Unio subellipsis Lea 1856, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 8: 262 (creeks near Columbus [Muscogee Co.], Georgia). Lea, 1858, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 4: 62, pl. 10, fig. 44; figured holotype USNM 85095. Lea, 1858, Obs. Unio, 6: 62.

Unio sudus Lea 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 9: 170 (Dry Creek, near Columbus [Muscogee Co.]; Macon [Bibb Co.]; both Georgia). Lea, 1859, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 4: 194, pl. 21, fig. 77; figured holotype USNM 85155 from Dry Creek. Lea, 1859, Obs. Unio, 7: 12.

Unio obfuscus Lea 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 9: 172 (Flint River, near Macon [Co.], Georgia). Lea, 1859, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 4: 197, pl. 22, fig. 80; figured holotype USNM 85089. Lea, 1859, Obs. Unio, 7: 15.

Unio dispar Lea 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 12: 305 (Columbus [Muscogee Co.], Georgia). Lea, 1860, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 4: 327, pl. 51, fig. 153; figured holotype USNM 85101. Lea, 1860, Obs. Unio, 8: 9.

Unio averillii B. H. Wright, Unio: 1888, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 40: 115, pl. 3, fig. 4 (Lake Ashby, Volusia Co., Florida; syntype figured by Simpson, 1892, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 15: 414, pl. 56, fig. 6 [not located]). Lectotype USNM 91142, selected by Johnson, 1967, Occ. Papers on Moll., 3: 5, pl. 7, fig. 4.

Villosa vibex (Conrad). Clench and Turner, 1956, Bull. Florida State Mus., 1: 209, pl. 4, fig. 4.

DESCRIPTION.—Shell usually small, not exceeding 60 mm in length, though occasionally reaching 100 mm. Outline subelliptical. Valves subinflated, generally thin and translucent. Anterior end regularly rounded; posterior end of females more broadly rounded; males somewhat pointed. Ventral margin straight or slightly curved in males, often slightly arcuate in females. Dorsal margin straight with a very slight, if noticeable, angle where it meets the obliquely descending posterior margin. Hinge ligament small. Posterior ridge broadly rounded. Posterior slope slightly concave, occasionally with faint wrinkles and ridges. Umbos moderately swollen, slightly elevated above the hinge line, located in the anterior quarter of the shell, their sculpture consisting of several fine, low, slightly double-looped ridges. Surface of the shell generally rather smooth, but roughened by periostracum posteriorly. Periostracum usually subshiny, greenish-yellow or yellowish-brown to almost black, the entire surface with numerous, broad, greenish rays, which in darker specimens can be seen in transmitted light.

Left valve with two delicate pseudocardinal teeth, one in front of the other, the anterior one somewhat triangular, the hind one inclined to be vestigial. Hinge line rather long and very narrow in front of two short, straight lateral teeth. Right valve with two triangular, narrow, parallel pseudocardinals separated by a narrow pit, the more anterior tooth vestigial, sometimes absent; one lateral tooth. Beak cavities shallow, a few dorsal muscle scars under the hinge plate. Anterior adductor muscle scars well impressed, posterior ones faint, if visible. Pallial line distinct anter-