

# DOWNLOAD PDF GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF ESTUARY AND FRESH WATER DEPOSIT FORMING THE BAD LANDS OF JUDITH RIVER

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*Title: Geological Sketch of the estuary and fresh water deposit forming the Bad Lands of Judith River By F. V. H. By F. V. H. Extinct Vertebrata from the Judith River, and great Lignite formations of Nebraska: by J. Leidy.*

In addition, endoscopic observations were made from the suprabranchial chamber of a freshwater unionid, *Lampsilis anodontoides*. Contraction of gill muscles led to a significant reduction in interfilament width, internal ostial area, and the cross-sectional area of the water tubes. Endoscopic observation from minimally disturbed L. Taken together, these data support the idea that alteration of smooth muscle tone in the gill provides a mechanism for controlling water-pumping activities. A preliminary list of fossils collected by Dr. Hayden in Colorado, New Mexico and California, with descriptions of a few new species. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 2: *Cyrena Corbicula durkeei* sp. Preliminary paleontological report consisting of lists of fossils, with descriptions of some new types. Description of fossils collected by the U. Geological Survey under the charge of Clarence King, Esq. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia The species may be a *Corbicula* or *Cynena* on the basis of shell shape and thickness. Collections from Missouri, Wyoming, Texas, etc. *Corbicula durkeei* Meek, is reported from southwestern Wyoming. Preliminary lists of the fossils collected by Dr. *Corbicula Veloritina durkeei* Meek, is reported from Tertiary sediments. Preliminary paleontological report, consisting of lists and descriptions of fossils, with remarks on the ages of the rocks in which they were found, etc. *Corbicula Veloritina bannisteri* sp. *Corbicula Veloritina inflexa* sp. Notes on some fossils from near the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, west of Greeley and Evans, Colorado, and some others from about two hundred miles farther eastward, with descriptions of a few new species. *Corbicula umbona* appears as a nomen nudum on p. A report on the invertebrate Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils of the upper Missouri Country. *Corbicula nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden, is reported and figured pl. *Corbicula cytheriformis* Meek and Hayden, is reported and figured pl. Benton and 25 miles below Ft. *Corbicula occidentalis* Meek and Hayden, is reported and figured pl. *Corbicula Leptesthes subelliptica* Meek and Hayden, is referred to the subgenus p. *Corbicula Leptesthes subelliptica moreauensis* Meek and Hayden, comb. The species is figured fig. Descriptions of new species of *Acephala* and *Gastropoda* from the Tertiary formations of Nebraska Territory, with some general remarks on the geology of the country about the sources of the Missouri River. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 8: Descriptions of new fossil species of *Mollusca* collected by Dr. Hayden in Nebraska territory; together with a complete catalogue of all the remains of *Invertebrata* hitherto described and identified from the Cretaceous and tertiary formations of that region. Descriptions of new organic remains from the Tertiary, Cretaceous and Jurassic rocks of Nebraska. *Corbicula nebrascensis* Meek and Hayden, is noted from the Tertiary sediments. *Cyrena Corbicula cytheriformis* sp. Systematic catalogue, with synonymy, etc. *Cyrena cytheriformis*, *Cyrena occidentalis*, and *Cyrena moreauensis*, all from Tertiary strata, are referred to the genus *Corbicula* p. Geologie en Mijnbouw 79 Shells belonging to the bivalve genus *Corbicula* occur commonly in Pleistocene interglacial deposits in NW Europe. These have usually been identified as *C. Corbicula* has nowadays a southern distribution, and laboratory studies indicate that it is thermophilous. It is also tolerant of brackish water, one of several attributes that make this an effective colonizer. It appears to be unknown from the last interglacial, except as derived fossils. Lebenszyklus, Autoekologie und Populationsoekologie der Koerbenmuscheln *Corbicula fluminea* und *Corbicula fluminalis* Bivalvia, Corbiculidae im Inselrhein [Life cycle, autecology and population ecology of the Asiatic clams *Corbicula fluminea* and *Corbicula fluminalis* Bivalvia, Corbiculidae in the river Rhine]. Doctoral Dissertation, Technische Hochschule Darmstadt pp. Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London 3 3: *Corbicula africana* and *Corbicula oliphantensis* are reported from Cape Colony and Transvaal, South Africa, respectively. Notes on a collection of terrestrial and fluviatile *Mollusca*, made in northeastern Rhodesia, during , by Mr. *Corbicula astartina* is reported from the Mterize River, a tributary of the Loangwa River. *Corbicula radiata* was also found in the same locality. Synopsis Methodica

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Molluscorum *Cyrena fuscata*, *Tellina fluviatilis*, and *Cyrena fluminea* are described. Synopsis Methodica Molluscorum *Cyrena fuscata* and *Cyrena fluminea* are described. Ecotoxicological evaluation of hollow fill drainages in low order streams in the Appalachian Mountains of Virginia and West Virginia. Hollow fills are composed of excess spoil and debris produced from surface coal mining that is not returned to the original mined site. Hollow fills are often constructed in the head of hollows nearby or adjacent to the mined land area, which may be the origins of headwater streams or drain into low order systems. Eleven hollow fills were utilized in evaluating the influence fill drainages had on low order streams in Virginia and West Virginia. Common significant differences in water quality between reference and fill influenced sites, among all watersheds, were elevated conductivity and water column metal concentrations, particularly aluminum and copper. Water column and sediment toxicity testing reported limited significant mortality or reproductive impairment associated with hollow fill drainages. The West Virginia watersheds used in the study consisted of headwater streams originating directly from the settling ponds, placed at the base of the hollow fills, receiving drainages from the fills. Benthic macroinvertebrate analysis reported no significant alteration in total taxa or EPT richness downstream of the ponds. Yet, collector filterer populations, including benthic macroinvertebrates and in situ Asian clams, were enhanced directly downstream of the ponds due to organic enrichment originating from the ponds. A decrease in collector filterer populations and lowered clam growth suggested the organic enrichment dissipated downstream from the ponds. Chlorophyll a analysis of the phytoplankton community was not significantly related to the enhance collector filterer populations in the streams, however the high concentrations in the settling ponds suggest abundant algal communities. The hollow fills evaluated in Virginia drained into receiving systems, whose headwater origins were not directly related to hollow fill drainages. Low taxa richness was associated with the hollow fill and settling pond drainages, however receiving system sites were minimally influenced. Yet, as reported in the West Virginia watersheds, the settling ponds input organic enrichment that enhanced collector filterer populations, including benthic macroinvertebrates and in situ test clams. In general, a common feature of among the various aged fill drainages was elevated conductivity, compared to reference sites of the watersheds. Symposium on commercial marine molluscs of the United States. Bulletin of the American Malacological Union The total world molluscan shellfish catch for included 55, tons of *Corbicula* and unionids catch figures are not separated into individual species. The dominant country harvesting *Corbicula* and unionids was Japan which accounted for 42, tons. The Nautilus 80 1: *Corbicula manilensis* is reported from the West Drain, a drainage ditch, in the Mesilla Valley, a part of the Rio Grande drainage. Records of introduced mollusks: New Mexico and western Texas. The Nautilus 85 4: *Corbicula manilensis* is noted to have dispersed northward in the Rio Grande drainage and was found in Elephant Butte and Caballo reservoirs. Relating threshold responses of *Corbicula fluminea* to assess damage in resident mussel populations of the Ohio River basin. Risk identification associated with iron-dominated mine discharges and their effect upon freshwater bivalves. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 17 8: The controlled release of a partially treated mine-water discharge dominated by iron was evaluated for impact on the aquatic community during July and August of in southeastern Ohio. The discovery of an endangered mussel species, *Lampsilis abrupta*, prompted further validation of a lowest observable effect concentration for the discharge as it was diluted by the Ohio River. In-stream monitoring detected no significant postrelease responses among individuals of the surrogate species *Quadrula quadrula* from sites above and below the release. To evaluate the effects of the mine water on bivalve mollusks, laboratory simulation of the controlled release conditions using artificial streams and 30 daily renewals of mine water revealed that cellulolytic activity of *Corbicula fluminea* was reduced in mine-water exposures as low as 1. Recovery was evaluated for 30 d after initial exposure and indicated that specific response thresholds for siphoning and bioconcentration were apparent for the bioavailable form of iron and that enzyme activity for exposed *Corbicula* could return to prestress conditions. Bivalve responses to this threshold limit for the iron-dominated mine effluent were compared to other standardized test responses acute and chronic effects using *Daphnia pulex*, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, and *Pimephales promelas* and resulted in support of criteria for the

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bioavailable form of iron at 0. The purpose was to obtain information that could be used to assess the effectiveness of reasonable and prudent measures and their terms and conditions to reduce impacts to mussels caused by downstream channelization. In addition, results would be used to determine the likelihood of future losses or incidental take of federally listed mussel species in the project area. Luxapalila Creek is within the range of the following endemic mussels: *Pleurobema perovatum* ovate clubshell mussel and *Pleurobema decisum* southern clubshell mussel, listed as endangered; and *Medionidus acutissimus* Alabama moccasinshell mussel and *Lampsilis perovalis* orange-nacre mucket mussel, listed as threatened. Fifteen species of bivalves, including *Corbicula fluminea* Asian clam, were collected. Two federally listed endemic species were found: The most abundant living species were *Quadrula asperata* Alabama orb and *Lampsilis straminea claiborensis* southern fatmucket, which comprised The third most abundant species, *Lampsilis ornata* southern pockethook, comprised slightly more than 10 percent of the collection, and the remaining 12 species including *C.* The species list for this creek is now When these results were compared with findings from a study conducted by the U. Fish and Wildlife Service in, it was determined that there have been few recent changes in the mussel community. A survey for live molluscs and shells was made in the White River, near Newport, Arkansas.

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## Chapter 2 : Bad Lands Stock Photos & Bad Lands Stock Images - Alamy

*Geological sketch of estuary and fresh water deposit forming the Bad Lands of Judith River, with some remarks upon the surrounding formations. By F. V. Hayden, M. D. (Read before the American philosophical society, March 4th, ) Extinct Vertebrata from the Juith River, and great lignite formations of Nebraska.*

Essays in Paleontology and Stratigraphy, C. University of Kansas Press Lawrence. *Corbicula dowlingi* McLearn beds are discussed from two localities in northcentral Kansas. The specimens were well preserved and many were articulated. The presence of these fossils indicate a brackish water habitat and suggest an estuarine history for this portion of the Kansas Dakota formation. Effects of contaminants on naiad mollusks Unionidae: American Malacological Bulletin 3 1: Contaminants appear to have destroyed naiad populations and entire beds in some instances directly by toxic effects or indirectly by eliminations of food organisms or host fish. Manganese seems to be the element that is most readily taken up and stored in tissues; some reports indicate tissue concentrations of thousands of ppm and suggest that the element is important in metabolism. Zinc and cadmium also accumulate at high levels in tissues. Concentrations of contaminants that were toxic to naiad molluscs were 16 ppm of arsenic trioxide, Although few specific impacts of contaminants on naiades are evident in the literature, circumstantial evidence leaves little doubt that contaminants are responsible for decreases in population density, range and diversity. The assignment of individual stresses responsible for the disappearance of naiad molluscs in contaminated areas is difficult or impossible with existing information. Rarely have individual components been quantitatively and qualitatively correlated with the composition and size of the naiad fauna, especially for contaminants. More often than not, two or more factors work in combination to produce the total stress that adversely affects populations of naiad molluscs. Various Liassic Jurassic pelecypods formerly referred to *Cyrena*, *Corbicula*, *Polymesoda* or *Astarte* have been restudied and identified as follows: Apparently no representatives of the true *Corbiculidae* occur in the Liassic of eastern Asia. Histological studies on the gonad of *Corbicula sandai* Reinhardt. Venus, Japanese Journal of Malacology Sulphur compounds detection in the soft parts of cultured *Corbicula sandai* Reinhardt The second Report. Memoirs of the Biological Institute, Shiga University On the environment for the existence of *Corbicula sandai* Reinhardt in the Seta River. Ecological studies on the useful Mollusca in Lake Biwa Part 1. Venus, Japanese Journal of Malacology 31 1: Ecological studies on the useful Mollusca in Lake Biwa Part 2. Venus, Japanese Journal of Malacology 31 2: Distribution and density of molluscs by depth and by bottom texture were studied as well as by habitat categorizing into 3 different kinds, 1. All bivalves under study, except *C. Corbicula sandai* and *Hyriopsis* are very similar in their growth. The former species begins to grow in April and attains the maximum growth rate in June before it declines by October. The latter begins to grow in March reaching a maximum rate in June and abruptly decreasing in September. *Unio* shows a different type of growth from them as it continuously grows through the winter. A method of age determination of *Corbicula sandai* by using the shell length and its relation to winter rings was applied to specimens. In the intestinal contents of 3 bivalves, humus was commonly found in large quantities and was considered to be the source of nutrition for these species. The important species in the gut were diatoms *Stephanodiscus*, *Melosira* and *Navicula*. On the food materials of *Corbicula sandai* Reinhardt. On the results of collection of principal molluscs in Lake Biwa. Stomach contents of a freshwater clam, *Corbicula sandai*, from Lake Biwa. Venus, Japanese Journal of Malacology 26 1: *Corbicula sandai* stomach contents were comprised of 23 genera of diatoms, 6 genera of Chlorophyceae, 1 genera of Cyanophyceae and 1 genus of protozoan. On the variation of *Corbicula* due to environmental factors. However, the sculpture and coloration of *Corbicula* spp. Some properties of glutamate dehydrogenase from the brackish water bivalve *Corbicula japonica* Prime. GluDH was partially purified from the gills which showed the highest activity among the three tissues examined, and its enzymological properties were investigated. Alanine aminotransferase from gill tissue of the brackish-water

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bivalve *Corbicula japonica* Prime: Subcellular localization and some enzymatic properties. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* 1: The cA1AT and mA1AT were partially purified and characterized with respect to their pH-dependency and Km values for the respective substrates in both directions of the A1AT reaction, pyruvate-forming and alanine-forming. These two enzymes differed from each other in the ratios of the pyruvate-forming vs. The Km values for alanine were smaller than its intracellular concentration indicating that both the mA1AT and cA1AT may be physiologically functional in the pyruvate-forming direction. The A1AT is indicated to be involved in low salinity-induced decrement of intracellular alanine concentration. *Zoological Science Tokyo* 2 6: High levels of SerDH activity were detected in gill and digestive diverticula, while activity levels of the other two enzymes were low. The results suggest that SerDH is significant in amino acid degradation in this species. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, new series* Investigation of a wood treatment facility: *Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology* 30 1: Transplanted clams and resident fish species were used to assess bioavailability. Metal concentrations were uniformly low except for the metalloid arsenic in the Old Mormon Slough and lead and zinc near boat docks in the Stockton harbor. All fish were at background levels for 2,3,7,8 TCDD. PCBs in fish were above background levels for United States river systems. Although high contamination exists in the river near this superfund site, adverse effects on the aquatic community could not be demonstrated. *Corbicula fluminea* population peaks are reported to occur in March in the San Francisco Bay estuary. Long term acclimation of *Corbicula fluminea* to salt water. *Corbicula fluminea* in Florida. *The Nautilus* 77 3: On 10 August , C. *The Nautilus* 79 4: Freshwater Mollusca of the Apalachicola drainage. Florida Marine Research Publications A checklist of the Mollusca of the Apalachicola River drainage is presented. Local extinctions of native bivalve species are noted and the concomitant appearance of *Corbicula manilensis* Philippi is noted. The mechanism of the replacement is unknown. *Die subalpine Molasse des Westlichen Vorarlberg*. Includes a detailed description of the stratigraphy freshwater and marine of Oligocene and Miocene beds of the Alps, and records from them: The marsupial stages of *Corbicula fluminea* are described and notes that clams in the marsupium typically reach juvenile stages. Occasional release of trochophores and veligers represent aborted broods. The fouling of water systems is also noted and a discussion of other habitat preferences presented. *Florida Scientist* 67 1: Factors that may intensify the safety consequences of biofouling. Events that could cause a normal fouling situation to become more critical are listed and descriptions of scenarios in which bivalve fouling could cause unsafe or unwanted conditions, such as transients and shutdowns, are listed. Several fouling events that have occurred at various nuclear plants are briefly reviewed, and recommendations are made to aid in the detection and control of bivalve fouling. *Scientific expedition to northeastern Colorado. Account of collections made. University of Colorado Studies* 4: Topographic development of Chalk Bluffs and Pawnee Buttes. *Proceedings of the Colorado Scientific Society* 8: Fossil invertebrates from northwestern Colorado. *University of Colorado Studies* 7: *Corbicula cytheriformis* Meek and Hayden, and *Corbicula occidentalis* Meek and Hayden, are reported from the Mesaverde Cretaceous, 3 miles south of Axial and 4 miles west of Meeker, Colorado. *Corbicula occidentalis* is also reported from Rifle Gap, Colorado. *Corbicula planumbona* non Meek, is reported from the Mesaverde Cretaceous 4 miles west of Meeker, Colorado. The nomenclature and systematic position of some North American fossil and recent mollusks. *Corbicula gabbiana* is proposed as a nomen nova for *Cyrena californica* Gabb, The synonymy of *Corbicula obliqua* Whiteaves, , is discussed at it is noted that *Cyrena obliqua* Deshayes, , is referable to *Corbicula* and therefore should be *Corbicula obliqua* Deshayes, and *Corbicula obliqua* Whiteaves should be renamed. The Cretaceous formations of northeastern Colorado. *Bulletin of the Colorado Geological Survey*

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## Chapter 3 : Introduction - Page 11

*Geological sketch of the estuary and fresh water deposit of the bad lands of the Judith River, with some remarks upon the surrounding formations.*

Essays in Paleontology and Stratigraphy, C. University of Kansas Press Lawrence. Corbicula dowlingi McLearn beds are discussed from two localities in northcentral Kansas. The specimens were well preserved and many were articulated. The presence of these fossils indicate a brackish water habitat and suggest an estuarine history for this portion of the Kansas Dakota formation. Effects of contaminants on naiad mollusks Unionidae: Contaminants appear to have destroyed naiad populations and entire beds in some instances directly by toxic effects or indirectly by eliminations of food organisms or host fish. Manganese seems to be the element that is most readily taken up and stored in tissues; some reports indicate tissue concentrations of thousands of ppm and suggest that the element is important in metabolism. Zinc and cadmium also accumulate at high levels in tissues. Concentrations of contaminants that were toxic to naiad molluscs were 16 ppm of arsenic trioxide, Although few specific impacts of contaminants on naiades are evident in the literature, circumstantial evidence leaves little doubt that contaminants are responsible for decreases in population density, range and diversity. The assignment of individual stresses responsible for the disappearance of naiad molluscs in contaminated areas is difficult or impossible with existing information. Rarely have individual components been quantitatively and qualitatively correlated with the composition and size of the naiad fauna, especially for contaminants. More often than not, two or more factors work in combination to produce the total stress that adversely affects populations of naiad molluscs. Various Liassic Jurassic pelecypods formerly referred to Cyrena, Corbicula, Polymesoda or Astarte have been restudied and identified as follows: Apparently no representatives of the true Corbiculidae occur in the Liassic of eastern Asia. Histological studies on the gonad of Corbicula sandai Reinhardt. Venus, Japanese Journal of Malacology Sulphur compounds detection in the soft parts of cultured Corbicula sandai Reinhardt The second Report. Memoirs of the Biological Institute, Shiga University On the environment for the existence of Corbicula sandai Reinhardt in the Seta River. Ecological studies on the useful Mollusca in Lake Biwa Part 1. Venus, Japanese Journal of Malacology 31 1: Ecological studies on the useful Mollusca in Lake Biwa Part 2. Venus, Japanese Journal of Malacology 31 2: Distribution and density of molluscs by depth and by bottom texture were studied as well as by habitat categorizing into 3 different kinds, 1. All bivalves under study, except C. Their breeding seasons are also variable by species. Sex ratio of the 13 species is presumably uniformly 1: Corbicula sandai and Hyriopsis are very similar in their growth. The former species begins to grow in April and attains the maximum growth rate in June before it declines by October. The latter begins to grow in March reaching a maximum rate in June and abruptly decreasing in September. Unio shows a different type of growth from them as it continuously grows through the winter. A method of age determination of Corbicula sandai by using the shell length and its relation to winter rings was applied to specimens. In the intestinal contents of 3 bivalves, humus was commonly found in large quantities and was considered to be the source of nutrition for these species. The important species in the gut were diatoms Stephanodiscus, Melosira and Navicula. On the food materials of Corbicula sandai Reinhardt. On the results of collection of principal molluscs in Lake Biwa. Stomach contents of a freshwater clam, Corbicula sandai, from Lake Biwa. Venus, Japanese Journal of Malacology 26 1: Corbicula sandai stomach contents were comprised of 23 genera of diatoms, 6 genera of Chlorophyceae, 1 genera of Cyanophyceae and 1 genus of protozoan. On the variation of Corbicula due to environmental factors. However, the sculpture and coloration of Corbicula spp. GluDH was partially purified from the gills which showed the highest activity among the three tissues examined, and its enzymological properties were investigated. Alanine aminotransferase from gill tissue of the brackish-water bivalve Corbicula japonica Prime: Subcellular localization and some enzymatic properties. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology 1: The cA1AT and mA1AT were partially purified and

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### Chapter 4 : An annotated bibliography - 22

*Geological Sketch of the Estuary and Fresh Water Deposit Forming the Bad Lands of Judith River: With Some Remarks*

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## Chapter 6 : Hayden, F. V. (Ferdinand Vandever), | The Online Books Page

*On the geology and natural history of the upper Missouri: being the substance of a report made to Lieut. G.K. Warren F.V. Geological sketch of the estuary and.*

## Chapter 7 : Hayden, F. V. (Ferdinand Vandever) () - People and organisations - Trove

*Geological Sketch of the estuary and fresh water deposit forming the Bad Lands of Judith River By F. V. H. Extinct Vertebrata from the Judith.*

## Chapter 8 : water deposit | eBay

*Image from page 39 of 'Geological Sketch of the estuary and fresh water deposit forming the Bad Lands of Judith River By F. V. H. Extinct Vertebrata from the Judith River, and great Lignite formations of Nebraska by*

## Chapter 9 : An annotated bibliography - 39

*The detailed geological and physical descriptions of the Missouri River Breaks and White Cliffs, paraphrased and better punctuated, survived nearly intact in the Biddle version of the journals (published in ) and thus were available to any early geologist fortunate enough to find or borrow a copy.*