

shallow water between. A thorough collection of the shells on the surface was made along the sand and gravel bars lining the channel and in the water across the constricted areas as well as 2-3 feet from the shore along the entire length. Live as well as dead unionids were picked up. 1880 shells and shell fragments of 18 species were taken from this location at that time.

Three measurements of each shell, when possible, were taken. These were length - measured parallel to the base line, height - measured perpendicular to the base line, and width - measured on the outside from a plane formed by the hinge line and the opposite edge to the deepest part of the shell. A glass plate was propped up and gridded into 5 mm lines with two perpendicular clear plastic metric scales taped onto the plate. The specimen was then placed against the bottom of the glass, inner side upward, and the base line, a line extending from the umbo to the anterior edge of a nick in the posterior wing, common to all the specimens, was aligned along the first grid line. The length measurement was the longest measurement that could be made parallel to the base line. The height was read off the grid as the longest measurement between the base line and the edge of the specimen perpendicular to the base line. Width was measured with a caliper.

RESULTS: Included are the actual measurements taken for each specimen in the Appendix. Each parameter for a given species was summed and averaged and is shown in ^{the} table, along with the number of specimens for each species, an approximation of the area of the shell (length x height), ratio of width to area, and minimum and maximum length measurements. Graphs 1-6 show age distribution for the six most abundant species, (excluding Anodonta grandis which, due to the time available, was not measured), assuming relative length is indicative of age. Plotted are the number of shells falling within 10 millimeter increments.