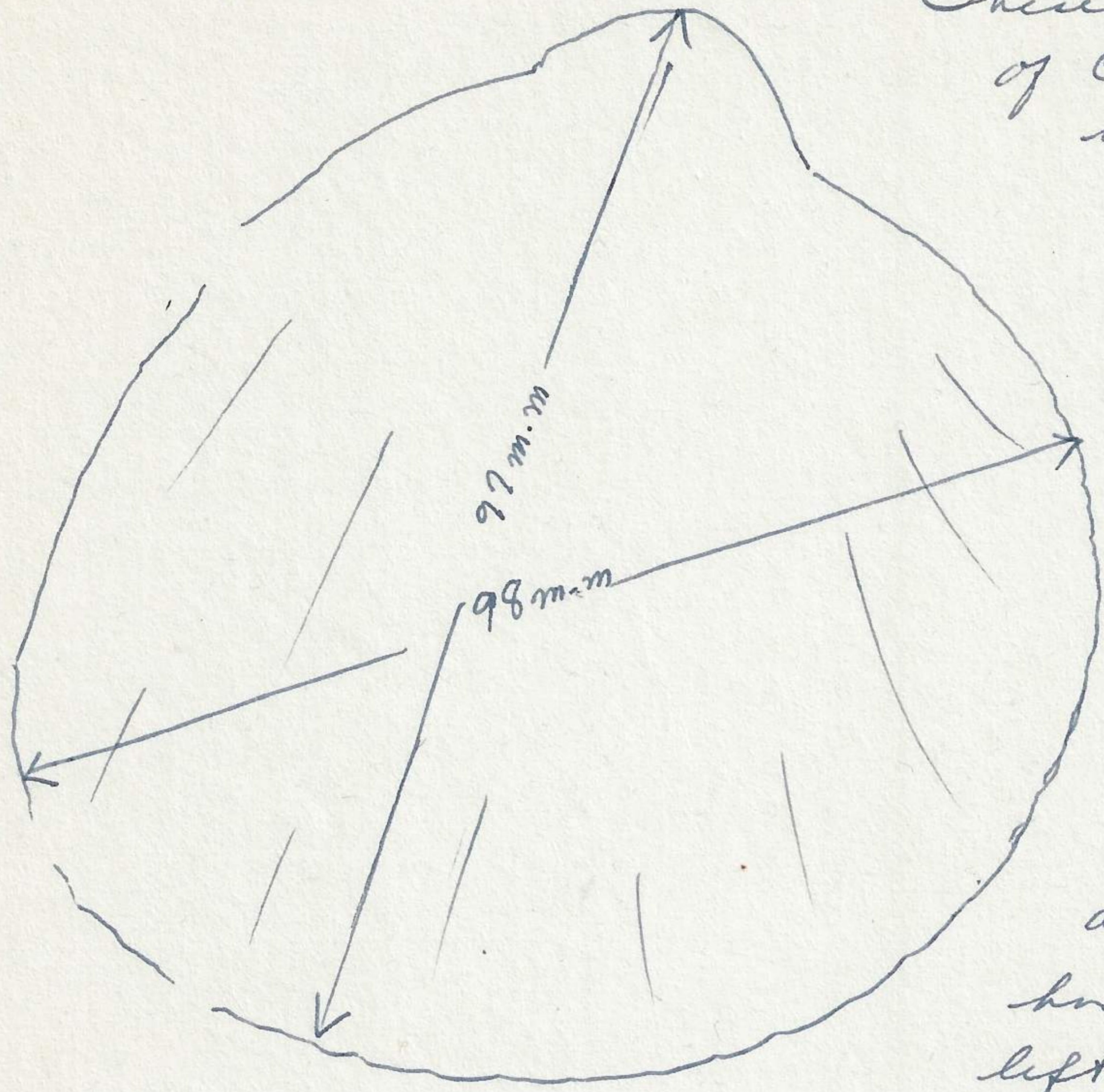


They are about 1 foot deep or 50 cm to upper surface of shell. Collected 5 specimens of this clam. Schizothere from surface shell exposed to ^{average 25 cm deep} 40 cm deep. Cluscardia gigantea also dominant and covered entire area as surface shells. Waves approximate 1 per 2 sq meters. One large one measured (greatest length and width)



These forms held the form of Capopods generally found in the Schizothere.

Mya arenaria dominant form at upper beach limit. Indian shell midden, most extensive on island as indicated. Before English created parade ground, which was scraped as much as 8 feet, these middens were about 15 feet deep. Davis homesteaded after English left the area. Ceophloeus pileatus picinus as indicated

Some Schizothere siphons exposed on surface for 20 cm. Day dull and cool.

Falco Bay, San Juan Islands, San Juan County, Washington
Aug. 11, 1949

Checked on following clams in Falco Bay. First Schizothere metallii found at 658 meters. This first occurrence of the horn clam is represented by a small aggregation of about 32 clams in a restricted area. Most of these clams are found either on the ~~shore~~ saturated shore line of the tidal ponds but mainly in the water channels where the water remains. Just the plates of the siphon exposed. The clams are found from this point out to water edge in more limited numbers. The Calibanassa out to 210 meters but are found in normal numbers at about 130 meters inland to near ^{high tide} shore line. Mya arenaria begin at 50 meters and extend out to 80 meters which is essentially the exposed rock area of the beach. The small Arenicola Claperedii? sp. begin at 25 meter position and are found in good numbers out to 117 meters which may be governed