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NOTES ON *ALASMIDONTA FABULA* (LEA) IN KENTUCKY (UNIONIDAE)

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The mollusk fauna of Kentucky is fairly well-known by collected material but more publications are needed (Bickel, 1967). This paper will discuss the status of *Alasmidonta (Pegias) fabula* (Lea), a small bivalve characteristic of the Cumberlandian fauna (Wilson and Clark, 1914; Ortmann, 1924, 1925, 1926). Simpson (1914) and Clench (1959) gave the distribution of *A. fabula* as the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Williamson (1905) reported *A. fabula* in the Rockcastle River, a major tributary of the Cumberland. However, no data were given as to ecology or abundance. Wilson and Clark (1914) listed the species as rare after collecting only two living specimens from the Cumberland Drainage. Again, the col-

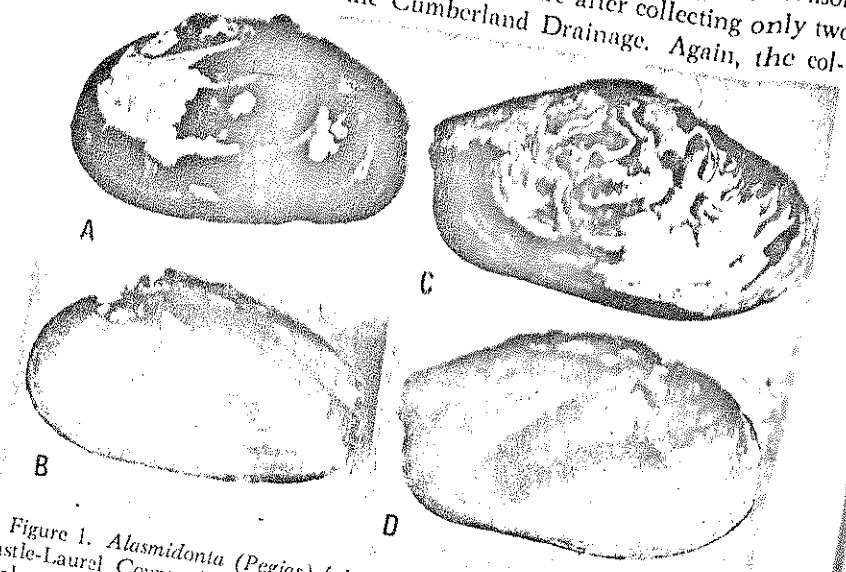

Figure 1. *Alasmidonta (Pegias) fabula* (Lea) from Horse Lick Creek, Rockcastle-Laurel County line, Kentucky: (A) left valve, male; (B) right valve, male; (C) right valve, female (note highly corroded condition of specimen, making age determination impossible; and (D) left valve, female.

lection was secured from the Rockcastle River at Livingston, Kentucky. An intensive search was made by Neel and Allen (1964), but no specimens of *A. fabula* were obtained and thought to be extinct.

On October 2, 1970, an empty shell was found near the mouth of Horse Lick Creek, Rockcastle-Laurel County line, a tributary of the Rockcastle River. One week later living specimens were located about two miles upstream from the first collecting station. One of each sex was taken for the initial study. Selected measurements are: 5-year-old male (dead), length: 25.5 mm., height; 16.0 mm. 4-year-old male, length: 21.5 mm., height: 13.0 mm. Female (age unknown), length: 25.0 mm., height: 13.5 mm.

As illustrated by the photograph, all specimens were badly corroded. Not one specimen was found to be "dug in," but all were free to be moved by the churning water causing additional wear.

It is hoped that this report will stimulate additional study as to ecology and distribution of this unusual mussel.

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THE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY OF *TRYONIGENS REMONDI* (TRYON, 1863): HELMINTHOGLYPTIDAE

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Two shells of *Tryonigens remondi* (Tryon) were collected by Auguste Rémond, a French geologist, in the vicinity of Mazatlan,