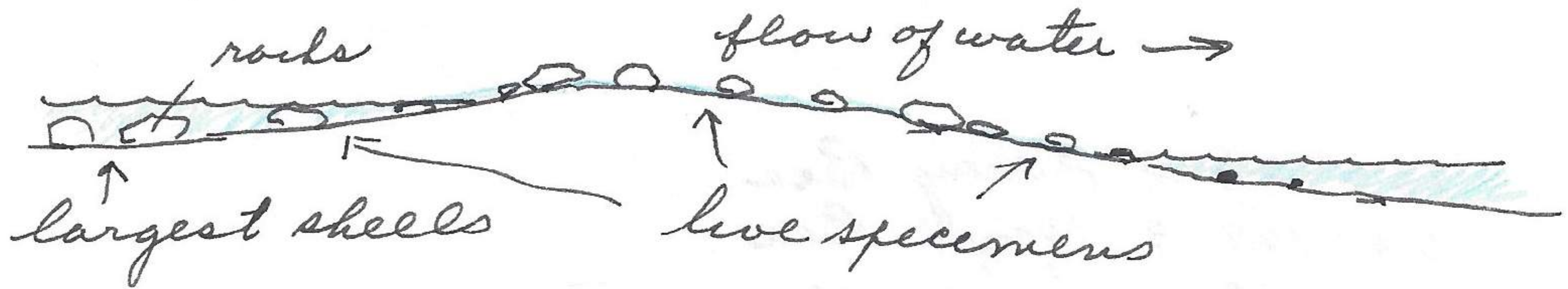


was generally 2 or 3 feet from the edge of the stream. In shallow places, especially at ripples, specimens were taken from the full breadth of the stream. Visibility was generally about to a depth of 10 to 14 inches in the water. The first debris accumulation below 2 foot cascade beyond <sup>deep</sup> circulating pool was sand and coarse gravel and supported mainly light weight shells (see listing of these). Beyond this point the character of the stream bed was similar in being bordered by rocks with hard bottom stream <sup>bed</sup> covered with larger rocks and a base of mud veneer. The deepest mud <sup>(1 1/2')</sup> was on shore in areas not lined with rocks. In general the smallest and light-weight shells were from sandy bars; the largest and heaviest from stream channel just above ripple and rock barrier in channels.



Intermediate sizes along edge of stream bed in rocks. It is a question whether these shells are in place in the stream bed or have been wash, during high water, from the deep permanent part of drainage above the upper cascade barrier. Live specimens from just above, in and immediately below rock barriers across stream in rather rocky positions or substrates. I would estimate that 40 per cent of the stream bed was inspected and all shell collected. Other 60% of stream bed was not available because of depth of water or bottom invisible because of turbidity of the water (visibility approx 1 foot).

Analysis of population of uniads from this section of the river is as follows (all individuals collected representing live specimens to those perhaps several years old); including per cent frequency of each species, growth range, biomass; and individual variation. This analysis will be compared with a similar one ~~for~~ from a sample from Richland, one from near Eudora, one from Rock Creek and one from Deer Creek to determine distribution and population com- position within a single drainage system.