

Anodonta peggyae Johnson 1965, *Breviora*, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 213, pl. 2, figs. 1-3 (Lake Talquin [formed by a dam on the Ochlockonee River], Leon County public fishing ground, Leon Co., Florida, holotype MCZ 251040)

DESCRIPTION.—Shell small to medium, reaching a little over 80 mm in length. Outline subrhomboidal, valves slightly inflated, thin, fragile, and smooth. Anterior end regularly rounded; posterior end more broadly rounded and slightly biangulate just above the base. Ventral margin broadly curved and obliquely descending. Dorsal margin straight or slightly curved, usually forming a distinct wing-like angle where it meets the obliquely descending posterior margin. Posterior ridge broadly rounded, posterior slope sometimes slightly concave. Umbos low and broad, not extending above the dorsal margin, located in the anterior third of the shell, their sculpture consisting of seven or eight low, delicate, slightly double-looped undulations. Periostracum smooth and shiny, except the posterior slope which may be slightly roughened. Surface of the shell straw yellow to yellowish-green, sometimes very dark green, with numerous, generally fine, green rays over the entire surface. The rays are distinctly darker on the posterior slope.

No hinge plate or teeth; muscle scars inconspicuous and poorly defined. Nacre bluish-white and iridescent.

MEASUREMENTS.—L 71 mm, H 43 mm, W 24 mm (Lake Talquin, Leon Co., holotype); L 66 mm, H 35 mm, W 20 mm (Lees Lake, Panasoffkee, Sumter Co.), L 63 mm, H 32 mm, W 20 mm (same as above).

HABITAT.—Prefers sandy or muddy bottoms of ponds and slow-moving streams.

REMARKS.—In peninsular Florida *Anodonta peggyae* Johnson can be confused only with *A. couperiana* Lea. *A. peggyae* is subrhomboidal in outline with a posterior biangulation that ends near the base. When the dorsal margin is held straight, the ventral margin is often obliquely descending toward the broad posterior basal biangulation. *A. couperiana* is elliptical in outline and pointed posteriorly, the point ending near the medial line. The dorsal and ventral margins are approximately parallel. In the Apalachicolan region, *peggyae* can also be confused with *A. imbecilis* Say, but *imbecilis* has an elongate elliptical shell, a posterior point ending near the medial line, an almost straight ventral margin parallel to the dorsal one, and a rather uniformly green periostracum. *A. peggyae* differs from *imbecilis* in that, with the hinge line held horizontal, it has a subrhomboidal shell with a less acute point located near the base, a ventral margin that slopes obliquely from the dorsal one, and a periostracum with numerous green rays that are especially fine on the disk.

RANGE.—Apalachicolan region: Choctawhatchee River system, east to the Suwannee River system. Peninsular Florida: Withlacoochee and Hillsborough river systems.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER SYSTEM: Withlacoochee River, 1 mi. NW Lacoochee, Pasco Co. Little Withlacoochee River, Rerdell, Hernando Co. Lees Lake, Panasoffkee; lake, 6 mi. NNW Panasoffkee; both