

son (1914, 2: 661) grouped under *U. tuomeyi* Lea and Clench and Turner (1956: 165-169) under *Elliptio strigosus* (Lea).

Noteworthy are the populations from Moccasin Creek of Econfina Creek, Bay Co., Florida, on the Gulf Coast; Black Creek, Florida; St. Marys and Canoochee Rivers, Georgia; all on the Atlantic Slope, which resemble one another more than they do those from the several intervening river systems. The shells from these rivers tend to be solid, to be more uniformly biangulate posteriorly, and to have a rather characteristic yellowish-brown to shiny chestnut periostracum often with fine dark green rays.

In northern Florida is a smaller ecophenotype that lives in lakes. It has a heavy shell and tends to be generally oval.

In the Wekiva and Oklawaha Rivers of the St. Johns River system, Florida, occurs a very thin, compressed subrhomboidal ecophenotype, the shells of which end in a broad biangulation below the medial line, but which tend to become heavier, more inflated, and produced post-basally toward the headwaters of the streams and in springs. This shell form occurs again in abundance in Buckhead Creek of the Ogeechee River system, Georgia which, like these Floridian rivers, is rich in carbonates; it also occurs in Brier Creek of the Savannah River system, Georgia, and the Salkahatchie River, South Carolina. That the shape of the shell is environmentally controlled is illustrated by the close resemblance of shells from Magnesia Springs, 3 mi. W Hawthorne, Alachua Co., Florida, the headwaters of the Ogeechee River, and Cedar Spring, 2 mi. SE Bamberg, Bamberg Co., South Carolina. Though from widely separated drainage systems, shells from these stations bear a closer resemblance to one another than to specimens from other stations in their respective drainage systems. The shell form just described includes most of the taxa Simpson (1914) grouped under *Unio obnubilis* Lea (p. 641) and some of those under *Unio confertus* Lea (p. 639).

Some specimens of *E. icterina*, especially from the tidal areas of Atlantic Slope rivers, are elongate and inflated with a tendency for the ventral margin to be slightly arcuate. The periostracum is often rough and black. This shell form includes most of the taxa Simpson (1914: 639) grouped under *Unio confertus* Lea.

On the Atlantic Slope of Georgia, *E. icterina* (Conrad) is most easily confused with *E. complanata* (Lightfoot) with which it is associated at many stations, but *complanata* is quite consistently rhomboidal, and the valves are less apt to be inflated. The periostracum of *icterina* is sometimes bright yellow or chestnut and is generally more shiny and smooth than that of *complanata*.

In peninsular Florida, *E. icterina* can be confused with *E. buckleyi* (Lea), under which see Remarks. Morrison (1972: 38) regarded *Elliptio icterina* (Conrad) 1834 as a synonym of *E. congaraea* (Lea) 1831, but as Johnson (1970: 309) pointed out, *congaraea*, with its fine ridges radiating from the upper posterior ridge to the dorsal margin, is closer to *E. cras-*