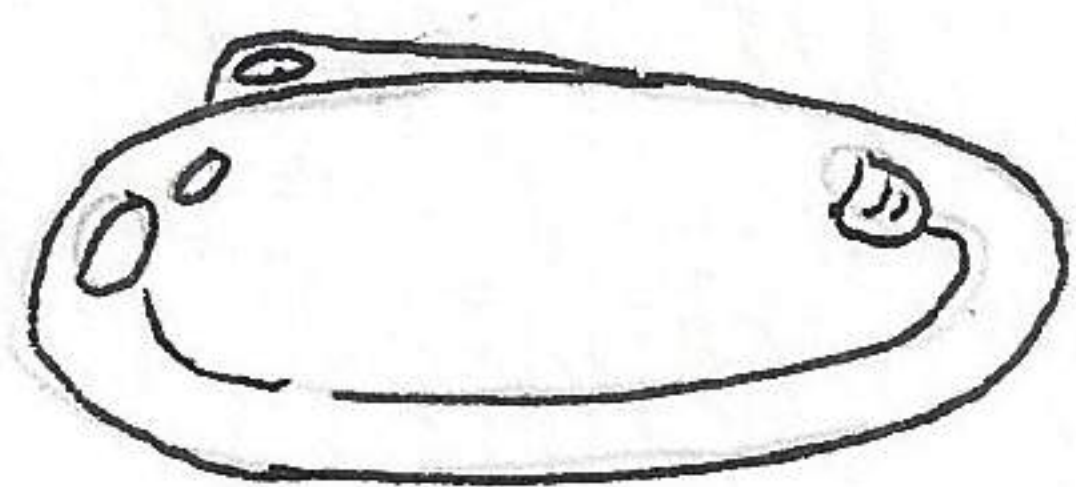
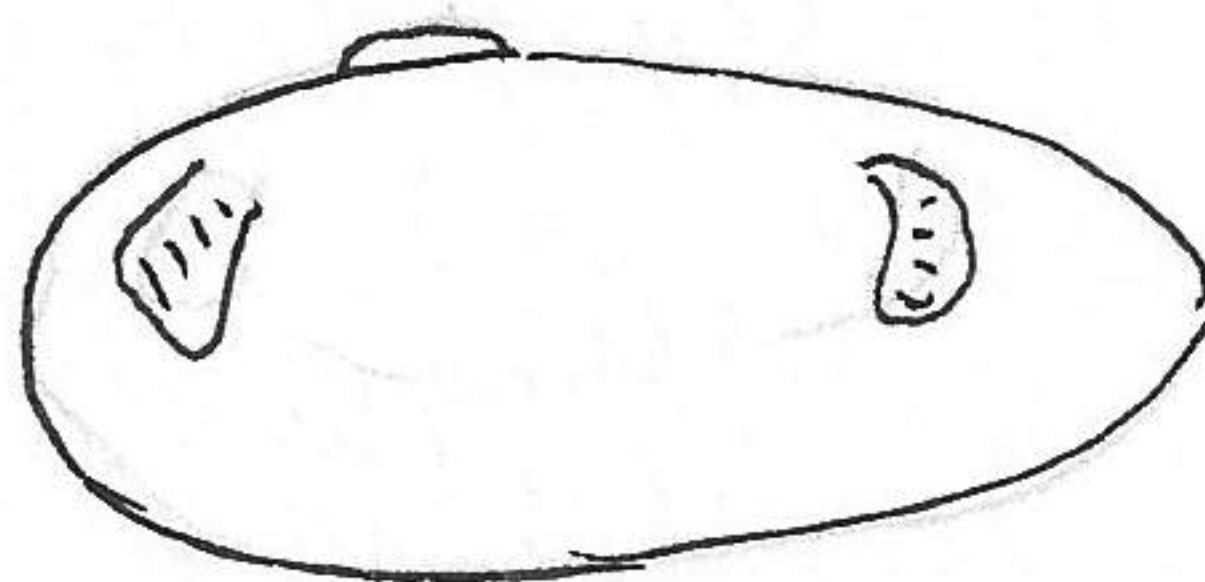


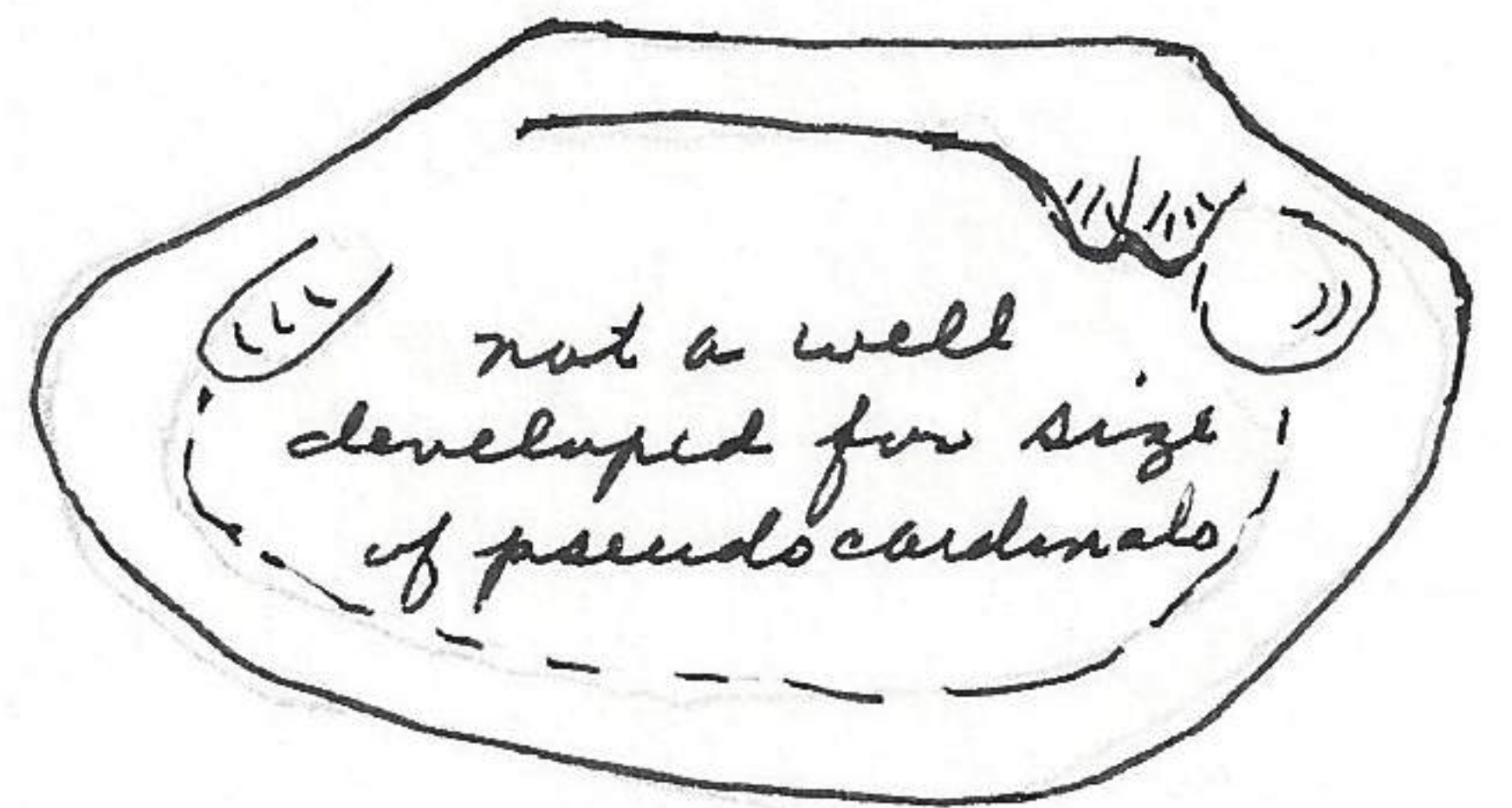
water and was perhaps kept free of ice by the movement of the fish. There were no signs of dead fish except one Lepisosteus platystomus (Raf.) gar, which was dead and lying on the top of the ice. This gar was eaten only on the top of the head where the roof of the cranium had been removed and the brains were eaten. Approx. 1 block down river from Wakarusa bridge. Along this route counted 4 beavers between Wakarusa bridge and first bridge to east (1 mi), none between bridge of 2nd mile and 8 between railroad bridge and point where we got out of river channel (signs of cut willow on ice and bank dens). The lower limits are more heavily populated than the upper limits. Three beaver dams of about 2/3 meter high crossed the river and helped to hold water back. Feeding on willows. Several birds including 2 pairs of red-tail hawks foraging two part-scular areas. One black-capped chickadee chased a Carolina wren for about eight seconds. main objective was to collect shells as low water level had exposed many sections of the river. The following pelecypods were collected:



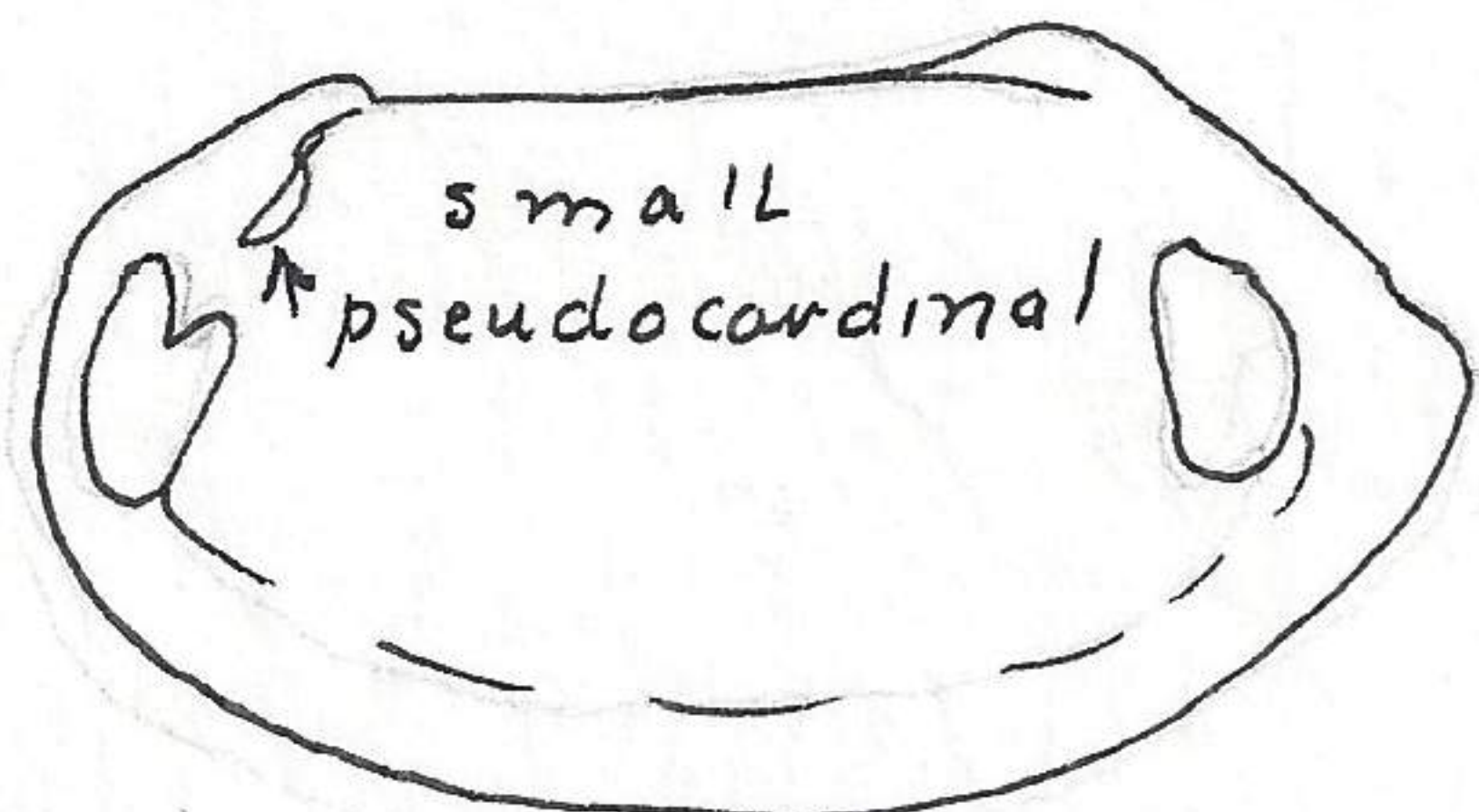
540118-1



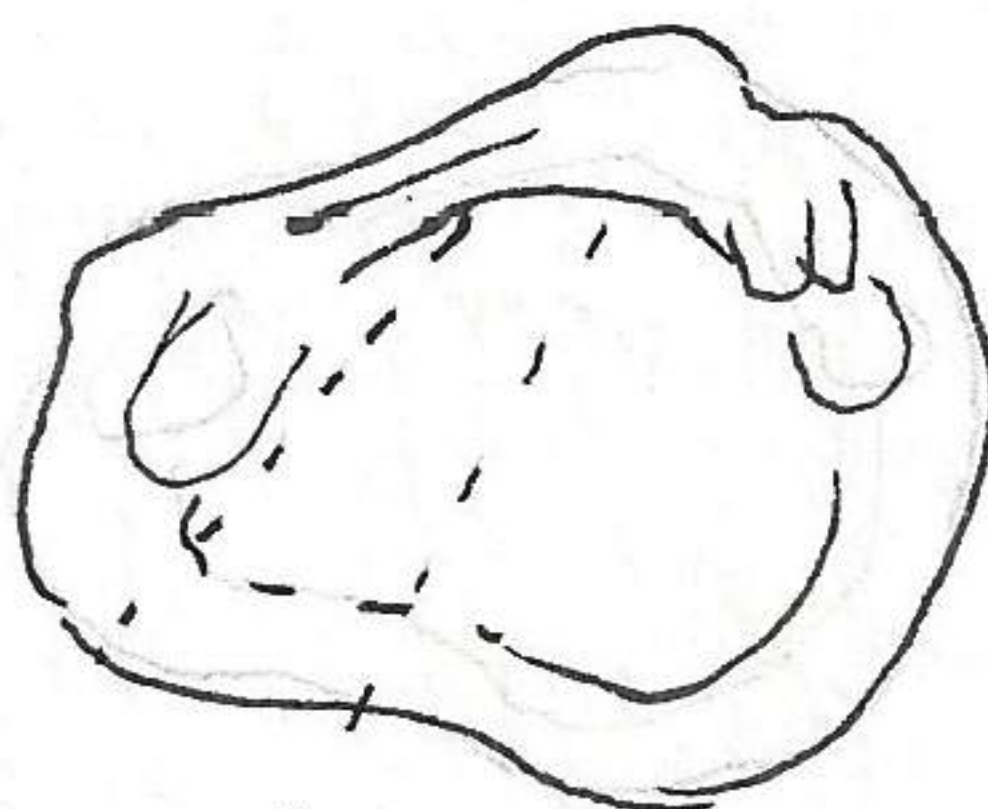
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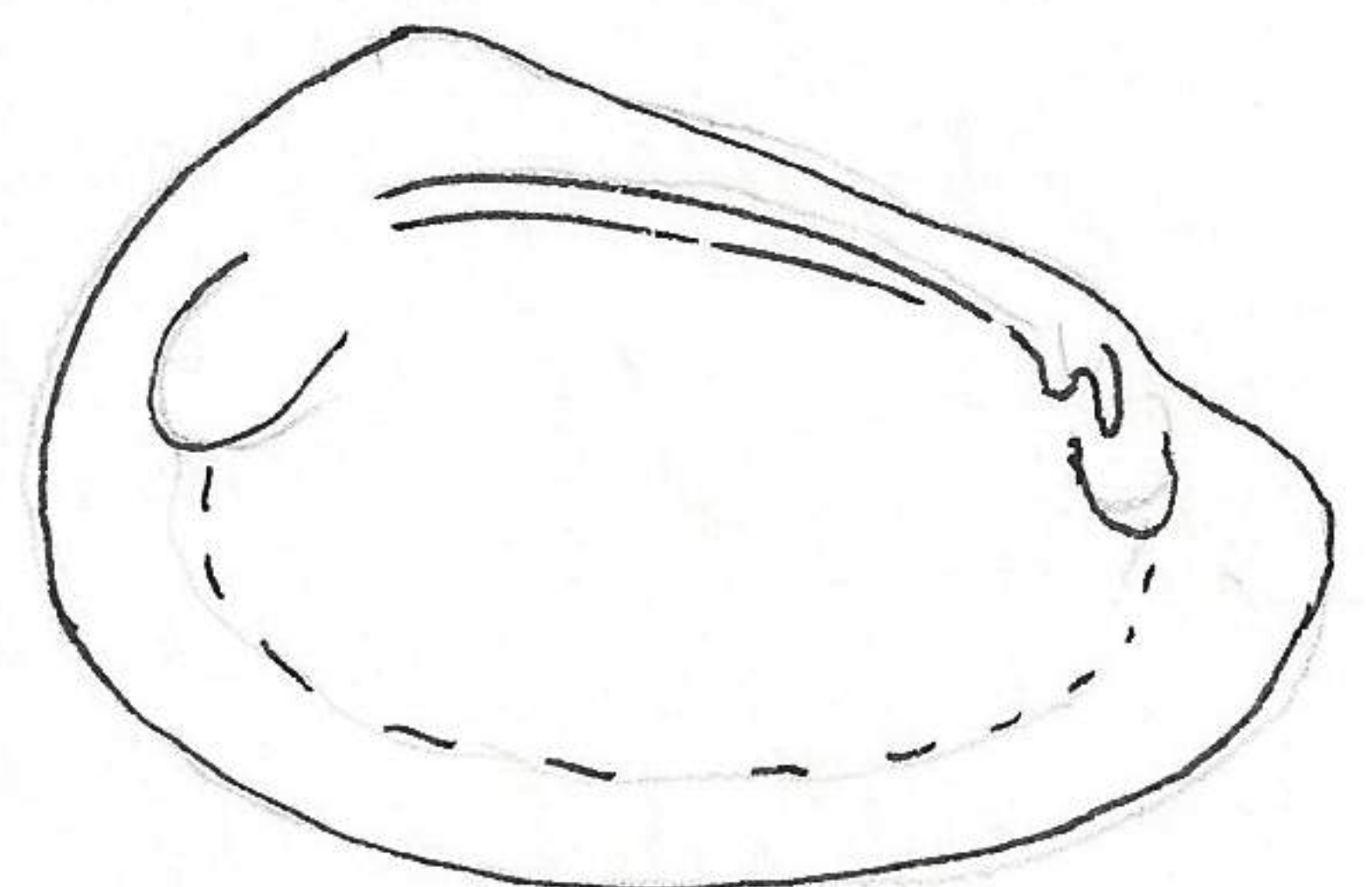
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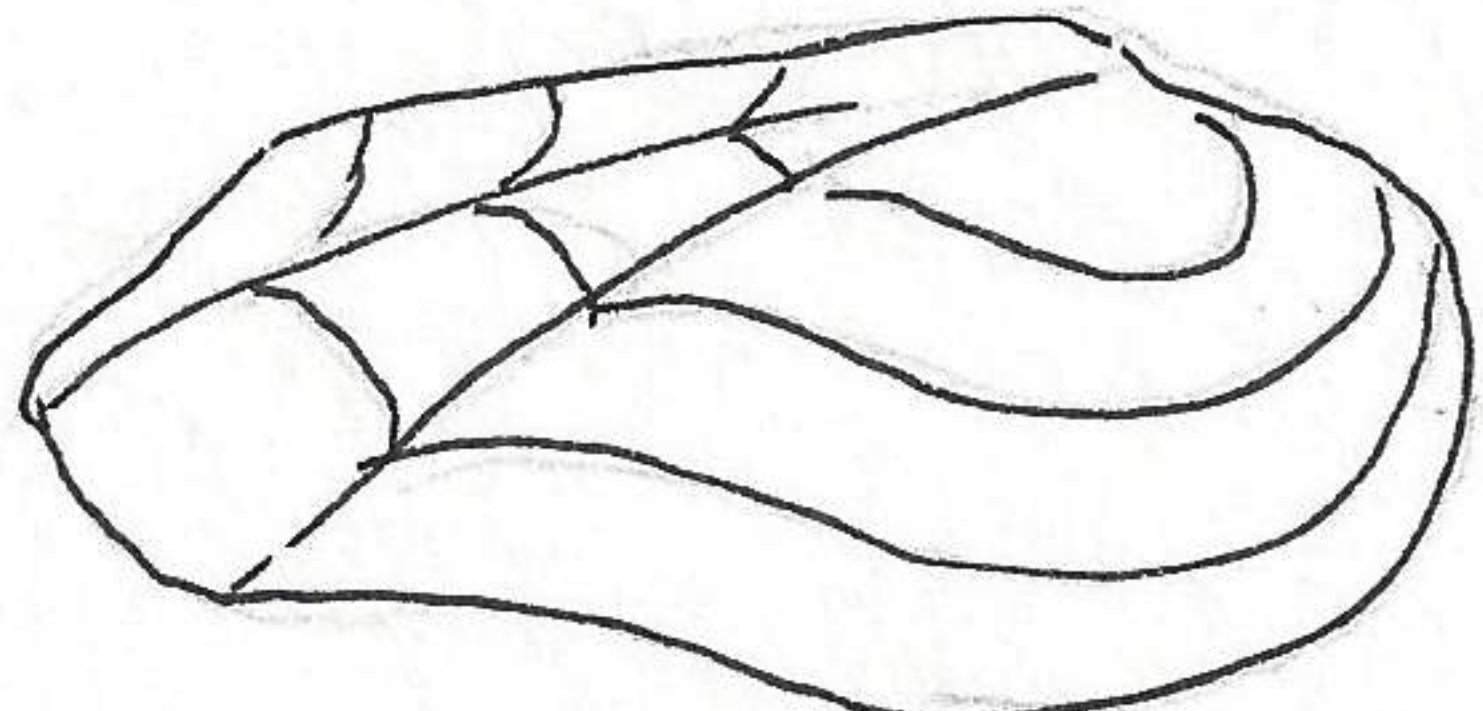
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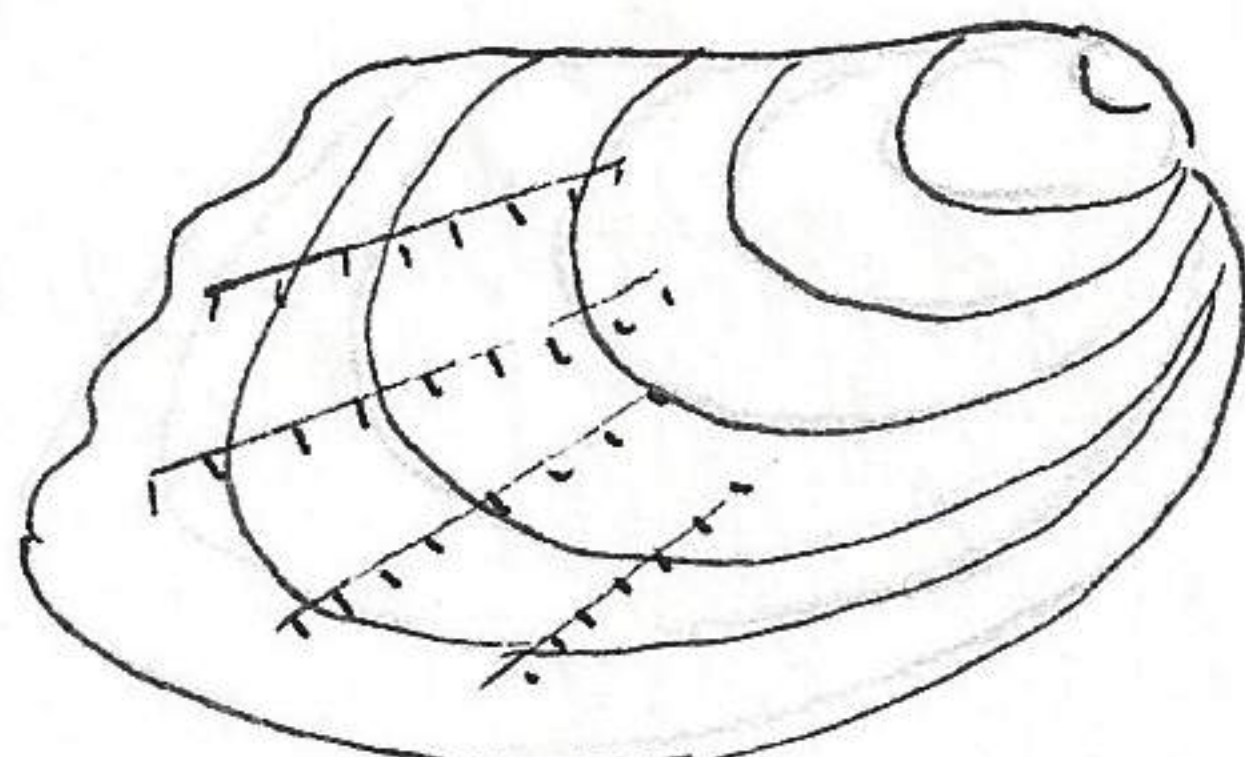
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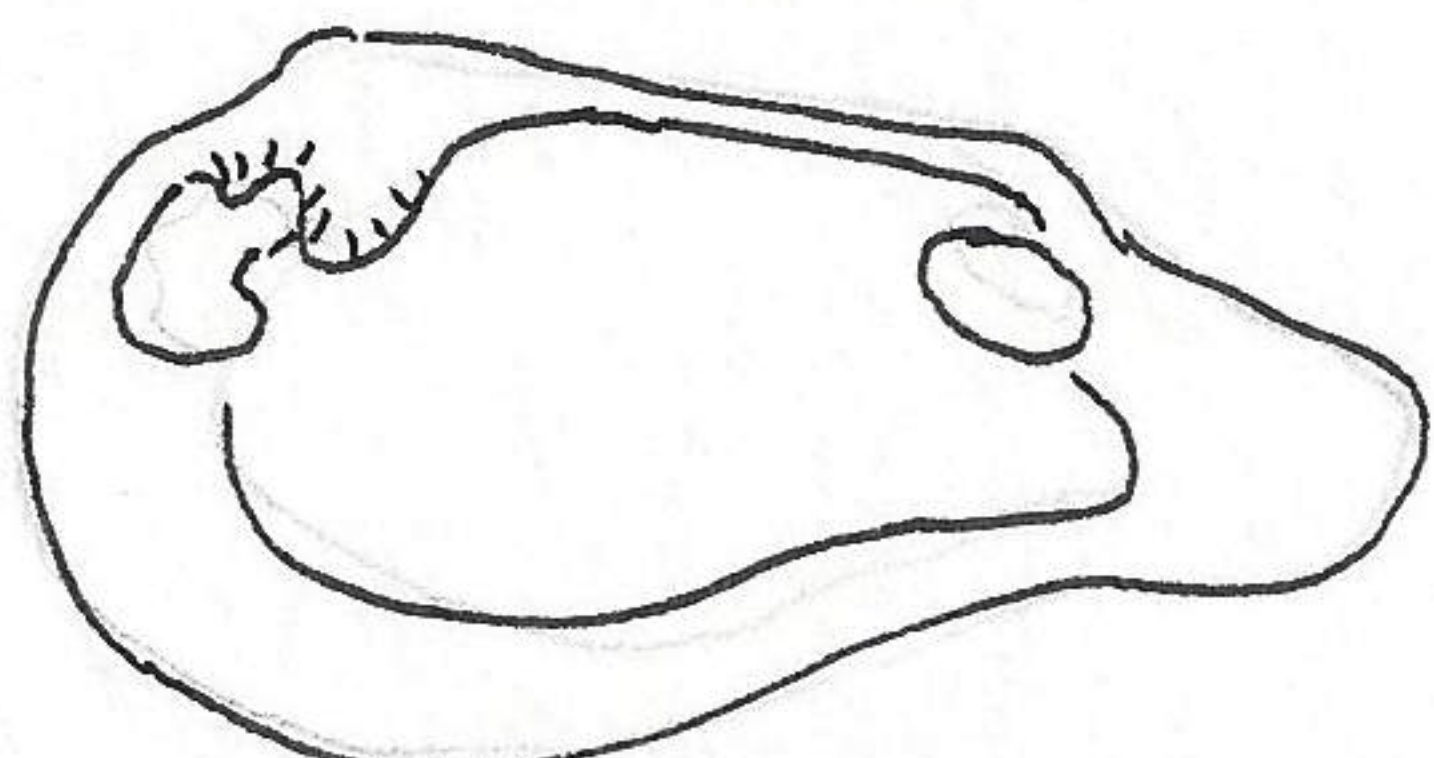
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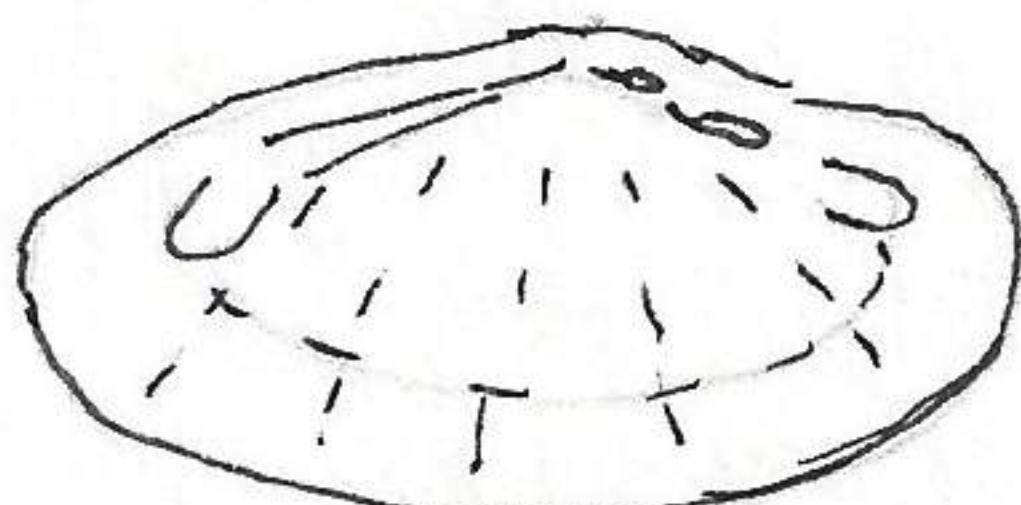
540118-3



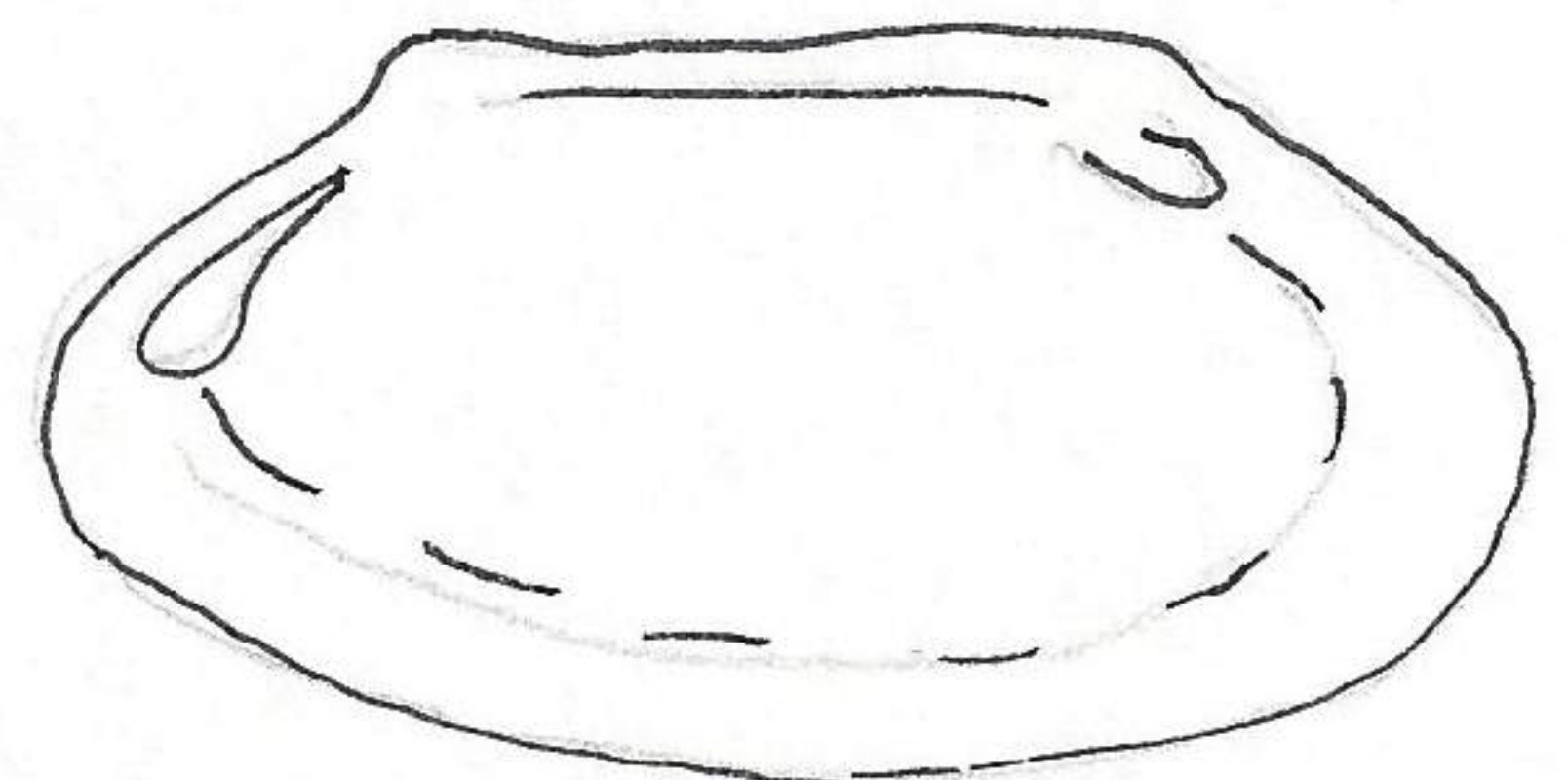
540118-6



540118-3



540118-9



540118-10