

mid-October copepodites were taken and during November, the first adults were found. Adult females in the laboratory laid single bluish-green eggs which rapidly darkened to brown. None of these eggs hatched immediately but a few of the eggs laid in February hatched in late September. It is proposed that *Anomalocera ornata* is a winter-spring species with an annual life cycle maintained by an egg diapause during the summer months.

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Observations on Mollusk Populations in
the Leadenwah Salt Marsh System,
Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina

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An investigation of the diversity, distribution and abundance of the molluscan species in the study area was initiated in January, 1976, and is continuing at present. Habitat or community types sampled include intertidal oyster beds, *Spartina alterniflora* marshes and sand-snell banks. Within the study area, microhabitat and/or resource partitioning has produced a number of identifiable species assemblages marked by relatively little overlap. Studies to date have yielded a total of 47 species representing at least 33 families from the area as a whole; these include one chiton, 31 gastropods and 15 bivalves. Several snails, including the ellobiid *Marinula* cf. *M. succinea* (Pfeiffer), are reported from the area for the first time. Seasonal trends in abundance and activity were evident in several species; data for the snails, *Odostomia impressa* (Say) and *Hydrobia* sp., and the bivalve, *Gemma gemma* (Totten), will be presented. Supported by a grant (R-804-688-01) from EPA.

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Preliminary List of Species from
Recent Collections of Fresh-water Mussels
(Bivalvia:Unionacea) from the
Atchafalaya River Drainages in Louisiana

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The confluence of the Red, Ouachita, Little, Tensas and Black Rivers, all major drainages in Louisiana, forms in part the Atchafalaya River and Basin, a vast region of interconnected waterways and wetlands. The following fresh-water mussels (Mollusca:Unionacea:Unionidae) have been collected in these drainages in the past five years: *Anodonta suborbiculata* Say, *A. imbecillis* Say, *A. grandis* Say, *Strophitus subvexus* (Conrad), *S. unguilatus* (Say), *Arcidens confragosus* (Say), *Pleurobema cordatum* (Rafinesque), *Elliptio dilatata* Raf., *Fusconaia undata* (Barnes), *Amblema plicata* Say, *Quadrula apiculata* Say, *Q. quadrula* (Raf.), *Q. pustulosa* (Lea), *Q. nodulata* Raf., *Plectomerus dombeyanus*

(Valenciennes), *Tritogonia verrucosa* (Raf.), *Megalomaias gigantea* (Barnes), *Uniomereus tetralissinus* (Say), *U. declivus* (Say), *Ligumia recta* (?) (Lamarck), *L. subrostrata* (Say), *Lampsilis hydlana* (Lea), *L. teres* (Raf.), *L. satur* (Lea), *Leptodea fragilis* (Raf.), *Truncilla truncata* Raf., *T. donaciformis* (Lea), *Carunculina parva* (Barnes), *Glebula rotundata* (Lamarck), *Proptera purpurata* (Lamarck), *P. laevissima* (Lea), *Villosa lienosa* (Conrad), *Obliquaria reflexa* Raf. and *Obovaria* (castena complex).

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New Host and Locality Records for the
Water Mite, *Unionicola serrata* (Wolcott)
(Arthropoda:Acarina:Unionicolidae)

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Nominal *Unionicola serrata* (Wolcott), a water mite infesting the labial palp regions of freshwater mussels (Mollusca:Unionacea:Unionidae) in North America, is here reported from the following hosts and locations: *Lampsilis satur* (Lea) (Calcasieu River, Allen Parish, and Anacoco Bayou, Vernon Parish, Louisiana); *Popenaias popei* (Lea) (Devil's River, Val Verde County, Texas); *Lampsilis hydlana* (Lea), *Amblema plicata* Say, *Proptera purpurata* (Lamarck) and *Fusconaia askewi* (Marsh) (Anacoco Bayou, Sabine River, Vernon Parish, Louisiana); *Fusconaia undata* (Barnes) and *Tritogonia verrucosa* (Rafinesque) (Tangipahoa River, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana); *Villosa lienosa* (Conrad) and *Carunculina parva* (Barnes) (Kisatchie Bayou, Red River, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana); and "*Lampsilis*" *ochracea* (Say) (Lake Waccamaw, North Carolina). *U. serrata* appears to be site specific to the labial palps of unionacean mussels; as yet not found in any margaritifere unionaceans, it appears to lack host specificity among all other major groups of unionaceans north of Mexico. The author acknowledges the use of lots of mussels from the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and the Ohio State University Museum.

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Distribution of *Latreutes fucorum*
(Decapoda:Caridea) and the Branchial Parasite,
Probopyrinella lateuticola (Isopoda:Epicaridea)

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The shrimp, *Latreutes fucorum* (Fabricius, 1798), and the bopyrid isopod, *Probopyrinella lateuticola* (Gissler, 1882), show a variable distribution in an area off the Carolinas. Samples were collected along a transect from the Guif Stream into the Sargasso Sea and back to the Gulf Stream in September, 1972. *P. lateuticola* was found on 324 out of 6454 *L. fucorum*, an infection rate of 5.5%. The occurrence of *L. fucorum* on the seaward and landward transects was found to be significantly different while the occurrences of gravid shrimp and parasitized shrimps were not different at the 0.05 level.