Appendix III

Occurrence of Molluscan Taxa Identified in
Selected Whole-Core Samples

Appendix III. Occurrence of molluscan taxa identified in selected whole-core samples

[Reported formations from Hunter (1968) and Scott (1992; 2001), except where noted]

Well name	Sample depth (feet below land surface)	Identification	Species range	Reported formations	Paleoenvironment	Additional comments
G-3678	22	*Planorbella duri/disstoni*	For *P .duryi* Pleistocene-Holocene. For *P. disstoni* Pliocene-Pleistocene	For *P. duryi* Bermont, Fort Thompson. For *P. disstoni* Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Freshwater.	
G-3678	22	*Pomacea paludosa Say*	Pliocene-Holocene		Common in slow-moving or stagnant water. Can breathe water and air. Lays small hard shelled eggs fixed to wood and plants.	
G-3678	29	*Anodontia alba?*	Pleistocene-Holocene	Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically estuarine (salinity 25,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids), relatively shallow water, mud or sand substrate,	
G-3678	29	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hyper-saline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Tradi-tionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3678	29	*Trachycardium* sp. *cf. muricatum*			Typically in shallow water on sandy or muddy bottoms.	
G-3679	16	*Planorbella duryi-disstoni*	For *P. duryi* Pleistocene-Holocene. For *P. disstoni* Pliocene-Pleistocene	For *P. duryi* Bermont, Fort Thompson. For *P. disstoni* Caloosahatchee , Fort Thompson	Freshwater.	
G-3679	22	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hyper-saline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Tradi-tionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3679	22	*Trachycardium* sp. *cf. egmontianum*			Typically in shallow water on sandy or muddy bottoms.	
G-3679	31	*Americardia* sp.			Genus is shallow water.	
G-3679	31	*Anodontia alba?*	Pleistocene-Holocene	Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically estuarine (25,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids), relatively shallow water, mud or sand substrate.	
G-3679	31	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hyper-saline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Tradi-tionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3679	31	*Dosninia elegans*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Shallow water, sandy substrate, fairly open marine conditions; polyhaline-euhaline (25,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids).	.
G-3679	31	*Lucinisca nassula*	Pliocene?, Pleistocene to Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Common in shallow water.	
G-3679	31	*Trachycardium cf. muricatum*			Typically in shallow water on sandy or muddy bottoms.	

Appendix III. Occurrence of molluscan taxa identified in selected whole-core samples (Continued)

[Reported formations from Hunter (1968) and Scott (1992; 2001), except where noted]

Well name	Sample depth (feet below land surface)	Identification	Species range	Reported formations	Paleoenvironment	Additional comments
G-3679	31	*Turbo castaneus*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically shallow water grass or algal beds and polyhaline to euhaline (20,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids). More common in central and western Florida Bay and on Featherbed Bank in Biscayne Bay.	
G-3679	31	*Turritella subannulata*	Pliocene, Pleistocene, Holocene?	Chipola, Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically found in euhaline water (30,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids) in 19.7-39.4 ft of water.	
G-3679	38	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3680	17	*Physa* sp.				
G-3680	17	*Planorbella duryi-disstoni*	For *P.duryi* Pleistocene-Holocene. For *P. disstoni* Pliocene- Pleistocene	For *P.duryi* Bermont, Fort Thompson. For P. *disstoni* Caloosahatchee , Fort Thompson	Freshwater.	
G-3680	17	*Pomacea paludosa Say*	Pliocene-Holocene		Common in slow-moving or stagnant water. Can breathe water and air. Lays small hard shelled eggs fixed to wood and plants.	
G-3680	37	*Hydrobiidae?*			Freshwater.	
G-3680	37	*Physa* sp.*?*			Freshwater.	
G-3680	37	*Planorbella duryi-disstoni*	For *P. duryi* Pleistocene-Holocene. For *P. disstoni* Pliocene- Pleistocene	For *P. duryi* Bermont, Fort Thompson. For *P. disstoni* Caloosahatchee	Freshwater.	
G-3680	37	*Planorbella scalaris?*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Freshwater.	
G-3681	36	*Codakia orbicularis*	Pleistocene, Holocene	Bermont	Commonly considered an ocean shelf species, occurring at depths >30 ft in sand, and salinities 25,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids, but modern Florida species found in shallow water, usually near grassy flats.	
G-3681	36	*Lucina pensylvanica*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Common in shallow water.	
G-3681	37.5	*Lucinisca nassula*	Pliocene?, Pleistocene to Holocene	Caloosahatchee?, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Common in shallow water.	
G-3695	21.08 to 21.58	*Brachidontes exustus*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Typically estuarine; tolerates wide range of salinity from ~10,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids, and low oxygen. Frequently found on macrobenthic algae or *Thalassia*, but can attach to any surface.	Numerous small gastropods & pelecypods.
G-3695	21.08 to 21.58	*Anomalocardia?*				
G-3695	21.08 to 21.58	*Muricid*				
G-3695	21.58 to 22.25	*Nothing identifiable*				
G-3695	30.08 to 30.58	*Nothing identifiable*				Very small gastropods and pelecypods; too small to identify from material.
G-3695	31.25 to 31.75	*Diplodonta* sp.				Numerous small gastropods.

Appendix III. Occurrence of molluscan taxa identified in selected whole-core samples (Continued)

[Reported formations from Hunter (1968) and Scott (1992; 2001), except where noted]

Well name	Sample depth (feet below land surface)	Identification	Species range	Reported formations	Paleoenvironment	Additional comments
G-3695	31.75 to 32.33	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	Numerous other small pelecypods - nothing identifiable.
G-3695	31.75 to 32.33	*Anadara* sp. *cf. aequalitas*			Genus typically near normal marine.	
G-3695	32.33 to 32.67	*Strombus?* sp.			Either species is indicative of a reef setting. They crawl along on sandy bottoms around the reef.	Large gastropod--either *Strombus* or *Vasum*.
G-3695	32.67 to 33.17	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3695	33.17 to 33.67	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3695	33.17 to 33.67	*Carditimera floridana*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Polyhaline to euhaline (18,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids). Attaches to sub-aquatic vegetation or hard surfaces.	
G-3695	33.17 to 33.67	*Pleuromeris tridenta*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Reported to be a shallow water species.	
G-3695	33.67 to 34.33	*Turritella subannulata*	Pliocene-Pleistocene, Holocene?	Chipola, Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically found in euhaline water (30,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids) in 19.7-39.4 ft of water.	
G-3695	33.67 to 34.33	*Anadara* sp. *cf. aequalitas*				
G-3695	33.67 to 34.33	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3695	33.67 to 34.33	*Glycymeris americana?*	Miocene-Holocene			
G-3696	30.33 to 30.92	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	*Chione* extremely abundant in this sample.
G-3696	30.92 to 31.25	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline, 16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	*Chione* extremely abundant in this sample.
G-3696	30.92 to 31.25	*Turritella subannulata*	Pliocene-Pleistocene, Holocene?	Chipola, Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically found in euhaline water (30,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids) in 19.7-39.4 ft of water.	
G-3696	30.92 to 31.25	*Planorbella* sp.			Freshwater gastropod.	Indicates mixing of marine and freshwater environments in this section.

Appendix III. Occurrence of molluscan taxa identified in selected whole-core samples (Continued)

[Reported formations from Hunter (1968) and Scott (1992; 2001), except where noted]

Well name	Sample depth (feet below land surface)	Identification	Species range	Reported formations	Paleoenvironment	Additional comments
G-3720	7	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline, (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3722	18	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	Extremely abundant in matrix of rock.
G-3722	18	*Turritella subannulata*	Pliocene- Pleistocene, possibly Holocene	Chipola, Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically found in euhaline water (30,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids) in 19.7-39.4 ft of water.	
G-3722	18	*Trachycardium* sp.			Typically in shallow water on sandy or muddy bottoms.	
G-3723	14.5	*Anomalocardia concinna?*	Pleistocene	Fort Thompson	Modern *A. auberiana* tolerates tremendous fluctuations in salinity from 15,000 to 40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids. They are most abundant in Florida Bay in the northern transitional zone where fluctuations take place, living on or in the sediment, typically near grass beds.	
G-3723	19.08 to 19.5	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	Abundant--dominates sample.
G-3723	19.08 to 19.5	*Trachycardium* sp. *cf. edomontianum*			Typically in shallow water on sandy or muddy bottoms.	
G-3723	19.08 to 19.5	*Turritella subannulata*	Pliocene-Pleistocene, Holocene?	Chipola, Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically found in euhaline water (30,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids) in 19.7-39.4 ft of water.	
G-3723	19.08 to 19.5	*Phacoides (Bellucina) waccamawensis*	Pliocene-Pleistocene, Holocene? [appears to be synonymous with *Linga amiantus*]	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson, James City	Modern *L. amiantus* typically lives in shallow estuarine or lower shoreface environments in sand or mud. Salinities range from 25,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids.	
G-3723	23.33	*Anodontia alba*	Pleistocene-Holocene	Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically estuarine, relatively shallow water, mud or sand substrate. Salinity 25,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids.	Several large articulated specimens, probably *in situ*.
G-3723	23.33	*Trachycardium* sp. *cf. egmontianum*			Typically in shallow water on sandy or muddy bottoms.	
G-3723	28	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	Large and relatively abundant.
G-3723	28	*Turritella apicalis*	Pliocene	Caloosahatchee	Modern members of genus typically offshore.	
G-3723	28	*Phacoides (Bellucina) waccamawensis*	Pliocene-Pleistocene, Holocene? [appears to be synonymous with *Linga amiantus*]	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson, James City	Modern *L. amiantus* typically lives in shallow estuarine or lower shoreface environments in sand or mud. Salinities range from 25,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids.	

Appendix III. Occurrence of molluscan taxa identified in selected whole-core samples (Continued)

[Reported formations from Hunter (1968) and Scott (1992; 2001), except where noted]

Well name	Sample depth (feet below land surface)	Identification	Species range	Reported formations	Paleoenvironment	Additional comments
G-3723	28	*Diodora* sp. *cf. listeri*			Modern *Diodora* live in a variety of environments. In Florida Bay they are found attached to *Thalassia* grass in polyhaline to euhaline water (20,000-37,000 mg/L dissolved solids). More commonly, they are found attached to hard substrates–rocks and coral rubble from intertidal to offshore.	
G-3723	39.3	*Pyrazisinus scalatus*	Pliocene-Pleistocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Presumed to be mud flat dwellers (Lyons, 1992).	Several large specimens.
G-3723	39.3	*Tagelus* sp.			Modern members of genus typically in shallow water, burrowed into mud or sand, intertidal to about 20 ft. Often estuarine, tolerating fluctuating salinities (15,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids).	Articulated internal and external molds.
G-3723	39.3	*Anomalocardia concinna*	Pleistocene	Fort Thompson	Modern *A. auberiana* tolerates tremendous fluctuations in mg/L dissolved solids from 15,000 to 40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids. They are most abundant in Florida Bay in the northern transitional zone where fluctuations take place, living on or in the sediment, typically near grass beds.	
G-3723	39.3	*Melongena corona*	Pliocene?, Pleistocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee? [some researchers believe this species is *M. subcoronata* (Heilprin, 1887; Lyons, 1992)], Bermont, Fort Thompson	Carnivorous, shallow-water inhabitants. Commonly found in Florida Bay, crawling in large numbers across very shallow mud-flats. Frequently near mangrove islands in salinities ranging from 14,000-41,000 mg/L dissolved solids.	Several large specimens present, able to see all critical parts--one specimen close to being whole.
G-3723	44	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3723	44	*Modulus woodringi/ bermontianus?*	Pliocene, Pleistocene	*M. woodringi* from Mansfield's (1930) Cancellaria Zone, and Unit 7 Pinecrest beds. *M. bermontianus* from Bermont Beds.	Modern *Modulus modulus* found in shallow protected water living on *Thalassia* grass in Florida Bay from 20,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids.	Fairly abundant in sample.
G-3723	44	*Turritella subannulata?*	Pliocene, Pleistocene, Holocene?	Chipola, Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically found in euhaline water (30,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids) in 19.7-39.4 ft of water.	
G-3723	44	*Turritella apicalis*	Pliocene	Caloosahatchee	Modern members of genus typically offshore.	
G-3725	24	*Planorbella duryi-disstoni*		For *P. duryi* Pleistocene-Holocene. For *P. disstoni* Pliocene- Pleistocene	Freshwater.	Very abundant in sample.
G-3725	24	*Planorbella scalaris*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Freshwater.	Very abundant in sample.
G-3725	24	*Pomacea paludosa*	Pliocene-Holocene		Common in slow-flowing or stagnant water. Can breathe water and air. Lays small hard shelled eggs fixed to wood and plants.	Several large specimens present.
G-3725	29.1	*Codakia orbicularis*	Pleistocene, Holocene	Bermont	Commonly considered an ocean shelf species, occurring at depths >30 ft in sand, and salinities 25,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids, but modern Florida species found in shallow water, usually near grass flats.	Abundant, articulated large specimens.

Appendix III. Occurrence of molluscan taxa identified in selected whole-core samples (Continued)

[Reported formations from Hunter (1968) and Scott (1992; 2001), except where noted]

Well name	Sample depth (feet below land surface)	Identification	Species range	Reported formations	Paleoenvironment	Additional comments
G-3725	29.1	*Lucina pensylvanica*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Common in shallow water.	Relatively abundant.
G-3725	29.1	*Lirophora latilirata*	Miocene?, Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee	Uncommon in modern. Offshore in deep water.	
G-3732	13.0 to 13.5					Piece of gastropod--may be *Latirus* or *Modulus.*
G-3732	13.5 to 13.83	*Turritella subannulata*	Pliocene, Pleistocene, Holocene?	Chipola, Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically found in euhaline water (30,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids) in 19.7-39.4 ft of water.	
G-3732	13.83 to 14.17	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3732	21.08 to 22.25	*Turritella apicalis*	Pliocene	Caloosahatchee		
G-3732	21.08 to 22.25	*Cerithium* sp. *cf. muscarum*				
G-3732	21.08 to 22.25	*Carditimera floridana*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Polyhaline to euhaline (18,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids). Attaches to sub-aquatic vegetation or hard surfaces.	
G-3732	22.25 to 22.67	*Modulus modulus*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids) and lives on *Thalassia*.	
G-3732	22.25 to 22.67	*Cerithium muscarum?*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Mesohaline-euhaline (10,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), typically found on *Thalassia* or macrobenthic algae.	
G-3732	22.25 to 22.67	*Codakia orbicularis*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont	Shallow, coarse substrate, polyhaline-euhaline salinities in Florida Bay. Literature reports as an shallow shelf species at 30 ft in marine environments (Warmke and Abbott, 1962; Abbott, 1974)	
G-3732	23.42 to 23.75					Large piece of a pelecypod shell--may be a *Mercenaria*. Nothing else recognizable.
G-3732	23.75 to 24.08	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3732	23.75 to 24.08	*Cerithium muscarum*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Mesohaline-euhaline (10,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), typically found on *Thalassia* or macrobenthic algae.	
G-3732	24.08 to 24.5	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3732	24.08 to 24.5	*Trachycardium* sp.				

Appendix III. Occurrence of molluscan taxa identified in selected whole-core samples (Continued)

[Reported formations from Hunter (1968) and Scott (1992; 2001), except where noted]

Well name	Sample depth (feet below land surface)	Identification	Species range	Reported formations	Paleoenvironment	Additional comments
G-3732	28.5 to 29.08	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3732	28.5 to 29.08	*Modulus woodringi? [?=M. bermontianus]*	Pliocene? Pleistocene	Pinecrest? Bermont?		Several specimens present.
G-3732	28.5 to 29.08	*Turritella apicalis*	Pliocene	Caloosahatchee		Several specimens present.
G-3732	28.5 to 29.08	*Lucinisca nassula*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson		Several specimens present.
G-3734	14.0 to 14.5	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3734	17.0 to 17.42	*Turritella subannulata*	Pliocene-Pleistocene, Holocene?	Chipola, Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically found in euhaline water (30,000-40,000 mg/L dissolved solids) in 19.7-39.4 ft of water.	
G-3734	17.0 to 17.42	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	Relatively abundant.
G-3734	18.0 to 18.17	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	Very abundant.
G-3734	23.0 to 23.92	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	
G-3734	23.0 to 23.92	*Modulus modulus*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids) and lives on *Thalassia*.	
G-3734	25.0 to 25.42	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	Abundant.
G-3734	31.42 to 31.96	*Chione cancellata*	Pliocene-Holocene	Caloosahatchee, Bermont, Fort Thompson	Typically polyhaline-euhaline (24,000-35,000 mg/L dissolved solids), but can tolerate mesohaline to hypersaline (16,000-40,000+ mg/L dissolved solids). Traditionally considered infaunal in sandy and sand/mud bottoms, but found to be epifaunal in Florida Bay.	Scattered.