

(Lea). Specimens of this species from some of the larger sandy-bottomed lakes, such as Griffin, Eustis, Harris, and Dora that are subject to rather heavy wave action, show considerable ecophenotypic variation and were named *Unio cunninghami* by Wright.

SUWANNEE RIVER SYSTEM.—This system originates in southwestern Georgia and flows over a large portion of the Florida peninsula, but the unionid fauna is Apalachicola (Johnson, 1970: 267, 269). The headwaters are above maximum Pliocene flooding, and some species may have had refugia there during that time. At present the Suwannee River has its headwaters on the Sunderland or Okefenokee terrace in the very acid Okefenokee Swamp. No unionids are known from the Suwannee above its confluence on the west with the Withlacoochee River (not of the Withlacoochee system described below), a sandy-bottomed stream. On the east the Suwannee is joined by the Santa Fe, which with its principal tributary, the New River, drains much of the north central part of the peninsula.

WACCASASSA RIVER SYSTEM.—The Waccasassa River, with its largest tributary, Otter Creek, is a small system in Levy County. It is poorly connected with the swamps and ponds of Gilchrist County, and is the first entirely peninsular system flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. These spring-fed streams flow over limestone, and *Elliptio ictericus* (Conrad) and *Villosa vibex* (Conrad) are the only Unionidae found in them.

WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER SYSTEM.—The Withlacoochee River originates in Polk County and follows a generally northerly course past Lake Tsala Apopka and enters the Gulf at latitude 29°N. The lake connects in several places with the river, which flows northwestward along its northern edge; it has a very intricate shoreline and contains many islands. There is no large expanse of water. At the beginning of the Pleistocene, during the Aftonian interglacial stage when the sea was some 42 feet higher, it was probably a broad, partly silted bay or estuary, separated from the Gulf by narrow straits at Dunnellon. On the eastern side of the river is Lake Panasoffkee, a large body of water connected to the river. Vaughan (1910: 149) suggested that the Withlacoochee River may have captured the headwaters of the Hillsborough and Oklawaha rivers. If this is true, any exchange of the fauna must have occurred before *Lampsilis teres* (Rafinesque) reached this system, as this is now its southern terminus.

SMALLER WEST COAST DRAINAGE SYSTEMS.—In Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties are a number of small streams and ponds of recent origin that do not belong to any general, well defined system. In Hernando County the very short Weekiwachee River is formed by Weekiwachee Springs. It contains only *Unio merus tetralasmus* (Say). Further south, in Pasco County, is the Pithlachascotee River, which contains *Elliptio jayensis* (Lea) and *U. tetralasmus*. In Lake Jovita (Clear Lake), Pasco County, and Lake Tarpon at Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County, only *Elliptio buckleyi* (Lea) occurs.