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Pleistocene Molluscs from Lake Iroquois Deposits in Ontario

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A. H. Clarke NHB E-512 Smithsoniam Inst. Wash, D.C. ostracods identified by L. D. Delorme (letter to Terasmae May 8, 1967) as Candona subtriangulata; the latter has been found in Lake Erie sediments and Lake Algonquin sediments. Near Kingston the shells recovered were Succinea avara (=Catinella avara) (Loken and Leahy 1964) and Pisidium casertanum. The Pisidium is a common, widely distributed species with broad ecological tolerances. The Catinella lives on low lake shores and also has wide distribution. Therefore, little can be said ecologically on the basis of these younger occurrences.

Conclusion

Careful search has revealed the presence of fossil molluscs in the deposits of glacial Lake Iroquois. Occurrences in glacial lake sediments in the Lake Superior basin have been reported by Zoltai and Herrington (1966) and Lake Agassiz sediments by Zoltai (1969). Varied fossil remains, including molluses have long been known in the deposits of Lake Algonquin, (Baker 1920), and are under further study now by the authors. Even so, the molluscan record of the glacial Great Lakes is sparse, some lakes so far yielding no fossil remains. Further search may be fruitful and will provide information useful in reconstructing paleoenvironments and in understanding the dispersal of molluscs during ice retreat and major drainage changes.

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