

October, 1971

NAUTILUS

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**MOLLUSKS OF OTSEGO LAKE, NEW YORK**—Ecological and limnological studies are being undertaken on Otsego Lake, Otsego Co., N. Y. by researchers at the Stephen C. Clark Biological Field Station at Cooperstown. The molluscan species, and their distributions throughout the lake, have been determined:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Bivalvia</b>                         | <b>Planorbidae</b>  |
| <b>Unionidae</b>                        | <i>Helisoma trivolvis</i> (Say)<br><i>Helisoma anceps</i> (Menke) |
| <i>Lampsilis radiata</i> (Gmelin)       | <i>Helisoma campanulata</i> (Say)                                 |
| <i>Elliptio complanata</i> (Lightfoot)  | <i>Gyraulus parvus</i> (Say)                                      |
| <i>Anodonta cataracta</i> (Say)         | <i>Promenetus exacutus</i> (Say)                                  |
| <i>Anodontoides ferussacianus</i> (Lea) |   |
| <i>Strophitus undulatus</i> (Say)       |   |
| <i>Alasmidonta undulata</i> (Say)       |   |
| <b>Sphaeriidae</b>                      | <b>Physidae</b>   |
| <i>Pisidium compressum</i> (Prime)      | <i>Physa heterostropha</i> (Say)                                  |
| <i>Pisidium subtruncatum</i> (Malm)     | <b>Viviparidae</b>  |
| <i>Sphaerium sulcatum</i> (Lamark)      | <i>Viviparus georgianus</i> (Lea)                                 |
| <b>Gastropoda</b>                       | <b>Pleuroceridae</b>  |
| <b>Lymnaeidae</b>                       | <i>Spirodon carinata</i> (Bruguière)                              |
| <i>Lymnaea humilis</i> (Say)            | <b>Valvatidae</b>   |
| <i>Lymnaea palustris</i> (Müller)       | <i>Valvata tricarinata</i> (Say)                                  |
| <i>Lymnaea emarginata</i> (Say)         | <i>Valvata sincera</i> (Say)                                      |
| <i>Lymnaea columella</i> (Say)          | <b>Hydrobiidae</b>  |
|   | <i>Amnicola limosa</i> (Say)                                      |
|   | <i>Amnicola lustrica</i> (Pilsbry)                                |

A new state park has recently been completed at the northern end of this body of water. Siltation from the creation of artificial sand beaches has resulted in chronically turbid waters in that part of the lake. I feel that this list will provide a valuable baseline for future reference if radical changes in the fauna take place. Collections were made over a 2 year period at more than 200 sites in from 0 to 50m of water.—Willard N. Harman, New York State University College, Oneonta, New York 13820.