Provo bench about 2 or 3 miles further up river bottom. This spring (Preference) is permanent and because of its unaltered nature was chosen as a natural setting that had not been influence by man. It supports dock, bordering willow, and at the lower end is choked with algae and Lemnea. Without effects from any periodic flood the bottom of spring course represent years of accumulation, in places the much being 1½ foot deep. Higher up on course, rocks are exposed & one finds a few ripples due to increased grade. At about ½ way up course, where the stream is not too swift to carry shells further and where the carrying capacity is sufficient to dispose of the mucky condition, one finds an accumulation of 'bone' or semifossil shells. By screening deposits one soon acquires a good sample of stream the molluscan life. The sievings are taken to laboratory & the shells and animal life are properly assorted and after percent frequency is determined, selective specimens are pick and mounted on pins. The species taken from this spring, their relative number, and percent of entire material collected is as follows:

% no.		name	Relative number
	11th	Euconulus.	rare (1 specimen)
	10th	Cochlicopa	rare (2 specimen)
	2nd	Amnicola	very common
	13th	Fluminicola	rare (1 specimen)
	4th	Pisidium	very common
	5th	Succinea	uncommon
	6th	Discus	uncommon
70%	1st	Physa	very common
	8th	Lymnea obrussa (?)	uncommon to rare
	9th	Lymna palustris	rare (1 specimen)
	7th	Zonitoides	rare (2 specimens)
	12th	Oreohelix	rare (1 specimen)

The Physa were the most evident shell in screenings; while the Euconulus was only represent by one specimen.

Collection number	name	Where placed.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
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8.		
9.		
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18.		