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NOTE ON ELLIPTIO SPINOSA IN GEORGIA

By GRACE J. THOMAS and DONALD C. SCOTT
University of Georgia

Numerous specimens of *Elliptio spinosa* (Lea) have been collected in recent years from the Altamaha River at Fort Barrington, Long County, Georgia (Tomkins, 1955). We are reporting the extension of the known range to Jessup on the Altamaha River, and into the Ocmulgee River at Jacksonville, Telfair County, and Red Bluff on the Ben Hill-Coffee County line.

All our collections were made from the protected sides of sand bars in the river, and include both living animals and shells. Living specimens ranged from 4.2 mm. to 9.4 mm. in length. Six

Thomas
Scott
1965

October, 1965

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Speci

Alasmidonta arc
Anodonta gibbos
Elliptio bonato
Elliptio shenar
Elliptio spinos
Lampsilis dolab
Lampsilis splende

The species re
is *Lampsilis do
ensis* and *Lam
Alasmidonta arc
collections by a*

It is interestin
Lampsilis, and
shells collected
(1834, 1838). In
Ocmulgee River
be found in the
major Altamaha

The authors v
specimens from
Milton Hopkins
the Ocmulgee.

Lee, Isaac, 1834.
Lee, Isaac, 1838.
Tomkins, Ivan I

October, 1965

The genera *Xenophora* in Johnsonia 1 (8): 1-8.
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(19), *Depressicula*, *Gylin-*
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OSA IN GEORGIA

RONALD C. SCOTT

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(An X indicates the presence of the species in collections
 at the given locality.)

Species	Stations		
	Jessup	Red Bluff	Jackson- ville
<i>Alasmidonta arcula</i> (Lea)	X		X
<i>Anodonta gibbosa</i> Say	X		
<i>Elliptio hopetonensis</i> (Lea)	X	X	X
<i>Elliptio shenckianus</i> (Lea)			X
<i>Elliptio spinosa</i> (Lea)	X	X	X
<i>Lampsilis dolabraeformis</i> (Lea)	X	X	X
<i>Lampsilis splendida</i> (Lea)	X		X

The species represented by the largest number at every station is *Lampsilis dolabraeformis*. At Jacksonville *Elliptio hopetonensis* and *Lampsilis splendida* also occur in large numbers. *Alasmidonta arcula*, on the other hand, is represented in the collections by a single specimen.

It is interesting to note that these 3 species of *Elliptio*, the 2 of *Lampsilis*, and *Alasmidonta arcula* were described by Lea from shells collected on the lower Altamaha River near Darien. (Lea, 1834, 1838). In view of the fact that these species occur in the Ocmulgee River we must next discover whether they are also to be found in the lower portion of the Oconee River, the other major Altamaha tributary.

The authors wish to express thanks to Ivan R. Tomkins for specimens from Fort Barrington, and to Milton Hopkins II, Milton Hopkins III and Heyward Mathews for collections on the Ocmulgee.

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