

SHIVERS
et al
1995

(1989) who reported that this species is 30 mm in height. These data were reported by McClung et al. as those of *Cordylophora caspia* which is commonly found specimens in the 13 hydranths examined. According to Pennak (1989), there are a few gonophores per colony. Usually only one gonophore was usually present. Occasionally two gonophores were reported. The same was reported for freshwater Longston Reservoir specimens are

of temperature, pH, chloride, and conductivity from the collection site were reported by McClung et al. (1978). The conductivity at the site was 110 mhos/cm. This is a range of 137 to 11,500 mhos/cm (McClung et al. 1978). Poirrier & Denoux (1973) reported *Cordylophora caspia* in Louisiana rivers with a conductivity as low as 72 mhos/cm.

Increased chloride concentrations resulted in more tentacles per hydranth in specimens from the Pecos River where the specimens exhibited 7-16 tentacles per hydranth. This proposal is not in agreement with the data from reservoir colonies examined during the study. Tentacles per hydranth (7-23), and conductivity was very low (20.5 mg/L).

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CC, for his consultation and J. data.

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LASMIGONA COMPLANATA (BIVALVIA: UNIONIDAE)
FROM THE TENSAS RIVER OF NORTHEASTERN LOUISIANA

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During September of 1994, specimens of the white heelsplitter *Lasmigona complanata* (Barnes) were collected from the Tensas River in Madison Parish of northeastern Louisiana. This species was last reported in the state of Louisiana by Vaughn (1893) from Corney Bayou in Union Parish which is located in the northern region of the state.

The bivalve molluscan fauna of the Tensas River, which is a part of the Red River drainage system, was surveyed by Coker (1915), Kuckyr & Vidrine (1975) and summarized by Vidrine (1993). This report adds *Lasmigona complanata* to the 34 species of bivalves reported by Vidrine (1993) as occurring in the Tensas River. It also represents the first published report of this species within the state of Louisiana in more than 100 years. Voucher specimens are deposited with the holdings of the Mississippi Museum of Natural Science (MMNS) in Jackson.

Lasmigona complanata (Barnes)

Material examined.—Tensas River, 11 km S of Tendal, Madison Parish, Louisiana, 16 September 1994, two specimens (MMNS 3775).

Habitat.—The Tensas River is narrow (6-10 m) at the collection site south of Tendal. Water depth at the time of collection was approximately one meter. Specimens were collected from a substrate consisting of a mixture of sand, gravel and mud. The collection locality lies within the boundaries of the Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge.

Remarks.—Bivalve shells at the collection site were found in association with the silty hornsnail *Pleurocera canaliculata* (Say). This gastropod was first reported in Louisiana from Bayou Bartholomew in Morehouse Parish by George & Vidrine (1993).

Acknowledgments

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BY WHITE-WINGED

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Zenaida asiatica grandis, a
Dove found in Texas, occurs
Grande from Presidio north
southern Presidio County (San
along water courses in the area
mountains and surrounding
species (Cottam & Trefehen
settled the area, food, water a
year and some of the doves h

Feeding dynamics of this
Doves have only recently been
(1978), Gallucci (1978), and
available, seeds of the leathers
by White-winged Doves, of
Leatherstem fruits and seeds
November. Scudday et al. (1978)
when seeds from native plants
utilized by the White-winged
diversity within individual
report, while summarizing
alternative food source of agri
This resource is apparently 1
times of the year.

For several weeks during
Doves were observed conce
Chambers' Ranch in the Si
observed to congregate daily
was being maintained. Des
stock feed troughs, doves
potential source of grain.
individuals, the doves consu
the abundant manure produ