Identification: Oval shape, compressed laterally. The shell is thick, smooth, and barely shiny, rays more prominent on posterior portion of shell. Color is yellow to yellow-green or yellow-brown. Mother-of-pearl is blue to white.

Measurements: Length is 5.5 inches.

Taxonomic comments: No recognized subspecies.

Status: Global rank is G3G4 and state rank is S1.

Habitat: Small rivers with a current and gravel or sand substrate. Found at depths between 2.5 and 75 cm.

Range: Mississippi river basin drainages in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

Food habits*: Mussels are continually pumping water through their siphon. Their diet is composed of the various micropscopical plants and animals from the water and organic matter from stream bottoms that they filter from this water.

Reproduction: Sexes are separate. Females release glochidia (intermediate parasitic stage) in groups of 200+ in early spring. The glochidia are eaten by host fish and thereby allowed the opportunity to attach themselves to the host. Host fish include the orangethroat darter, yoke darter, greenside darter, and rainbow darter.

Reason for decline: 1) Historically rare in Louisiana. *Loss of habitat as a result of siltation, impoundment, and the addition of pollutants to streams and rivers may also contribute to the decline of this species.

Interesting facts: Glochidial packets resume larval fish, increasing the likelihood of uptake and consumption by host fish.

* Indicates generalized information for freshwater mussels in the absence of information specific to this species.
Known distribution in Louisiana:

![Map showing known distribution in Louisiana]

**Dates of documented observations are:** 1992

**References**
