

specimens or empty shells were found in those locations.

It seems that the Asiatic clam has established itself in the tidal and nontidal, freshwater (even polluted) regions of the Raritan River. The population center (initial colonization?) is in the nontidal waters of the main stem in the vicinity of the intake of the Elizabethtown Water Company. Furthermore, this foreign species has successfully colonized the South Branch of the Raritan River but for some reason has not as yet moved very far into the North Branch of the Raritan River. This discovery extends the northern range of *Corbicula* in the mid-Atlantic region.

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REDISCOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE ISELY UNIONID COLLECTIONS

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During a recent renovation of the Invertebrate Range at Stovall Museum of Science and History (University of Oklahoma), a collection of unionids was found carefully wrapped in old newspapers and stored away. Part of these were labeled as collected by F. B. Isely in Oklahoma between 1908 and 1912. The remaining unionids were also from Isely's collections. Upon inquiry with several malacologists, it appears that this is the largest extant portion of Isely's collections. These are part of the specimens collected by Isely for his study of the clams of Eastern Oklahoma, which appeared in 1925.

After rearrangement of the above specimens and merging of several other collections, a series of unlabeled unionids were found. These differed from all the other specimens, however, in that they had small, circular, numbered, copper tags wired to the shells. On further examination it was determined that these were a portion of the specimens used by Isely in his classical migration study (Isely 1914). They were also collected in Oklahoma.

The rediscovery of these specimens is impor-

tant for several reasons. They were used by Isely and therefore are now voucher specimens for his works. Their presence also allows some insight into the taxonomy of his time or at least Isely's interpretation of it. Secondly, the specimens have a historical importance in that some of the streams Isely collected have now been altered so as to deplete the original unionid fauna. Finally, some of these specimens represent the only collections from various streams in Oklahoma.

Isely's specimens plus others donated to Stovall Museum form a nucleus for a growing collection of Oklahoma unionids. The Stovall collection combined with that located at OU's Biological Station on Lake Texoma (Texas-Oklahoma border) represents perhaps the major collections of Oklahoma unionids.

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