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Additions to the Fish Fauna of Piney Creek, Arkansas

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Table 2. The average calculated total lengths (mm) of carp from Beaver Reservoir.

Year Class	Annulus Number				
	1	2	3	4	5
1963	229	364	451	508	578
1964	287	389	434	497	529
1965	265	363	421	537	-
1966	282	387	455	565	-
1967	283	387	465	-	-
1968	299	416	-	-	-
Weighted Average	282	384	444	527	554
Number of Fish	127	123	45	8	2

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ADDITIONS TO THE FISH FAUNA OF PINEY CREEK, IZARD COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Notice is given of the addition of three species to the known ichthyofauna of Piney Creek, IZARD County, Arkansas. Matthews and Harp (Proc. Ark. Acad. Sci., 28:39-43, 1974) reported a total of 44 species from the watershed. On 17 October 1975, we collected one small adult specimen of *Salmo gairdneri* (Rainbow trout) from a swift pool on Piney Creek in SE¼, Sec 5, T 16 N, R 10 W (Station P-1 of Matthews and Harp). This locality is approximately 1.2 km upstream from the confluence of Piney Creek with White River, from which the specimen doubtlessly migrated. Piney Creek is too warm in the summer to permit survival of salmonids. The next day we collected two specimens each of *Notropis greeni* (Wedgespot shiner) and *Labidesthes sicculus* (Brook silversides) approximately 0.3 km upstream from the previous location. The creek at this locality consisted of alternating gravel-rubble riffles and shallow pools. The specimens of *S. gairdneri*, *N. greeni*, and *L. sicculus* are deposited as collections number 4894, 4896, and 4897, respectively, in the Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology.

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AN UNUSUAL ACCUMULATION OF BAT REMAINS FROM AN OZARK CAVE

A total of at least 10 species representing six genera of vespertilionid bats has been identified from 1445 skulls collected from the floor of a limestone cave in the Sylamore Ranger District, Ozark National Forest, Arkansas (Table 1). This accumulation of skeletal material was found in a passageway divided into two distinct zones on the basis of constant or fluctuating temperatures. Fluctuating temperatures were encountered at the anterior end of the passageway and were obviously related to ambient temperatures at the nearby entrance; constant temperatures were recorded throughout the remainder of the passageway. The passageway was dry and ranged from one to two meters in height. Bat remains varied from skulls coated with calcite (calcium carbonate) crystals to decomposing carcasses and included several mummified specimens. Of the 10 species identified, four are considered tree bats and are recognized to rarely enter caves; the remaining species typically utilize caves as habitat during some portion of their annual activity cycles.