Table 2. A sample of 24 breeding males and 26 breeding females from Five Mile Creek was used for statistical comparison with Student's *t*-test. All specimens measures were 40-55 mm SL. Mean SL for males was 43.92 mm; mean SL for females was 46.01. Levels of probability greater than 0.1 were considered not significant (ns). Following each character is given (first) the range and mean for males, (second) the range and mean for females, and (third) the probability that the two means are significantly different. Predorsal length: 529-564, 548.7; 531-569, 555.2; <0.025. Postdorsal length: 465-506, 477.9; 451-486, 467.5; <0.001. Prepelvic length: 471-504, 491.5; 485-519, 507.0; <0.001. Preanal length: 622-644, 635.4; 635-660, 648.7; <0.001. Head length: 221-249, 234.8; 225-248, 236.0; ns. Head depth: 151-166, 159.2; 153-169, 160.5; ns. Postorbital head length: 90-102, 96.8; 91-105, 97.1; ns. Snout length: 65-78, 70.5; 66-81, 70.8; ns. Upper jaw length: 77-88, 81.3; 76-88, 81.5; ns. Gape width: 53-67, 58.7; 50-68, 59.7; ns. Fleshy orbit length: 65-76, 70.8; 69-79, 72.8; <0.025. Fleshy interorbital width: 82-97, 89.4; 83-93, 89.7; ns. Body depth: 196-235, 220.4; 194-244, 226.4; <0.1. Body width: 127-143, 136.5; 126-165, 148.3; <0.001. Caudal peduncle length: 216-251, 233.0; 215-236, 223.7; <0.001. Caudal peduncle depth: 94-113, 104.7; 93-106, 98.9; <0.001. Dorsal fin length: 194-225, 205.5; 192-224, 203.5; ns. Anal fin length: 184-216, 198.5; 177-199, 189.1; <0.001. Pectoral fin length: 157-182, 165.1; 155-187, 168.3; ns. Pelvic fin length: 131-150, 142.7; 130-152, 138.8; <0.005. Body depth and width measurements were influenced by the distended body cavities of the gravid females.

The urogenital papilla of females is enlarged and protrudes posteriorly to about the anal fin origin. In males the papilla is not enlarged. This difference is developed to some extent throughout the year but is most pronounced during the reproductive season.

Available material is insufficient to test for sexual dimorphism in size by the method employed elsewhere in this study. Cursory observations suggest that females reach a slightly larger size than males. If true, this would contrast with *N. b. bellus,* in which the male is the larger sex.

Geographic Variation.—No significant geographic variation is evident among the samples at hand.

Distribution and Habitat.—*N. b. alegnotus* is known from several widely scattered localities above the Fall Line in the Black Warrior River basin of Alabama (Fig. 7). It has been found in both the Mulberry Fork and Locust Fork systems, the two major branches of the upper Black Warrior, and in the Valley Creek system, a direct tributary of the River itself.

From the Lost Creek system (Lost and Wolf creeks) in Walker County, Alabama, 30 specimens are available. Because most of these