

Unio trosculus Lea, 1843, Desc. Twelve Uniones. (Lake Monroe, Florida).
Changed to:

Unio trosculus Lea, 1846, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., 9: 278, pl. 40, fig. 6;
figured holotype USNM 84705. Lea, 1848, Obs. Unio, 4: 36.

Unio papraceus Gould, 1845, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 2: 53 (Everglades
of Florida: lectotype USNM 86125 selected by Johnson, 1964, U.S. Natl.
Mus., Bull. 239, p. 122, pl. 31, fig. 2).

Unio lepidus Gould 1856, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 6: 15 (Lake Mon-
roe, Florida; lectotype MCZ 169223 selected by Johnson, 1964, U.S. Natl.
Mus., Bull. 239, p. 100, pl. 31, fig. 1).

Unio vesicularis Lea 1872, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 24: 156 (Lake Ochee-
chobee [Okeechobee], Florida). Lea, 1874, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.,
(2) 8: 37, pl. 12, fig. 34; figured holotype USNM 85292. Lea, 1874, Obs.
Unio, 13: 41.

Unioingleyanus Marsh 1891, Nautilus, 5: 29 (small creek near Pilatka [Pa-
latka, Putnam Co.], Florida: [location of type unknown] figured by Simp-
son, 1892, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 15: 426, pl. 68, figs. 4, 5).

Villosa vibex amygdala (Lea). Clench and Turner, 1956, Bull. Florida State
Mus., 1: 211, pl. 4, fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION.—Shell usually small, not exceeding 50 mm in length,
though occasionally reaching 65 mm. Outline subelliptical. Valves sub-
inflated, generally thin and translucent. Anterior end regularly rounded,
posterior end of females more broadly rounded, males somewhat pointed.
Ventral margin straight or slightly curved, often slightly arcuate in fe-
males. Dorsal margin straight with a slight angle where it meets the
obliquely descending posterior margin. Posterior ridge broadly rounded,
posterior slope slightly concave. Umbos moderately swollen, somewhat
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 generally quite dull, sometimes
sub-shiny, greenish-yellow, sometimes blackish, the surface usually covered
with narrow, light green 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 apt to be
vestigial. Hinge line 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 im-
pressed, posterior ones faint, if visible. Pallial line distinct posteriorly.
Nacre almost always uniformly bluish-white and iridescent posteriorly.

MEASUREMENTS.—L 65 mm, H 34 mm, W 23 mm (lake on Julington
Creek, 2 mi. W of Bayard, Duval Co., male); L 55 mm, H 32 mm, W 21 mm
(Lake Eaton 5 mi. NE of Lynn Marion Co., male); L44 mm H 27 mm, W
17.5 mm (same as above, female).