

Unio merus tetralasmus, *Villosa vibex*, *Carunculina parva*, and *Lampisilis teres* extend west beyond the Apalachicolan region. Two of these, *U. tetralasmus* and *V. vibex* also occur in the Southern Atlantic Slope region, but as they are absent in two intervening river systems (St. Marys and Satilla) between the Altamaha and St. Johns, they probably found their way into Florida from the west. *Carunculina parva* and *L. teres* clearly came from the west.

Villosa villosa, *Elliptio jayensis*, and *Anodonta peggyae* may have had their origin in the Apalachicolan region or in peninsular Florida. There is evidence that *Elliptio icterina* and *Anodonta couperiana* spread into the Apalachicolan region from a former confluence with the Apalachicola and Savannah rivers, *E. icterina* reached peninsular Florida from both the west and north, and *A. couperiana* reached it from the north. *Elliptio dariensis*, though its distribution is now discontinuous, evidently spread into the St. Johns River system from the Altamaha River system of the Atlantic Slope. *Villosa amygdalini* and *Elliptio buckleyi* are endemic to peninsular Florida. The former is closely related to *V. lienosa* of the Apalachicolan region, and *E. buckleyi* is close to *E. icterina*.

A REVISION OF THE FLORIDA UNIONIDAE

In spite of the provincial restrictions of this paper each of the species studied has been completely monographed, including those that occur elsewhere. The synonymy of each species is believed to be complete, and while the modern species concept has been assiduously applied, infallibility of judgement is not claimed. If there are composite species, they will probably be found among the ubiquitous *Elliptio*.

Most of the Unionidae of Florida were described by Isaac Lea and Timothy A. Conrad before the middle of the last century. Between 1883 and 1934 the Wrights, father and son, described 52 species of mollusks, mostly Unionidae from Florida (Johnson, 1967). The Wrights were unsophisticated naturalists who redescribed many of the species, some of which had already been described several times over.

Simpson (1892: 405-406) discussed the collectors of Florida Unionidae up to that time. Many collections of Florida unionids have been made since, including extensive ones by C.W. Van Hyning and E.P. St. John. These specimens are in the Florida State Museum in Gainesville. In 1962 my family and I, accompanied by Samuel L.H. Fuller, spent 6 weeks collecting in peninsular Florida at some 140 stations. Our collecting was facilitated by drought conditions.

The primary systematic studies of the Floridian Unionidae are those of Charles T. Simpson. His *Notes on the Unionidae of Florida and the Southeastern States* (1892) was the first attempt at a revision of these species. A non-critical revision was later made by H. von Ihering, *Os*