

de of the thermal effluent area of generating plant. Species area for twenty sampling stations repeats along 5 transects. Taxa com- dence of taxa, biomass (ash-free Shannon Diversity (H)) were de- ple. Variations in taxa compo- zones was evident. In the near sharp increase in the number of ass suggested increased secondary eral area affected by thermal ef- control transects.

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the Pamlico River Estuary

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arbon budget is being developed N.C., estuary as part of a study h summer deoxygenation. Since OC) and fine particulate organic en determined fortnightly at 22 ies are also being monitored at uarine DOC averages around 10 riable than FPOC, which ranges DOC concentrations in the high as 50 mg liter⁻¹ with FPOC⁻¹. Autochthonous inputs from ous algae and rooted macro- udied. — Supported in part by earch Institute of the University he U.S. Department of Interior.

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merged Plant Bed Patterns in Estuary

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submerged aquatic macrophytes C., estuary during 1974-1975 plant beds, as well as variation istribution in the littoral. Two istinguished: large continuous id smaller circular beds of 5-40 s were composed of aggregated llow water with randomly dis- ia americana Michx. in deeper e common in deeper water be- ds, as well as in regions of e beds were associated in one e stumps bordering a receding ects of currents, depth, wave factors controlling the develop- be discussed. — Supported in reses Research Institute of the lina and the U.S. Department

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A Preliminary List of the Bivalves (Unionacea: Unionidae) of the Bayou Teche System in Louisiana

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The Bayou Teche drainage system consists of four major bayous: Cocodrie, Boeuf, Wauksha, and Carron. Unionacean faunal elements found in these tributaries include: *Amblema perpicata* (Conrad), *Megaloniais gigantea* (Barnes), *Fusconaia flava* (Raf.), *F. undata* (Barnes), *Fusconaia sp.* (circular in outline), *Tritogonia verrucosa* (Raf.), *Quadrula nodulata* Raf., *Q. pustulosa* (Lea), *Q. apiculata* (Say), *Unio merus tetralasmus* (Say), *Plectomerus dombeyana* (Val.), *Anodonta grandis* Say, *A. imbecilis* Say, *Arcidens confragosus* (Say), *Obliquaria reflexa* (Raf.), *Carunculina parva* (Barnes), *Villosa lien- ova* (Conrad), *Leptodea fragilis* (Raf.), *Proptera pur- purata* (Lamarck), *Lampsilis radiata* (Barnes), *L. hydi- ana* (Lea), *L. teres* (Raf.), *Truncilla truncata* Raf., *T. donaciformis* (Lea), and *Glebulula rodundata* (Lamarck). The lower 50 miles of the Bayou Teche contain only five species: *G. rotundata*, *Q. apiculata*, *U. tetralasmus*, *A. grandis*, and *C. parva*.

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Notes on the Bivalves (Sphaeriacea: Corbiculidae and Sphaeriidae and Unionacea: Margaritiferidae) of the Bayou Teche System in Louisiana

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Corbicula manilensis (Philippi) (Sphaeriacea: Cor- biculidae) inhabits most of the drainages of the Bayou Teche System, including the mainstream of the bayou and the following tributaries: Bayou Cocodrie (below its impoundment), Bayou Wauksha (a dredged bayou) and Bayou Carron. Bayou Boeuf, also a tributary, is cur- rently free of this Asiatic invader. This clam is abundant locally in Bayou Cocodrie and Bayou Wauksha.

Three species of fingernail clams (Sphaeriacea: Sphae- ridae) have been found in the Teche system: *Sphaerium striatum* (Lamarck) in Spring Creek, a tributary of Bayou Cocodrie; *Musculium securis* (Prime) in Bayou Boeuf; and *Musculium transversum* (Say) in a back- water pond of the southern Bayou Teche.

Margaritifera hembeli (Conrad) (Unionacea: Mar- garitiferidae) was not found in Spring Creek, although reported from there by Clench and Turner (1956, *Bull. Fla. State Museum*, 1(3):97-239). It was not found in other local creeks parallel to Spring Creek running into Bayou Cocodrie. All these creeks are partially inundated due to backup waters caused by the Bayou Cocodrie impoundment.

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New Locality and Host Records for *Najadicola ingens* (Koenike) (Acarina: Unionicolidae)

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Najadicola ingens (Koenike) has been found in the gill water tubules of four species of fresh-water clams (Unionacea: Unionidae) in three river drainages in Louisiana. Three new host records for this mite are *Amblema perpicata* (Conrad) and *Carunculina parva* (Barnes) (Calcasieu River, Rapides Parish, Louisiana) and *Fusconaia sp.* (Valentine Creek, Bayou Teche Sys- tem, Rapides Parish, Louisiana). The latter record was supplied by J. P. E. Morrison (Smithsonian Institute). Members of the *Lampsilis radiata* complex are also para- sitized at the Calcasieu River locality and at Little Corney Bayou (Ouachita River, Union Parish, Louisi- ana). These new locality records for this Nearctic mite extend its southern range more than 1000 miles. The southernmost records published prior to these were in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (Humes and Jamnback, 1950, *Psyche*, 57(3): 77-87) and Michigan (Wolcott, 1899, *Bruz, Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, 20: 193-259).

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The Immature Dragonflies and Damselflies (Insecta: Odonata) of a New Reservoir, Lake Anna, Louisa County, Virginia

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Lake Anna is an impoundment of the North Anna River and four of its tributaries. These tributaries were impounded separately to form lagoons. The immature Odonata have been one of the most interesting groups encountered during 6 years of pre- and post-impound- ment study. The odonate fauna of the North Anna River was predominately composed of the dragonflies *Progomphus obscurus* (56%) and *Macromia sp.* (19%). In the tributaries, the most common odonates were the damselflies *Calopteryx sp.* (41%) and *Argia sp.* (37%), and the dragonfly *Aeschna sp.* (10%). In the 3 years following the impoundment of the river and tributaries, the most common dragonflies were *Epicordulia princeps* (1-26%) and *Perithemis tenera* (1-41%). The most common damselfies were *Argia sp.* (0-45%) and *Enal- lagma sp.* (15-95%). The composition of the odonate fauna in the main reservoir is still changing. *E. princeps* and *Argia sp.* are becoming more common, while *P. tenera* is becoming less common. *Enallagma sp.* con- tinues to occur at the same frequency. The composition of the odonate fauna in the lagoons is reasonably con- sistent. — This research was supported by the Virginia Electric and Power Company.