

The last specimen was bored by a mollusk and, of course, died before spawning. As soon as I removed a small portion of sand the little fellows came pouring out by the hundred, so that I have duplicated the most interesting find of my life.

NEW SOUTHERN UNIOS.

BY BERLIN H. WRIGHT.

Unio unicosatus, sp. nov.

Shell thin, obovate, somewhat inflated, inequilateral. Smooth, with distant and inconspicuous growth lines; epidermis olivaceous with numerous, well separated, indistinct, broad green rays throughout the entire disk, but which are usually most distinct on the posterior half: dorsal margin short and straight, anterior margin very short and abruptly rounded, base sub-emarginate, posterior margin rounded and usually (in the male) biangulated; umbos prominent, beaks eroded, umbonal angle obsolete; posterior area with a single little rib extending from beak to the superior posterior margin; beak cavities well defined; dorsal cicatrices deep and close up under the beaks, anterior cicatrices distinct; posterior ones confluent and all smooth; lateral teeth slender, straight and prominent; cardinals lamellate, oblique and prominent; nacre pale flesh color, pink or red. Width $1\frac{1}{4}$, length 1, diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Habitat: Spring Creek, Decatur Co., Ga.

Type in National Museum.

Remarks: Affinity, *U. lienosus*. A large lot of these shells has been in hand for two years—and some have been distributed to contributors to the collecting fund under the name of *U. nigrinus* Lea, and *U. lienosus* Con. var. Its outline is much more obovate than either species and it is smaller and thinner than the latter. The female shells of *unicostatus* show a still further departure from both of the above-named species in developing a far greater degree of expansion on the base. The little rib on the posterior area is also a distinguishing feature, though it is sometimes nearly obsolete. Its epidermis is never black like that of *U. nigrinus*.