

*N. b. bellus* seems to be relatively tolerant of pollutants detrimental to many fishes. It is the most abundant fish in Shades Creek (Birmingham, Alabama), a highly disturbed and polluted stream whose depauperate fauna is marked by an absence of darters and the presence of only three other minnows, *Notemigonus crysoleucas* (Mitchill), *Pimephales notatus* (Rafinesque), and *Semotilus atromaculatus* (Mitchill) (W. M. Howell, pers. comm.).

This form is indigenous to the Mobile Bay basin, where it is widespread over the middle and upper Coastal Plain of all drainage systems (Fig. 7). In the Coosa system, it stops abruptly at the Fall Line and is replaced upstream by *N. lirius*; but in the Cahaba and Tallapoosa systems, it is sparingly distributed above the Fall Line. With two minor but problematic exceptions, this form is restricted to the Coastal Plain in the Black Warrior system. It is replaced at the Fall Line by intergrade populations and above by *N. b. alegnotus*. One exceptional locality for *N. b. bellus* is just above the Fall Line in the Hurricane Creek system in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama (UAIC 326). This creek otherwise seems to be inhabited by intergrades and, consequently, the locality data for UAIC 326 are questionable. The second problematical record is from Lost Creek in Walker County, Alabama (CU 53348). The locality data for this collection are not in question. Lost Creek is far removed from other populations of *N. b. bellus*, and material tentatively identified as *N. b. alegnotus* has been taken in its upper reaches. I suspect that this Lost Creek series of *N. b. bellus* is the result of a recent introduction.

The existence of *N. b. bellus* in the Bear Creek system (extreme northwestern Alabama and northeastern Mississippi) of the Tennessee drainage was first reported by Wall (1968) and Smith-Vaniz (1968:124). Both authors note that its presence there is attributable to headwater stream piracy between the Tennessee and Tombigbee drainages. Geological evidence suggests that sections of the present-day Bear Creek were originally part of the Buttahatchee River system (Tombigbee drainage) before being captured by the Tennessee. *Nocomis leptocephalus hellicus* (Girard), *Notropis baileyi* Suttkus and Raney, *N. b. bellus*, *N. chryscephalus isolepis* Hubbs and Brown, *Noturus funebris* Gilbert and Swain, and *Etheostoma s. stigmaeum* (Jordan) are present in the Bear Creek system. These forms are either indigenous to the Mobile Bay basin or present there but absent throughout most of the Tennessee basin; and, according to Wall (1968), they represent part of the captured fauna. Smith-Vaniz (1968:124) adds *Notropis stilbius* (Jordan) and *Noturus gyrinus* (Mitchill) to the list. *N. b. bellus* is also present in Yellow Creek, another tributary of the Tennessee River adjacent to